

# Understanding the Conservation of Cultural Heritage: Contextual Interpretation Based on USA Case Study

ZIAD SHEHADA  
Department of Architecture  
University of Malaya  
Jalan University, Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA  
Archzms@gmail.com <https://www.um.edu.my>

*Abstract:* Conservation of cultural heritage is very important for all countries in the world as it provides identification and continuity for the next generations. However, the degree of interesting differentiates from country to country. While developed countries have come a long way in this field, developing countries are still struggling to catch up with them. The objective of this paper is to investigate and analyze the transformation of conservation of the cultural heritage in United States of America, in addition to find out the key issues influencing the conservation process. The researcher selected United States of America after reviewing different conservation movements in several countries. US has established an advanced and mature conservation process, has wide experience in the field of heritage conservation, and possess various examples in conserving the cultural heritage. The researcher followed the Contextual analysis method to generate the Immediate Inferences and come up with the findings. The evolutionary study of US provides a broader and deeply understanding of the conservation mechanism which will reflect appropriately on the development of the cultural heritage in the other countries.

*Key-Words:* Conservation, Cultural Heritage, Contextual Interpretation, USA, Immediate Inferences

## 1 Introduction

The story of the Historic Preservation Movement in the United States originated in the middle of the 19th century. The term "preservation" used in the United States is analogous with the term "conservation" used in Canada, Europe, and the Middle East [1]. Many historical and cultural conservationists prefer "conservation" because it is more dynamic and reflects the totality of the word "Preservation" as it is used in the US, is an umbrella term referring to different "preservation" treatments such as, acquisition, stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation, renovation, adaptive use, and reconstruction [2]. Before developing into an organized movement, preservation during the 19th century started as a grass roots movement aided by enthusiastic individuals and historical societies motivated by piety and philanthropy. Americans' feelings towards history, past events and monuments were continuously changing with time. Enthusiasm for the preservation of past events was preceded by anti-historical feelings and disengagement from the past during the first decades of nationhood. "A German visitor in the 1830's observed that Americans love their country not indeed as it is, but as it will be" [3]. Americans

viewed history as an obstacle in the way of progress. They considered attachment to historical European landscapes not merely wrong or foolish but immoral and believed that European ruins did not go well with American landscapes [3]. Latrobe, a French architect visiting the US in 1796, observed that Americans considered concepts of history and permanence to be inconvenient. Meanwhile, efficiency and change were considered very convenient to the American way of life [4]. The physical environment seemed trivial to the enveloping wilderness. Americans' fascination with nature, wilderness and Native Americans substituted for the lack of national history as compared to Europe.

In the minds of Americans, the significance of nature, wilderness, open space and natural resources was instrumental in the designation of national park sites in the second half of the nineteenth century. The development of the great National Park System started with the acquisition of Yellowstone [5]. The government's involvement in preservation started with the designation of natural sites and resources. John Muir founded the Sierra Club in 1892 to promote the establishment of national parks and to protect them as natural resources. Nature conservation and wilderness aesthetics were the main

concerns of the pioneers of the preservation movement [6]. Subsequently, since then, a separation occurred between the efforts to conserve the natural environment and those to conserve the built and man-made environments. Historic preservation emerged in the US during the 19th century as an endeavor to found national identity via cultural affiliation with significant buildings, sites, persons and past events [7].

The first things to be preserved were related to American history (social, political) and culture. Since the late 18th century, Americans witnessed the founding of private historical societies and groups concerned with local history as well as genealogy [8]. One of the first groups famous for its pro-preservation battles during the middle of the 19th century was the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association led by Mrs. Ann Pamela Cunningham (a South Carolina native). This group was able to save Mount Vernon (home of President George Washington). The Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association became a model for other associations such as the Ladies' Hermitage Association famous for its efforts to save the home of President Andrew Jackson [9], [10].

The number of historical societies increased to 78 by 1876. This shows that preservation, when it first started, was driven by pietism and private support, emphasizing that the historic preservation movement was rooted in history and nature conservation rather than in architecture or art [11]. Historical societies and private efforts were still, up to the beginning of the 20th century, the driving force behind the historic preservation movement in the US. William Sumner Appleton founded in 1910 the Society to Preserve the Antiquities of New England. With the founding of many historical societies, Americans witnessed the emergence of Historic Rooms (either original interiors or recreations) and House Museums [12]. The main difference between the two was that the structures of House Museums were thought to be historic. These two phenomena taught Americans about their history and emphasized the educational value of historic structures. Wealthy citizens and philanthropies contributed to the movement of historic preservation in the US [13]. The private efforts of Rector Goodwin and J. Rockefeller led to the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, one of the first outdoor museums in the US, modelled after Swedish outdoor museums.

