

## INTRODUCTION

The first Carbon County Historic Preservation Plan was prepared in 1987 as a portion of the requirements for the Montana Certified Local Governments Program. The program is permitted by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and in fulfillment of the conditions of a grant to Carbon County from the Montana State Historic Preservation Office of funds allocated to the state by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

This document was designed to conform with 36 CFR 6177, State Preservation Plans. Each part includes:

- (a) an explanation of the philosophy or rationale behind the program component;
- (b) report on the current status of the program component;
- (c) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the program, and
- (d) a projection of future plans.

## PART ONE: ORGANIZATION

### A. Philosophy

The residents of Carbon County, in particular the members of the Red Lodge Area Chamber of Commerce, the Carbon County Historical Society, and interested individuals throughout the area, determined that this county contained historical and archaeological sites which were important to understanding their heritage. In an effort to organize, identify, protect, and enhance such properties, in 1984 a committee of volunteers applied to establish a county historic preservation office. The Board of Commissioners, in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, successfully applied to the State Historic Preservation Officer for funding to initiate such an office.

### B. Status

The volunteer committee, organizing themselves as the Carbon County Historic Preservation Advisory Committee, advertised & hired the position of historic preservation officer. The office opened its doors on June 4, 1984.

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office was first located at 9<sup>th</sup> St. & Broadway in Red Lodge, in the Carbon County Courthouse Annex. In the late 1980's Carbon County declined to fund their portion of the Historic Preservation Officer's (HPO) salary, and the Carbon County Historical Society & Museum (CCHS & M) stepped forward. The CCHS & M agreed to provide space for the HPO and to provide funding for the portion of the HPO's salary not covered by Montana State Historic Preservation Office. (SHPO). The office of the Carbon County HPO is currently located at 224 Broadway Avenue N., Red Lodge, MT, 59068.

The staff is comprised of one part-time (20 hours weekly) Carbon County Historic Preservation Officer.

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Commission (CCHPC), authorized by the Carbon County Board of Commissioners Resolution dated April 10, 1986, is composed as follows:

This Commission shall consist of eight (8) residents of Carbon County, and, to the extent possible, shall consist of the following mix:

- 1) Three members to be appointed by the Board of the Carbon County Commissioners with professional expertise in the disciplines of history, planning, archaeology, architecture,

architectural history, or other historic preservation related disciplines such as cultural geography or cultural anthropology. If local historic preservation expertise is not available to serve on the Commission, persons residing outside of Carbon County may be appointed as members of the Commission;

2) One member to be appointed by the governing body of each incorporated city or town in Carbon County, Montana (Red Lodge, Joliet, Bearcreek, Bridger, Fromberg). All Commission members shall have a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in historic preservation.

For further information regarding the duties and responsibilities of the Carbon County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission, see Appendix A. Carbon County is administered by the Commission form of Government, with three elected commissioners. The Historic Preservation Officer has effective access to the decision making authority during regularly scheduled meetings, or at any time by appointment.

#### C. Effectiveness

Ideally a preservation program is comprised of professionals in the fields of history, archaeology, architectural history, and architecture. While expertise is lacking to conduct each field of preservation as effectively as could be desired, given the constraints of one position, the HPO attempts to deal with problems and opportunities in each area. Due to the limited staff time; the program is primarily reactionary, responding to development applications, evaluating potential impacts, and recommending mitigation as appropriate. Lack of sufficient professional attention is somewhat mitigated by assistance from the State Historic Preservation Office staff, archaeological staff of federal land managing agencies, and contracted services with professional archaeologists, architectural historians, and historic architects.

#### D. Future Plans

Funds available to operate the office from State, County, and the CCHS & M are insufficient for a full time, year-round office. The County encourages the office and CCHS & M to apply for grants or contracts to secure more funds for the operation of the historic preservation program. Carbon County became a Certified Local Government (CLG) community in 1989. As a result of Carbon County's CLG status, a CLG grant covers \$5000 – \$5,500 of the HPO's salary on

an annual basis. The CCHS & M is responsible for providing office space, telecommunications equipment, and the balance of the salary for the HPO. Given the presence of historic & prehistoric resources and the importance of historic preservation in Carbon County it is hoped that funding will be appropriated from the County or other sources so that the County may have a full-time preservation officer.

