

**INDIANA'S
CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN
For 2020 to 2026**

**Indiana Department of Natural Resources,
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology**



This Cultural Resources Management Plan is dedicated to the memory of

Mitchell K. Zoll

Professional archaeologist, cultural resource management consultant,
member of the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board,
Director of the Division of Historic Preservation
and Archaeology from 2013-2018,
respected colleague,
friend.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources,
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Indianapolis
2020

Preparation of this publication was financed in part with federal funds from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, administered by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. However, the contents and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

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In heritage preservation,



all our victories are temporary,



while our losses are permanent.

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To insure that this revised preservation plan would be responsive to the broad spectrum of preservation concerns and statewide interests, the DHPA formed a committee to give in-depth input and guidance within the planning process as well as to review the final draft of the plan goals. Individuals were chosen to represent a variety of professions, groups, interests, and perspectives. In many cases, these individuals were selected for their ability to represent *multiple* viewpoints. In addition to a wide variety of disciplines and perspectives, they also brought geographic diversity to the committee by representing 31 of Indiana's 92 counties. Their counties of residence are indicated in parentheses. The following individuals accepted the invitation to assist the DHPA in the planning process:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology wishes to thank the following organizations and individuals for their part in developing *Indiana’s Cultural Resources Management Plan*:

Dawn Krause in the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Communications provided valuable advice about the format of the survey, built and managed it, and ran periodic reports for the DHPA.

Staff, chairpersons, and members of Certified Local Government (CLG) historic preservation commissions helped promote the survey throughout their communities and counties. Indiana’s 21 CLG communities at the time of the survey included: Bloomington, Carmel, Crown Point, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Huntington, Lafayette, LaPorte, Logansport, Madison, Mishawaka, Monroe County, Muncie, Nappanee, New Albany, Newburgh, Pendleton, Richmond, Saint Joseph County, and South Bend.

Members of the Statewide Plan Advisory Committee helped promote the survey among their colleagues and communities, considered the survey data, shared their perspectives, and endorsed the new goals and objectives.

Several organizations were instrumental in promoting the survey throughout the state, including Indiana Landmarks, the Indiana Historical Society, the Indiana Department of Transportation’s Office of Environmental Services, the Association of Indiana Museums, the Indiana Association of Township Trustees, and the Indiana Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Over 4,200 members of the public, representing every county in Indiana, took the survey and shared their opinions. Special thanks to those people who also promoted the survey by encouraging others in their community to participate.

The DHPA’s Survey and Plan Development Committee included Megan Copenhaver, Amy Johnson, Danielle Kauffmann, Steve Kennedy, Beth McCord, Rachel Sharkey, Holly Tate, Ashley Thomas, and Malia Vanaman. This group invested many hours in crafting the survey, reviewing and analyzing the survey data and public input, and developing the new goal, objective, and strategy statements.

David Banks of the National Park Service provided valuable guidance and feedback during the final stages of this plan revision.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the third periodic revision of *Indiana’s Cultural Resources Management Plan* by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA). It is a seven-year guide for the period 2020 to 2026. This planning document satisfies requirements of the National Park Service for Indiana’s continued eligibility to receive sizeable annual grants from the federal Historic Preservation Fund Program. This funding source helps support the DHPA’s operation and also enables it to administer an annual matching subgrant program to help many communities and organizations undertake important local heritage preservation activities.

The two primary purposes of this plan are to coordinate heritage-related activities among all stakeholders, and to serve as a guide for heritage preservation decision-making at all levels. To achieve those ends, this plan must be widely disseminated, considered, and supported by individuals and agencies, professionals and property owners, elected officials, government leaders and employees, environmentalists, developers and downtown business owners, and concerned citizens alike.

This document represents significant input from thousands of Hoosiers from all across the state, as well as many hours of hard work by the staff of the DHPA to analyze this data and develop responsive heritage preservation goals, objectives, and strategies for Indiana. The following pages summarize:

- The importance of this plan and who should use it;
- An overview of Indiana’s broad range of cultural resources and what we know about them;
- Ways that the public participated in this planning process, and what they told us through a statewide survey.

This plan document culminates in three new goals to guide heritage preservation activities, as well as a “call to action” that suggests ways heritage stakeholders can take meaningful actions in their own communities.

A Vision for Heritage Preservation in Indiana

Working in cooperation, citizens, organizations, and agencies can help make Indiana a place where:

- *The general public is aware of cultural resources and supports heritage preservation efforts,*
- *Young people recognize and value their cultural heritage and are engaged in efforts to preserve it,*
- *People feel like they are stakeholders in the preservation of cultural resources and understand the economic, environmental, and cultural benefits of heritage preservation,*
- *Citizens and local leaders have open dialogue about heritage preservation issues and routinely consider cultural resources within their planning and decision-making, and*
- *Preservation of cultural resources is a mainstream value.*



Cultural resources help tell the story of who we are and who came before us. The illustrations throughout this document are just a small sampling of Indiana’s resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO INDIANA’S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) is the designated State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for Indiana. The DHPA’s location within the Indiana Department of Natural Resources mirrors the structure of the federal government’s official preservation agency; the National Park Service is located within the U.S. Department of the Interior. As the state-level counterpart to the National Park Service, the DHPA is the key partner for federal preservation programming in Indiana.

The director of the Department of Natural Resources is the State Historic Preservation Officer for Indiana, while the director of the DHPA is the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. The DHPA’s full-time staff of 18 people includes professional archaeologists, historians, and preservationists, who are sometimes assisted by contract employees and interns. Together, the director and staff of the DHPA are charged with the day-to-day administration of state and federal programs for preservation and archaeology in Indiana.

The DHPA carries out provisions of both the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 300101), and the Indiana Historic Preservation and Archaeology Act (I.C. 14-21-1). Regular duties of the SHPO include identifying and documenting historic structures and archaeological sites, processing nominations to the State and National Registers, conducting legally required reviews of state and federally assisted projects for the consideration of cultural resources, managing financial incentive programs for preservation activities, and assisting federally recognized local preservation commissions. In addition, the office promotes heritage education for the general public, manages a statewide database of both above-ground and below-ground cultural resources, develops new initiatives to address identified preservation needs within the state, and engages in partnerships and collaborative efforts that will make progress toward Indiana’s goals for cultural resource management.

PURPOSE OF THE STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

The National Historic Preservation Act requires each State Historic Preservation Office to prepare and implement a comprehensive plan for cultural resource management. This plan must be developed with broad-based public input, not just feedback from preservation and archaeology constituents. In addition, the plan must fit the state’s unique circumstances and characteristics, consider the full range of cultural resources present in the state, encourage the consideration of preservation concerns within planning efforts at all levels, and it must be implemented by routine operations of the State Historic Preservation Office. Finally, the state must use its plan as a guide for the expenditure of annual federal Historic Preservation Fund grants from the National Park Service. This plan must be revisited and revised periodically so that it remains relevant.

The goals, objectives, and strategies contained in this plan are meant to coordinate heritage activities, guide preservation-related decision-making at all levels, encourage collaboration and partnership whenever possible, broaden awareness of and appreciation for cultural resources, and make support for heritage preservation a mainstream value among Hoosiers.

THE TIMEFRAME FOR THIS PLAN

This is the third revision of *Indiana’s Cultural Resources Management Plan*; it will be in effect for seven years, from 2020 through 2026. During the first two years (2020-2021), the DHPA will introduce and disseminate the new plan to raise awareness of these goals among new and existing preservation partners as well as the general public. Throughout the seven-year timeframe, the DHPA staff will use this plan to guide its own efforts and resources

towards meeting the new goals, and it will assist others in doing the same. During the last two years of this plan cycle (2025-2026), the DHPA staff will evaluate the effectiveness of this plan's goals, gather new public input, identify emerging issues and concerns, and prepare the next revision of *Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan*.

WHAT ARE CULTURAL RESOURCES?

Cultural resources is a term used throughout this plan for the vestiges of a very long and diverse heritage of human occupation, such as archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, and landscape features that range in age from long before written history in Indiana to approximately 50 years before the current date. They are physical connections to our common past, and they tell us about who we are.

Most people recognize county courthouses, stately mansions, and Native American mounds as being culturally significant properties, but there are so many more resources that together tell the story of Indiana, its communities, its people, and its history. It would be impossible to describe all of the state's cultural resources, so they are often considered by groups or categories. These "resource types" tell a lot about specific periods in history like early statehood or the Civil War era, or about specific themes such as government or transportation. Some of the resource types that are most recognized by the public include large Native American village sites, one-room schoolhouses, covered bridges, Carnegie Libraries, railroad depots, and historic downtowns. Some of the less recognized resource types include small archaeological sites dating back thousands of years, neighborhoods of workers' cottages, African American settlements, cemeteries and burial grounds, farmsteads and barns, formally designed park and boulevard networks, historic movie theaters, and many others. In general, cultural resources are more than 50 years old and retain some degree of integrity – that is, buildings and structures retain their appearance and character from when they were built or were significant in history. With the passage of time, additional categories of resources become historic by achieving 50 years of age, such as mid-century modern architecture and ranch house neighborhoods from the 1950s through 1970s.

Cultural resource management requires careful consideration of the wide-ranging needs of all types of sites and structures, both above and below ground, and ancient as well as more recent. This includes identifying individual resources, recognizing specific threats to those resources, understanding economic possibilities as well as limitations, working with constituent groups and property owners, engaging in public education initiatives, developing programs to meet preservation needs, and working together as partners to protect and preserve our heritage for future generations.

WHY IS HERITAGE PRESERVATION IMPORTANT?

Heritage preservation is a term used throughout this plan for the movement concerned with conserving and protecting cultural resources; it is inclusive of the terms "historic preservation" and "archaeology" and, therefore, encompasses both above-ground and below-ground resources. It is about more than saving single sites or buildings. Heritage preservation efforts maintain features of our environment and communities that contribute to our overall quality of life today.

Although part of a larger American history, Indiana has its own unique heritage of early peoples, Euro-American settlement, agriculture, development, industry, and culture. This heritage is embodied in places from Evansville to South Bend, Terre Haute to Richmond, New Albany to Gary, and Vincennes to Fort Wayne. There are no other places quite like Angel Mounds State Historic Site, the Utopian experiment town of New Harmony, the 19th century downtowns of Madison and Attica, picturesque Parke County with its covered bridges, the courthouse square of Paoli, the spires of Oldenburg, the early 20th century resort communities of French Lick and West Baden, the planned worker community of Marktown in East Chicago, and the modernist architectural jewels of Columbus. There is uniqueness to the neighborhoods, downtowns, parks, and boulevards in Lafayette and West Lafayette,

Fort Wayne, Whiting, and Indianapolis. All of Indiana's communities, large and small, convey a "sense of place" that is like no other.

Many people understand that preservation of cultural resources has a number of intangible benefits:

- Cultural resources improve our understanding of the past and can be used to create educational opportunities for teaching about history and culture;
- Preserving cultural resources demonstrates respect for past generations while leaving a legacy for future generations;
- Preservation activity makes for livable communities by retaining community character and "sense of place."

However, many people do not recognize the significant environmental and economic benefits of preservation, which now are more important than ever. Here are a few examples of how preservation saves energy and money and can generate revenue:

- Reusing historic buildings saves space in landfills and helps these facilities last longer. Debris from demolished buildings is often the largest component of the waste stream that goes into landfills.
- Saving historic buildings conserves vast amounts of "embodied energy" that has already gone into manufacturing building materials, transporting them to the site, and assembling them. Replacing a historic building with a new one – even a very energy efficient one – leaves a huge carbon footprint, as it wastes the embodied energy of the old building, and requires still more energy to demolish the building, transport the debris to the landfill, manufacture new materials, ship the new materials to the site, and construct the new building.
- Reusing historic buildings, especially housing stock, can reduce sprawl and save open space and prime farmland. Reducing sprawl saves money because the public doesn't have to pay to build and maintain as much infrastructure, like roads, sidewalks, sewer and water lines, and sometimes even bigger public investments like schools and fire stations.
- Rehabilitating historic buildings is an inherently labor-intensive activity, which means jobs for local workers. Budgets for preservation projects generally include more money for wages than for construction materials, since a building already exists and isn't being constructed from the ground up. Money that is paid for construction materials tends to leave a community for a corporate headquarters located elsewhere. However, money paid for wages circulates within the local economy and also generates local and state income tax revenue.
- Revitalized historic buildings bolster neighboring property values and increase the tax base of the community, while vacant buildings drag down property values, often generate little or no property tax revenue, and can be attractive targets for crime and vandalism.
- Preservation activity can bring tourism dollars into communities, because "heritage tourists" tend to stay longer and spend more money in the places that they visit than average tourists do.

The combination of preserving our state's unique heritage and improving the economic health of our communities creates a sense of pride and ownership among Indiana's citizens. Our statewide community encompasses Native Americans, the descendants of French, Irish, African American, German, and Italian settlers, the growing demographic of more recent Hispanic and Eastern European immigrants, and the highly mobile young American population. Some people have deep ancestral roots here, while others are newly transplanted in Indiana, but together, young and old, we are a community that shares responsibility for stewardship of the Hoosier heritage that we have inherited in the 21st century.

WHO SHOULD USE THIS PLAN?

This document is not simply a task list for the DHPA. *Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan* is for ALL heritage stakeholders, preservation advocates, community leaders, and everyday citizens, including young people, who believe in protecting and preserving cultural resources, making them important and economically viable

components of today's communities, and safeguarding them for future generations to use, learn from, and enjoy. The list of heritage stakeholders includes, but is not limited to:

- Preservationists and cultural resource managers and consultants;
- Professional and avocational archaeologists;
- Historians and history enthusiasts;
- Advocates, supporters, and "friends" of individual heritage sites or classes of resources;
- Heritage tourists as well as tourism and hospitality workers;
- Librarians, archivists, genealogists, and researchers;
- Educators and students at all levels and ages;
- Young people, who are the next generation of leaders and heritage preservationists;
- Environmentalists, conservationists, and outdoor enthusiasts;
- Occupants of historic properties, including owners, renters, and lease-holders;
- Downtown business owners, workers, patrons, and shoppers;
- A wide variety of professionals, like architects, engineers, and planners;
- Developers, investors, realtors, and economic development staff;
- Elected officials at all levels;
- Municipal, county, state, and federal government employees, especially those who craft policies and make decisions affecting the built environment and open spaces;
- Members of the general public; and
- YOU!

Using this plan, communities can begin to creatively address their own heritage preservation concerns, challenges, and opportunities. This document can also serve to open a dialogue with non-preservationists to find common ground for building healthy economic development, responsible community growth, and an appreciation for Indiana's past as well as its future. (See [Appendix E: Preservation Partners in Indiana](#) for more information.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

To be effective, heritage preservation cannot be driven just by a single state government agency, or by any organization or individual working without the benefit of collaboration. Preservation efforts are most effective when entities work in partnership to accomplish parallel missions and achieve mutual goals. This plan provides a vision for partners to work together to educate people about the value and importance of historic preservation and archaeology, broaden the support network across generations and interest groups, strengthen protection efforts for Indiana's heritage, promote heritage preservation and revitalization efforts for all types of resources, and encourage young people to get involved today so that they can lead the heritage preservation movement tomorrow. Just as this plan was developed with input from many people and organizations all across Indiana, so it must be carried out by state, regional, and local partners working together in every county, every community, and every corner of the state.



CHAPTER 2: THE CONTEXT FOR PRESERVATION IN INDIANA

AN OVERVIEW OF INDIANA'S CULTURAL RESOURCES

Precontact Period

Following the retreat of the glaciers, Native Americans inhabited the region now known as the state of Indiana beginning with what is termed the Paleoindian period, which represents the earliest confirmed human occupation in the state around 11,000 years ago. The climate at the time of this colonization was considerably cooler than it is today. Paleoindian groups were highly mobile, probably lived in small bands, and moved seasonally in search of animal and plant resources. Cultural and environmental changes at the end of the Paleoindian period set the stage for Archaic hunter-gatherers. During the next 7,000 years as climatic conditions continued to shift, Archaic period (8000 BC to 1000 BC) landscapes and lifeways changed, material culture changed, settlement and subsistence patterns shifted, and Archaic hunter-gatherer bands exploited resources previously untouched and engaged in long distance trade. The environment reached modern conditions by the end of the Late Archaic period. The evolution from the Archaic to Woodland period (1000 BC to AD 1000) was again marked by changes in material culture and lifeways. Cultural innovations included the wide adoption of pottery, an increase in horticulture, and the construction of monumental earthworks. The Late Precontact period (AD 1000 to 1500) was marked by the addition of maize cultivation to supplement the gardening of other plants, more sedentary village occupations, changes in material culture, and increased social complexity.

The rich legacy of precontact Native American occupation in Indiana is diverse and varied. Distinctive artifact styles help to define the chronology of inhabitation, and nearly every county in Indiana has evidence of occupation from the Paleoindian period through the Precontact period. Evidence of these populations range from short term single artifact sites and small seasonal camps to expansive villages that were occupied for generations. Beyond places of residence, there are locations that were used for resource extraction, such as chert sources, nut bearing trees, game animals, and marsh plants; places for manufacture of tools, such as projectile points, pottery, and bone tools; and places for burial of the dead and ceremonial activities.

Over 55,000 precontact archaeological sites have been recorded in Indiana. Many of them are the numerous artifact scatters that tell us how the landscape was once occupied and where hunting and gathering sites were located. Some show repeated occupation by many people at different times (multicomponent sites), indicating that some areas were persistent places. Others are impressive for the variety of information they contain on how people lived and interacted with their environment and their neighbors. Precontact archaeological sites in Indiana that have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places include examples such as the multicomponent Potts Creek rockshelter in Crawford County, the Early Archaic Swan's Landing site in Harrison County, the Middle to Late Archaic Bluegrass site in Warrick County, the Middle Woodland Daugherty-Monroe village in Sullivan County, and several earthen mounds and earthworks of the Woodland and Late Precontact periods in central and southern Indiana.



Remnants of a ceramic pot from the Taylor Ten archaeological site in Hamilton County.

Historical Period

The arrival of the first Europeans in the second half of the 17th century ushered in a new phase of human activity that resulted in associated archaeological sites. At that time, a wide variety of Native American groups, including the Miami, Potawatomi, Delaware, Wea, Shawnee, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Chickasaw, lived in sedentary villages in the Ohio Valley area. Some of these groups were affected by direct contact with the

Europeans. Other groups were affected indirectly; their lives and lifeways began to change as a result of diseases, technology, economy, and cultural influence of the European explorers and settlers. Most of these Native American populations had been displaced from their original lands – either by competing tribes in the 14th and 15th centuries, or by Europeans later on – before settling in Indiana.

Indiana counts among its historical archaeological legacy those places where the earliest European explorers and settlers left traces of their various settlement and subsistence traditions, from building practices to agriculture. Fort Ouiatenon, built on the banks of the Wabash River in 1717 by French soldiers and traders, served as an outpost to guard against British expansion in the region and as a location for fur trade with native Wea tribes. Another demonstration of European settlement, this from the first decade of the 19th century, is illustrated at the Musée de Venoge in Switzerland County, where investigations have revealed the contributions of early Swiss settlers. Chief Jean-Baptiste de Richardville’s House, “Pinsiwa” – a National Historic Landmark in Allen County – exemplifies the persistence of Indian settlement even after most tribes had been removed from the state through a series of treaties.

The late 18th and early 19th century witnessed the influx of Euroamerican settlement. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established the governance of the land northwest of the Ohio River, which was known as the Northwest Territory. Minimum population levels were set for the entire region, upon which the area then would be divided into three to five territories that would become eligible for statehood. This law also required a set-aside of one section in each surveyed township in the Northwest Territory to encourage public education. A number of Indiana’s township schools have survived with some, like Howard School in Boone County, being interpreted to connect Hoosier fourth graders to local history. The earliest documented Euroamerican residential buildings in the state reveal traditional French building technology, as well as log construction brought by Scots-Irish settlers moving north of the Ohio River from eastern Kentucky, West Virginia, and the Carolinas. Indiana saw its first grand “high style” house as early as 1803 when William Henry Harrison, then Governor of the Indiana Territory, built “Grouseland” in Vincennes in the Federal style.

Indiana’s earliest towns almost universally followed the grid plan that was encouraged by the land distribution formula specified in the Land Ordinance of 1785, which authorized the survey of land in this region. Two variations were the plans for Jeffersonville and Indianapolis. Jeffersonville, whose checkerboard plan was proposed by Thomas Jefferson, lost its regular blocks of open space almost immediately. However, in Indianapolis, the central Monument Circle remains a focal point of civic identity from the 1821 Mile Square plan of Alexander Ralston and Elias P. Fordham, and portions of the original diagonal avenues still survive.

People living in, and coming to, the newly founded state of Indiana began establishing farms and communities, increasing and improving transportation routes, and developing commerce and industry. The change in the landscape of Indiana during this era was tremendous. The first settlers wrote of traveling along Native American traces beneath a canopy of trees so dense they did not see the sun for days. The settlers cleared these trees for farming and to build homes and towns, and many surviving 18th and 19th century farms and buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The development of transportation networks transformed the frontier. Initially, most traffic occurred along rivers and streams, as these were the most readily accessible means of transportation. Three canal projects promoted by Indiana’s Internal Improvements Act of 1836 were short-lived because their transportation benefits were soon overtaken by railroads. However, they produced substantial transportation artifacts, including still visible sections of the canal bed and tow paths, locks, and feeder dams. Along rivers, streams, rivulets, and canals, people gathered at post offices, stores, stage depots, churches, and inns to socialize, worship, and conduct business.

The National Road, the young nation’s first internal improvement project, reached Indiana in 1828 and was surveyed and constructed from Richmond to Indianapolis to Terre Haute throughout the 1830s. Culverts, inns, and sections of the original route have survived as reminders of the country’s first interstate highway. When the route became part of U.S. 40 in the early 20th century, it prompted the construction of an entirely new generation of road-related resources, such as tourist cabins, motels, filling stations, and roadside attractions. The Lincoln Highway did much the same thing as it traversed northern Indiana on its way from coast to coast. Bridges were an

integral part of many historic road-building projects. Unfortunately, only about 90 of Indiana's roughly 600 covered bridges have survived from the 19th century. However, many of those remaining covered bridges have acquired some level of protection from vandalism and deterioration by new investment and preservation efforts from owners and local advocacy groups who appreciate the significance and tourism value of these heritage resources. Notably, Parke County contains 31 covered



West Union Covered Bridge, a National Historic Landmark, Parke County.

bridges – the most of any county in the U.S. The numbers of various types of historic metal truss bridges have dwindled from what they were just a few years ago, and even concrete bridges, some that were elegant works of engineering, also have been lost to replacement, as modern standards of road safety, lack of maintenance, and the need to accommodate higher volumes of traffic and heavier loads continue to take their toll on these resources.

A complement of public and commercial buildings rapidly supplemented the housing stock in the state's earliest towns, including storefronts, churches, and courthouses. Two examples of the early foursquare courthouses survive in Corydon and Rome in southern Indiana. The majority of county seat communities have witnessed several campaigns of courthouse rebuilding, yielding a spectrum of architectural styles in these most important governmental monuments. Indiana takes pride in the fact that all of its historic courthouses are listed in the National Register. Roads, and later railroads, radiated from and linked these locations. Shipping and ship building were vital sources of prosperity for cities like Madison, Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Evansville along the Ohio River, and while most of the wharfs and warehouses that served riverboat traffic are gone, secondary evidence of the prosperity they generated – mansions, packing houses, and storefronts – identify the early importance of the river.