## 2 Evolution of Pro-Cultural Conservation Legislation

A quick review of the evolution of pro-preservation law in the US showed its progression from supporting the conservation of national, singular monuments to supporting the conservation of ordinary historic monuments, whole settings and neighborhoods. The Antiquities Act of 1906 was the first legislation to tackle the historical resources of the country. It emphasized the preservation of American antiquities and declared national monuments [14]. The National Park System Organic Act of 1916 was the driving force behind the foundation of the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior. The government was involved at that time in nature conservation (scenery, natural resources, wildlife), and recreation was advocated as a counterbalance to the pace of modern urban life [5]. The emergence of outdoor museums (such as Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia and Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Michigan) in the 1920's and the designation of the first old historic district in downtown Charleston, South Carolina, in 1931 paved the way for the Historic Sites and Building Act of 1935. This act provided for the conservation of traditional American objects, buildings, sites and antiquities of national importance [15], [16]. What was significant about this stage of preservation legislation in the US was the fact that protection and preservation were not limited to antiquities; the act also affected sites and buildings on private properties. The 1935 act created a National Register of historic sites, which was expanded in the 1960's. In addition, with the designation of the first historic district in Charleston, preservation became a factor in planning activities that promoted the idea of preserving whole sites rather than singular monuments and that involved local citizens as well as governments [17].

The national trust for historic preservation, founded in 1949, was a private organization with federal support that facilitated public participation in the preservation movement. The trust was patterned on the British National Trust and the San Antonio conservation society in Texas. The trust administered many educational preservation programs in addition to owning and running many historic properties in the country [9]. The passing of the national historic preservation act on October 15th, 1966 was a landmark for the preservation movement in the US. The act expanded the National Register to include districts in its listings of historic places. It also established the advisory council on historic preservation and created the position of a state-level appointee, the state historic preservation officer (SHPO) [18] (Fig. 1). In 1969, the national environmental policy act was passed. The Act triggered studies on environmental impact regarding

the effect of federal projects on natural resources, wildlife and historical surroundings. In 1976, the tax reform act was passed; written specially for buildings and provided more incentives for certified preservation projects in the form of tax cuts. This act was followed by the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act, which provided a 25% tax cut on certified preservation projects. However, the 1986 Act of Tax Reform unfortunately, minimized the incentives to 20%. [19, 20]. It is important to notice the trickle-down effect of legislation in the US, what the legislation signifies and the effects on the architectural heritage. The 1966 act had a tremendous positive effect on the preservation movement in the US. The decade which followed, witnessed many pro-preservation activities by both the government and the private sector.

In the decade between 1966 and 1976, labelled the "Bicentennial Era," many preservation organizations were founded, such as the Victorian Society in America, Friends of Cast Iron Architecture, The Association of Preservation Technology (APT) and the Society for Commercial Archaeology [21]. Besides architects and historians, other groups became interested in preservation, such as folklorists, cultural and urban geographers, planners and cultural anthropologists. In the US, preservation has apparently been established as a culture. In 2016, the united states of America enacted a new law "An Act to protect and preserve international cultural property at risk due to political instability, armed conflict, or natural or other disasters, and for other purposes" [22].

### 3 Evolution and Dynamics of the Significance of the Architectural heritage

One of the most interesting aspects of this study is the evolution of the significance of the architectural heritage in the minds of the American public including in the acts and laws of the federal government. Such an evolution, as will be explained, affirms the dynamic nature of the significance

concept which changes with time and continues to evolve as new values are discovered and assigned to the architectural heritage. Throughout the 20th century, there was a continuous re-evaluation of the significance concept and evaluation criteria for the selection of architectural heritage. What was selected as a historical resource in the 1920's differed completely from what might be selected today [12]. Before going into the evolution of the significance concept in detail, it is important to construct an overall perspective of this evolution. This researcher divided the evolution of the significance concept into three main stages (Fig 2):

- **The National History Stage:** During the late 19th century and early 20th century, even though architectural values and aesthetics were important, associative values (association with famous individuals and events, association with national social and political history) dominated the significance evaluation criteria [19].
- **Community Aesthetics Stage:** The environmental movement, together with reactions against the destruction of historic areas in American cities by large planning schemes including slum clearance in the 1950's and 60's, made a major shift in evaluation criteria from emphasis on historical associations to prioritizing architectural, community aesthetics and quality of the physical environment in the 1970's [22].
- **Multiculturalism and Ethnicity Stage:** Finally, the Civil Rights Movement, cultural diversity and multiculturalism contributed to the values of the cultural heritage discovered in the United States since the 1970's [23]. The attention now shifts to associative values related to ethnic cultures, black history and multiculturalism. In addition, conservationists are starting to address the conservation of cultural landscapes as well as the architectural heritage of the recent past. The following will illustrate, chronologically, the evolution of the significance concept in the US and elaborate the previously mentioned three stages.