Early Hoosiers worked in a range of manufacturing and industrial environments. Kilns, quarries, mills, forges, and canal beds illustrate some of the industrial and transportation activities that are best understood by the archaeological information they left behind. For example, remnants of the Virginia Ironworks in Monroe County helped provide a better understanding of this early industrial activity. As the state moved to a market economy, grist mills produced hundreds of barrels of flour and corn meal per day. When it was constructed in 1845, Adams Mill in Carroll County was one of more than two hundred grist mills around the state; however, only about fifteen such mills remain standing. Possibly the most notable pre-Civil War industrial enterprise in Indiana was the Cannelton Cotton Mill in Perry County. This monumental Lombardic Romanesque mill building was constructed on the north bank of the Ohio River in an effort to establish a textile manufacturing center in the Midwest. After standing vacant for decades, this National Historic Landmark was successfully converted to senior housing.

From the early 19th century forward, a parade of 'styled' residential design began that continues to today. Each subsequent phase of the stylistic trends that coursed through the American architectural landscape is represented in the state's inventory and listings in the National Register. Vernacular houses make up the bulk of Indiana's housing stock. The state inventory of historic sites and structures includes various I-house types, hall and parlor plans, double pens, and shotgun houses whose locations trace the pattern of early settlement in the state. Carpenter-builders and trained architects in the early 19th century – like Mathew Temperly, Francis Costigan, and Isaiah Rogers – demonstrated their skill in house design. Many builders relied on popular pattern books and carpenters' manuals for guidance in producing architectural details. The interpretations of high style elements that they created enrich those rural townships and neighborhoods where they have survived. In the second half of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century, professionally schooled and trained architects contributed to the

collection of high-style residences around the state, ranging from Second Empire to eclectic revival styles that gained popularity following World War I.

The years from 1850 to 1880 were dominated by growing political and social tensions surrounding the Civil War. Indiana supplied a great number of troops to aid the Union during the Civil War, but no major battles and only few minor skirmishes occurred in the state. However, the war did change the function of some sites, buildings, and structures. For example, the statehouse grounds in Indianapolis served as a place for munitions storage and a mustering out point for Union soldiers. Uncertain of their status, some free African Americans living in Indiana began to migrate northward, many going all the way to Canada. Fugitive slaves continued to use roads and trails across Indiana to escape enslavement via the Underground Railroad network. Once the Civil War ended, African Americans fled the South looking for opportunities in the North. Consequently, the black population of Indiana doubled during the 1870s.

The years of 1881 to 1920 were a time of innovation, expansion, and prosperity for many. Farms grew in size and productivity as machines began to do some of the work of farm families. New ideas were developed in industry, and the economy evolved from one based mostly on agriculture to one with a strong industrial component. More esoteric commercial enterprises developed as well. Mineral springs were discovered in several parts of the state during the late 19th century, often during the process of drilling for oil or natural gas. French Lick and West Baden in Orange County are the oldest and most famous of the spa resorts in Indiana. Small shops producing goods for local consumption were the norm for the period immediately following the Civil War, but by 1900 larger cities were developing as manufacturing centers. Hoosiers expressed the need for community by creating distinctive residential developments during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Historic districts like Lincolnshire in Evansville, Southwood Park in Fort Wayne, and Chapin Park in South Bend represent complete historic environments.

As happened throughout the United States, Indiana's economy and inhabitants suffered after the stock market crash of 1929. Populations living in both rural areas and urban centers were affected. Some new construction arose from New Deal programs. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were responsible for several park structures, such as those at Otis Park in the city of Bedford and those at Clifty Falls State Park on the outskirts of Madison. These programs were also responsible for construction of a system of floodwalls and levees completed along the White River and other waterways during the 1930s.

At the beginning of the 20th century, industrial growth drove the development of different regions in Indiana. The Calumet region of northwest Indiana, with towns such as Gary and Marktown, owed its existence to establishment of major industries, such as steel manufacturing and petroleum refining. Both towns were part of a movement to provide model communities for the thousands of workers that flooded into the region to work in the industrial plants. Meanwhile, in the south-central part of the state, quarries like those in the Victor Limestone District in Monroe County and stone cutting mills in Monroe and Lawrence Counties transformed the landscape as Indiana limestone increasingly became a building material of choice around the country during and after the Great Depression. During World War II, Evansville was an important manufacturing center for the war effort. Selected for its protected inland location, regional labor pool, and proximity to the Ohio River, it produced tank transport ships known as LSTs, P-47 Thunderbolt fighter aircraft, and vast amounts of munitions.

Most of the earliest commercial buildings around the state either have not survived or were substantially altered in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The general format of these buildings – narrow, deep, masonry construction of two to three floors with a street-level storefront – remained very constant into the early years of the 20th century, with changes limited mostly to their stylistic detailing. The state's inventory of National Register-listed properties includes historic districts that represent the evolution in commercial design over the decades. A number of those districts also include opera houses, like the rehabilitated Vurpillat's Opera in Winamac and the Old City Hall in Delphi, and community movie theaters, like the Fowler Theater, that added to the vibrancy of night life. The rapid expansion of Indiana cities in the second half of the 20th century often resulted in major demolition or even wholesale replacement of entire neighborhoods. Ransom Place, located on the west side of downtown

Indianapolis, fell victim to such a fate. Urban archaeology has brought back into focus some of those places and the lifeways of the people who lived in them.

More recently, housing construction boomed following World War II as veterans returned home and started families. Whole residential neighborhoods were platted, and many were oriented more toward interstate highways and regional shopping malls than toward traditional downtowns. These developments recently have become eligible for National Register evaluation, and the “mid-century modern” Thornhurst neighborhood in Hamilton County is now listed in the National Register.

Since precontact times, human activity has changed the landscape of Indiana to meet a spectrum of needs. The mounds of Woodland and Mississippian cultures, the distinctive land division of early settlers, the organization of cropland by Hoosier farmers, the extraction of natural resources, and the park and boulevard systems that heighten the urban experience have become some of the footprints of our human presence all across the state. While the Indiana landscape has been and continues to be dynamic, failure to preserve examples of that footprint will leave us with an incomplete picture of our past.

By the Numbers

As of late 2019, the broad spectrum of Indiana’s cultural resources and significant properties encompassed:

- Over 292,000 identified and documented historic buildings, structures, sites, and objects from all 92 counties;
- Over 71,500 identified and documented archaeological sites from all 92 counties;
- Over 11,000 identified cemeteries and burial grounds;
- Over 2,100 prehistoric mounds and earthworks;
- Over 3,000 historic bridges of all types;
- Nearly 2,000 listings in the National Register of Historic Places, including more than 450 historic districts;
- 83 historic county courthouses, all listed in the National Register of Historic Places;
- 42 National Historic Landmark properties and districts;
- 32 state park properties;
- 12 state-owned and managed historic sites; and,
- 3 units of the National Park Service: George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Indiana Dunes National Park, and Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.



A DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF INDIANA

In 2018, the estimated population of Indiana was 6.69 million, up more than 200,000 people from the 6.48 million reported in the 2010 U.S. Census. The state contains more than 650 communities, ranging in population from about 860,000 in the capital city down to fewer than 100 people in some unincorporated hamlets. By State classification, Indiana has one First Class City (with a population of 600,000 or more), and about 25 Second Class Cities (with populations between 35,000 and 599,999). There are also about 50 communities with populations ranging between 10,000 and 34,999 persons, another 50 communities with populations between 5,000 and 9,999 persons, and more than 500 Indiana communities with populations under 5,000 people. Indiana is divided into 92 counties that range in population from just over 950,000 for Marion County, which contains Indianapolis, down to less than 6,000 for tiny Ohio County, Indiana’s smallest in area at just 86 square miles. Besides Ohio, three other

counties (Benton, Warren, and Union) have populations under 10,000 persons, while the median population value for Indiana's counties is just over 34,000.¹

According to the U.S. Census, during the decade ending in 2010, 29 of Indiana's 92 counties – almost one third of the state – lost population, although these population losses were modest in all cases. Of these declining counties, 24 had populations under 40,000 and illustrate the general trend of stagnant or dwindling populations in many rural areas. The five declining counties with larger populations were ones affected by the loss of manufacturing jobs, primarily due to the Great Recession. However, 63 Indiana counties grew during the decade, with seven of them growing at rates of 15% or more. Of these seven fastest-growing counties, five were part of the 11-county Indianapolis metropolitan area (consisting of Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties).²

Since the 2010 U.S. Census, these same patterns of growth and decline have largely continued in the state. In 2018, 32 of 92 counties – still about one third of the state – posted declines in population, while 60 counties grew. Of the eight fastest growing counties, two were part of the Louisville, Kentucky metropolitan area, while the remaining six were once again part of the Indianapolis metropolitan area. Hamilton County, located just north of Indianapolis, continued to remain the fastest growing part of the state just as it has done for much of the last decade. Overall, the 11-county Indianapolis metropolitan area is home to 2 million people (about 31% of the state's population), and this area witnessed 69% of the state's total growth in 2018. However, during this eight-year period, Indiana's statewide growth rate of 3.2% had slowed to about half its rate of 6.6% recorded in the 2010 U.S. Census. Comparable to the trend of the previous decade, the state's recent growth rate continued to lag about 3 percentage points behind the national average.³

The composition of the Hoosier population is less racially diverse than the nation as a whole, but is comparable to the neighboring states of Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan, and most closely compares to neighboring Ohio and other Midwestern states Minnesota and Wisconsin. Indiana's population is about 79% white, 10% African American, 7% Hispanic, 2% Asian, and less than 1% Native American – which is about half the national average for each of these minority groups. However, Indiana's population composition has been changing, albeit modestly, as these minority groups continue to grow at faster rates than the white population.⁴

According to statistics from the 2010 U.S. Census, nearly 25% of the Hoosier workforce is employed in education, health care, and social assistance occupations, while 19% of workers are engaged in manufacturing and 11% in retail trades. Although Indiana is traditionally recognized as an agricultural state, less than 2% of the workforce is employed in this sector. Out of 2.9 million housing units, about 69% are owner-occupied dwellings, which is very comparable to the national average. One quarter of these dwellings – about 725,000 units – were constructed before 1960, making them older than 50 years and old enough to be considered historic, depending on significance and level of integrity. In terms of several other major demographic factors, Indiana is generally in line with the national averages. More than 88% of Hoosiers hold a high school diploma – just topping the national average of 87%, but only 25% have a college degree, which is below the national average of nearly 31%. Almost 86% of Hoosier households have a computer, and 75% have Internet access – closely mirroring the national rates. Finally,

¹ Indiana Demographics by Cubit at <https://www.indiana-demographics.com/> accessed on July 12, 2019. The data on this website was taken from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2017 American Community Survey.

² All demographic statistics in this section are from the 2010 U.S. Census.

³ U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts for Indiana as of July 1, 2018.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts.

for the period 2013-2017, Indiana’s poverty rate was 13.5% – just above the national rate of 12.3%, with the median household income being \$52,182 – almost 10% below the national average.⁵

In the 1920s the husband-and-wife team of sociologists, Robert and Helen Lynd, wrote a famous ethnographic study titled “Middletown: A Study in Modern American Culture,” which examined life in a very average and representative American small city.⁶ The community they chose as the subject of their study (and which they renamed Middletown) was Muncie, Indiana. Ninety years later, Indiana and its communities of all sizes still remain very typical of the Midwest region, if somewhat less so of the nation as a whole.

SURVEYS TO IDENTIFY AND DOCUMENT CULTURAL RESOURCES

In the mid-1970s, the DHPA began awarding matching grants for the identification of cultural resources through field surveys. Funding came from the National Park Service’s annual Historic Preservation Fund grant to the state, and separate projects were initiated to identify and document resources above ground as well as below ground. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) program launched in 1976 and the first two counties were systematically surveyed to identify and document all buildings and structures that were 50 years old or older at the time of survey. Between 1978 and 2010, grant-funded survey projects resulted in documentation of an average of three counties each year. Along the way, five cities – all of them Certified Local Government communities – were the focus of citywide surveys, and a handful of counties were resurveyed.

The results of these above-ground surveys were published in “County Interim Reports.” Each of these documents described the resource types and architectural styles commonly found in the county; included histories for the county as well as for each civil township, town, and identified historic district; and also included maps, historic and recent photographs, and a catalog listing of all the resources identified. This family of county survey publications, which is available at public libraries and planning agencies all across the state, has been the foundation of efforts to nominate eligible properties and districts to the National Register of Historic Places. All of the original survey records are retained in the files at the DHPA, and are used to guide both federal and state environmental review processes. In 2012 after three and half decades, Indiana achieved the major milestone of having completed a systematic countywide survey of above-ground resources in all 92 counties. The DHPA has since launched “Phase 2” of the IHSSI program, with counties being resurveyed to update information as well as to document resources that were not yet 50 years old at the time of the original survey.

The DHPA also began making subgrants for archaeological surveys and investigations in the late 1970s. The first small surveys were focused on delineating boundaries and improving our understanding of important known archaeological sites, such as the 18th century French Fort Ouiatenon near present-day Lafayette. By the 1980s, these archaeological surveys were covering larger areas and sought to identify and document previously unknown sites. Since the 1990s, most grant-funded archaeology projects have consisted of large-scale surveys – sometimes covering entire watersheds or other multiple-county regions – in order to add sites to the state’s inventory, while a smaller number of projects have focused on investigating important sites to assess their



⁵ All demographic statistics in this section are from the 2010 U.S. Census.

⁶ Lynd, Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd. Middletown: A Study in Modern American Culture. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Company, 1929.

eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Almost all of these projects have been carried out by universities.

Unlike the above-ground survey program that has now covered the entire state, only about 1% of the land in Indiana has been surveyed by professional archaeologists, so there is still much work to be done. On average, more than 1,000 archaeological sites are newly documented each year, with many of these being identified through NPS grant-assisted survey projects. All of the original survey records, maps, and reports are retained in the files at the DHPA, and are available for review by qualified professional archaeologists. Like the survey records for historic buildings and structures, this archaeological survey data is used to guide both federal and state environmental review processes.

BUILDING A COMPREHENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES DATABASE

Over many years and utilizing several different software programs, the DHPA had developed a number of electronic data sets of various resources and resource types, but lacked a single unified database. After extensive design planning, work began in 2005 on building a Microsoft SQL® platform database to contain information about all of Indiana's cultural resources. The initial funding came from the Federal Highway Administration through the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), and was supplemented by the DHPA's annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants from the National Park Service. This new database, named the State Historic Architecture and Archaeological Resource Database (SHAARD), was first made available to the public in 2007, although it did not contain much data at that time.

As the capability of SHAARD increased, the DHPA took meaningful steps to halt the growth of paper survey records and to facilitate data entry. In late 2008, the DHPA embarked on a multi-year project to conduct a survey of historic sites and structures in the nine counties that contain the corridor of the Interstate 69 extension from Indianapolis southwest to Evansville. As mitigation for this project, INDOT provided a significant funding commitment for the DHPA to execute these surveys. This extremely large multi-year project enabled the DHPA to test its new electronic survey methodology. Equipped with digital cameras and tablet PC units with built-in GPS devices, the DHPA's field surveyors began creating fully electronic survey records that were uploaded directly into SHAARD. Two years later, archaeologists began creating their site survey records in the database as well. The following year, the DHPA made the final step of the complete transition to electronic survey by releasing the software and equipment for use by an outside survey partner organization so that no new paper survey records for any of Indiana's cultural resources were generated after mid-2011.

Despite the creation of electronic survey records going forward, populating the database continues to be a daunting task, as the DHPA holds well over 360,000 paper records and reports for all survey types conducted over a span of 35 years. From 2010 to 2019, the DHPA used a number of sizeable State Planning and Research (SPR) matching grants from the Federal Highway Administration and INDOT to systematically populate this database, as well as to implement specific enhancements to improve functionality and searchability. During recovery efforts from several federally declared storm disasters in Indiana, the DHPA also received assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the development of SHAARD. FEMA contractors conducted data entry for sites and structures in several disaster-affected counties. This underscores a less-recognized but extremely important aspect of SHAARD – that it will enable rapid assessment of cultural resources affected by disasters and aid appropriate planning for recovery efforts, taking cultural resources into consideration.

The development of advanced query tools for both SHAARD and the GIS application has been completed, and as more cultural resource data has been entered and more program enhancements have been made, SHAARD has become an increasingly useful tool for the preservation and archaeology communities. The availability of the data online has eliminated the need for cultural resource professionals to visit the DHPA to conduct record checks and it has already streamlined the environmental review process.

WHAT THE CULTURAL RESOURCES DATABASE TELLS US SO FAR

At the time it was analyzed during this planning process, SHAARD had been populated with all of the archaeological survey data from the DHPA's paper records for all 92 counties, representing more than 71,500 archaeological sites. Here's what the database told us about Indiana's recorded archaeological sites:

- Approximately 78% of Indiana's recorded archaeological sites are precontact, ranging from isolated artifact finds to major earthwork complexes, and spanning a wide period of time from about 10,000 BC to roughly AD 1650;
- Approximately 22% of Indiana's recorded archaeological sites are historical, ranging from shipwrecks to clusters of historical artifacts found in farm fields or even urban neighborhoods, and generally date from about AD 1650 to 50 years before the current date;
- Indiana's currently known archaeological resources are distributed among cultural periods as follows:
 - About 2% are from the Paleoindian Period, dating roughly from 10,000 to 7,500 BC;
 - About 27% are from the Archaic Period, dating roughly from 8,000 to 700 BC;
 - About 17% are from the Woodland Period, dating roughly from 1,000 BC to AD 1200;
 - About 3% are Mississippian, dating roughly from AD 1000 to 1650;
 - About 29% are precontact, dating somewhere between 10,000 BC and AD 1650, but not enough information is available to clearly associate them with any particular cultural period listed above;
 - About 22% are historical, dating roughly from AD 1650 to 50 years ago;
- Indiana's currently known archaeological resources are distributed by site type as follows:
 - About 36% are lithic scatters, which are distributions of stone artifacts with little to no evidence of habitation at the site;
 - About 19% are isolated finds, which are single artifacts found in their original context;
 - About 15% are camp sites, which are locations showing evidence of short term occupation by precontact peoples;
 - About 7% are historical farmsteads or houses, which represent early settlement patterns in Indiana;
 - About 4% are habitation sites, which show evidence of short term or possibly seasonal occupation by precontact peoples;
 - About 2% are mounds or earthworks, which were ceremonial and/or burial structures;
 - About 2% are villages, which are sites having evidence of long term occupation by precontact peoples.

By the time data analysis was conducted for this planning process, SHAARD had been populated with all of the architectural survey data for 88 of 92 counties, representing more than 172,500 survey records and covering most of the state.⁷ This data provided a significant statistical sample from which the DHPA can make general observations about Indiana's above-ground resources:

- Not surprisingly, almost 68% of the surveyed resources were identified for their architectural significance, while 78% of Indiana's National Register listings claim architecture as an area of significance.
- For most of its history, Indiana has been predominantly an agricultural state, as evidenced by 9% of surveyed resources being agriculture-related, and 6% of the state's National Register listings claim agriculture as an area of significance.
- Properties associated with commerce make up nearly 11% of the sample, and reflect the spectrum of resources ranging from small town commercial districts to historic urban high rises. Nearly 400 of Indiana's listings in the National Register have commercial significance, representing almost 18% of the state's total.

⁷ Survey data for 81 counties was manually entered from paper records, while the survey data for seven additional counties was created electronically and directly uploaded into the database so that data entry was not required. Therefore, 88 counties had complete IHSSI data in SHAARD as of 2019. Data from paper survey records for four additional counties was not entered because these counties were scheduled for resurvey in the near future and the significant expense of manually entering the old survey data was not justified.

- A relatively small percentage of survey identified resources – just under 5% – remain to tell the story of the state’s exploration and early settlement period, and 6% of Indiana’s National Register listings cite exploration/early settlement as an area of significance.
- Indiana prides itself on being known as the “Crossroads of America” as a result of the network of road, canal, and rail infrastructure that has crisscrossed the state over time. This need to travel and transport goods and materials is reflected by 5% of the surveyed properties that are associated with transportation, while 10% of the state’s National Register listings have transportation significance.
- Industrial heritage is represented by a much smaller portion of the survey sample – less than 3%, while listings in the National Register with industrial significance are double that, at more than 6%.
- Indiana has witnessed multiple waves of immigration throughout its territorial and statehood history and yet not quite 2% of identified resources are associated with ethnic heritage, while nearly 4% of the state’s National Register listings cite ethnic heritage as at least one of their areas of significance. This low figure suggests that Indiana should continue to be vigilant for opportunities to identify, document, and nominate resources that help tell the stories of underrepresented communities.

SHPO ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE PREVIOUS PLAN CYCLE

During the previous planning cycle, from 2013 through September 30, 2019, the DHPA made significant accomplishments that advanced preservation activity throughout the state. In most cases, these accomplishments were the result of partnerships with one or more state agencies as well as statewide, regional, and local preservation organizations. Some of the more noteworthy accomplishments from 2013 through 2019 are summarized here by program area:

Archaeology

- In 2010, the DHPA received a Preserve America matching grant of \$180,000 to conduct an exhaustive literature search for all mound and earthwork sites ever identified in Indiana. With the help of several key archaeology partners from around the state, this project resulted in creation of a county-by-county database of all sites, PDF copies of all original source material for reference, summaries of the earthworks in each county, and an overview report with recommendations for additional research, field verification, and investigation. Completed in 2015, the final inventory included documentation of 1,183 sites around the state that contained a total of more than 2,100 individual earthwork structures.
-
- Windsor Mound, Randolph County.
- In 2015, the DHPA marked its 20th year of Indiana Archaeology Week/Archaeology Month celebrations and coordination of programming geared toward raising public awareness and appreciation for the state’s archaeological heritage and fostering public understanding of the science of archaeology.
 - Archaeological education efforts took on several new forms: in 2015, 2016, and 2018, the DHPA organized and hosted Indiana Public Archaeology Symposiums for professional and avocational archaeologists, as well as the general public; and in 2017, the DHPA partnered with the Indiana Historical Society to lead an archaeology themed bus tour for the general public that explored important archaeological sites such as Strawtown Koteewi Park and Mounds State Park.
 - The DHPA’s archaeology staff provided guidance and technical assistance to the Indiana Historical Society during preparation of the script and actor training for its “You Are There” living history exhibit on Glenn A. Black’s exploration of Angel Mounds in the 1930s. Archaeology staff also participated in DNR efforts to document and protect shipwrecks off the Indiana shore of Lake Michigan, which led to creation of the J.D. Marshall Nature Preserve – the state’s first underwater preserve, and site of a 1911 shipwreck. In addition,

staff prepared eight more volumes of the *Indiana Archaeology* journal, which are hosted on the division's website.

- The archaeology staff completed work on the *Guidebook for Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory – Archaeological Sites*, which was released during Indiana Archaeology Month 2019. This document was prepared in collaboration with the Indiana Archaeology Council, and provides guidelines for archaeological projects to ensure that the products of compliance-related investigations will lead to the identification, documentation, evaluation, and protection of sites.

Survey & Inventory—Below Ground

- HPF subgrants were awarded to assist the completion of 19 archaeological surveys, an average of three per year, in areas of the state with identified data deficiencies. These survey projects covered 11,600 acres and resulted in more than 1,850 sites being identified, recorded, and added to the state's inventory.
- Beginning in 2018, the DHPA limited the focus of HPF-assisted archaeological surveys to DNR properties – state parks, forests, nature preserves, and fish and wildlife areas – which collectively represent data deficient areas. This shift was initiated after 2 years of planning and coordination with the land-holding divisions of DNR.