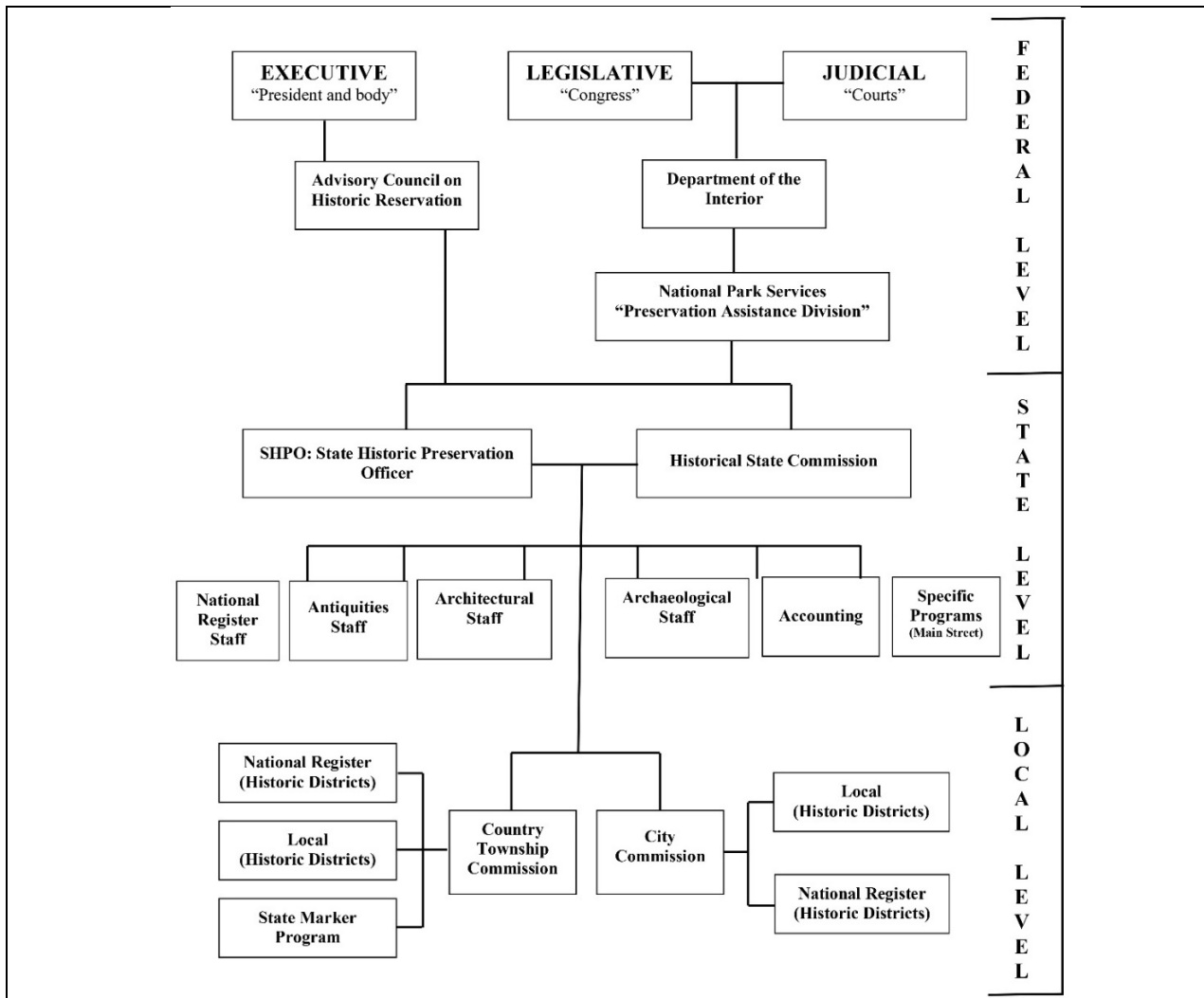


Fig. 1 Organization structure of government preservation agencies in USA

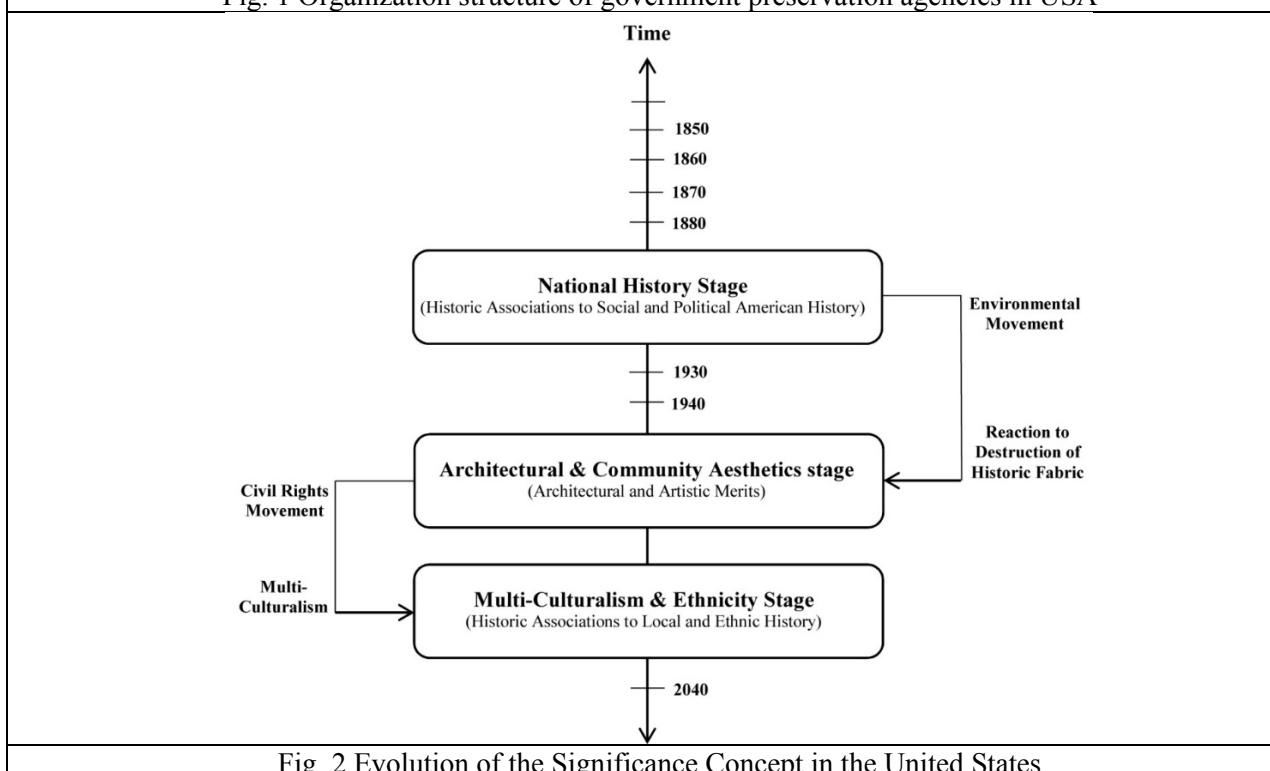


Fig. 2 Evolution of the Significance Concept in the United States

In the 19th century, Americans were strongly attached to nature and wilderness, where wilderness aesthetics dominated environment-evaluation criteria. Such attachment manifested itself in the designation of national parks in different parts of the country [24]. During the late 19th century, concentration was on sites of national significance. In 1896, the supreme court decided that it could use an 1888 act allowing property confiscation for public use to preserve historic sites and buildings if they possessed values significant to the entire nation. The American Antiquities Act of 1906 dealt with antiquities of national significance [25]. In 1934, one of the first evaluation criteria of the architectural heritage was formulated by National Park Service chief historian Verne Chtelian. The 1934 criteria centered on historic and prehistoric sites contributing to American history, including sites associated with important events to American social and political history [26].

The evaluation criteria used in the 1935 Historic Sites Act were based on the 1934 evaluation criteria confirming during that period evaluation criteria were dominated by historical associations with little consideration to architectural merits [7]. In 1949, a private national Council for Historic Sites and Buildings was established prior to the founding of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This council issued selection criteria, which included reference to buildings and sites of local, state, or national significance. However, architectural or artistic values were not yet fully incorporated [2]. In the 1954 *Berrnan vs. Parker* case, the Supreme Court ruled that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, triggering attention to community aesthetics, to architectural and artistic values in evaluating sites and buildings [27]. In 1956, the evaluation criteria were revised by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to include structures and the acknowledgment of distinctive features of architectural styles. This was the first time that architectural merits were formally stated in any evaluation criteria [19].