Survey & Inventory—Above Ground

- The DHPA awarded multiple subgrants for completion of the survey of Allen County, which is Indiana's largest county in terms of land area, consisting of 20 townships and also containing Fort Wayne, which is the state's second largest city and a Certified Local Government community. Using HPF funding, these intensive level survey projects covered an area of 657 square miles, took seven years to complete, and resulted in electronic inventory records for more than 13,000 historic sites and structures.
- DHPA contract field surveyors completed the multi-phased resurvey of Perry and Bloomington Townships in Monroe County that together contain Bloomington, which is Indiana's seventh largest city and a Certified Local Government community. Using HPF funding, this intensive level survey covered an area of 72 square miles, took two and a half years to complete, and resulted in electronic inventory records for more than 6,700 historic sites and structures.
- DHPA contract field surveyors completed the resurvey of Monroe County, excluding Perry and Bloomington Townships. This project was completed using funding from the Federal Highway Administration administered by INDOT for the extension of I-69. This intensive level survey covered an area of more than 322 square miles, and resulted in electronic inventory records for nearly 1,800 historic sites and structures.

National Register

- An additional 206 Indiana nominations were processed and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This included 139 individual property listings and 67 historic districts, which together encompass more than 7,100 contributing resources. Besides the usual listing of neighborhoods and commercial districts, homes, farmsteads, schools, train depots, and fraternal lodges, this group of nominations included: 12 cemeteries, 12 houses of worship, 6 county homes and infirmaries, 5 archaeological sites (including a shipwreck), 4 lime kilns, 4 community mausoleums, 3 gymnasiums, 1 state park, 1 towboat, and 1 water tower.
- Four additional historic properties were designated by the National Park Service as National Historic Landmarks: The Athenaeum, the state's largest German social hall (Marion County); Duck Creek Aqueduct, a covered wooden structure that carries the Whitewater Canal over Duck Creek at Metamora (Franklin County); Samara, a Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Usonian house in West Lafayette (Tippecanoe County); and West Union Bridge, a two-span Burr Arch covered bridge measuring 315 feet in length (Parke County).
- The DHPA hired a contractor to prepare a statewide Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for residential development and planning in Indiana. This document described housing construction and neighborhood development trends in Post-War Indiana from 1945 to 1973. In addition, it included surveyed developments as case studies from six parts of the state where post-war development was the greatest: the Calumet region (around the south shore of Lake Michigan), the Fort Wayne region, the Central

Indiana/Indianapolis region, the Terre Haute region, the Evansville region, and the Falls of the Ohio region (around New Albany, Jeffersonville, and Clarksville on the Ohio River).⁸

- In 2013, DHPA staff launched an initiative to improve the number and quality of photos attached to the National Register records in its online cultural resources database.⁹ The DHPA had no digital photos available for about 740 National Register files for above-ground resources, including at least one property in every county. During routine travel around the state, DHPA staff took current photos for about 550 of these individual properties and historic districts. In addition, staff took new photos for roughly 1,500 more NR-listed properties that had poor quality photos in the database. Overall, this initiative is now more than 80% complete.

Environmental Review

- The DHPA processed more than 12,000 environmental review submittals under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Staff reviewed 99% of these submittals in 30 days or less, or “on-time” according to their assigned due dates.
- The DHPA processed more than 2,300 environmental review submittals under several different state preservation laws. Staff reviewed nearly 100% of these submittals in 30 days or less, or “on-time” according to their assigned due dates.
- Recognizing the need to provide training for cultural resource consultants, the DHPA staff created a full-day training session on the Section 106 process in 2014. This training covered use of the SHAARD database and maps, other repositories of information to be consulted, evaluating buildings against National Register criteria, and submitting materials to aid in the review process. More than 350 participants have attended nine different workshops held around the state. Participants included professional consultants, staff of state and federal agencies, municipal preservation staff, and historic preservation graduate students. Starting in 2016, Section 106 training became a regular feature of the line-up of workshops offered the day before the start of the annual statewide historic preservation conference.

Grants

- The DHPA managed a total of 107 completed subgrant projects utilizing funding from the National Park Service’s Historic Preservation Fund program. Almost \$3.3 million of federal funds were awarded for these projects, and matched with \$3.5 million in local funds.¹⁰ This combined investment of nearly \$1 million per year achieved the following results:
 - Preparation of 6 historic district nominations to the National Register of Historic Places;
 - Completion of the historic sites and structures survey of Allen County;
 - Completion of 19 archaeological surveys across more than 11,600 acres;
 - Preparation of 6 historic structure reports for buildings in



⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973, Statewide, Indiana, National Register #100002182.

⁹ Over five decades worth of National Register files in the DHPA contained photos in a variety of formats. The older files tended to contain images that were very poor quality – too poor to justify the time and expense required to scan and upload them into the electronic database.

¹⁰ During the period 2013-2019, \$1.00 of HPF grant funding leveraged an average of \$1.06 in local matching funds across all projects. However, \$1.00 of HPF grant assistance to a historic building rehabilitation project leveraged an average of \$1.23 in local matching funds.

- the State Historic Sites system;
 - Preparation of 4 historic building studies for National Register-listed properties;
 - Completion of 42 historic rehabilitation projects at National Register-listed properties;
 - Completion of 32 preservation-focused conferences and intensive training workshops.
- The DHPA awarded two state grants under the Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges settlement program, which was administered on behalf of INDOT. A total of \$633,279 was awarded for two projects that were completed in Jeffersonville.
- The DHPA applied for and received three competitive grants from outside sources to help defray the costs of two major projects: an exhaustive literature review of more than 1,000 mound and earthwork sites and complexes in Indiana, and preparation of a Multiple Property Documentation Form for Indiana’s post-war housing. These grants – totaling \$230,454 – made possible the execution of these special projects.¹¹

Tax Credits

- The DHPA and National Park Service certified 78 federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit projects in 34 different communities across the state, with total qualified rehabilitation expenditures that exceeded \$419 million. This cumulative private investment leveraged 20% federal tax credits of more than \$83.8 million. Compared to the previous plan period, these figures represent significant growth in both the number of projects, the number of communities represented, and the amount of federal tax credits received. At the same time, the average tax credit amount increased from \$865,000 to almost \$1.1 million per project as the average project size grew.
- The DHPA certified 110 state Residential Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit projects at owner-occupied residences in 32 different communities. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures totaled \$6 million of investment by homeowners. This cumulative private investment leveraged 20% state tax credits of \$1.2 million. These projects illustrate improvements to historic neighborhoods and positive economic impacts in the communities where they occurred.

Certified Local Government Program

- Two additional Indiana communities were designated as Certified Local Governments – Carmel (certified 2016) and Pendleton (certified 2017) – bringing the statewide total to 21 CLG communities.
- The DHPA hosted six Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) events led by trainers from the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions. Held in the communities of Lafayette, Huntington, Vincennes, North Manchester, Columbus, and Evansville, these events provided training for a total of 133 members and staff of local historic preservation commissions. Starting in 2016, CAMP became a regular feature of the line-up of training workshops offered the day before the start of the annual statewide historic preservation conference.
- The DHPA awarded HPF subgrants to assist 22 CLG projects, including surveys to identify and document historic buildings and structures, National Register nominations for historic districts, educational programs and publications, and rehabilitation of historic buildings.

Cultural Resource Database

- DHPA staff and contract employees have entered data from the DHPA’s hard copy records on cultural resources into the State Historic Architecture and Archaeological Research Database. Data entry now stands at:
 - 100% of Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory survey cards from 81 counties, including associated photos and sketch site plans;
 - 100% of cemetery registry survey cards for 92 counties;
 - 100% of metal truss bridge survey records and photos for 92 counties;
 - 100% of National Register of Historic Places nomination files for 92 counties;

¹¹ The DHPA received a Preserve America grant from the National Park Service in the amount of \$180,454 and also received two grants from the Tides Foundation totaling \$50,000.

- 100% of archaeological survey site cards for 92 counties;
- 100% of archaeological journals, articles, and reports, where permission has been given by the authors.
- DHPA staff and contract employees have entered GIS data into the “Buildings, Bridges, and Cemeteries Map” for 100% of above-ground resource site locations – roughly 292,000 properties – including: cemeteries, National Register-listed buildings, historic bridges, and all buildings and structures recorded on Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory survey cards.¹²
- DHPA staff and contract employees have mapped 75% of all recorded archaeological sites into a GIS map; staff expects this map will be 100% complete in 2020. Additional maps that are useful for archaeological research have been added or imported, and the DHPA staff has conducted training for qualified professionals on how to use this resource. Access to archaeological records and information remains restricted to qualified professional archaeologists in order to protect site locations; access is provided through a new interface.

State Historic Preservation Conference

- The DHPA and its partners, Indiana University and Indiana Landmarks, co-hosted six annual “Preserving Historic Places” statewide historic preservation conferences in different communities around Indiana. After taking a year off when the National Trust Conference visited Indianapolis in 2013, these statewide conferences were held in New Albany, Kokomo, Vincennes, Wabash, Columbus, and Evansville. More than 1,700 people attended these six statewide conferences, with annual attendance trending upward during this period to an average of about 330 people per year. The event held in 2019 marked Indiana’s 50th annual historic preservation conference.

Public Engagement and Outreach

- The DHPA staff had contact with a combined audience of more than 35,000 individuals through its tracked public outreach efforts. More than 580 public engagement, education, and outreach events included presentations, organized workshops, booths and tables at heritage events, trolley tours at the Indiana State Fair, and a variety of other venues. Topics included cemetery preservation, cemetery laws, cemetery symbolism, the Underground Railroad in Indiana, archaeology, historic architecture, state and federal rehabilitation tax credit programs, the Historic Preservation Fund matching grant program, the National Register of Historic Places, operating local preservation commissions, and more.
- “Eavesdropping,” the DHPA’s quarterly electronic newsletter, continued to keep subscribers abreast of new programs offered by the office, current preservation news, training and education opportunities, and highlights of structures in the state. As of 2019, more than 5,000 individuals have subscribed to this e-newsletter.
- The DHPA launched its own Facebook page in 2015. Postings have helped raise appreciation for the rich variety of Indiana’s heritage resources and highlighted the work of the office. As of 2019, more than 4,500 individuals followed the office’s page.

Awards Received

- The DHPA received the “Excellence in GIS Award” from the Indiana Geographic Information Council in 2013 for its work on the State Historic Architecture and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD) GIS map.
- The DHPA received the “National Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Award” from the National Park Service in 2014 for completion of systematic historic sites and structures survey in every county of the state.
- The DHPA received the “Directors Award” from the DNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs in 2017 for excellence in support of the conservation and understanding of the state’s historic structures and their stories.

¹² This includes the location of nearly 120,000 historic properties from the four counties where survey data has not been manually entered.

CHAPTER 3: Achieving Public Input

DEVELOPING THE STATEWIDE SURVEY

During the preparation of Indiana's first *Cultural Resources Management Plan* in 1998, and first plan revision in 2005, on-line survey tools either were non-existent or were not readily accessible for use by the general public. Instead, the DHPA staff used regional public meetings as the method to gather feedback from Hoosiers about the importance of preservation, endangered resource types, and public needs for programs and assistance. However, these meetings had a number of major drawbacks, namely the difficulty of coordinating and promoting regional events, the amount of staff time required to promote and host the meetings, the expenses associated with promotional mailings and staff travel across the state, the relatively low public turn-out and participation, and public input that was not always comparable from one meeting to the next. By the time Indiana's 2005-2012 plan cycle was nearing its end, on-line survey tools had become commonplace and many other state historic preservation offices had already used them successfully for gathering public input.

In early 2011, the DHPA determined that conserving limited staff time and minimizing expenses associated with gathering public input were of paramount importance, and if these goals could be met while reaching a much greater audience at the same time, so much the better. DHPA staff began developing their first public input questionnaire by painstakingly reviewing the online surveys then in use by 18 other state historic preservation offices.¹³ The variety of questions being asked by other SHPOs sparked lively staff conversations about what the DHPA most needed to learn from the public, what information would be merely interesting versus what information would be most relevant, the appropriate length for a survey, and the importance of providing carefully crafted answer options in order to gather meaningful input. In the end, the DHPA staff developed a check-box survey of 17 questions, with a few questions having several parts, and several questions allowing opportunities for brief narrative responses.

For this plan revision in 2019, DHPA staff considered the pros and cons of devising an entirely new survey versus reusing some or all of the previous questions. Because the original survey was deemed a success due to the amount and breadth of the data it generated, DHPA staff revisited the questions, determined that they were still relevant, and decided to reuse them, with certain modifications.¹⁴ This approach had the added benefit of allowing for comparison of the new survey data to the responses from 2011 in order to discern changes in terms of public opinion, awareness of programs, challenges and threats, and levels of support for the previous plan goals.



¹³ The states that were slightly ahead of Indiana in their planning cycle and had public input surveys on their websites in 2011 included: Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

¹⁴ Changes to the survey for 2019 consisted of updated answer choices where needed, an expanded demographics section, and revised formatting in order to make it faster to take the survey. Many survey participants from 2011 felt that the survey took too long to complete.

The 2019 survey was designed to take the average person about 10 to 15 minutes to complete. The survey questions addressed these four main themes:

- The current preservation context and climate in Indiana,
- The current relevance of the plan goals from 2013,
- The level of public awareness of various preservation programs and entities, and
- Demographic information about the survey participants.

The survey questions and answer options are reproduced in [Appendix A](#) and the survey results are shown in [Appendix B](#).

PROMOTING THE STATEWIDE SURVEY

To give the public adequate time to participate and provide input, the DHPA staff selected a 13-week window for the survey – from March 15 to June 17, 2019 – a period that included *Indiana Preservation Month*, which is observed in May. Notably, this was about half the length of the 24-week survey period used in 2011, but staff felt confident that similar results could be achieved in less time, given the growth of social media platforms and e-communications, as well as some important lessons learned from the previous public input survey. Efforts to promote the DHPA’s on-line survey ran the gamut from e-mail and e-newsletters, to listservs and social media, to traditional methods like press releases and handouts at outreach events. People without Internet access were directed to take the survey online using a computer at any public library or to contact the DHPA by phone to request a paper copy of the survey by mail.¹⁵ These various promotional efforts were planned, sequenced, and sustained over the entire 13-week period.

Goals for Public Participation in the Survey

During its first public input survey in 2011, the DHPA achieved outstanding levels of public participation, met its first goal of gathering survey responses from every one of Indiana’s 92 counties, met its second goal of getting more than 5 survey responses from each county, and nearly achieved its third and highest goal of getting 10 or more responses from each county. A total of 3,813 people participated in that initial survey, with at least seven responses from each county. Based on this past experience, the DHPA set several new goals for public participation in its 2019 survey.

- **Goal #1:** The total number of survey participants should exceed the number of participants from 2011. Exceeding this number would demonstrate growth in public outreach, as well as participation by new or different constituents.
- **Goal #2:** Every one of Indiana’s 92 counties should be represented by at least ten survey responses. In 2011, only four counties had fewer than ten survey responses, with the lowest number of responses being seven. Staff believed that achieving this goal would demonstrate a good level of statewide participation and help insure that any regional issues and concerns would be adequately reflected in the survey data.
- **Goal #3:** Each county containing a Certified Local Government community should be represented by at least 25 survey responses.¹⁶ To achieve this, the DHPA charged its CLGs with providing leadership in promoting the survey, regularly monitored and reported their progress, and encouraged a friendly competition between them.

Lessons Learned from the 2011 Survey

In 2011, DHPA staff learned that merely launching an online public input survey with initial publicity was not enough, and that a survey could not achieve statistically significant results without serious, far-reaching, and continuous efforts to promote it. This was discovered when, just over half-way through the five-month survey

¹⁵ Only two paper copies of the survey were requested, completed, and returned.

¹⁶ At the time of the survey, Indiana had 21 CLG communities located in 17 different counties. Two counties (Elkhart and Monroe) contained two CLGs each, and one county (St. Joseph) contained three CLGs.

period and part-way through the list of planned promotional efforts, fewer than 300 people statewide had taken the survey and there were no responses at all from more than 40% of all counties. Fortunately, the on-line survey program allowed the survey host to get a snapshot of the data at any time while the survey was live, and the DHPA staff quickly realized that its initial efforts to promote the survey had been far less effective than anticipated. Therefore, staff quickly developed strategies for boosting participation levels in under-represented counties, since achieving broad statewide participation was an important goal. Throughout the second half of the 2011 survey period, DHPA staff utilized this reporting tool to regularly monitor how many people had taken the survey from each county, and the total number of survey participants statewide. Staff then systematically targeted under-represented counties for additional and focused survey promotion efforts in order to increase participation and geographic representation. In 2019, staff understood that these same methods to monitor and boost survey participation would need to be used again, and starting at a much earlier point in the survey period.

Promotion by E-mail

Almost all promotional communications for the survey were conducted by e-mail. Messages contained an active link to the survey website and also asked recipients to help promote the survey throughout their community by sharing this link and encouraging others to participate. Immediately after its launch, DHPA staff promoted the survey to family, friends, and professional contacts around the state, urging them to “be among the first” to participate. This “first wave” of promotional communications also included e-mails sent to: the staff of Indiana Landmarks (Indiana’s statewide preservation non-profit and the largest organization of its kind in the country); more than 270 county historians, county genealogists, and county historical societies and museums; the staff of 130 Indiana Main Street organizations; and the chairpersons and staff members of Indiana’s 21 Certified Local Government communities.

DHPA staff followed up with successive waves of e-mail contacts throughout the survey period. E-mail announcements were sent to individuals known to be interested in preservation, as well as traditional partner organizations that included avocational archaeology groups, Indiana Landmarks Affiliate Council members, local preservation organizations, and university programs in archaeology, anthropology, landscape architecture, historic preservation, and public history. In order to insure participation by a critical mass of heritage professionals, DHPA staff also targeted registered architects, certified planners, and everyone on the DHPA’s roster of qualified professionals. The survey was also promoted among employees at Department of Natural Resources properties around the state, including state parks, state forests, nature preserves, and fish and wildlife areas. In addition, the survey was shared with staff at the Indiana State Museum’s 12 historic sites.

Promotion by Announcements at Scheduled Public Events

For the sake of efficiency, the DHPA decided to utilize public outreach and education events that were already planned and scheduled in order to announce the public input survey and distribute promotional postcards with the web address for the online survey. These postcards briefly indicated what the survey was about and why public input was needed, and encouraged people to share the card with someone else in their community after taking the survey. A total audience of more than 500 people attended these 18 scheduled public presentations held in 13 different counties; the topics of these presentations included cemetery preservation, the Underground Railroad in Indiana, and how to use historic maps as research tools. In addition to these presentations, the survey was announced at Indiana’s statewide preservation conference, which was attended by about 300 people from all across the state. Each participant received a promotional postcard in their conference materials, and a laptop was open to the survey at the registration and information area for several days during the conference.

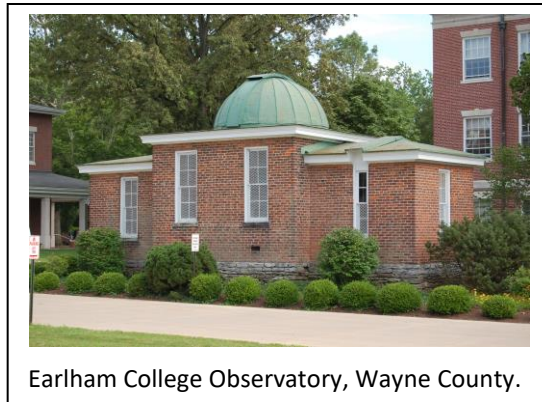
Promotion by E-newsletters and Listservs

The DHPA promoted the survey three times through its own monthly e-newsletter, *Eavesdropping*, which reached a statewide audience of preservation and history professionals, heritage enthusiasts, and interested members of the general public. The DHPA’s own state agency, the Department of Natural Resources, promoted the survey in one issue of its monthly e-newsletter, *MyDNR*, which reached a statewide audience of people interested in hunting, fishing, nature, wildlife, and outdoor recreation. Survey announcements were also included in two different state government e-newsletters – one that reached state employees working in downtown Indianapolis, while the other reached offices and agencies statewide. In addition, the DHPA promoted the survey on its three

managed listservs: one for archaeology (reaching professional and amateur archaeologists and educators), one for cemeteries (reaching cemetery preservation organizations and genealogy enthusiasts), and one for the Underground Railroad (reaching historians, researchers, and African-American heritage groups).

Promotion by Social Media

The DHPA promoted the survey on its own Facebook page four times during the survey period, reaching about 4,000 people each time. About 1,100 people either reacted to or shared the post. In addition, many DHPA staff members posted links to the survey on their personal Facebook pages.



Promotion by Other Organizations and Agencies

A number of individuals and partner organizations promoted the survey among their own constituent groups, which helped expand the DHPA's reach across the state to various heritage-related professions, special interest groups, and members of the general public. Members of the Statewide Planning Advisory Committee promoted the survey among their coworkers, colleagues, and contacts. The Indiana Historical Society promoted the survey and included the web link in four issues of its e-newsletter, *Communique Online*, which primarily reached a statewide audience of museum and historical society staff, volunteers, and researchers. Indiana Landmarks promoted the survey among members of its various affiliate groups, which cover topics ranging from African-American heritage, to the state's early automobile industry, to mid-century modern architecture. The Indiana Department of Transportation's Office of Environmental Services promoted the survey through its cultural resources listserv, which reached environmental and engineering consultants. The Association of Indiana Museums shared the survey twice on its Facebook page, reaching a statewide audience of staff, education specialists, conservators, and museum professionals at organizations ranging from small county museums to very large institutions like the Indiana State Museum, the Indianapolis Museum of Art, and The Children's Museum of Indianapolis. Other organizations that promoted the survey among their membership include the Indiana Association of Township Trustees and the Indiana Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Increasing Survey Participation in Under-Represented Counties

In 2011, the targeted promotional efforts for low-participation areas were executed systematically. The list of under-represented counties (those having fewer than 10 survey responses) was divided and grouped by levels of participation: counties with no responses, counties with only one response, counties with only two responses, etc. Next, these groups were addressed one at a time. In order to try to achieve consistent results from one county to the next, DHPA staff conducted online searches to find about 20 e-mail addresses for the types of people and organizations that should be found in every county, such as elected officials, certain local government employees, county historians, library staff, local historical societies, local preservation organizations, and local booster groups. Staff believed that the people and organizations targeted this way represented a cross-section of preservation-minded citizens as well as the general public.

From the very beginning of the 2019 survey, DHPA staff planned to regularly monitor the number of survey responses in order to bolster participation as needed in under-represented areas, since these efforts required time to execute and take effect. Survey participation figures were reviewed a total of seven times during the public input period. Each of these checks was usually conducted about a week or ten days after achieving a particular promotional milestone so that the effects of the various outreach efforts could be roughly quantified, recorded, and compared.

In order to boost survey participation where needed, DHPA staff employed the same approach that was used successfully in 2011, but decided to double these efforts by attempting to find about 40 e-mail addresses for people and organizations that should be found in every county. The resulting e-mail address list for each under-represented county included: elected officials (county commissioners, county council members, township

trustees, mayors, city council members, and clerk-treasurers); civic employees (town managers, city planners, highway engineers, library directors and staff, and various municipal clerks); and staff of private and non-profit organizations (county economic development corporations and community foundations). Staff also included heritage-related positions that might already have been contacted in an earlier promotional effort (like county historians and genealogists, staff of local historical societies and museums, and staff of Main Street organizations). On average, staff spent between 45 and 60 minutes compiling this list for each county. Although this represented a significant time commitment, staff knew from experience that it was necessary for achieving the goal of ten or more survey responses from every county and increasing the statewide number of survey responses.

Once a county's e-mail address list was compiled, staff tailored a message specific to that county so that it did not appear to be a spam e-mail. The message indicated what the preservation survey was about, how many people statewide had taken it already, but how few people from their county had participated. All recipients were blind-copied so that they did not know how many other people received the same message. Besides the active link to the online survey, these messages contained an urgent plea for help spreading the word about the survey among others in their organizations and throughout their communities. A total of 55 of Indiana's 92 counties (60%) were targeted this way at least once; 16 of these counties had to be targeted a second time because the goal of 10 responses was not achieved after the initial outreach, and 4 counties had to be targeted a third time.

DHPA staff kept careful records of all efforts to increase survey results in the under-represented counties, including: the number of e-mail contacts targeted, the number of e-mail messages returned as undeliverable, the number of survey responses from the county before contacts were made, the number of survey responses from the county after contacts were made, and the number of survey responses that were gained. The resulting data showed that for every 100 e-mail messages sent, an average of 9 were returned as undeliverable while about 33 additional survey responses were gained by the next periodic survey participation check. These focused efforts demanded a great deal of time, but proved to be successful and worthwhile in the long run.¹⁷

When trying to boost survey participation in under-represented areas, appealing to people's sense of pride was a powerful motivator in many cases. The requests for people to share the survey link with others in their community, after telling them how few people had participated from their county, generated a good deal of spin-off publicity in a number of instances. Some e-mail recipients replied to the original sender and confirmed that they had shared the message, and some also indicated that they had posted it to their personal, organizational, and/or agency Facebook pages. As a result of these efforts, a number of local newspapers then picked up the story and shared the link to the survey, and the number of survey responses grew even more.

Outreach to Planning Interests

To insure adequate public input and participation from various planning interests, the DHPA sent promotional e-mails to the board members of the Indiana Chapter of the American Planning Association, all staff members of Indiana's 19 regional planning commissions and metropolitan planning organizations, and staff at the Indiana Division of the Federal Highway Administration. In addition, whenever under-represented counties were targeted for focused promotional efforts, DHPA staff were sure to include city and county planning and zoning staff and

¹⁷ DHPA staff monitored the county-by-county response rates at each of four data review intervals, and kept careful records of all efforts to increase survey results in the under-represented counties. Each of the data reviews were conducted 2-3 weeks apart. During these four intervals, staff sent messages to a total of 2,823 e-mail addresses within the targeted counties; about 240 e-mails were returned as undeliverable. During these efforts, the gain in the number of survey responses in non-targeted counties averaged just 3 per review interval. For comparison, the gain in the number of survey responses in targeted counties averaged 12 per review interval. Therefore, the data suggests that efforts to boost survey responses had the net effect of leveraging at least 9 additional responses per county per targeted promotion effort. Therefore, the DHPA estimates that these efforts to broaden survey participation among the targeted counties had the cumulative effect of adding more than 900 survey responses where they were most needed.

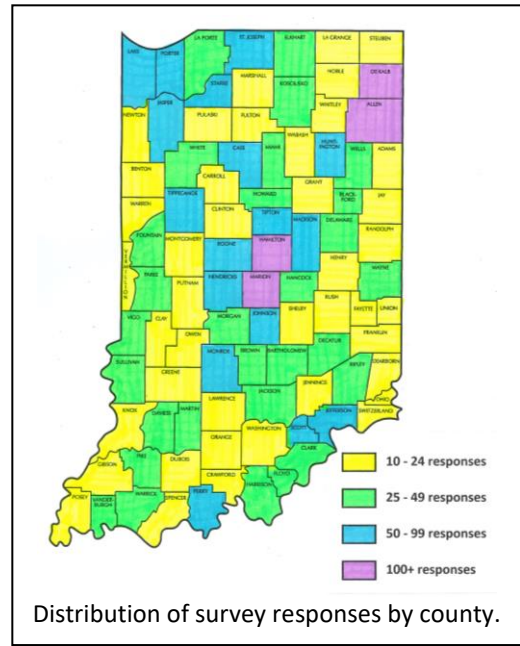
county highway engineers in those communications. In addition, several people who accepted invitations to serve on the Statewide Plan Advisory Committee were certified planners.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

Survey Participation Results

Collectively, the DHPA's intensive promotional efforts were successful, but no one promotional method was a "magic bullet" for achieving the desired level of public participation. Some efforts were quick and easy, while some were very labor intensive, but no one method eliminated the need for the others. Whether it was e-mails to targeted groups, public announcements at events, e-newsletters, press releases, social media, or focused efforts in under-represented counties – each promotional method helped reach different audiences and broaden the survey participation geographically, demographically, and vocationally. A statistical overview of the survey response data is contained in [Appendix B](#).

At the end of three months of the various outreach methods described above, a total of 4,235 people had taken the survey, representing an 11% increase over the 3,813 people that took the DHPA's first public input survey in 2011. This figure shows that the public input survey reached a large number of new constituents, and also met DHPA's **Goal #1**, which was to exceed the number of survey participants from 2011.



Of all participants, 3,666 people (87% of all respondents) provided their county of residence, which established a statewide average of 40 participants per county.¹⁸ This is remarkably comparable to the results from 2011, where 3,696 people (97% of respondents) provided their county of residence, also for a statewide average of 40 participants per county. This time, two small, rural, and sparsely populated counties – Ohio and Vermillion – tied for the lowest number of survey responses with just ten each, while Marion County garnered the most with 454 responses. The median value for all counties was 26 responses, and in general the higher survey participation rates overlapped the state's higher population centers. This met DHPA's **Goal #2**, which was to gather at least ten survey responses from every county.

Indiana's 21 CLG communities, which are divided among 17 counties, accepted the DHPA's challenge to provide leadership in promoting the survey. Together, these 17 counties accounted for a total of 1,048 survey responses for an average of 62 participants per county; the median value for these counties was 51. Notably, one quarter of all survey responses came from these 17 counties. Large and populous Allen County, home to Fort Wayne – Indiana's second largest city, garnered the most with 188 survey responses. Elkhart County had the fewest with 25 responses, but was still comparable to the median value of 26 for all Indiana counties statewide. This met DHPA's **Goal #3**, which was to get at least 25 survey responses from each county containing a CLG.

¹⁸ The survey was structured so that answering all of the opinion questions was mandatory, or else the survey would not advance; however, answering the demographic questions at the end of the survey was not mandatory. Nearly 13% of all participants skipped one or more of the demographic questions, even though "I prefer not to answer" was provided as an answer option. Of the 4,235 people who took the survey, 3,666 people provided their county of residence, 19 people indicated that they lived outside Indiana, 6 people declined to answer, and 544 people skipped the question.

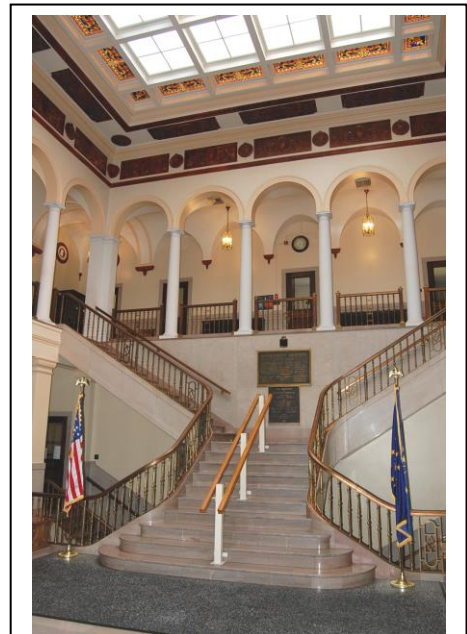
Who Took the Survey

A broad spectrum of people participated in the online survey, which included an expanded set of demographic questions in order to better understand who was providing feedback. Of the 82% of survey-takers who identified their age and ethnicity, just over three quarters indicated that they were 40 years old or older, and about 96% were white, 2% were Native American, 1% were African American, and 1% were Hispanic or Latino. Just over one quarter of participants indicated that they had interacted or worked with the DHPA before, so the vast majority of survey participants represented a new audience beyond the DHPA’s usual partners, customers, and constituents.

When asked to self-identify by selecting up to seven out of 13 labels, or “none,” the majority of participants (60%) self-identified first and foremost as being a “citizen interested and conservation and the environment” and almost equally as a “citizen interested in Indiana’s cultural heritage.” Exactly one half of participants claimed being a “history enthusiast and/or heritage tourist,” while about one third claimed being a “member or supporter of a preservation organization, historical society, or museum.” One quarter reported being a “member or supporter of a cultural, arts, or other non-profit organization,” and/or a “genealogy enthusiast.” One fifth of people reported being an “owner of a historic home or other old building,” and one sixth reported being a “cemetery advocate.” About 9% of survey participants reported that they were an “elected official” at the local, state, or federal level, while just 8% of people reported having no personal connections to Indiana’s heritage.

Nearly a quarter of all survey participants – 963 people – indicated having some professional connection to heritage. Among them were: 244 government employees at the local, state, or federal level; 119 historical society or museum staff; 112 library, cultural, or arts organization staff; 78 professional architects or engineers; 68 teachers, professors, or educators at any level; 66 preservationists; 56 professional archaeologists; 56 professional planners; 48 community organization staff members; 47 historians; and 65 other people engaged in either heritage tourism, real estate, property development, cultural resource consulting, or local Main Street programs. The DHPA recognized that this segment of all survey participants, along with the 336 individuals who identified themselves as being elected officials at any level, would represent those who were most likely in positions where they could influence the fate of cultural resources through policies, programs, decisions, and actions.

In summary, the demographic data shows that the DHPA was successful in securing broad participation from three key segments of Indiana’s population: people with a professional connection to heritage preservation, people who appreciate and/or support heritage preservation, and members of the general public without a declared interest in heritage preservation. All age groups were represented, and all ethnic groups were represented (even if at lower rates than their proportion of the general population). The fact that at least two-thirds of survey respondents reported that they did not have prior experience or familiarity with the DHPA shows that the survey included input from a healthy mix of “preservation-minded” citizens as well as the general public, and was largely a different group of people than participated in the 2011 public input survey.



Central stair, atrium, and skylight of the Daviess County Courthouse.

THE STATEWIDE PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

To help gain a broader perspective on Indiana’s preservation issues and concerns, the DHPA once again formed a Statewide Plan Advisory Committee, just as it had done for preparation of its statewide preservation plans in 1998, 2005, and 2013. DHPA staff first made a list of positions, each representing a type of agency, organization, profession, ethnic group, or other special interest that would be beneficial to have represented on this committee.

Next, specific individuals were nominated by staff to fill these positions, with careful attention paid to where these individuals lived so that broad geographic representation was also achieved. A total of 66 people were invited to serve on the committee; in the end, 47 individuals accepted the invitation to serve.¹⁹

Many individuals on the advisory committee had a combination of traits that made them particularly well-suited for this task, such as a connection to a particular type of organization or agency, working in a particular profession, past experience with various DHPA programs, and living in a certain part of the state. Some of these advisors represented state and federal government agencies, Indiana's State Historic Preservation Review Board, city and town governments, and local historic preservation commissions. Others represented preservation organizations like the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Indiana Landmarks, and ARCH, Inc. Some came from heritage-related professions, such as archaeology, architecture, architectural history, planning, and cultural resource consulting, and about half of the committee members met federal qualifications for educational backgrounds in preservation-related disciplines under 36 CFR 61. Still others represented historical societies, museums and historic sites, Native American tribes, Main Street organizations, historic churches, ethnic groups, community development organizations, and universities. Some committee members had experience working with one or more of the following DHPA program areas: archaeology, Certified Local Governments, cemetery registry, review and compliance, grants and tax credits, National Register, special projects, and survey and inventory. Geographically, these committee members represented 31 different counties across Indiana.

To limit the time commitment from committee members, their duties were carefully defined. First, they were asked to take the survey and then promote it among their colleagues and throughout their own communities. After the survey data was compiled and the new plan goals, objectives, and strategies were established, they were invited to attend a presentation by DHPA staff – either in-person or online – to hear how the public responded to the survey and what the DHPA proposed for new goals and objectives. This meeting gave the advisory committee members the chance to discuss the survey results from their different perspectives, offer any final suggestions to flesh out the plan statements, and endorse the direction of the new plan. Ten members of the committee provided written comments and ideas.

¹⁹ The names and organizational affiliations of these individuals are listed at the beginning of this document.

CHAPTER 4: A PLAN FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN INDIANA

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The data and comments gathered through the public input survey corroborate many of the issues acknowledged by the DHPA staff. When asked what they thought would be the most significant threats to cultural resources over the next 10 years, roughly half or more of all survey-takers identified these items as the top threats:

- Lack of appreciation for the value and fragility of heritage resources (60%);
- Poor economic conditions / lack of funding, both public and private (54%);
- Rising land values, development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl (53%);
- Intentional owner neglect, disinvestment, or abandonment (46%);
- Apathy (45%).

Several additional threats were identified by about a third of survey-takers:

- Dwindling population / changing demographics (32%);
- Big box retailers and commercial strip development (31%);
- Lack of legislation and/or enforcement to protect resources (31%).

When asked to suggest additional goals or ideas that could help preserve Indiana's heritage, the top themes that emerged from the survey data were:

- Education efforts aimed at children and youth;
- Education efforts aimed at elected officials and decision-makers;
- Education efforts aimed at the general public;
- Increased public engagement and outreach efforts;
- New sources of funding for heritage preservation, and increased funding for existing sources.

Very clearly, the public emphasized the need for targeted public education efforts, starting with young people.

Through the day-to-day administration of Indiana's historic preservation programs, the DHPA staff has also identified a number of challenges and threats to the state's cultural resources. The survey data and narrative comments support the staff views on these challenges.

- Preservation advocates in some communities continue to face periodic opposition to the designation of new historic districts under local historic preservation ordinances from owners who do not want any restrictions placed on their ability to alter or demolish their properties.
- Many communities continue to struggle with the problem of absentee landlords that do not adequately maintain their rental properties, often leading to demolition by neglect.
- Some rural communities and viewsheds are impacted by the proximity of cell towers, massive wind turbines, and concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs).
- Many of Indiana's iconic county courthouses, as well as other historic municipal buildings, face challenges of deferred maintenance and limited funding for needed rehabilitation activities.
- Rising energy costs and increased marketing by home improvement companies has spurred residential alterations that are not always appropriate for historic buildings, such as installation of synthetic siding and replacement windows and doors.
- Many people believe that preservation automatically means additional red tape and added expense for any project, and do not recognize preservation's potential as a valid economic development strategy.
- The Indiana population continues to shift from rural to urban areas, leaving many communities and small towns with dwindling tax bases and vacant buildings that have few prospects for new uses or even continued upkeep.
- Few communities have preservation plans, or incorporate heritage issues and cultural resources into their community master plans.

- Many people do not yet recognize that climate change poses a real threat to the future of communities and cultural resources in Indiana.
- Many communities currently lack an adequate pool of qualified skilled trade workers for historic restoration and rehabilitation projects. As the Baby Boomer generation reaches retirement age, there will be an increasing shortfall of these workers.
- The political climate in Washington, D.C. has delayed the appropriations process in recent years. This hampers SHPOs' planning and budgeting efforts, and challenges successful completion of Historic Preservation Fund pass-through subgrant projects within a compressed grant program timeframe.
- Federal budget sequestrations, spending limits, and debt caps have meant that annual Congressional appropriations for the Historic Preservation Fund have not always kept pace with inflation in many recent years, so that annual HPF grants to SHPOs have actually declined in inflation-adjusted dollars over the past decade.
- Indiana's listings of archaeological sites in the National Register of Historic Places represent a disproportionately small number when compared to above-ground resources. Currently just 54 of more than 71,500 known archaeological sites are listed, making up just 2.6% of all National Register listings for Indiana.
- Current state legislation limits efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on state properties.
- New technology platforms for storing, accessing, and sharing data on cultural resources are very costly to develop, maintain, upgrade, and enhance by cash-strapped government agencies.

Nevertheless, the DHPA recognizes a number of opportunities to promote and advance preservation and archaeology in Indiana.

- New technology is rapidly changing the way people communicate and receive information. Social media presents new ways to reach and engage greater segments of the population, especially younger generations. The preservation and archaeology communities can now spread their messages better, faster, and more cost-effectively and can build more inclusive and diverse networks.
- New technology has also changed the way state historic preservation offices maintain, retrieve, update, and share cultural resource data. The DHPA's electronic database and GIS layer streamlines SHPO staff access to information for routine duties and makes cultural resource information available to professionals and the public online.
- Both state and federal funding through the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) have helped the DHPA design, build, and populate its cultural resources database, bringing SHAARD's future completion date years closer than the DHPA could have achieved without this significant financial support.
- Indiana is served by the largest statewide non-profit preservation organization in the nation. With a statewide headquarters plus eight additional regional and field offices, Indiana Landmarks serves individuals and affiliated preservation groups, advocates for and promotes local preservation efforts, provides staff and technical support for many local preservation commissions, and directs the public to various DHPA programs.
- Indiana traditionally has one of the strongest Historic Preservation Fund pass-through subgrant programs in the country. For example, from 2010 to 2019, the DHPA passed-through an average of 56% of its total award each year to assist local projects, such as surveys, National Register nominations, education programs, and rehabilitation of important local landmarks.
- The DHPA revised its Historic Preservation Fund grant priorities in 2018 to foster archaeological surveys on state-owned lands over the next several years in order to identify and record sites in these data deficient areas, and assess eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.
- The DHPA completed a large Preserve America grant from the National Park Service in 2015 to compile all available information about Indiana's prehistoric mounds and earthworks into one central database. This project's findings are an excellent guide for future research, National Register nominations, and heritage tourism efforts for about 2,100 of these fragile resources.
- There is a growing body of literature about the financial benefits of listing in the National Register of Historic Places and how it both stabilizes and strengthens property values, including one such report that focused on neighborhoods in Indianapolis.
- Native American nations are more active in the state, which provides opportunities for better engagement and interpretation of archaeological sites.

- The DHPA recently oversaw completion of a Multiple Property Documentation Form, “Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973.” This document will assist preservation professionals in assessing more than 900,000 Post-War, single-family housing units with regard to federally mandated programs, such as survey, Section 106 review, and the National Register.
- The recent surge of interest in architecture from the 1950s through 1970s presents an opportunity to engage younger generations of people and add them to the preservation movement.
- In Indianapolis, a recent trend of building appropriately scaled infill homes on vacant lots in the city’s core is revitalizing many older neighborhoods through new investment and is expanding the tax base.

VULNERABILITY TO DISASTERS

Like every state, Indiana is vulnerable to a particular mix of natural disasters that can negatively affect cultural resources, and climate change can exacerbate some of these threats. Many historic buildings were constructed in a time when there were less stringent building codes, or none at all. Some structures, like bridges, were built to accommodate lighter loads and smaller usage volumes than their more robust counterparts of today. Even below-ground resources can be damaged or destroyed by earthquakes, flooding, and erosion. Following is an overview of the main types of natural disasters that happen in Indiana with a few examples of such events and how cultural resources have been impacted in the past.

Tornadoes

Indiana’s most recognizable threat from natural disasters comes in the form of tornadoes, and many Hoosiers will recall some of these deadly and devastating storms. The state’s deadliest tornado event came on a Palm Sunday – April 11, 1965 – when at least 10 tornadoes touched down, causing damage across 32 counties and killing 137 people. Almost a decade later, on April 3, 1974, a horrific super cell ravaged Indiana and 12 other states in the biggest tornado outbreak in the nation’s history. On that date, 21 tornadoes touched down in Indiana, causing damage in 39 counties, killing 47 people, and destroying the historic White County courthouse along with much of Monticello’s historic downtown. Indiana’s largest outbreak of tornadoes came on June 2, 1990, when another super cell affecting multiple states spawned 37 twisters that spread damage across 31 counties, resulting in eight deaths. September 20, 2002 witnessed another severe outbreak of tornadoes that caused damage spread across 32 of Indiana’s counties. The path of damage from this event stretched two thirds of the way across the state – from Posey County in the southwest to Blackford County in the northeast. All parts of Indiana are under threat from these unpredictable storms.²⁰ While modern building codes have led to stronger and safer construction, and better storm tracking and weather alert systems help save lives by giving more people warnings to seek shelter, fragile historic resources still remain particularly vulnerable to damage and destruction, like the Moscow Covered Bridge in Rush County that was flattened by a twister in June of 2008.

Rainstorms and Flash Flooding

Nationwide, floods represent the most dangerous and deadly type of natural disaster, and Indiana has experienced its fair share. Most Hoosiers have heard about the Great Flood of January 1937, when the Ohio River reached its highest level ever recorded. Rainfall during that month was four to seven times the normal amount of precipitation across most of the states of Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. In fact, Louisville, Kentucky recorded 15” of rainfall in just 12 days, and a total of 19” for the month. Along the river’s 981-mile course, this disaster claimed the lives of an estimated 350 people, and left nearly one million people homeless. Indiana cities and towns along the river were inundated, such as Jeffersonville, which was 90% flooded. Central Indiana residents may remember the torrential rain and flash flooding that occurred in June 2008, when five to 11 inches of rain fell on already

²⁰ Information is from the National Weather Service’s webpage on “Central Indiana Tornado Statistics” at <https://www.weather.gov/ind/tornadostats> and The IndyStar online article “Retro Indy: Indiana’s Deadliest Tornadoes” at <https://www.indystar.com/story/news/history/retroindy/2014/03/18/tornadoes-indiana/6528605/> both accessed on September 4, 2019.

waterlogged ground in less than 24 hours. This event affected many communities south of I-70 in a wide east-west swath from the Illinois border around Terre Haute across to Franklin. Communities in Clay, Owen, Putnam, and Morgan Counties were especially hard hit, as well as the cities of Franklin and Columbus.²¹ Although flood control measures along major waterways are much improved from the early 20th century, there can be little protection for buildings, neighborhoods, or entire communities in low-lying areas when torrential rains come.

Remnants of Hurricanes

Most people would not consider land-locked Indiana to be vulnerable to damage from hurricanes, but cyclonic storms do periodically reach the Hoosier state. Because hurricanes rapidly lose their energy and intensity once they begin travelling over land, they ordinarily get downgraded – first to tropical storm and next to tropical depression – well before they reach Indiana. Nevertheless, these storms can still bring damaging winds and inundating rainfall, and can even spawn tornadoes in their broad paths.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, since the year 1900, the remains of at least 17 hurricanes have reached central Indiana and dumped measurable rainfall that was recorded in Indianapolis. Two of these storms, tropical depressions left over from hurricanes Bob and Claudette, arrived back-to-back in July of 1979. They combined to dump more than 7” of rainfall on central Indiana over the course of two weeks, which led to damaging flash floods in many areas. More recently, June and July of 2005 also witnessed back-to-back storms, as tropical depressions from hurricanes Arlene and Dennis brought more than 4” of rainfall to Indianapolis over the course of four weeks. Notably, the remains of Dennis circled back on itself in a loop over south-central Indiana, so that it covered some areas twice as it traversed the entire length of the state before reaching Michigan. In 2008, after battering and flooding Galveston and Houston, Texas, the remains of Hurricane Ike reached the Midwest. Technically, it was no longer even a tropical depression by the time it entered Indiana near Terre Haute and tracked northeast towards Fort Wayne. Nevertheless, it brought damaging winds to New Albany on the Ohio River, where it toppled trees, ripped the roof off one historic church, severely damage the steeple on another, and caused power outages that lasted up to a week.²²



Bonneyville Mill, Elkhart County.