The environmental movement in the 1960's affected the evaluation criteria through the adoption of a visual approach focusing on architectural aesthetics rather than on history alone. By centering on an attractive, healthy environment and the well-being of city dwellers, the notion of preserving whole settings rather than individual monuments was promoted. This gave rise to urban design at a smaller and effective scale rather than urban planning at a larger and less successful scale [14]. Such shifts were triggered by the massive destruction of historical as well as cultural settings in American cities and towns

during the 1950's and 1960's. After World War II, the government and the private sector became more interwoven than ever in dealing with preservation. This symbiosis was stimulated by the collective impact on the environment of two major well-intended but environmentally disruptive federal programs. These were the interstate road program within the new Department of Transportation and the urban renewal program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development [15]. These well-funded programs were causing major social displacement and widespread obliteration of visual landmarks in most parts of the country, especially in cities.

After ratifying the 1966 national historic preservation act, the evaluation criteria arrived at a matured stage, accounting for aesthetic as well as artistic values in addition to informational values of the architectural heritage [28]. The newly developed national register criteria for evaluation included, in the national register listing, structures, buildings, sites, districts and various objects having integrity of association, feeling, workmanship, material, setting, design and location. Objects, structures, districts, sites and buildings were listed under at least one of the National Register criteria [29]. 1-That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, 2-That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, 3-That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or that represent the work of a master or that possess high artistic values or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, 4-That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Even though some architects and archaeologists critiqued these evaluation criteria, they were considered, by comparison to evaluation criteria in other countries, to be very advanced and comprehensive [30]. An interesting critique was presented by CRM archaeologists Tainter and Lucas They challenged the federal assumption that significance was inherent and based only on sense experience which cultural property would either possess or be without it. In addition to the inherent values, meaning was also assigned by the human mind, liable to differ among persons and to alter with time [31].