Climate Change

As average global temperatures increase, the environmental threat is not limited to just coastal communities facing sea-level rise. Warmer temperatures mean that the atmosphere is capable of holding more moisture and then releasing it as precipitation. This can worsen summer storms that are capable of causing flash flood events – like the storm of June 2008 that dumped nearly a foot of rainfall on some central Indiana communities in less than 24 hours. More powerful spring and summer storms also mean an increased likelihood of producing the conditions that spawn tornadoes. In addition, warmer temperatures can also worsen winter storms and cause flooding by dumping rainfall on top of snow-covered and frozen ground; such were the conditions that helped make the Great Flood of January 1937 so devastating. Over time, the weather events behind many of Indiana’s

²¹ Information is from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s webpage on the “The Great Flood of 1937” at https://www.weather.gov/lmk/flood_37, “June 2008 Indiana Flood Event” at <https://www.weather.gov/ind/june072008flood>, and the Indiana Department of Homeland Security website on “Severe Weather – Flood Safety” at <http://www.in.gov/dhs/2791.htm> and accessed on September 4, 2019.

²² Information is from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s webpage titled “History of Tropical Cyclone Remnants for Central Indiana” at <https://www.weather.gov/ind/tropicalcyclonehist> and accessed on September 3, 2019.

natural disasters – rain storms, flash floods, tornadoes, and the remnants of hurricanes – may become more frequent and more severe. Therefore, climate change poses a very real threat to heritage resources and is something that must be addressed within planning efforts.

Earthquakes

Just like with hurricanes, many people are not aware that Indiana is also susceptible to damaging earthquakes. However, Indiana can be jolted by quakes originating from three different seismically active areas. The New Madrid Seismic Zone extends from northeastern Arkansas to the southwestern tip of Indiana. The famous New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-12 were a group of four major shakers estimated to range in magnitude from 7.3 to 8.0 that occurred over a seven-week period. Notably, the last and biggest of these quakes destroyed the town of New Madrid (located in the southeast corner of present-day Missouri), created waves that caused the Mississippi River to briefly flow backwards, rang church bells as far away as Boston, and was felt as far away as New York.²³ Another major event associated with this seismic zone was the Charleston, Missouri earthquake of 1895, estimated to be roughly 5.9 magnitude, and which caused damage in Evansville and other towns across southwestern Indiana; it was reportedly felt in 23 states.²⁴ The Wabash Valley Seismic Zone runs up the Illinois/Indiana border roughly from the Kentucky border to Terre Haute. Small earthquakes routinely emanate from this region, with the zone from Mount Carmel to Summer, Illinois being especially active in recent decades; this area is about 20 miles from the Indiana cities of Vincennes and Princeton. Most of the tremors felt there range in magnitude from 2.0 to 3.6, although three events in 2008 measured from 4.0 to 5.2 – the strongest of these shakers damaged the brick tower of the historic Workingmen’s Institute in nearby New Harmony and was reportedly felt in 16 states.²⁵ A lower risk is posed by the less active Western Ohio Seismic Zone, which tends to generate smaller quakes in the 2.0 to 3.0 magnitude range, but it is capable of producing larger, damaging earthquakes. Communities of eastern Indiana could be affected by seismic events from this region.²⁶ Much of the central and eastern part of the United States is comprised of loose soils and brittle, layered sedimentary rocks that allow the transmission of seismic waves over a much wider area than what is typically seen on the west coast, so that the damaging effects of earthquakes can cover significantly larger areas.²⁷

Localized Disasters

Smaller disasters of a very limited scope can still have significant impact on cultural resources, the entities responsible for them, and their communities as a whole; here are a few examples. In January 2004, a seven-alarm fire completely destroyed a quarter city block of late 19th century commercial buildings in downtown Jeffersonville. One historic façade was all that could be saved, and it is now flanked by sympathetic infill construction. In May

²³ Information is from the Indiana Geological & Water Survey website on “Indiana Earthquakes” at <https://igws.indiana.edu/earthquakes/> and the Indiana Department of Homeland Security website on “Severe Weather – Earthquakes” at <http://www.in.gov/dhs/2792.htm> and accessed on September 4, 2019.

²⁴ Information is from the Saint Louis University Earthquake Center website at http://www.eas.slu.edu/eqc/eqc_publ/Flyers/CUS/1895Intensities.html and accessed on September 4, 2019.

²⁵ Information is from the United States Geological Survey website on “USGS Earthquake Hazards” at <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/map> and accessed on September 4, 2019, and the Central United States Earthquake Consortium website on the “Wabash Valley Seismic Zone” at <https://cusec.org/wabash-valley-seismic-zone/> and accessed on September 4, 2019.

²⁶ Information is from the Ohio History Central website on “Earthquakes” at <https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Earthquakes> and accessed on September 4, 2019.

²⁷ Information is from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Geological Survey website on “Earthquakes and Seismic Risk in Ohio” at <http://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/earthquakes-ohioseis/seismic-risk-in-ohio> and accessed on September 4, 2019.

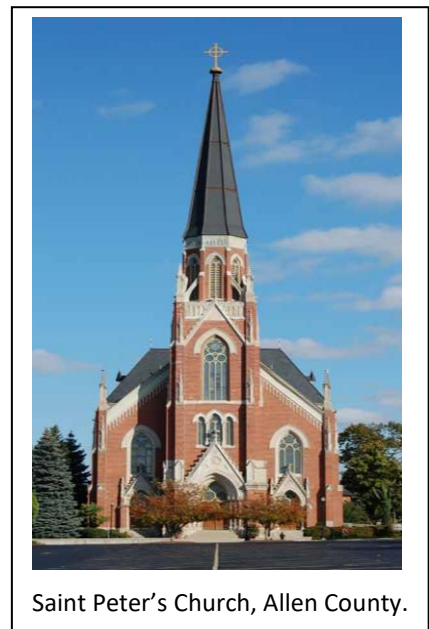
2009 – just weeks ahead of the community’s 200th anniversary celebration, a fire broke out in the 1854 Jefferson County courthouse in downtown Madison, destroying the roof and clock tower, and disrupting some county government operations. The carefully restored courthouse was reopened two years later. In November 2013, straight-line winds collapsed three brick walls of the 1903 Irvington Post Office Building in Indianapolis as it was ready to undergo rehabilitation with the assistance of a Historic Preservation Fund subgrant. The condition of the building posed an immediate public safety hazard, and it had to be demolished. On-going bank erosion at a bend of the Whitewater River near Metamora has resulted in significant channel migration across agricultural fields and will soon threaten the historic Whitewater Canal. This seasonal erosion is accelerated by heavy rainfall events.

The DHPA office narrowly escaped a disaster of a much different kind in February 2018. Inside the Indiana Government Center building that houses that DHPA, a crack in a fire sprinkler pipe ruptured following a routine test of the system and caused flooding on three floors of the building over a weekend. When the damage was discovered the following Monday morning, three different State agencies had been affected, including the Department of Natural Resources. The damage within DNR included the loss of nearly 100 computer work stations and other valuable office equipment, records and paper files, books, maps, supplies, office furniture, and personal items. During the six months it took to fully recover, affected DNR employees were displaced and dispersed throughout other offices, files and documents were either destroyed or temporarily inaccessible while they were dried, and service delivery for the public was impacted to some degree. This took place just a few doors down the hall from the DHPA. Fortunately, the DHPA was not affected, but could have lost several hundred thousand cultural resource survey cards and reports, several thousand National Register files, and thousands of grant, tax credit, and environmental review files.²⁸

WHAT THE PUBLIC TOLD US THROUGH THE SURVEY

The Current Preservation Context and Climate in Indiana

To learn why the public believes that preservation is important, the survey posed this question with ten different answer options. Unknown to the survey participants, however, these ten available choices consisted of five pairs, with each pair representing a theme: “financial,” “educational,” “environmental,” “character,” and “legacy.” The level of public support for the top two reasons was almost identical, with each theme garnering 24% of the votes. The top reason why Hoosiers believe that preservation is important is “to leave a legacy for future generations to learn from and enjoy” while also “showing respect for ancestors and those who came before us.” A very close second was that preservation conveys educational benefits by “improving our understanding of the past” and “creates opportunities to teach about history and culture.” Coming in close behind with 22% of the votes, the third reason why preservation was considered important is because it “protects community character and identity,” and “creates livable communities and enhances quality of life.” Interestingly, the order of the top three pairs of reasons is identical to the ranking from the DHPA’s 2011 survey. The lowest-ranked reasons for why preservation is important were because of its environmental benefits and because of its financial benefits. This suggests that most Hoosiers do not yet recognize and/or do not



²⁸ At the time of this disaster, about 95% of all paper survey records and 100% of National Register files and archaeological reports had already been scanned and uploaded into a database, where the information is backed up and stored off-site, safeguarding it from loss. Thankfully, the DHPA did not experience any loss of materials or data in this episode.

appreciate that preservation can save money, create jobs, enhance the local tax base, conserve energy, protect natural resources, and save farmland and open space.

When considering the overall level of public support and appreciation for preservation, survey-takers had a slightly more favorable impression of the support within their own communities than they did for the state as a whole. In response to the statement "My community or county appreciates its cultural resources and values historic preservation and archaeology," the survey results showed an average score of 6.2 on a 10-point scale. In response to the statement "Statewide, people appreciate Indiana's cultural resources and value historic preservation and archaeology," the resulting survey score was a bit lower at 5.8 on a 10-point scale. Because both scores were only slightly on the positive side of neutral, they reveal that there is a long way to go in building support and appreciation for heritage preservation among the general population. However, in response to the statement "Cultural resources are important and should be protected, studied, appreciated, saved, and/or reused whenever possible," the statewide survey data registered an impressive 9.0 on a 10-point scale. These results suggest that most survey participants support heritage preservation individually, but do not easily recognize organized efforts at the local level or statewide.

When asked to consider the most threatened cultural resources at the local level, survey-takers were invited to vote for up to seven of 13 choices – largely the same list of choices that was provided in the 2011 survey. Some of the choice options represented potentially large areas, such as neighborhoods and landscapes, while other options represented single buildings, like schools or theaters. Notably, the top two choices remained unchanged from 2011: #1 was "historic downtowns and commercial areas" (62%), while #2 was "rural areas and historic landscapes" (53%). Ranked #3, "historic infrastructure" (49%) was up from fifth place in 2011, while #4 was "cemeteries and burial grounds" (40%), which was down from third place in 2011. The next four choices formed a tight cluster: "historic school buildings" (33%), "historic neighborhoods, including traditionally ethnic areas" (32%), "historic agricultural buildings and resources" (31%), and "historic churches, synagogues, and other religious buildings" (30%). The top seven threatened resource types from this survey were the same as the top seven identified in the 2011 survey, with only several modest changes of ranking. Notably, churches and religious buildings rose from tenth position in 2011 to eighth position in 2019.

Looking Ahead

When asked what issues should be the top priorities for the statewide preservation community to address over the next 10 years, three options were supported by half or more of all survey-takers. The top choice by far was educating the general public about the importance and benefits of preserving heritage resources (71%); obviously, this includes the need to educate young people as part of these efforts. Next came educating decision-makers and others who influence the fate of the built environment and lands containing archaeological resources (57%). Third was advocating for direct community investment and financial incentives to save endangered resources (49%).

To finalize the preservation context section of the survey, participants were asked what training, information, or education topics would be most helpful to them and their communities. One answer option stood out above the rest – financial incentives available for preservation and archaeology projects (65%). This was also the top choice identified in the 2011 survey. The second-highest ranked answer option was how to cultivate a local preservation ethic among citizens, stakeholders, and elected officials (52%). Next came a tight cluster of technical education topics: energy efficiency and weatherization in historic buildings (43%), rehabilitation of historic masonry and woodwork (41%), and training and guidance for local preservation commissions (40%).

Public Awareness of Preservation Programs and Entities

This section of the survey gauged whether citizens were aware of preservation efforts and programs, both at the state and local levels. Half to two-thirds of survey-takers knew that the DHPA was involved with monitoring archaeological activities, maintaining a statewide registry of historic cemeteries and a database of cultural resources, conducting surveys to identify historic properties and archaeology sites, listing properties in the National Register of Historic Places, and reviewing federal projects for their effects on Indiana's cultural resources. One third to one half of survey-takers knew that the DHPA provides information to the public through its website and e-newsletter, provides educators with heritage-related materials, co-sponsors an annual statewide

preservation conference, and manages a competitive matching grant program for certain preservation and archaeology activities. Just over one quarter of survey-takers knew that the DHPA manages tax credit programs to assist rehabilitation of historic homes and income-producing properties. Although the DHPA strives to boost public awareness of all of its programs, the survey data shows that such efforts are most needed for its education and financial incentive programs.

Regarding awareness of preservation-related programs, institutions, and efforts at the local level, survey-takers indicated a high level of awareness (over 67%) of local historical societies and museums, and local economic development, community development, and main street organizations. The survey showed a lower but still respectable level of public awareness (around 50%) for the county historian program, local historic preservation commissions, and local and statewide non-profit preservation organizations. However, survey-takers registered relatively low levels of awareness for local cemetery preservation committees or commissions, regional preservation organizations, and avocational archaeology groups.

Current Relevance of the Previous Plan Goals

For Goal #1 from 2012 – ***Increase public awareness, public understanding, and public support for preservation and archaeology*** – most survey-takers (73%) indicated that “not much” to “some” progress had been made, and that efforts to meet this goal should continue and increase. Nearly all (94%) indicated that it remains “relevant” or “highly relevant” to pursue under the new state plan. Analysis of the survey data, especially the narrative responses, showed that the public continues to identify three different types of preservation education that are needed: efforts to educate children and youth, efforts to educate the general public, and efforts to educate elected officials and decision-makers.

For Goal #2 from 2012 – ***Broaden the preservation and archaeology communities*** – about two-thirds of survey-takers (66%) indicated that “not much” to “some” progress had been made, and that efforts to meet this goal should continue and increase. The vast majority (87%) indicated that it remains “relevant” or “highly relevant” to pursue under the new state plan.

For Goal #3 from 2012 – ***Advocate for preservation opportunities and options for all community, cultural, and heritage resources*** – just over two-thirds of survey-takers (69%) indicated that “not much” to “some” progress had been made, and that efforts to meet this goal should continue and increase. The vast majority (91%) indicated that it remains “relevant” or “highly relevant” to pursue under the new state plan.

For Goal #4 from 2012 – ***Advance preservation as economic development*** – almost two-thirds of survey-takers (64%) indicated that “not much” to “some” progress had been made, and that efforts to meet this goal should continue and increase. The majority (86%) indicated that it remains “relevant” or “highly relevant” to pursue under the new state plan.

DHPA Staff Plan Committee

In order to review the survey results, the DHPA formed a plan committee made up of staff from all parts of the office. Led by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and the principal preservation planner, the committee included staff that represented the following program areas: archaeology, grants and tax credits, National Register, environmental review, public outreach and education, and cultural resources database management. This nine-member committee carefully reviewed the statistical survey results and read each of the 1,460 written comments from the six questions where optional narrative responses could be entered. The written comments were categorized, counted, and interpreted within the context of their respective questions, and were also considered within the bigger picture of the entire survey. In addition, the staff committee members weighed the relevance of the previous plan goals, recounted their own experiences and observations from the plan period, identified the major themes and trends that emerged from the 2019 survey data, and used these as guides in development of the new plan statements.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

The following goals are for all heritage stakeholders in Indiana. They are not just a vision or workplan for the state historic preservation office. They are intended to be a guide for all Hoosiers that care about Indiana’s history, heritage, communities, environment, and future. Indiana’s plan for cultural resource management is composed of goals, objectives, and strategies:

Goals are very broad statements that address identified opportunities, challenges, and needs for preservation activity. Incremental progress can be made toward achieving goals, but the goals themselves may never be totally accomplished and could remain high priorities from one multi-year planning cycle to the next. The three goals below reflect the major themes and priorities that were identified through the planning process in 2019. Each goal is followed by a brief introduction to help orient the reader by providing some context or clarification of the goal statement.

Objectives are narrower statements that give structure to the plan by organizing ideas for types of actions and activities that will help achieve the goals. Each goal is supported by several related objectives that make a logical progression from one to the next.

Strategies are more narrowly focused statements that give ideas for specific actions that can be carried out by the DHPA Staff, preservation partners, and members of the general public, working alone or in collaboration with others. Each strategy is worded broadly enough so that it can encompass accomplishments by many different partners through many different activities.

The Foundation of the Previous Preservation Plan

Upon review and evaluation following the public input survey, the DHPA staff felt that *Indiana’s Cultural Resources Management Plan for 2013-2019* was its most effective yet in terms of identifying the issues to be addressed by actions. Through the 2019 survey, the public overwhelmingly indicated that each of the four previous goals was still relevant, and that efforts towards meeting these goals should continue. Therefore, this revision of *Indiana’s Cultural Resources Management Plan* builds heavily on the previous version, with changes and refinements incorporated where appropriate, as suggested by the survey data.

The Emphasis on “Community”

The word community appears throughout the goals, objectives, and strategies. However, readers are asked not to limit the definition to the boundaries of their own city or town. As used in this plan, the term community is intended to convey any logical grouping of people at any meaningful scale. At the large end of the spectrum, a community can be the state as a whole, a region, several neighboring and similar counties, or a single county. In the middle of the size spectrum are civil townships, cities, and towns. At the small end of the spectrum, a community can be an unincorporated or rural area, a neighborhood, a historic district, an ethnic or religious group, a special interest group, a profession or occupation, or an association of like-minded individuals. In addition, the public needs to be mindful of “under-represented communities” – groups of people who have traditionally found themselves outside of mainstream society and who may have been intentionally or unintentionally overlooked, unrecognized, or ignored in the past. Such people may be linked by ethnicity, religion, language, sexual orientation, cultural traditions, or other traits, and these groups may cut across all geographic boundaries. Questions at the end of each goal section invite the reader to focus on the objectives and strategies from the perspective of the multiple “communities” to which they belong. Considering the plan ideas from different vantage points should suggest multiple ways that any one person could participate in the preservation of Indiana’s heritage resources.



Measuring Success

How will we measure success? Repetitive and incremental action by a variety of partners is the key. Successes will come when multiple groups undertake repeated activities to accomplish a strategy. The accomplishment of multiple strategies will help achieve an objective. The achievement of one or more objectives will demonstrate progress toward meeting a preservation goal. The future use of on-line surveys will enable the DHPA to assess statewide progress by comparing to baselines established in the 2011 and 2019 public input surveys.



Every cultural resource, from every time period, conveys different information about the past and the lives of the people who were here before us.

Earth oven from the Woodland Period, dating from 1030 to 1420, Hamilton County;

Wolber-Stryker stone wall, built around 1865 as a property boundary, Dearborn County;

Highland Lawn Cemetery, a Romantic-Victorian landscape designed in 1884 and still in use today, Vigo County;

Cairo Skywatch Tower, actively manned from 1952-54 and now a relic of the Cold War, Tippecanoe County.

A PLAN FOR HERITAGE PRESERVATION IN INDIANA

GOAL 1: EDUCATE and ENGAGE Hoosiers to build awareness, understanding, and support for heritage preservation.

A favorable environment for heritage preservation in Indiana depends first and foremost on a foundation of broad public support. People must become aware of the presence of cultural resources around them, the rich heritage that is represented, and the many benefits of heritage preservation. Particular efforts must be made to include young people, elected officials, community leaders, and decision-makers in education efforts, and also to reach out to groups with similarly aligned interests and values so that they identify as stakeholders in our state's long and rich cultural heritage. Finally, this broadened support network must be maintained and strengthened through regular communications, information sharing, and collaborative efforts.

Objective A: Increase awareness and understanding of heritage preservation and Indiana's cultural resources.

1. Define historic and cultural resources and describe how they are identified and documented.
2. Broaden the public's awareness of the wide spectrum of all cultural resources.
3. Recognize the diverse backgrounds of people and the cultural resources that represent their history.
4. Explain how cultural resources are important and irreplaceable.
5. Encourage heritage preservation professionals to explain what they do.
6. Use cultural resources to tell the story of Indiana's past.
7. Challenge misconceptions and negative impressions of heritage preservation.
8. Increase access to cultural resource data and information.

Objective B: Build support for heritage preservation by promoting its benefits and relevance.

1. Explain to the public the benefits of preservation in order to generate support in Indiana's communities.
2. Demonstrate to decision-makers how heritage preservation is important and can improve their communities.
3. Convey to elected officials the public's support for heritage preservation.
4. Invite a broad range of stakeholders to participate in heritage preservation.

Objective C: Cultivate the preservation partners and leaders of tomorrow.

1. Develop ways to increase awareness of Indiana's cultural resources among younger generations.
2. Connect with educators to incorporate cultural resources and heritage preservation into lesson plans, field trips, and school programs.
3. Teach children and young adults how preserving cultural resources improves their community.
4. Include young people in efforts to plan and implement heritage projects whenever possible.
5. Connect young people with historical societies and other local heritage organizations.
6. Use new technology and media formats to interest young people in heritage preservation.

Objective D: Identify new partners and develop opportunities for collaboration.

1. Engage all people interested in heritage preservation, especially under-represented groups.
2. Strive for diversity and inclusion in the preservation movement.
3. Identify and engage people and groups with similar or complementary values.
4. Collaborate with conservation, recreation, and nature advocates.
5. Encourage membership in heritage preservation organizations.

Objective E: Strengthen relationships, communication, and data-sharing with all partners.

1. Increase outreach, communication, and collaboration among preservation partners.
2. Strengthen connections between cultural resource advocates, preservation commissions, and non-profit organizations.
3. Cultivate relationships with civic leaders and professionals who deal with community revitalization.

4. Share information about programs and funding sources that can be useful for heritage preservation projects.
5. Provide training opportunities to educate professional and avocational preservationists and archaeologists.
6. Compile and host information about cultural resources in ways that it can be easily accessed and shared.
7. Invest in technology and upgrades needed to keep heritage data readily accessible and usable.

Why are cultural resources important to you? Why should they be important to others in your community?

Which local cultural resources could help you increase public understanding of our shared heritage?

What opportunities exist to increase public awareness of heritage preservation in your community?

What audiences could benefit from receiving information about heritage preservation? Who is already positioned to reach those audiences?

How can your community's young people be introduced to heritage preservation? Are there organizations or local resources that might be of special interest to them?

How can you include young people in local heritage projects or celebrations?

What people or groups may have been overlooked in the past as potential partners?

Does your community recognize and embrace the stories of all its people? Are there groups who are under-represented or left out of the local story?

What opportunities for collaboration exist in your community?

Who are the key people, groups, or agencies that should be heritage allies in your community? How can you engage them?



Trainers from the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions share ideas and best practices from around the country with staff and members of local historic preservation commissions during a Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program “CAMP” event.

GOAL 2: ADVOCATE for preservation of community heritage and cultural resources.

Historic resources can provide communities with a variety of opportunities, such as: options to create residential, commercial, and office spaces; ways to save money by reusing what exists and has already been paid for; and ways to develop revenue streams. When historic properties are damaged or destroyed, communities lose valuable opportunities. Local residents and stakeholders in cultural heritage must open a dialogue about preservation to decide what is important in their communities. Preservation needs to be a routine consideration in the planning process to determine local priorities. When citizens, community leaders, and decision-makers better understand the advantages of preservation, limited available resources can be directed to priority projects that will have the greatest impact. Hoosiers can achieve better outcomes for heritage resources by working together and being proactive, instead of reacting after preservation options have been reduced or eliminated.