In order to be listed in the national register, the properties had to be at least 50 years old. This 50-year threshold is justified because a distance of time is necessary for an objective evaluation of buildings and sites preservation efforts must be based on more

than the current taste [17]. The Civil Rights movement of the 1960's and the increasing cultural diversity in the 1980's affected the development of the significance concept by shifting the attention back to historical association [23]. Today's emphasis is on the historical and cultural heritage of ethnic groups and minorities including African Americans, Hispanics and Asians. Along with this comes a greater focus on the recent history and a shift in historic documentation from major events in the lives of famous people to the ordinary affairs of common individuals. The number of art-oriented architectural historians has decreased while the number of social historians (anthropologists and ethnographers) has increased [32]. As a result, new interest has arrived namely researching, preserving the vernacular and ordinary landscapes of everyday life such as the landscapes of consumption (shopping malls, Main Streets, chain restaurants). During the middle of the 1980s, the preservation movement witnessed a rise in the preservation of historic landscapes. Publications related to landscape preservation by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Park Service increased. This period witnessed the completion of several landscape preservation projects such as Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C [32].

What was significant about landscape preservation in the 1980's and 1990's was that landscapes became interesting for their own sake and not merely as building surroundings. This triggered the development of evaluation criteria and strategies for the preservation of rural, historic landscapes which increased the value of intangible cultural heritage.

#### 4 Methods and Strategies for Conservation

Stipe, Lee, Monuments, Committee and Assembly, (1997), identified three major steps in the process for historic preservation in the US; Inventory and Documentation, Evaluation and Registration as well as Protective Strategies [25]. This process had been developing for about 150 years until it reached its current status of maturation. The first organized governmental involvement in preservation was the development of the great national park system, which started with the acquisition of Yellowstone Park in 1872 [27]. Identification of the architectural heritage had always been the cornerstone in US preservation methodology. The National Park Service and State Historical Commissions conducted different kinds of survey to find and identify cultural heritage. Such surveys included field reconnaissance and intensive

surveys. Surveys, often followed by documentation, were usually composed of three parts; measured drawings, written record of historical contexts, and large format photography. Such a complete record is valuable when intervening in resources or in cases of natural or man-made disasters [33]. In 1933, the national park service founded the historic American building survey (HABS) led by Charles Peterson. HABS offers a complete and professional documentation of historic buildings all over the US. In 1966, the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) was established concentrating on historic machinery, other historic objects and structures related to the industry [18]. The 1935 Historic Sites Building Act included provisions for a national survey of historic sites and buildings. Executive Order 11593 of 1971 called to protect and enhance the cultural and heritage environment and demanded all official agencies to survey cultural property on land they administered and to consider nominations for the National Register. Evaluation, designation, registration in national and state registers are part of this comprehensive methodology for preservation in the US today [29]. Evaluations are done according to the national register criteria discussed earlier. The sequence of evaluation starts with categorization of the historical and cultural resource, establishment of historic contexts, determination of significance under the national register criteria, whether the property is an exceptional type different from the national register criteria and finally, determination of eligibility. National Registers serve not only as lists of historical places and buildings, but also as planning tools in cases of development or interventions. Designation of historic districts, for example, started in 1931 with the designation of the first historic district in downtown Charleston, South Carolina.[6] What is interesting about the American registration system is that nominations for the National Register (either at local, state or national levels) could be submitted by anyone and might originate from concerned individuals, property owners, staff of historical commissions, federal agencies or the state historic preservation officer (SHPO). Each state holds its own public meetings (usually called the State Review Board) to discuss such nominations. The state review board is a group of private citizens and professionals in various preservation fields, with architectural historians, architects, historical archaeologists, landscape architects and one or two representatives (advisors) from the national trust for historic preservation. The Board decides whether to accept or refuse the nomination and the decision is then passed on to the

SHPO who respects the Board's decision, but usually makes the final judgment [30].

The Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation were developed by the National Park Service to define an acceptable treatment to historic buildings and sites. In addition, the Standards help determine the eligibility of preservation projects for tax credits. The Standards can be considered as protective strategies for the architectural heritage in the country. The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act provided an interactive method for the protection of architectural heritage through the Section 106 Review Process [23]. This review process affects only projects on federal land or those funded by federal money defined as a "federal undertaking." The Review Process involves any federal agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the State (represented by the SHPO) and other concerned local communities or individuals. The Process determines whether or not the "federal undertaking" constitutes an "adverse effect" on the different resources that might have been affected by the development project.[13] Involvement of different private organizations including heritage and historical societies in the overall process strengthens the preservation movement in the US facilitating participation by the public. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, for example, owns and operates historic properties, publishes historic preservation publications and runs historic preservation, revitalization and educational programs like the Main Street Program started in the 1970's [31].

## 5 The Historical and Cultural Conservation Movement and the Environment

There is a very strong relationship between what happens to the environment (natural and man-made) and the popularity and progress of conservation efforts, philosophy and practices. All through the 19th and 20th centuries, the rise, progress and popularity of conservation practice a reaction to the ills of society, to the destruction of the urban, rural historic and cultural environment, to people's feelings of emptiness and lack of belonging to a place [30]. In the US, the creation of social order through preservation was a recurring theme during its 200 years of development and evolution. Historic preservation first emerged in the US during the 19th century as an effort to derive national identity via cultural affiliation to important buildings, sites, persons and past events [18]. Later on, during that

century, preservation became an antidote to the ills of industrial society during the aftermath of the Civil War and a reaction against the pace of modern life. At the turn of the century, preservation was also considered a tool for the Americanization of immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe, demonstrating how social order could be created through preservation [6]. The notion of preserving whole settings rather than individual monuments by taking into consideration context and surroundings did not happen suddenly; many forces and events helped shape this preservation philosophy. Before World War II, the concept of an outdoor museum such as Colonial Williamsburg, even though critiqued by many conservationists as the perfect example of anesthetization of place, was important to the evolution of the historic preservation movement and its effect on the environment [17]. Such outdoor museums bridged the development from house museums to historic districts with considerable effect on the environment.