Objective A: Promote dialogue between stakeholders and the public about why heritage preservation is essential.

1. Encourage communities to value cultural resources as assets.
2. Emphasize the qualities of historic communities that attract residents and businesses.
3. Illustrate how local preservation efforts fit with resource conservation and environmental values.
4. Work with appropriate agencies to enforce existing laws to protect cultural resources.
5. Promote, support, and participate in events and educational opportunities that focus on cultural resources.
6. Highlight local and community preservation achievements.
7. Teach advocates how to promote the economic and environmental advantages of heritage preservation.
8. Give young people a voice in community planning.

Objective B: Integrate heritage preservation into the community planning and local decision-making processes.

1. Urge preservation organizations and advocates to participate in local planning.
2. Advise decision-makers about the positive impacts of preservation and community planning.
3. Encourage local governments to protect cultural resources through appropriate zoning and preservation ordinances.
4. Prioritize community preservation and planning efforts based on the identification and evaluation of local resources and assets.
5. Consider cultural resources within disaster plans and other planning efforts.
6. Urge local governments to prepare and adopt preservation plans for their communities.
7. Promote reinvestment in existing buildings, community landmarks, and infrastructure as a planning strategy.

Objective C: Advocate for funding and financial incentives to support heritage preservation.

1. Support public programs and policies that benefit heritage preservation.
2. Advocate for preservation to be a priority within available public funding sources.
3. Encourage continued and expanding funding of existing grant and tax credit programs.
4. Recommend development of new sources and programs for preservation funding.
5. Advocate for heritage preservation to be distinct category in community foundation grants and other private funding sources.
6. Urge stakeholders to contribute to heritage preservation programs and organizations.

Objective D: Undertake locally important heritage projects and activities.

1. Identify and document cultural resources through systematic surveys and other studies.
2. Prioritize data deficient areas for new survey activities.
3. Nominate cultural resources to the State and National Registers.
4. Encourage documentation and recognition of under-represented cultural resources.
5. Use grant programs, tax credits, and other funding options to promote local heritage preservation activities.

6. Reduce adverse effects on cultural resources by enforcing federal and state laws, local ordinances, and review processes.
7. Prepare timely responses to planned projects as well as unforeseen and natural events that affect cultural resources.

Which of the benefits of heritage preservation might be most important to your community?

How do historic communities and neighborhoods contribute to quality of life? What are ways to communicate those virtues to government leaders, planners, developers, businesses, and homeowners?

What local heritage preservation projects have benefitted your community? How can those examples be used to promote similar reinvestments?

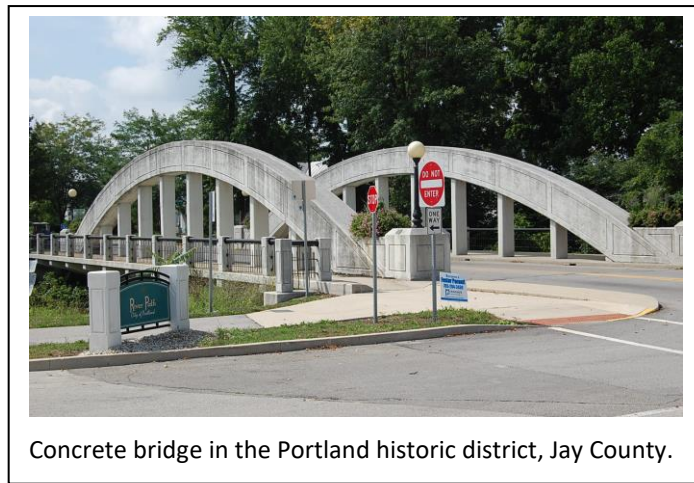
Are there laws or codes that discourage preservation activities that could be amended? Which existing laws or codes protecting cultural resources could be better enforced?

What are ways that planning for transportation, infrastructure, development, and reinvestment can include heritage preservation? How can preservation advocates participate in that process?

What are ways that we can maintain preservation as a priority even when funding is limited?

Which historic properties in your community have been overlooked? How can you recognize, document, and protect them?

How can vacant or under-utilized buildings be adapted and reused? Are there local needs that could be met by reinvesting in existing buildings?



Concrete bridge in the Portland historic district, Jay County.

GOAL 3: ADVANCE heritage preservation as an essential component of all communities.

Heritage stakeholders must combat the misconceptions that heritage preservation activity can be pursued only when times are good and financial resources are plentiful, and that it is a luxury communities can't afford when money is scarce. In fact, preservation can be an effective economic development strategy. It creates jobs and employs local workers; it generates revenue from sales tax, state and local income tax, and an expanded local property tax base; it utilizes community infrastructure that has already been built and paid for; and it can save money by slowing the need to use public funds for costly infrastructure extensions to new suburbs. All citizens need to understand how preservation makes financial sense, and they need to make preservation a priority consideration in how their communities plan, grow, and spend limited financial resources.

Objective A: Promote the economic benefits of preservation.

1. Demonstrate how preservation results in local job creation, energy conservation, and increased revenue for communities.
2. Use case studies and statistics to advocate for the rehabilitation and reuse of historic resources as an economically viable alternative to new construction.
3. Publicize the positive financial impact preservation can have on a local economy.



Objective B: Promote the environmental benefits of preservation.

1. Show how preservation promotes environmental sustainability through reuse of existing materials.
2. Advise community leaders and residents about the financial and environmental cost of building demolition.
3. Demonstrate how heritage preservation reduces sprawl and saves farmland, open spaces, and natural areas.
4. Explain how preservation protects the environment by conserving energy and natural resources.
5. Encourage preservation-appropriate solutions for historic properties to reduce energy consumption.

Objective C: Promote the cultural benefits of preservation.

1. Preserve a legacy for future generations by keeping culture and identity intact.
2. Reinforce community character, identity, and civic pride through heritage preservation.
3. Demonstrate how heritage preservation contributes to livable communities and improved quality of life.

Objective D: Promote investment in preservation of all cultural resources.

1. Identify and promote private and public funding sources available for cultural resources.
2. Encourage reuse of vacant and under-utilized historic buildings.
3. Reinvest in historic commercial areas, infrastructure, and neighborhoods for the benefit of residents and businesses.
4. Highlight cultural resources as heritage tourism destinations.
5. Monitor properties protected by covenants and easements to safeguard financial investments.

Which benefits of heritage preservation are most important to you? Which of the benefits are most needed in your community?

Can you explain these benefits of heritage preservation to children or young people around you?

What local preservation projects illustrate positive economic impacts on your community?

Who are local professionals that could assist with developing technical materials or case studies?

How much economic activity has resulted from recent preservation projects in your community? Who most needs to hear this message?

Which financial incentives would be most helpful to your community? Do they already exist? If so, how could they be expanded or strengthened?

What are your community's heritage assets? What cultural resources have been overlooked, but could become local assets? What kinds of assistance do they most need?



Rockville downtown historic district, Parke County.

CHAPTER 5: A CALL TO ACTION – HOW YOU CAN HELP

Everyone can get involved in the preservation movement in many different ways. It doesn't require major financial investment or donating hours of volunteer labor. There are many opportunities to promote heritage preservation, both big and small. The following list is arranged by partner type – find one or more places where you fit in and see what you can do. Can you think of other creative ways to promote and participate in heritage preservation in Indiana?

NOT-FOR-PROFIT AND HERITAGE-RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Historic Preservation, Archaeology, and Heritage Organizations;

Neighborhood, Community, Arts, and Cultural Groups;

Historical Societies, Museums, and Libraries

- Locate in a historic building.
- Apply to grant programs that assist local heritage projects, such as the DHPA's "Historic Preservation Fund Grant Program," Indiana Humanities' "Historic Preservation Education Grants," Indiana Landmarks' "Endangered Places Grants," and other sources.
- Sponsor historic preservation education programs and speakers; Indiana University's Cornelius O'Brien Lecture Series awards grants to bring out-of-state preservation experts to Indiana for public presentations.
- Host, sponsor, support, or participate in cultural and ethnic heritage festivals, and come up with ways to involve young people.
- Host or coordinate Indiana Preservation Month (May) and Indiana Archaeology Month (September) activities and observances.
- Develop heritage tourism materials and promote local or regional heritage tourism attractions.
- Nominate locally important sites, structures, and districts to the National Register of Historic Places, especially resources associated with under-represented groups.
- Digitize primary source materials on community history and make them publicly accessible.
- Make heritage preservation information available to professionals, educators, elected officials, and the general public.
- Use social media to communicate your organization's message and news, and make special efforts to reach younger audiences, cultural and ethnic minorities, and under-represented groups.
- Develop and implement emergency management plans and procedures as a way to protect historic resources, artifacts, collections, and documents during and after disasters.
- Advocate for the creation and adoption of local preservation plans by municipal governments.
- Attend "Preserving Historic Places: Indiana's Statewide Preservation Conference" – co-hosted each year by the DHPA, Indiana University, and Indiana Landmarks – to network with counterparts and learn more about cultural resources, heritage preservation, and program opportunities.



Greenfield Courthouse Square historic district, Hancock County.

GOVERNMENT

Elected Officials at All Levels;

State and Federal Government Agencies;

Municipal and County Governments, Planning Commissions, and Local Historic Preservation Commissions

- Maintain offices in historic buildings and historic downtowns.
- Adopt a preservation ordinance and establish a local historic preservation commission.
- Apply for designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG) if a community already has an established local preservation commission.
- Participate in intensive training opportunities for local historic preservation commission members, staff persons, legal counsel, and elected officials, such as the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions' bi-annual Forum and Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP).
- Develop and adopt a preservation plan as part of the community's comprehensive plan.
- Prepare emergency management plans and procedures that take historic resources into consideration.
- Adopt zoning policies and tax incentives that benefit heritage preservation activities.
- Support policies that reduce sprawl and encourage adaptive reuse strategies.
- Increase funding for heritage preservation programs and activities.
- Include historic preservation and archaeology as funding priorities in any grant and incentive programs.
- Conduct or support surveys to document historic buildings and archaeological resources.
- Create or add historic resource layers to GIS databases and maps.
- Cooperate with the State Historic Preservation Office (the DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology) on Section 106 and state law reviews.
- Use the DHPA's "State Historic Architecture and Archaeological Resource Database" (SHAARD) and associated map layer.
- Start an awards program to recognize and highlight outstanding local preservation projects.
- Attend "Preserving Historic Places: Indiana's Statewide Preservation Conference" – co-hosted each year by the DHPA, Indiana University, and Indiana Landmarks – to network with counterparts and learn more about heritage preservation and program opportunities.

OWNERS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Homeowners;

Businesses, Churches, Colleges & Universities, and Governments

- Adapt and rehabilitate historic buildings as an alternative to demolition and new construction.
- Research your historic property and write about its history.
- Learn about and take advantage of any available financial incentive opportunities, such as tax credits, grant programs, low-interest loans, façade improvement programs, and TIF districts.
- Participate in your community's Main Street program or your neighborhood association.
- Advocate for and support local improvement projects and programs that benefit heritage preservation.
- Regularly inspect your historic property, develop a maintenance schedule, perform routine preventive maintenance to avoid costly repairs, and address problems in a timely manner.
- Retain and rehabilitate historic windows and doors and add interior or exterior storm units to improve energy efficiency as a cost-effective alternative to replacement.
- Take advantage of free technical assistance and information tools for best practices, such as *Preservation Briefs*, *Tech Notes*, and other materials available from the National Park Service and other sources.



Bozeman-Waters National Bank,
Posey County.

PROFESSIONALS

*History, Heritage, and Cultural Resource Professionals;
Architects, Landscape Architects, Engineers, and Planners;
Developers and Realtors*

- Educate yourself about the history and development of your community, historic architectural styles, and heritage preservation programs and funding opportunities.
- Learn how a preservation ordinance regulates specific exterior alteration activities in your community, and attend a local historic preservation commission meeting to understand how the approval process works.
- Develop creative ways to stabilize, rehabilitate, and/or market vacant or under-used historic buildings.
- Educate yourself and others about the economic, social, and environmental benefits of heritage preservation.
- Review the growing body of literature about how to cost-effectively improve energy efficiency in historic buildings while retaining historic features and fabric.
- Use available tools, programs, and technical assistance to create and promote heritage preservation strategies that meet the needs of your community.
- Respect and promote the unique qualities and features of historic properties, neighborhoods, and commercial areas.
- Participate in available continuing education training programs related to cultural resources.

TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS

Elementary, Middle, and High School Teachers and Administrators, and Home School Educators

- Use “Teaching with Historic Places” and “Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itineraries” from the National Park Service to incorporate historic properties into lesson plans for social studies, local or state history, government, and geography.
- Use Indiana’s ethnic heritage and resources in lesson plans for related foreign languages.
- Teach students how to conduct research with primary source materials, such as historical maps, city directories, census data, diaries, letters, and newspapers.
- Participate in Indiana Archaeology Month (September) activities and use nearby or regional archaeological dig “open houses” as field trip venues.
- Participate in or devise your own Indiana Preservation Month (May) activities as a way of getting children and youth to look at and think about the historic fabric of their own communities.
- Encourage students to participate in any heritage-focused courses, programs, or experiences that are available outside the classroom.



EVERYONE

Individuals, Children, Youth, and Families

- Use and promote *Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan*.
- Volunteer for preservation or archaeology efforts and projects and find ways to include young people.
- Patronize locally owned stores, restaurants, and arts and entertainment venues in your downtown or historic areas.
- Be a heritage tourist – visit Indiana's historic sites and communities and travel on Scenic Byways.
- Become a member of your local historical society and/or grassroots preservation organization and get your children involved.
- Donate to historic preservation and archaeology organizations and causes, such as the Archeology Preservation Trust Fund.
- Buy an Indiana Heritage Trust license plate for your vehicle.
- Join an avocational archaeology group or the "friends group" for a historic site in your community, county, or region.
- Participate in Indiana Archaeology Month (September), Indiana Preservation Month (May), and other heritage events and observances.
- Respect greenspace, rural resources, landscapes, and the environment.
- Understand that preservation helps the environment – it REDUCES debris sent to landfills and the need for new construction materials, it REUSES buildings and materials that already exist, and it RECYCLES salvageable materials.
- Report vandals and looters of cultural resources to local law enforcement.
- Speak out against unnecessary demolitions, sprawl development, and costly infrastructure extension.
- Advocate for more funding for heritage preservation programs and activities.
- Attend city council, county commission, and local historic preservation commission meetings.
- Talk to your elected officials to voice support for heritage preservation.
- Use public transportation.
- Be a preservation advocate any way you can.

**Get involved and get others involved.
Heritage preservation can't happen without YOU!**

Appendix A: Indiana's 2019 Public Input Survey

Thank you for taking this survey! It should take you 10-15 minutes to complete. Your input will help the DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology revise Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan for 2020 to 2026. This plan will help guide local preservationists and everyday citizens, as well as DNR staff, in their efforts to preserve Indiana's heritage resources. Feedback from constituents like you will ensure that DNR's preservation programs and expenditure of federal funds are responsive to the needs of Indiana.

PART 1: The Preservation Context and Climate in Indiana

1. Why is it important to preserve Indiana's heritage?

(Select up to 6 choices)

It is important to ...

- Protect community character and identity.
- Bring tourism dollars to our communities.
- Reduce sprawl and save farmland, open space, and natural areas.
- Demonstrate respect for our ancestors and those who came before us.
- Create educational opportunities for teaching about history and culture.
- Create livable communities and improve quality of life.
- Create opportunities for economic development.
- Protect the environment by conserving energy and resources.
- Leave a legacy for future generations to learn from and enjoy.
- Improve our understanding of the past.

Please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following three statements where 1=strongly disagree and 10=strongly agree.

- 2. My community or county appreciates its cultural resources and values historic preservation and archaeology.**
- 3. Statewide, people appreciate Indiana's cultural resources and value historic preservation and archaeology.**
- 4. Cultural resources are important and should be protected, studied, appreciated, saved, and/or reused whenever possible.**
- 5. In your community or county, which cultural resources are most threatened, endangered, or at risk?**

(Select up to 7 choices)

- Historic downtowns and commercial areas
- Rural areas and historic landscapes
- Historic agricultural buildings and resources
- Archaeology sites (precontact as well as historic)
- Historic neighborhoods, including traditionally ethnic areas
- Historic infrastructure (brick streets, stone curbs and sidewalks, historic bridges, etc.)
- Transportation-related resources (railroad buildings, gas stations, motor courts, historic signage, etc.)
- Historic movie theaters
- Historic government properties and civic buildings (courthouses, post offices, town halls, fire stations)
- Historic school buildings
- Historic churches, synagogues, and other religious buildings
- Industrial properties and complexes
- Cemeteries and burial grounds

Other, please describe: _____

6. What do you think are the most serious threats facing heritage resources in your community or county?

(Select up to 5 choices)

- Rising land values, development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl
- Big box retailers and commercial strip development
- Intentional owner neglect, disinvestment, or abandonment
- Looting, vandalism, and crime
- Dwindling population / changing demographics
- Poor economic conditions / lack of funding, both public and private
- Apathy
- Lack of appreciation for the value and fragility of heritage resources
- Lack of awareness of laws protecting heritage resources
- Lack of legislation and/or enforcement to protect resources
- Other, please describe: _____

7. In your community or county, what do you think will be the most serious threats facing heritage resources over the next 10 years?

(Select up to 5 choices)

- Rising land values, development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl
- Big box retailers and commercial strip development
- Intentional owner neglect, disinvestment, or abandonment
- Looting, vandalism, and crime
- Dwindling population / changing demographics
- Poor economic conditions / lack of funding, both public and private
- Apathy
- Lack of appreciation for the value and fragility of heritage resources
- Lack of awareness of laws protecting heritage resources
- Lack of legislation and/or enforcement to protect resources
- Other, please describe: _____

8. What do you think should be the top priorities for the statewide preservation community over the next 10 years?

(Select up to 4 choices)

- Advocating / lobbying for new preservation legislation and funding
- Creating new local preservation groups to broaden the preservation movement
- Educating decision-makers and others who influence the fate of the built environment and lands containing archaeological resources
- Educating the general public about the importance and benefits of preserving heritage resources
- Providing information and other non-financial support to assist local / private preservation activities
- Advocating for direct community investment and financial incentives to save endangered resources
- Undertaking and implementing community / neighborhood revitalization planning
- Legal actions to protect threatened resources and/or expansion of existing legal protections

9. What training, information, or education topics would be the most helpful to you and your community in its preservation efforts?

(Select up to 6 choices)

- Rehabilitation of historic masonry and woodwork
- Rehabilitation of historic windows of any type (wood, steel, residential, commercial, industrial, etc.)
- Stewardship and protection of archaeological sites
- Energy efficiency and weatherization in historic buildings
- Lead paint removal and safe work practices
- Training and guidance for local preservation commissions

- How to cultivate a local preservation ethic among citizens, stakeholders, and elected officials
- The Section 106 process and review of federal projects for effects on historic resources
- National Register nomination process and requirements
- Cemetery preservation and restoration methods and legal issues
- Training for Qualified Professionals working in cultural resource management
- Financial incentives available for preservation and archaeology projects
- Training on laws protecting resources
- Other, please describe: _____

10. Statewide, what resources do you think are least appreciated by Hoosiers?

(Select up to 5 choices)

- African American resources
- Native American resources
- Women’s resources
- Hispanic/Latino resources
- LGBTQ resources
- Archaeological resources
- Working class neighborhoods and vernacular architecture
- Mid-twentieth century and “recent past” architecture (1945-1975)
- Historic bridges made of wood, stone, metal, or concrete
- Rural landscapes, open spaces, and natural areas
- Religious resources, sacred places, cemeteries, and burial grounds
- Other, please describe: _____

PART 2: Relevance of Previous Plan Goals

11. Since 2013, how do you feel about the progress Indiana has made toward meeting these four broad goals?

- Goal #1: Increase public awareness, public understanding, and public support for preservation and archaeology.
- Goal #2: Broaden the preservation and archaeology communities.
- Goal #3: Advocate for preservation opportunities and options for all community, cultural, and heritage resources.
- Goal #4: Advance preservation as economic development.
- A great deal of progress made. Continue current efforts.
- Some progress made. Increase current efforts.
- Not much progress made. Significantly increase efforts.
- No progress made.
- Don’t know.

12. Do you believe that these four broad goals are relevant and important guidance for the preservation community?

- Goal #1: Increase public awareness, public understanding, and public support for preservation and archaeology.
- Goal #2: Broaden the preservation and archaeology communities.
- Goal #3: Advocate for preservation opportunities and options for all community, cultural, and heritage resources.
- Goal #4: Advance preservation as economic development.
- Highly relevant
- Relevant
- Less relevant
- Not relevant
- Don’t know

13. OPTIONAL — What additional goals, programs, or strategies do you think could help preserve Indiana’s heritage?

(Enter answer in text box)

PART 3: Awareness of Preservation Programs and Entities

14. Did you know that the DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (the State Historic Preservation Office) does the following?

Answer options for each item: Yes No

- Reviews state and federal projects for their effects on historic properties and archaeological resources
- Monitors all Indiana archaeological activity and investigates disturbances of archaeological sites
- Conducts surveys to identify and document historic properties and archaeological sites
- Assists property owners with listing resources in the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register
- Maintains a statewide electronic database of heritage resources (including archaeological sites and all types of historic buildings, structures, and other resources)
- Provides competitive matching grants for certain local preservation and archaeology activities
- Assists residents of owner-occupied historic homes with applications for rehabilitation tax credits
- Assists owners of income-producing historic properties with applications for rehabilitation tax credits
- Maintains a registry Indiana’s historic cemeteries
- Provides information to the public through electronic communications (website and bi-monthly e-newsletter)
- Co-sponsors a statewide conference with educational content on preservation and archaeology topics
- Provides educators with heritage-related materials and speakers

15. Is your community or county served by any of the following entities?

Answer options for each item: Yes No Don’t know

- Local or county historic preservation commission
- Local non-profit preservation advocacy organization
- Regional non-profit preservation advocacy organization
- Statewide non-profit preservation advocacy organization
- Local or county historical society / museum
- County historian
- Avocational/amateur archaeology group
- Cemetery preservation committee or commission
- Local economic development / main street organization / community development corporation

PART 4: Demographics

16. What is your age?

- Under 25
- 25-39
- 40-59
- 60 or over
- Prefer not to answer

17. What is your race/ethnicity

(Select all that apply)

- Native American

- Asian or Pacific Islander
- African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- White / Caucasian
- Prefer not to answer

18. What county do you live in?

(A drop-down menu listed all 92 counties plus "I live outside Indiana" and "Prefer not to answer")

19. Have you ever participated in a program, initiative, workshop, training session, meeting, conference, or event managed, led, sponsored, or coordinated by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (Indiana's State Historic Preservation Office)?