Destruction of historic environments in many American cities and towns, social displacement, gentrification were caused by urban renewal programs of the 1950's and 1960's, large-scale planning projects, the interstate highway system, including a lack of coordination between different federal and state agencies. This widespread destruction of the cultural heritage and of the visual landmarks evoked concern for the quality of the physical built environment. This concern might have been the driving force behind the passing of 1966 National Historic Preservation Act [32]. The act itself had a trickle-down effect, which promoted the notion of conserving whole settings rather than isolated monuments. It also encouraged the establishment of many societies and different graduate programs in preservation at various American universities. Luckert and Campbell, (2012) used input and output measures to characterize the progress of the preservation movement in the US. They defined input measures as events relating to preservation (writing books or articles advocating preservation, founding preservation organizations, advocating preservation-oriented legislation). Output measures are the achievements resulting from the input measures and are more meaningful for calculating the progress of preservation (annual membership in the National Trust for Historic Preservation, annual listings in the National Register of traditional Places, magnitude for tax credits from certified rehabilitation projects) [19]. By looking at the "curve of progress" between the years 1790 and 1990 (in 20-year increments), Luckert and Campbell, (2012), concluded that preservation was still moving up. The graph shows a dramatic

increase starting from the 1940's reaching a climax in the late 1960's. This was just about the time the 1966 Act was passed [19]. Another reaction to the destruction of the urban environment was the notion of coming back to the historic downtowns, abandoned riverfronts, old city cores in the form of festive markets through the 1970's and early 1980's. Numerous examples of such festive markets are scattered all over the country, Quincy Market in Boston, River Place in Minneapolis, Trolley Square in Salt Lake City, South Street Seaport in New York City, the French Quarter in New Orleans, and Sundance Square in Fort Worth. The Main Street Program managed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation could be considered another phenomenon to counteract the destruction in the 1950's and 1960's [27]. Finally, cultural diversity and the rising search for ethnic identity in the 1980's

triggered the preservation of ethnic heritage sites of minorities and the interest in vernacular as well as ordinary landscapes.

### 6 Generation of Immediate Inferences

Inference comes from the Latin *in* and *ferre* ("to carry or bring"). In logic, the inference is the procedure of deriving conclusions from premises. If the conclusion follows from a single premise, the process is said to be one of immediate inferences. If the conclusion follows from two or more premises jointly, the process is said to be one of mediate inferences [33]. The following table shows the key issues influencing the conservation process in US with the contextual analysis of the data.