Answer options: Yes No Don't know

20. What are your personal connections to preservation, archaeology, history, or cultural resources?

(Please select up to 7 choices that most apply)

- Member/supporter of a preservation organization, historical society, or museum
- Member/supporter of a cultural, arts, or other non-profit organization
- Member of a local historic preservation commission
- Member of an under-represented community (such as a cultural, ethnic, or identity group)
- Owner of a historic home or other old building
- History enthusiast and/or heritage tourist
- Avocational/amateur archaeologist
- Community development/revitalization specialist
- Cemetery advocate
- Genealogy enthusiast
- Citizen interested in Indiana's cultural heritage
- Citizen interested in conservation and the environment
- Elected official (local, state, or federal)
- None

21. Do you have a professional connection to preservation, archaeology, history, or cultural resources?

- No (If the participant selected "No," this ended the survey)
- Yes (If the participant selected "Yes," question #22 ended the survey)

22. What option best describes your profession, position, or career?

- Professional architect or engineer
- Professional planner
- Professional archaeologist
- Historian (architectural, landscape, public, etc.)
- Preservationist
- Teacher / Professor / Educator (any level)
- Historical society or museum staff
- Library, cultural, or arts organization staff
- Cultural resource consultant
- Government employee (local, state, or federal)
- Realtor or property developer
- Heritage tourism industry
- Community organization staff
- Main Street organization staff

Appendix B: Results of the 2019 Public Input Survey

Indiana's statewide preservation survey was open from March 15 to June 17, 2019 – a period of 13 weeks. A total of 4,235 people participated in the survey: 4,233 people took the survey online, while just two people completed paper copies of the survey that were made available to people without Internet access.

PART 1: The Preservation Context and Climate in Indiana

1. Why is it important to preserve Indiana's heritage?

When allowed to select up to 6 choices, here's the percentages of all respondents that selected each option:

- 77% Leave a legacy for future generations to learn from and enjoy.
- 72% Create educational opportunities for teaching about history and culture.
- 68% Protect community character and identity.
- 53% Improve our understanding of the past.
- 50% Reduce sprawl and save farmland, open space, and natural areas.
- 48% Demonstrate respect for our ancestors and those who came before us.
- 48% Protect the environment by conserving energy and resources.
- 46% Create livable communities and improve quality of life.
- 31% Bring tourism dollars to our communities.
- 25% Create opportunities for economic development.

Unknown to the survey participants, the ten answer options consisted of five pairs of options, with each pair related by a theme. Here's how the themes ranked when the selections were totaled for each pair:

- #1 "Legacy"
24% Demonstrate respect for our ancestors and those who came before us.
Leave a legacy for future generations to learn from and enjoy.

- #2 "Education"
24% Create educational opportunities for teaching about history and culture.
Improve our understanding of the past.

- #3 "Character"
22% Protect community character and identity.
Create livable communities and improve quality of life.

- #4 "Environment"
19% Reduce sprawl and save farmland, open space, and natural areas.
Protect the environment by conserving energy and resources.

- #5 "Financial"
11% Bring tourism dollars to our communities.
Create opportunities for economic development.

2. My community or county appreciates its cultural resources and values historic preservation and archaeology.

When asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with this statement, where 1=strongly disagree and 10=strongly agree, the aggregate average among all respondents was:

- 6.2 Somewhat agree

3. Statewide, people appreciate Indiana’s cultural resources and value historic preservation and archaeology.

When asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with this statement, where 1=strongly disagree and 10=strongly agree, the aggregate average among all respondents was:

5.8 Somewhat agree

4. Cultural resources are important and should be protected, studied, appreciated, saved, and/or reused whenever possible.

When asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with this statement, where 1=strongly disagree and 10=strongly agree, the aggregate average among all respondents was:

9.0 Strongly agree

5. In your community or county, which cultural resources are most threatened, endangered, or at risk?

When allowed to select up to 7 choices, here’s the percentages of all respondents that selected each option:

- 62% Historic downtowns and commercial areas
- 53% Rural areas and historic landscapes
- 49% Historic infrastructure
- 40% Cemeteries and burial grounds
- 33% Historic school buildings
- 32% Historic neighborhoods, including traditionally ethnic areas
- 31% Historic agricultural buildings and resources
- 30% Historic churches, synagogues, and other religious buildings
- 27% Historic government properties and civic buildings
- 23% Archaeology sites
- 23% Transportation-related resources
- 22% Historic movie theaters
- 10% Industrial properties and complexes
- 7% Other – 293 narrative responses submitted

Analysis of the 293 narrative responses found that 61% of them could be organized into categories, with the most popular of those categories being natural areas and rivers (45), specific local resources (34), the Indiana Dunes Pavilion in Porter County (32), and historic homes (17). About 14% of responses fit within categories covered by the answer options that were available for this question, with the most popular themes being historic agricultural buildings and resources (11), transportation-related resources (6), and historic neighborhoods (5). About 25% of the narrative responses did not adequately answer the question or provide relevant, meaningful, and/or quantifiable information.

6. What do you think are the most serious threats facing heritage resources in your community or county?

When allowed to select up to 5 choices, here’s the percentages of all respondents that selected each option:

- 59% Lack of appreciation for the value and fragility of heritage resources
- 53% Poor economic conditions / lack of funding, both public and private
- 50% Intentional owner neglect, disinvestment, or abandonment
- 49% Rising land values, development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl
- 45% Apathy
- 31% Big box retailers and commercial strip development
- 31% Lack of legislation and/or enforcement to protect resources
- 30% Dwindling population / changing demographics
- 26% Lack of awareness of laws protecting heritage resources
- 20% Looting, vandalism, and crime
- 5% Other – 226 narrative responses submitted

Analysis of the 226 narrative responses found that 56% of them could be organized into categories, with the most popular of those categories being failures of state leadership (19), greed and lack of ethical behavior (17), failures of local leadership (16), cost or other money issues (14), and lack of local coordination (12). About 30% of responses fit within categories covered by the answer options that were available for this question, with the most popular themes being lack of funding (30), development pressure (14), and lack of

appreciation for the value and fragility of cultural resources (11). About 14% of the narrative responses did not adequately answer the question or provide relevant, meaningful, and/or quantifiable information.

7. In your community or county, what do you think will be the most serious threats facing heritage resources over the next 10 years?

When allowed to select up to 5 choices, here's the percentages of all respondents that selected each option:

- 60% Lack of appreciation for the value and fragility of heritage resources
- 54% Poor economic conditions / lack of funding, both public and private
- 53% Rising land values, development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl
- 46% Intentional owner neglect, disinvestment, or abandonment
- 45% Apathy
- 32% Dwindling population / changing demographics
- 31% Big box retailers and commercial strip development
- 31% Lack of legislation and/or enforcement to protect resources
- 25% Lack of awareness of laws protecting heritage resources
- 19% Looting, vandalism, and crime
- 4% Other – 170 narrative responses submitted

Analysis of the 170 narrative responses found that 64% of them could be organized into categories, with the most popular of those categories being failures of state leadership (24), failures of local leadership (17), climate change and other environmental issues (10), and lack of local coordination (6). About 26% of responses fit within categories covered by the answer options that were available for this question, with the most popular themes being lack of funding (18), changing demographics (10), development pressure (9), and lack of appreciation for the value and fragility of cultural resources (6). About 10% of the narrative responses did not adequately answer the question or provide relevant, meaningful, and/or quantifiable information.

8. What do you think should be the top priorities for the statewide preservation community over the next 10 years?

When allowed to select up to 4 choices, here's the percentages of all respondents that selected each option:

- 71% Educating the general public about the importance and benefits of preserving heritage resources
- 57% Educating decision-makers and others who influence the fate of the built environment and lands containing archaeological resources
- 49% Advocating for direct community investment and financial incentives to save endangered resources
- 43% Undertaking and implementing community / neighborhood revitalization planning
- 39% Advocating / lobbying for new preservation legislation and funding
- 30% Providing information and other non-financial support to assist local / private preservation activities
- 27% Legal actions to protect threatened resources and/or expansion of existing legal protections
- 27% Creating new local preservation groups to broaden the preservation movement

9. What training, information, or education topics would be the most helpful to you and your community in its preservation efforts?

When allowed to select up to 6 choices, here's the percentages of all respondents that selected each option:

- 65% Financial incentives available for preservation and archaeology projects
- 52% How to cultivate a local preservation ethic among citizens, stakeholders, and elected officials
- 43% Energy efficiency and weatherization in historic buildings
- 41% Rehabilitation of historic masonry and woodwork
- 40% Training and guidance for local preservation commissions
- 34% Rehabilitation of historic windows of any type (wood, steel, residential, commercial, industrial, etc.)
- 33% Cemetery preservation and restoration methods and legal issues
- 32% Stewardship and protection of archaeological sites
- 26% Training for Qualified Professionals working in cultural resource management

- 25% Training on laws protecting resources
- 19% National Register nomination process and requirements
- 16% Lead paint removal and safe work practices
- 13% The Section 106 process and review of federal projects for effects on historic resources
- 4% Other – 155 narrative responses submitted

Analysis of the 155 narrative responses found that 41% of them could be organized into categories, with the most popular of those categories being training on a variety of specific and/or technical subjects (22), how to educate people about the economic benefits of preservation (10), and how to engage and involve the next generation (8). About 29% of responses fit within categories covered by the answer options that were available for this question, with the most popular themes being information on financial incentives (19), and how to cultivate a local preservation ethic (19). About 30% of the narrative responses did not adequately answer the question or provide relevant, meaningful, and/or quantifiable information.

10. Statewide, what resources do you think are least appreciated by Hoosiers?

When allowed to select up to 5 choices, here’s the percentages of all respondents that selected each option:

- 52% Rural landscapes, open spaces, and natural areas
- 46% Native American resources
- 43% Working class neighborhoods and vernacular architecture
- 37% Mid-twentieth century and “recent past” architecture (1945-1975)
- 35% African American resources
- 35% Historic bridges made of wood, stone, metal, or concrete
- 32% Religious resources, sacred places, cemeteries, and burial grounds
- 31% LGBTQ resources
- 29% Archaeological resources
- 29% Women’s resources
- 25% Hispanic/Latino resources
- 4% Other – 169 narrative responses submitted

Analysis of the 169 narrative responses found that 45% of them could be organized into categories, with the most popular of those categories being reference to a specific building or building type (17), reference to multiple answer options or even “all of the above” (12), and reference to agricultural resources (10). About 8% of responses fit within categories covered by the answer options that were available for this question, with all of them being some reference to ethnicity. About 47% of the narrative responses did not adequately answer the question or provide relevant, meaningful, and/or quantifiable information. A certain number of the narrative responses seemed to indicate confusion about this question, what it was asking, why it was being asked, and why these particular answer options were provided.

PART 2: Relevance of Previous Plan Goals

11. Since 2013, how do you feel about the progress Indiana has made toward meeting these four broad goals?

Goal #1: Increase public awareness, public understanding, and public support for preservation and archaeology.

- 3% A great deal of progress made. Continue current efforts
- 40% Some progress made. Increase current efforts.
- 33% Not much progress made. Significantly increase efforts.
- 7% No progress made.
- 17% Don't know.

Goal #2: Broaden the preservation and archaeology communities.

2%	A great deal of progress made. Continue current efforts
33%	Some progress made. Increase current efforts.
33%	Not much progress made. Significantly increase efforts.
8%	No progress made.
23%	Don't know.

Goal #3: Advocate for preservation opportunities and options for all community, cultural, and heritage resources.

3%	A great deal of progress made. Continue current efforts
36%	Some progress made. Increase current efforts.
33%	Not much progress made. Significantly increase efforts.
7%	No progress made.
20%	Don't know.

Goal #4: Advance preservation as economic development.

3%	A great deal of progress made. Continue current efforts
30%	Some progress made. Increase current efforts.
34%	Not much progress made. Significantly increase efforts.
11%	No progress made.
21%	Don't know.

12. Do you believe that these four broad goals are relevant and important guidance for the preservation community?

Goal #1: Increase public awareness, public understanding, and public support for preservation and archaeology.

59%	Highly relevant
35%	Relevant
2%	Less relevant
1%	Not relevant
3%	Don't know

Goal #2: Broaden the preservation and archaeology communities.

39%	Highly relevant
48%	Relevant
8%	Less relevant
1%	Not relevant
4%	Don't know

Goal #3: Advocate for preservation opportunities and options for all community, cultural, and heritage resources.

51%	Highly relevant
40%	Relevant
5%	Less relevant
1%	Not relevant
3%	Don't know

Goal #4: Advance preservation as economic development.

51%	Highly relevant
35%	Relevant
8%	Less relevant
2%	Not relevant
4%	Don't know

13. OPTIONAL—What additional goals, programs, or strategies do you think could help preserve Indiana’s heritage?

Analysis of the 447 narrative responses found that 77% of them could be organized into categories, with the most popular of those categories being public education programming in general or on any particular topic (68), more funding and financial incentive programs to assist preservation (54), public education programming specifically geared toward children and youth (49), and increased public engagement and outreach efforts (38). About 23% of the narrative responses did not adequately answer the question or provide relevant, meaningful, and/or quantifiable information.

PART 3: Awareness of Preservation Programs and Entities

14. Did you know that the DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (the State Historic Preservation Office) does the following?

Response breakdown: 3,712 people answered the question; 523 people skipped the question. Percentages are based on those that provided information, and options are organized from best-known to least-known.

Monitors all Indiana archaeological activity and investigates disturbances of archaeological sites	66%	Yes	34%	No
Maintains a registry Indiana’s historic cemeteries	65%	Yes	35%	No
Reviews state and federal projects for their effects on historic properties and archaeological resources	62%	Yes	38%	No
Conducts surveys to identify and document historic properties and archaeological sites	56%	Yes	44%	No
Assists property owners with listing resources in the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register	55%	Yes	45%	No
Maintains a statewide electronic database of heritage resources (including archaeological sites and all types of historic buildings, structures, and other resources)	54%	Yes	46%	No
Provides information to the public through electronic communications (website and e-newsletter)	49%	Yes	51%	No
Provides educators with heritage-related materials and speakers	38%	Yes	62%	No
Co-sponsors a statewide conference with educational content on preservation and archaeology topics	35%	Yes	65%	No
Provides competitive matching grants for certain local preservation and archaeology activities	34%	Yes	66%	No
Assists residents of owner-occupied historic homes with applications for rehabilitation tax credits	29%	Yes	71%	No
Assists owners of income-producing historic properties with applications for rehabilitation tax credits	27%	Yes	73%	No

15. Is your community or county served by any of the following entities?

Response breakdown: 3,709 people answered the question; 526 people skipped the question. Percentages are based on those that provided information, and options are organized from best-known to least-known.

Local or county historical society / museum	82%	Yes	3%	No	15%	Don't Know
Local economic development / main street organization / community development corporation	68%	Yes	4%	No	28%	Don't Know
County historian	47%	Yes	7%	No	46%	Don't Know

Local or county historic preservation commission	45%	Yes	10%	No	45%	Don't Know
Local non-profit preservation advocacy organization	35%	Yes	11%	No	54%	Don't Know
Statewide non-profit preservation advocacy organization	32%	Yes	5%	No	63%	Don't Know
Cemetery preservation committee or commission	25%	Yes	10%	No	65%	Don't Know
Regional non-profit preservation advocacy organization	20%	Yes	9%	No	71%	Don't Know
Avocational/amateur archaeology group	10%	Yes	14%	No	76%	Don't Know

PART 4: Demographics

16. What is your age?

Response breakdown: 3,624 people identified their age group; 67 people preferred not to answer; 544 people skipped the question. Percentages are based on those that provided information.

40%	40-59
36%	60 or over
21%	25-39
2%	Under 25

17. What is your race/ethnicity

Response breakdown: 3,463 people identified their ethnicity with a small number of people marking more than one selection for a total of 3,554 responses; 228 people preferred not to answer; 544 people skipped the question. Percentages are based on those that provided information.

96%	White / Caucasian
2%	Native American
1%	African American
1%	Hispanic or Latino
<1%	Asian or Pacific Islander

18. What county do you live in?

Adams	24	Hendricks	75	Pike	28
Allen	188	Henry	21	Porter	67
Bartholomew	41	Howard	25	Posey	18
Benton	11	Huntington	57	Pulaski	19
Blackford	28	Jackson	39	Putnam	20
Boone	53	Jasper	76	Randolph	14
Brown	34	Jay	11	Ripley	39
Carroll	21	Jefferson	61	Rush	11
Cass	54	Jennings	18	St. Joseph	50
Clark	26	Johnson	90	Scott	64
Clay	16	Knox	21	Shelby	16
Clinton	22	Kosciusko	32	Spencer	13
Crawford	15	LaPorte	30	Starke	52
Daviess	21	LaGrange	12	Steuben	16
Dearborn	24	Lake	71	Sullivan	43
Decatur	28	Lawrence	23	Switzerland	16
Dekalb	117	Madison	68	Tippecanoe	51
Delaware	42	Marion	454	Tipton	54
Dubois	18	Marshall	14	Union	14
Elkhart	25	Martin	28	Vanderburgh	49
Fayette	15	Miami	26	Vermillion	10
Floyd	26	Monroe	83	Vigo	26
Fountain	42	Montgomery	20	Wabash	18
Franklin	23	Morgan	28	Warren	22
Fulton	18	Newton	19	Warrick	34
Gibson	22	Noble	24	Washington	19
Grant	24	Ohio	10	Wayne	28
Greene	23	Orange	12	Wells	26
Hamilton	131	Owen	21	White	25
Hancock	39	Parke	35	Whitley	23
Harrison	46	Perry	58		
"I live outside Indiana"		19	Total responses on the map	3,666	
"Prefer not to answer"		6	Average per county	40	
Skipped the question		544	Median value	26	

19. Have you ever participated in a program, initiative, workshop, training session, meeting, conference, or event managed, led, sponsored, or coordinated by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (Indiana’s State Historic Preservation Office)?

Response breakdown: 3,691 people answered the question; 544 people skipped the question. Percentages are based on those that provided information.

67%	No
28%	Yes
5%	Don't Know

20. What are your personal connections to preservation, archaeology, history, or cultural resources?

When allowed to select up to 7 choices, here’s the percentages of all respondents that selected each option. Response breakdown: 3,691 people self-identified using one or more of these labels; 544 people skipped the question. Percentages are based on those that provided information.

60%	Citizen interested in conservation and the environment
60%	Citizen interested in Indiana’s cultural heritage
50%	History enthusiast and/or heritage tourist

32%	Member/supporter of a preservation organization, historical society, or museum
27%	Member/supporter of a cultural, arts, or other non-profit organization
25%	Genealogy enthusiast
21%	Owner of a historic home or other old building
17%	Cemetery advocate
9%	Elected official (local, state, or federal)
8%	None – no personal connections to heritage
8%	Community development/revitalization specialist
6%	Member of a local historic preservation commission
5%	Avocational/amateur archaeologist
4%	Member of an under-represented community (such as a cultural, ethnic, or identity group)

21. Do you have a professional connection to preservation, archaeology, history, or cultural resources?

Response breakdown: 3,691 people answered the question; 544 people skipped the question. Percentages are based on those that provided information.

74%	No
26%	Yes

22. What option best describes your profession, position, or career?

If a participant answered "No" to question #21 above, the survey ended at that point. However, if a participant answered "Yes," then the survey ended with this final question. Response breakdown: 959 people answered the question. Percentages are based on those that provided information.

244 people	25%	Government employee (local, state, or federal)
119 people	12%	Historical society or museum staff
112 people	12%	Library, cultural, or arts organization staff
78 people	8%	Professional architect or engineer
68 people	7%	Teacher / Professor / Educator (any level)
66 people	7%	Preservationist
56 people	6%	Professional archaeologist
56 people	6%	Professional planner
48 people	5%	Community organization staff
47 people	5%	Historian (architectural, landscape, public, etc.)
19 people	2%	Heritage tourism industry
19 people	2%	Realtor or property developer
16 people	2%	Cultural resource consultant
11 people	1%	Main Street organization staff

Appendix C: Plan Goals, Objectives, and Strategies from 2013 to 2019

GOAL 1: Increase public awareness, public understanding, and public support for preservation and archaeology.

A favorable environment for preservation and archaeological activity in Indiana must be built on a foundation of broad public support. First and foremost, all Hoosiers must be aware of the presence of cultural resources around them and the rich heritage that these resources represent. Next, Hoosiers must understand the importance and fragility of these irreplaceable resources and how preserving them not only can teach us about the past, but also can create jobs, conserve energy, make communities more livable places, conserve limited public funds, and generate revenue. In addition to educating the general public on these points, the preservation and archaeology communities also must make specific efforts to educate the younger generations as well as lawmakers and community decision-makers in order to cultivate broad-based support.

Objective A: Increase public awareness through varied efforts, media, and programs aimed at all Hoosiers.

1. Encourage preservationists and archaeologists to explain who they are and what they do.
2. Broaden the general public's recognition of the wide spectrum of all cultural resources.
3. Develop ways to increase awareness of Indiana's cultural resources among youth and children.
4. Assist educators in developing lesson plans and school programs that incorporate preservation and archaeology.
5. Use varied media and technology to disseminate information about the presence and importance of cultural resources.

Objective B: Increase public understanding of Indiana's cultural resources and our statewide heritage.

1. Define what historic and cultural resources are and explain how they are identified.
2. Articulate the importance of historical and cultural resources.
3. Use cultural resources to tell the story of Indiana's past.

Objective C: Increase public support for heritage preservation by marketing its benefits.

1. Explain to the general public the many benefits of preservation to generate support in Indiana's communities.
2. Teach the younger generations how preserving Indiana's cultural resources makes their community a better place.
3. Demonstrate to decision-makers how preservation and its benefits can improve their communities.
4. Build support among the broad range of stakeholders to advocate for preservation of cultural resources.

GOAL 2: Broaden the preservation and archaeology communities.

After increasing public awareness, understanding, and support for preservation, the next logical step is to draw new people and groups into the preservation and archaeology communities by helping them identify as stakeholders in our state's long and rich cultural heritage. Far more people than just preservationists and archaeologists have a stake in Indiana's heritage and cultural resources. Heritage tourists seek experiences that can't be duplicated in other places, while many businesspeople and hospitality workers depend on the dollars these visitors bring to their communities. Nature advocates, environmentalists, and outdoor enthusiasts share a conservation ethic with preservationists. Historians, genealogists, and researchers rely on historic records and documents, but they also learn from the buildings, structures, and sites that tell us about the past. Many developers, realtors, and contractors derive some portion of their livelihoods from the historic buildings in their communities. All across Indiana, people reside in historic housing and neighborhoods, children attend historic schools, and employees work in historic buildings. The preservation movement needs to be as broad and inclusive as possible if preservation is to become a mainstream Hoosier value.

Objective A: Build relationships among people and groups with similar or complementary purposes.

1. Increase communication and collaboration between preservation partners at all levels.
2. Strengthen relationships between cultural resource advocates, preservation commissions, and not-for-profit organizations.
3. Cultivate relationships with local government officials and professionals who deal with community revitalization.
4. Promote and participate in local, regional, statewide, and national events and education opportunities that focus on cultural resources.

Objective B: Identify new partners and develop opportunities for collaboration.

1. Be inclusive of all people interested in preservation and archaeology.
2. Reach out to conservation, recreation, and nature advocates and partner with them on shared issues, goals, and values.
3. Share information about funding sources that can be useful for preservation and archaeology projects.
4. Develop relationships with educators as well as teacher education programs to promote the use of cultural resources within lesson plans.
5. Use existing or develop new materials and programs to give interested parties the knowledge and tools to undertake heritage-related projects.

GOAL 3: Advocate for preservation opportunities and options for all community, cultural, and heritage resources.

Historic resources can provide communities with a variety of opportunities, such as options to create residential, commercial, and work spaces, to develop revenue streams, and to save money by reusing what exists and has already been paid for. Existing laws should be consistently enforced by appropriate government agencies in order to protect cultural resources. When historic properties are damaged or destroyed, communities lose valuable opportunities. Local residents and stakeholders in cultural heritage must open a dialogue about preservation to decide what is important in their communities. Preservation needs to be a routine consideration in the planning process to determine local priorities. When citizens, community leaders, and decision-makers better understand the advantages of preservation, limited available resources can be directed to priority projects that will have the greatest impact. Hoosiers can achieve better outcomes for heritage resources by working together and being proactive, instead of reacting after preservation options have been reduced or eliminated.

Objective A: Facilitate community dialogue among stakeholders about why preservation is essential.

1. Encourage communities to evaluate their cultural resources as local assets and discuss why they are important.
2. Educate community leaders and residents about the financial and environmental cost of building demolition.
3. Emphasize the qualities of historic communities that attract residents and businesses.
4. Illustrate how local preservation efforts fit with resource conservation and environmental values.
5. Work with appropriate agencies to enforce existing laws to protect cultural resources.

Objective B: Integrate preservation into the community planning and local decision-making processes.

1. Encourage local preservation organizations and advocates to participate in local planning.
2. Educate decision-makers about the positive impacts of preservation and smart growth on community planning.
3. Encourage local governments to enact laws to protect historic resources such as appropriate zoning and local preservation ordinances.
4. Prioritize community preservation and planning efforts based on the identification and evaluation of local assets.
5. Promote reinvestment in existing buildings and infrastructure as a viable planning strategy.
6. Maintain preservation-friendly activities as a priority in the allocation of limited resources.
7. Advocate for the continued use of community landmark buildings.
8. Seek or create opportunities for appropriate reuse of vacant buildings.

Objective C: Undertake locally important heritage projects and activities.

1. Nominate cultural resources to the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures.
2. Identify and document cultural resources through professional surveys.
3. Encourage the documentation and recognition of under-represented cultural resources.
4. Take advantage of grant programs, federal and state tax credits, and other funding options to promote local preservation and archaeology activities.
5. Use mandated review processes and enforcement of federal and state laws and local ordinances to reduce adverse effects on cultural resources.
6. Provide training opportunities on a wide variety of topics to educate professional and avocational preservationists and archaeologists.
7. Prepare appropriate and timely responses to anticipated projects as well as unforeseen and natural events that affect cultural resources.
8. Use any available programs to implement your community's heritage values.

GOAL 4: Advance preservation as economic development.

Preservationists must combat the misconception that preservation activity can be pursued only when times are good and financial resources are plentiful, and that it is a luxury we can't afford when money is scarce. In fact, preservation can be an effective economic development strategy. It creates jobs and employs local workers; it generates revenue from sales tax, state and local income tax, and an expanded local property tax base; it utilizes community infrastructure that has already been built and paid for; and it can slow the need to use public funds for costly infrastructure extensions to new suburbs. All citizens need to understand how preservation makes financial sense, and they need to make preservation a priority consideration in how their communities plan, grow, and spend limited financial resources.

Objective A: Advertise and convey the benefits of preservation.

1. Teach preservation advocates how to make the economic arguments for preservation.
2. Demonstrate how preservation results in local job creation, increased revenue for communities, energy conservation, and improved quality of life and civic pride.
3. Use case studies and statistics to advocate for the rehabilitation and reuse of historic resources as an economically viable alternative to new construction.
4. Publicize the positive financial impact preservation can have on a local economy.

Objective B: Promote investment in preservation of all cultural resources.

1. Identify and share information about private and public funding sources available for cultural resources.
2. Advocate for preservation to be a priority within available public funding sources.
3. Advocate for preservation to be a distinct category in community foundation grants and other private funding sources.
4. Promote investment in the reuse of vacant and under-utilized historic buildings to create business, office, and residential spaces.
5. Invest in historic commercial areas, infrastructure, and neighborhoods to attract new residents and businesses.
6. Promote cultural resources as destinations to increase heritage tourism and economic development.

Appendix D: Overview of Applicable Federal and State Laws

The following is intended to be a general overview of federal and state laws that affect heritage resources. Please review the statutes in their entirety for a comprehensive understanding of when and how each law would apply. This list is not all inclusive, and there may be components of other legislation, regulations, or government action that would be applicable in some situations.

Federal Laws

Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 USC 431-433

- Establishes federal management authority over cultural and scientific resources;
- Grants the president of the United States the authority to protect areas of public land by designating national monuments;
- Guides public resource management through its concepts of conservation and protection;
- Imposes penalties for criminal actions that injure or destroy historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments or objects of antiquity;
- Stipulates permitting provisions for qualified individuals or groups to conduct research in the public interest on public lands;
- Requires federal agencies with jurisdiction over federal lands to maintain a program for carrying out the act.

Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 USC sec 461-467

- Gives the National Park Service the authority to identify and collect data for evaluation from heritage resources around the country;
- Provides for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance;
- Establishes the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER);
- Gives Department of the Interior authorization to obtain land for the public benefit;
- States policy of preserving heritage resources.

Department of Transportation Act of 1966, 49 USC 303

- Establishes federal policy that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites;
- Requires transportation programs and projects to seek prudent and feasible alternatives to impact land of an historic site of national, state, or local significance.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, 54 USC 300101 et seq.

- Creates state Historic Preservation offices in each state;
- Establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation;
- Delegates authority to the states and requires the review of federal actions;
- Creates the National Register of Historic Places;
- Establishes a federal-state-local-Indian tribes' partnership;
- Establishes a review procedure for federally funded and licensed projects (Section 106 review);
- Creates a comprehensive statewide survey of historic properties;
- Defines requirements for preservation programs in federal agencies (Section 110);
- Directs the Secretary of the Interior to implement a preservation and education and training program;
- Creates the Historic Preservation Fund grant program and the Certified Local Government program.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, 42 USC 4321 and 42 USC 4331-4335

- Requires impact of any federally funded project on heritage and environmental resources to be assessed and presented to the public in environmental impact statements;
- Requires complete analysis of a project's impact on natural and cultural resources in and around a proposed construction site.

Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1969, as amended, 16 USC 470aa-mm

- Strengthens protection of archaeological resources more than 100 years old;
- Authorizes federal agencies to issue permits for excavation;
- Establishes criminal and civil penalties for unauthorized actions such as vandalism, digging, sale, and purchase of artifacts;
- Allows site locations to be kept confidential in order to protect sites;
- Requires federal land managers to establish programs to increase public awareness of the significance of archaeological resources on public lands.

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, 54 USC 312501-312508, formerly 16 USC 469-469c-2

- Expands the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960;
- Ensures that federal agencies become aware of the possible impact of federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed projects on heritage resources;
- Permits a one percent appropriation for archaeological activities to be transferred to NPS from the responsible agency;
- Dictates that NHPA, NEPA, and EO 11593 be coordinated when agencies begin their compliance procedures;
- Imposes stronger penalties for looting and or damaging archaeological sites on federal land;
- Stipulates that artifacts recovered on federal lands go to a "suitable institution" for preservation.

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, 40 USC 601a

- Requires that the General Services Administration prioritize use of buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance wherever possible and with provision for public accessibility.

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, 43 USC 2101-2106

- Transfers title of abandoned shipwrecks on submerged state lands to state ownership;
- Defines shipwrecks to include the vessel or wreck, its cargo, and other contents;
- Eliminates application of the Law of Salvage and Law of Finds to state shipwrecks;
- Allows permit programs to provide reasonable public access to shipwrecks by the states holding title to them;
- Allows appropriate recovery of shipwrecks;
- Encourages creation of state underwater parks;
- Gives a time frame for developing guidelines.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, as amended (25 USC 3001-3013)

- Provides for protection of Native American graves;
- Provides a means to establish ownership of Native American graves and associated funerary objects;
- Requires consultation with tribes regarding disturbance of Native American graves;
- Provides for repatriation of certain specific categories of Native American grave materials and objects of cultural patrimony and presents guidelines for implementation;
- Sets forth penalties for illegal trafficking of Native American human remains and associated artifacts;
- Requires museums with such remains and artifacts to prepare inventories and notify affected tribes;
- Establishes a review committee to oversee implementation.

IRS Code for Rehabilitation Tax Credit (1990), Section 47

- Defines “certified historic structure,” “qualified rehabilitated building,” and “qualified rehabilitation expenditure,” and allows application of a 20% income tax credit for qualified rehabilitation expenditures on certified historic structures;
- Discusses phased rehabilitations and progress expenditures, and sets time limitations for projects;
- Presents language regarding straight-line depreciation;
- Requires review for this program to be completed by the National Park Service (regulations for that review process can be found in 36 CFR 67).

American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996, 54 USC 308101-308103

- Promotes the planning, interpretation, and protection of historic battles on American soil under the Secretary of the Interior’s American Battlefield Protection Program.

State Laws

Indiana Historic Preservation and Archaeology Act, IC 14-21-1

- Creates the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA), and outlines duties and powers for it to carry out state historic preservation and archaeological mandates and programs;
- Authorizes the DHPA to conduct a program to survey every cemetery and burial ground in Indiana;
- Establishes a review procedure for transfer or sale of real property owned by the state, and allows for placement of covenants or easements on properties that include historic sites or structures;
- Requires that a permit be obtained before a field investigation is conducted or an historic property is altered within the boundaries of land owned or leased by the state;
- Establishes the certificate of approval process for projects where state funding may alter, demolish, or remove a historic site or structure;
- Establishes and outlines the duties of the Historic Preservation Review Board;
- Establishes state laws and review processes regarding cemeteries and archaeology.

Cemetery Associations, IC 23-14

- Defines a cemetery, and discusses surveys of cemeteries, care of cemeteries that are in-use, and other aspects of active cemeteries.

Offenses Against Property, IC 35-43-1-2.1

- Defines cemetery mischief and allows for a person to be convicted if they vandalize a cemetery.

Historic Preservation Generally, IC 36-7-11

- Defines historic preservation at the municipal or county level in Indiana and authorizes creation of local historic preservation commissions;
- Gives commissions powers to conduct surveys, approve maps, designate historic districts, acquire and dispose of real property, and grant or deny certificates of appropriateness for exterior alterations to properties within local districts for purposes of maintaining visual quality within those historic districts;
- Gives commissions the power to declare “interim protection” over one or more buildings that are not currently protected by local landmark or historic district designation, such that the building(s) may not be altered, moved, or demolished for a period of time;
- Provides a process for removal of historic district designation;
- Authorizes historic preservation specifically within Marion County, and also creates the Meridian Street Preservation Commission within Indianapolis.

Appendix E: Preservation Partners in Indiana

INDIANA'S STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources – Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology 317-232-1646
402 W. Washington Street, Room #W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.in.gov/dnr/historic

INDIANA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION ADVOCACY ORGANIZATION

Indiana Landmarks – Statewide Headquarters and Central Regional Office 800-450-4534
1201 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46202 317-639-4534
www.indianalandmarks.org

- Eastern Regional Office – PO Box 284, Cambridge City, IN 47327 765-478-3172
- Northern Regional Office – 801 W. Washington Street, South Bend, IN 46601 574-232-4534
- Northeast Field Office – 231 W. Canal Street, Wabash, IN 46992 260-563-7094
- Northwest Field Office – 541 S. Lake Street, Gary-Miller Beach, 46403 219-947-2657
- Southern Regional Office – 115 W. Chestnut Street, Jeffersonville, IN 47130 812-284-4534
- Southeast Field Office – 4696 Veraestau Lane, Aurora, IN 47001 812-926-0983
- Southwest Field Office – PO Box 297, Evansville, IN 47702 812-423-2988
- Western Regional Office – 669 Ohio Street, Terre Haute, IN 47807 812-232-4534

FEDERAL AGENCIES

National Park Service 202-208-6843
1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240
www.nps.gov

- George Rogers Clark National Historical Park – 401 S. Second Street, Vincennes, IN 47591 812-882-1776
<https://www.nps.gov/gero/index.htm>
- Indiana Dunes National Park – 1100 N. Mineral Springs Road, Porter, IN 46304 219-395-1882
<https://www.nps.gov/indu/index.htm>
- Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial – 3027 E. South Street, Lincoln City, IN 47552 812-937-4541
<https://www.nps.gov/libo/index.htm>

STATE AGENCIES

Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority 317-232-7777
30 S. Meridian Street, Suite 900, Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.in.gov/myihcda

Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs 800-824-2476
One North Capitol, Suite 600, Indianapolis, IN 46204

- Community Development Block Grant Program – www.in.gov/ocra/cdbg
- Historic Renovation Grant Program – www.in.gov/ocra/hrgp
- Indiana Main Street Program – www.in.gov/ocra/mainstreet
- Stellar Communities Program – www.in.gov/ocra/stellar

Indiana State Department of Agriculture 317-232-8770
One N. Capitol Avenue, Suite 600, Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.in.gov/isda

- Hoosier Homestead Award Program – www.in.gov/isda/2337.htm

Indiana State Library, Indiana Historical Bureau 866-683-0008
315 W. Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202 317-232-3675
<https://www.in.gov/library>

- Indiana Historical Bureau – <https://www.in.gov/history>
- Cemetery Heritage Initiative – <https://www.in.gov/history/cemetery>

Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites 317-232-1637
650 W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.indianamuseum.org

NATIONAL HERITAGE & ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS

American Cultural Resources Association 202-367-9094
2101 L Street NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20037
www.acra-crm.org

Archaeological Conservancy 505-266-1540
1717 Girard Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106
www.archaeologicalconservancy.org

Association for Gravestone Studies 413-772-0836
278 Main Street, Suite 209, Greenfield, MA 01301
www.gravestonestudies.org

League of Historic American Theatres 443-640-1058
9 Newport Drive, Suite 200, Forest Hill, MA 21050
www.lhat.org

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions 757-802-4141
P.O. Box 1011, Virginia Beach, VA 23451
www.napcommissions.org

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers 202-624-5465
Suite 342, Hall of the States, 444 N. Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20001
www.ncshpo.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation

- Chicago Field Office – 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 350, Chicago, IL 60604 312-939-5547
<https://savingplaces.org/places/chicago-field-office#.XZzposR7k2w>
- National Main Street Center – 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 350, Chicago, IL 60604 312-610-5613
www.mainstreet.org/people/national-main-street-center

Preservation Action 202-463-0970
2020 Pennsylvania Avenue NW #313, Washington, DC 20006
<https://preservationaction.org>

STATEWIDE HERITAGE & ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Indiana Museums

<https://inmuseums.org>

Indiana Archaeology Council

www.indianaarchaeology.org

Indiana Covered Bridge Society

<http://www.indianacrossings.org>

Indiana Freedom Trails

www.indianafreedomtrails.org

Indiana Genealogical Society

www.indgensoc.org

Indiana Historical Society – Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center

317-232-1882

450 W. Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202

- Heritage Support Grants – <https://indianahistory.org/across-indiana/heritage-support-grants>
- Hometown Resources – <https://indianahistory.org/across-indiana/hometown-resources>
- Local History Services – <https://indianahistory.org/across-indiana/local-history-services>

Indiana Humanities

317-638-1500

1500 N. Delaware Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202

<https://indianahumanities.org>

Indiana Jewish Historical Society

www.ijhs.org

Indiana Lincoln Highway Association

www.indianalincolnhighway.org

Indiana National Road Association

www.indiananationalroad.org

REGIONAL HERITAGE & ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS

ARCH, Inc. – Architecture & Community Heritage

260-426-5117

818 Lafayette Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46802

<https://archfw.org>

Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation

765-420-0268

909 South Street, Lafayette, IN 47901

www.wabashvalleytrust.org

MAJOR UNIVERSITIES WITH CULTURAL RESOURCE-RELATED PROGRAMS

Ball State University, Muncie

Programs in Anthropology, Architecture, Environmental Management, GIS, Historic Preservation, Landscape Architecture, Public History, Urban Planning and Development

www.bsu.edu

Indiana State University, Terre Haute

Programs in Anthropology, History

www.indstate.edu

Indiana University, Bloomington and other campuses

Programs in American Studies, Anthropology, Architecture, Community and Economic Development, Environmental and Natural Resource Management, Environmental and Sustainability Studies, GIS and Remote Sensing, History, Public and Nonprofit Management, Social Studies, Urban Management, Urban Studies

www.iu.edu

Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis

Programs in American Studies, Anthropology, Applied Anthropology, History, Museum Studies, Social Studies

www.iupui.edu

Purdue University, West Lafayette

Programs in American Studies, Anthropology, Environmental and Natural Resource Engineering, History, Landscape Architecture

www.purdue.edu

University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis

Programs in Anthropology, Archaeology, History

www.uindy.edu

University of Southern Indiana, Evansville

Programs in History, Global Studies

www.usi.edu

Glossary

Above-ground resources: a generic term that refers to vestiges of past human activity that are visible above the surface of the earth, such as buildings, structures, man-made landscapes, and objects such as sculptures and monuments.

Archaeological artifact: any material evidence of human behavior, such as any portable objects made, used, and/or modified by humans; some of the most common types of archaeological artifacts include a wide variety of stone tools and projectile points, ceramic pottery fragments, and decorative items such as metal adornments and glass beads.

Archaeological feature: any non-portable evidence of past human behavior, activity, or technology found on or below the surface of the earth; some of the most common types of archaeological features include fire pits and hearths, garbage or storage pits, post molds, evidence of house floors or basins, clusters of artifacts, human and animal burials, clusters of animal bone, and constructed earthworks such as mounds and banked enclosures.

Archaeological site: the location of one or more artifacts and/or features that indicates an instance of past human behavior or activity where evidence is left behind either on or below the surface of the ground; some of the most common types of archaeological sites include artifact caches, camp and village locations, cemeteries and burial sites, earthworks, and collections of stone debris from tool-making activities.

Archaeology: the study of past lifeways, cultures, and cultural processes through the investigation of material remains left behind by humans.

Below-ground resources: a generic term that refers to vestiges of past human activity that are discernible on or below the surface of the earth, such as archaeological artifacts, features, and sites.

Cultural resources: a broad and collective reference to vestiges of past human activity, from the historic period or dating before written history in Indiana, and inclusive of above-ground and below-ground resources.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR): an Indiana state government agency with responsibility for protecting, enhancing, preserving, and wisely using natural, cultural, and recreational resources for the benefit of Indiana's citizens; the DNR is the state-level counterpart to the U.S. Department of the Interior at the federal level.

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA): a unit of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, a state government agency; the DHPA serves as the federally recognized State Historic Preservation Office for Indiana; as such, the DHPA is the state-level counterpart to the National Park Service at the federal level.

Heritage preservation: a movement concerned with conserving and protecting cultural resources, including buildings, structures, landscapes, objects, and archaeological sites.

Heritage resources: a broad and general reference to the archaeological features and sites and the historic buildings, structures, sites, landscapes, and objects that collectively convey the long story of human activity within a particular area.

Historic: human activities, events, and occupations occurring since the establishment of written records within a region; in Indiana, this generally refers to the period since the mid to late 1600s when the first Europeans began entering the area and recording their activities; within the field of preservation, historic is also a term commonly applied to any resource that has been determined eligible for listing in the State and/or National Register.

Indiana Historic Preservation and Archaeology Act: the state law that created the DHPA and provides for it to carry out state historic preservation and archaeological mandates and programs (I.C. 14-21-1).

Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures: the state-level counterpart to the National Register of Historic Places, and often referred to as the State Register; the criteria for listing properties in the State Register are the same as those for listing in the National Register, and all Indiana properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the State Register.

INDOT: the Indiana Department of Transportation.

Mid-Century Modern: a name applied to architecture designed since the end of World War II (approximately from 1945 to 1975), particularly designs that do not look back to earlier architectural styles.

National Historic Preservation Act: this act became federal law in 1966 (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.) and has been amended several times; it formally recognizes the importance of the nation's irreplaceable heritage, which is increasingly threatened by growth and development activities, and establishes a program for the preservation of historic properties throughout the nation; the act sets forth the required duties of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Park Service (NPS): a unit of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NPS is the federal government agency that administers programs, mandates, initiatives, and funding related to heritage preservation.

National Register of Historic Places: the official list of the nation's historic places that are worthy of preservation; the list includes sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts; authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is managed by the National Park Service and is part of a nationwide program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archaeological resources.

Precontact: human activities, events, and occupations occurring before the establishment of written records; in North America, this primarily includes Native American cultures, but does not imply that these cultures did not have long, rich, and varied cultural and oral histories and traditions.

Preservation: the act of taking measures to retain the existing form, features, materials, characteristics, and integrity of a historic building, structure, landscape, object, or archaeological artifact, feature, or site; one of the four treatments identified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards; as used throughout this document, the term preservation is a comprehensive reference to the protection of all cultural resources, both above- and below-ground, historic and precontact, archaeological and those of the built environment.

Recent Past: a term that refers to the period of time since the end of World War II.

Reconstruction: the act of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Rehabilitation: the act of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey the property's historical, cultural, or architectural values; one of the four treatments identified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Restoration: the act of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period; one of the four treatments identified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: common sense historic preservation principles, concepts, and best practices for maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations to accommodate contemporary use; the Standards are divided into four distinct approaches to the treatment of historic properties—preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction; the Standards can be applied to historic properties of all types, sizes, materials, and construction, and they cover interior, exterior, site, environment, landscape features, and related new construction.

State Historic Architecture and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD): an electronic database of cultural resources in Indiana maintained by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology; this database includes survey records, reports, photographs, site maps, National Register nominations, and other documents; the public has free access to the part of the database containing information on above-ground resources, while access to the archaeological portion of the database is restricted for use by professional archaeologists only.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO): each state is required by the National Historic Preservation Act to have a State Historic Preservation Office to administer federal preservation programs, mandates, and initiatives at the state level; for Indiana, the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology is the federally recognized State Historic Preservation Office; depending on its use, the acronym SHPO can refer to the agency that is the State Historic Preservation Office or the person who is the State Historic Preservation Officer.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): each state is required by the National Historic Preservation Act to have an appointed State Historic Preservation Officer, who is ultimately responsible for the administration of federal preservation programs, mandates, and initiatives at the state level; in Indiana, the governor appoints the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, who functions as the federally recognized State Historic Preservation Officer; the Director of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology – a unit of the Department of Natural Resources – serves as the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer; depending on its use, the acronym SHPO can refer to the agency that is the State Historic Preservation Office or the person who is the State Historic Preservation Officer.

State Register: see Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures.

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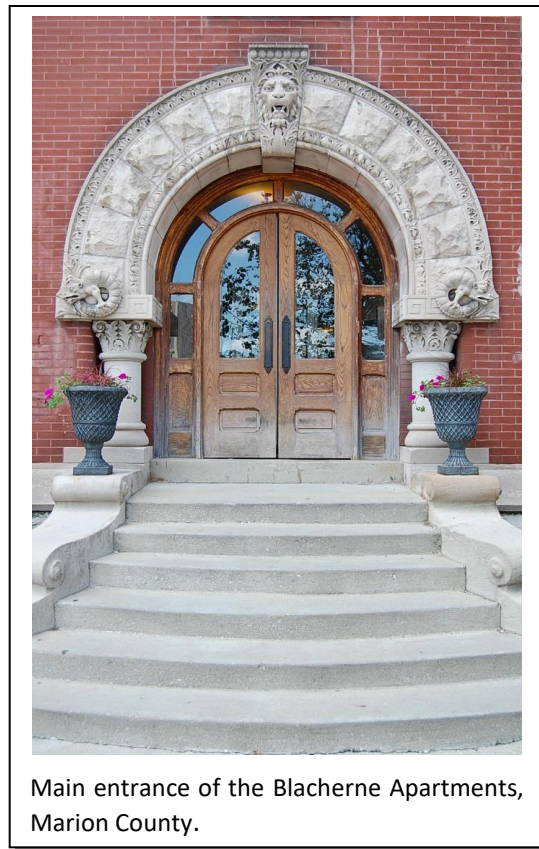
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Main entrance of the Blacherne Apartments,
Marion County.