Topic	Description of Data	Generation of Inferences
Roots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 1770-1800: Nature and Native Americans worked as substitutes for the lack of history in the new nation in comparison to Europe.</li> <li>❖ 19<sup>th</sup> century: Foundation of private historical societies and groups, concerned for local history and genealogy. The number of historical societies reached 78 in 1875. Preservation was driven by piety and private support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The roots were in history (social and political); this has been affecting the evaluation criteria even until the present.</li> </ul>
Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Development of many acts to protect the cultural heritage such as the National Park System, Antiquities and national monuments act, Historic Sites and Building Act contributed in creating National Register of Historic Places (NR).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Progression of pro-conservation laws in the United States of America from those that support the conservation of national, singular monuments to those that support the conservation of ordinary historic monuments, whole settings and neighborhoods.</li> <li>❖ The 1960s could be considered the time for the development of "integrated conservation" in the USA. The maturation of the concept of conserving whole sites rather than singular monuments.</li> </ul>
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ At the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the beginning of the historic preservation movement. Evaluation criteria formulated by the National Park Service. However still not enough consideration given to artistic and architectural values. Architectural merit in evaluation criteria formally stated but it was not law yet. Expansion of NR criteria had done in 1980s.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The evolution of the significance of historic and cultural resources through time. Any evaluation criteria should take this dynamic concept of significance into consideration.</li> <li>❖ Evolution of the significance concept in the USA through 3 main stages: 1. the national history stage, 2. community aesthetics stage, 3. multiculturalism and ethnicity stage.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The lack of clear evaluation criteria of the significance of cultural and historic resources. The criteria still used today is vague and limiting (historic and architectural merits).</li> <li>❖ Greater focus on recent history; a shift in historic documentation from major events in the lives of famous people to ordinary affairs of common individuals.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In 1950s, there were negative effects of urban renewal programs on preservation, destruction by planning, social displacement and gentrification which led to concern about the quality of the built environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Destruction of historic monuments and whole neighborhoods in the name of planning and political order caused, therefore, social and economic segregation. Obliteration of visual landmarks occurred in the USA.</li> <li>❖ Urban renewal programs, large-scale planning projects and transportation networks after the Second World War caused a lot of the destruction of the historic fabric. As a reaction, urban design replaced urban planning.</li> <li>❖ The notion of coming back to old city cores in the form of festive markets as a reaction to the "creative destruction" in the USA.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Private organization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Since the 18th and 19th centuries, there were many efforts of individuals and private historical societies to preserve the cultural heritage. National Register nominations could be triggered at any level, even at the level of individuals who could also participate during the Board of Review Meeting, held at the state level to decide on nominations for the National Register.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Essential role of private agencies and individuals by the success of cultural conservation and the introduction of conservation as a public value (conservation as a grass-root movement).</li> <li>❖ Private organizations for conservation facilitate public participation in the movement. The importance of taking into consideration local input in the designation and registration of historic monuments and neighborhoods.</li> <li>❖ Private efforts in conservation appeared at a later stage and consisted of private societies in art and architecture rather than historic associations. The role of private agencies becomes more essential since the official bodies are handicapped by lack of funds and technical assistance.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ National Historic Preservation Act 1966; this was a keystone in the preservation movement in the US. This act established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation created a State-level appointee and expanded the NR to become a planning tool rather than just a list of historic monuments. The Department of Housing and Urban Development was not very cooperative with conservation agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Coordination between a controlling body that deals with conservation and other government organizations is very crucial in any conservation methodology that aims at the protection and continuity of the historic and cultural heritage.</li> <li>❖ National Registers of any kind are not just listing of historic monuments but can serve as planning tools as well since conservation is considered in all planning activities.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Section 106 of the Review Process tackles only Federal undertakings and does not deal with historic monuments on private properties.</li> </ul>
Grading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ No grading of properties (with the exception of the National Historic Landmark Program); a property was either on or off the National Register (NR). Emphasis was on the boundary as well as contributing and non-contributing elements in the classification and registration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The grading system of historic and cultural resources to categorize historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites did not exist in the USA.</li> <li>❖ The grading system could be useful when only part of a cultural resource retains integrity or when certain parts possess more significance than other parts or when a resource is not significant enough now but maybe in the future.</li> <li>❖ Even though there is no grading system of historic monuments, the American system puts much emphasis on boundary determination and identities contributing and non-contributing elements.</li> </ul>
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Identification and documentation of historic and cultural resources. Executive Order # 11593 for enhancement and protection the cultural environment 1971 demanded official agencies to survey all cultural property on land, they administer and consider nominations for the nation register.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inventory, evaluation and registration are considered the first step in a conservation methodology.</li> <li>❖ Protective strategies are important parts of any methodology dealing with conservation. They ensure that interventions in old settings do not compromise the historical integrity and character of the place.</li> <li>❖ Promotion, advocacy and public awareness were found to be important to build bridges between government and private efforts. Advocacy includes seeking new uses for old buildings.</li> <li>❖ Coordination between a central body for conservation and different government agencies is an important part of any conservation methodology.</li> </ul>
Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Historic preservation emerged in the US during the 19th century as an attempt to establish national identity through cultural affiliation to significant buildings, sites, persons and past events. After the founding of the American Republic, the preservation movement began to construct an image of a unified American identity among descendants of British colonists (significance of architectural associations with the revolutionary era- historical associations).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ National identity through cultural affiliation. The relationship between national identity, historic and cultural resources. Historic preservation emerged in the US during the 19th century as an endeavor to find national identity via a cultural affiliation with significant buildings, sites, persons and past events.</li> <li>❖ Historic and cultural conservation and its contribution to building a unified national identity.</li> <li>❖ National identity and belonging to the sense of place.</li> <li>❖ In the continuing search for identity, conservation of historic and cultural monuments could provide common ground for people with different associations and affiliations.</li> </ul>

		❖ Nationalism always develops during the struggle for freedom and independence.
Pride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 1966: Section 106 of the review process affected only projects on federal land or funded by federal money. It did not cover private property. Private ownership was cherished in the US and so different from state to state. Hot debates about private ownership and preservation or listing of properties were then ongoing (1994-1995) in Oregon and Washington.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The US still prioritizes private ownership of historic monuments over the public interest.</li> <li>❖ Conflict between preservation and private properties especially in some western states such as Oregon.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Renewed interest in the study of historic architecture. Effects of movement on academia and vice versa: The importance of preservation graduate programs in generating preservation-minded architects.</li> <li>❖ The movements of multiculturalism and ethnicity in the 1980s contributed to graduating fewer art-oriented architectural historians and more social historians (anthropologists and ethnographers).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The relationship between architectural programs in conservation (conservation education) and the enthusiasm of local architects for conservation.</li> <li>❖ In the US, the movements of multiculturalism and ethnicity in the 1980s contributed to graduating fewer art-oriented architectural historians and more social historians (anthropologists and ethnographers)</li> <li>❖ Pro-conservation education is an important factor in the development of a conscientious society towards its historic and cultural resources.</li> </ul>

## 7 Conclusion

Analysis of the conservation in US concentrated on the origin of conservation movement, the progression of pro-conservation laws and regulations, the evolution of the significance concept, the evaluation criteria for significance of architectural heritage, conservation system and process, the role of private agencies and individuals in the success of conservation movement, the relationship between cultural heritage and national identity as well as other relevant issues. Through analyzing the result, the researcher found that the key issues influencing the conservation process are Roots, Laws, Significance, Effects, Private Organization, Coordination, Grading, Documentation, Identification, Pride, and Education. The evolutionary study of United States of America was incorporated in the research to help the researcher to deeply understand the mechanism of conservation, how they managed to maintain their heritage appropriately. The evolutionary study provides a broader and deeper understanding of the conservation mechanism which will reflect appropriately on the development of the cultural heritage in the other countries.

## References:

- [1] Melanie Hall, *Towards World Heritage: International Origins of the Preservation Movement 1870-1930*, Taylor & Francis, 2016.
- [2] Max Page & Randall Mason, *Giving Preservation a History: Histories of Historic Preservation in the United States*, Taylor & Francis, 2019.
- [3] Francis Grund, *The Americans*, Applewood Books, 2007.
- [4] Harry Mallgrave, *Modern Architectural Theory: A Historical Survey, 1673-1968*, Cambridge University Press, 2009.
- [5] Lary Dilsaver, *America's National Park System: The Critical Documents*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2016.
- [6] John Muir, *Studies of the Sierra*, Cosimo Incorporated, 2006.
- [7] Karolin Frank, Patricia Petersen, *Historic Preservation in the USA*, Springer, 2002.
- [8] The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, *Historical Sketch of Ann Pamela Cunningham, the Southern Matron, Founder of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association*, BiblioBazaar, 2016.

- [9] Lewis Fisher, *Saving San Antonio: The Preservation of a Heritage*, Trinity University Press, 2016.
- [10] Bruce Harvey, *World's Fairs in a Southern Accent: Atlanta, Nashville, and Charleston, 1895–1902*, University of Tennessee Press, 2014.
- [11] Donald Krueckeberg, *Introduction to Planning History in the United States*, Taylor & Francis, 2018.
- [12] Peter Dedek, *Historic Preservation for Designers*, Bloomsbury Academic, 2014.
- [13] Lorenzo Greene, *Selling Black History for Carter G. Woodson: A Diary, 1930-1933*, University of Missouri Press, 2018.
- [14] David Harmon, Francis McManamon, Dwight Pitcaithley, *The Antiquities Act: A Century of American Archaeology, Historic Preservation, and Nature Conservation*, University of Arizona Press, 2006.
- [15] Anders Greenspan, *Creating Colonial Williamsburg: The Restoration of Virginia's Eighteenth-Century Capital*, University of North Carolina Press, 2015.
- [16] John Jameson & Sergiu Musteață, *Transforming Heritage Practice in the 21st Century: Contributions from Community Archaeology*, Springer, 2019.
- [17] John Sprinkle, *Crafting Preservation Criteria: The National Register of Historic Places and American Historic Preservation*, Taylor & Francis, 2014.
- [18] US Office of the Federal Register, *Code of Federal Regulations, Parks, Forests, and Public Property*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2012.
- [19] Scott Anfinson, *Practical Heritage Management: Preserving a Tangible Past*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2018.
- [20] State of California, *Historic Preservation Incentives in California*, Office of Historic Preservation, 2001.
- [21] International Council on Monuments and Sites, *The American Mosaic: Preserving a Nation's Heritage*, Wayne State University Press, 1997.
- [22] Constantine Sandis, *Cultural Heritage Ethics: Between Theory and Practice*, Open Book Publishers, 2014.
- [23] UNESCO, *Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue*, UNESCO, 2009.
- [24] Helen Hazen, Valuing natural heritage: Park visitors' values related to World Heritage sites in the USA, *Current Issues in Tourism*, 12, 2, 2009, pp. 165-181.
- [25] Frederica De Laguna & A Irving Hallowell, *American Anthropology, 1888-1920: Papers from the American Anthropologist*, University of Nebraska Press, 2002.
- [26] Melody Webb, *A Woman in the Great Outdoors: Adventures in the National Park Service*, University of New Mexico Press, 2007.
- [27] Daniel Selmi, James Kushner, Edward Ziegler, Joseph DiMento, and John Echeverria, *Land Use Regulation: Cases and Materials*, Wolters Kluwer, 2017.
- [28] Cynthia Falk & Anna Andrzejewski, Peopling preservation: A forum in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the national historic preservation act of 1966, *Building and Landscapes*, 23, 2, 2016, pp. 1-5.
- [29] Francis McManamon, Annual review of anthropology: Developments in American archaeology: Fifty years of the national historic preservation act, *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 4, 1, 2018, pp. 553-574.
- [30] John Bintliff, *A Companion to Archaeology*, Wiley, 2008.
- [31] Joseph Tainter, *Evolving Complexity And Environmental Risk In The Prehistoric Southwest*, CRC Press, 2018.
- [32] Barbara Lane, *Housing and Dwelling: Perspectives on Modern Domestic Architecture*, Taylor & Francis, 2006.
- [33] Paul Beynon-Davies, *Information Systems Development: An Introduction to Information Systems Engineering*, Macmillan Education, Limited, 2016.