## PART TWO

### IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

#### A. Philosophy

The history of the human use, occupation, and development of Carbon County can be identified, understood, interpreted and appreciated through the sites, features, and buildings that dot its present day landscape. It is important to seek out, record, study and interpret such sites in order to raise the public level of appreciation and understanding sufficiently high that the public or private agents will see to the preservation of that site or object, thus keeping it for future generations appreciation and understanding.

The historic, architectural and archaeological assets found in Carbon County are evaluated first within the local context of history and prehistory in order to determine their relative significance. The locally significant ones are further evaluated in a larger context to determine whether they are of state-wide significance.

The National Park Service has published Standards and Guidelines on identification and evaluation of historic and prehistoric properties. Local inventories following the recommended steps and procedures easily fit into state-wide and national inventories. The Carbon County HPO will keep the Standards and Guidelines, and have them available for anyone doing inventory and evaluation work in the County, and will adhere to those directions when inventorying and evaluating sites.

#### B. Current Status

In 1986 historical/architectural inventories were completed in the communities of Bridger, Bearcreek and Joliet. These inventories encompassed most of the buildings & residences that were eligible at that time. At the same

time inventories of the Hi Bug Residential District and Red Lodge Commercial District resulted in both being listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Park Service has inventoried sites in the extreme eastern portion of the County along the Big Horn River–Recreation area. The Lockhart Ranch Complex, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, received preservation stabilization treatment, and the Pretty Creek Archaeological site has been excavated and analyzed. The Hough Creek Ranch is used as a Ranger Station, and has been carefully rehabilitated to serve that purpose. Another well-known site under Park Service jurisdiction is the Hillsboro Town–site complex. In order to discourage vandalism, the management has closed the road into the site, permitting only walk-in traffic. Because of its extensive survey effort, it is likely that the Park Service has identified all of the historic and archaeological sites on the land under its jurisdiction. It has also developed a management plan which defines its treatment of the sites.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has jurisdiction over a significant number of surface acres of federal land in the County, and even greater number of acres of federal mineral estate. As required by Executive Order 11593 the BLM inventories historic and archaeological sites prior to authorizing projects which could disturb such properties. This practice has resulted in a partial, but not systematic, inventory of the public lands. A prehistoric overview in which to evaluate sites has been prepared. BLM has extensively photographed and recorded Petroglyph Canyon, a collection of prehistoric panels which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and Weatherman Draw, another rock art site under its jurisdiction. Both of the sites are remote, in rough terrain, and in low traffic areas. BLM has posted a warning in Petroglyph Canyon that disturbance of the site is in violation of the Antiquities Act.

Primary uses of federal lands in Carbon County are oil and gas leasing, exploration and production, recreation and livestock grazing. Actions such as drill site approval, and range improvements such as stock ponds and fences require surveys to determine whether historic or archaeological sites would be impacted. As site impact evaluations occur, the inventory of sites increases.

The National Forest Service manages a significant amount of acreage in Carbon County. Forest Lands are primarily located in the Beartooth and Pryor Mountains. Much of the Beartooths are in Wilderness Areas, where no undertaking is permitted, except recreational use. The Pryor Mountains, however, are subject to lease for livestock grazing, and for timber harvesting. The Forest Service also surveys lands to identify historic and archaeological properties, prior to authorizing any land disturbance. The Forest Service sites are evaluated in context with a forest archaeological overview.

The Department of State Lands, Mine Reclamation, conducted inventories of abandoned coal mine sites in the Red Lodge–Bearcreek–Bridger–Fromberg areas in advance of planning reclamation work. This site information has been shared with the Carbon County HPO, and the inventory forms are part of the office site files.

The Department of Highways has also contributed to the inventory of sites in Carbon County. In advance of planning road construction projects, the Department does surveys to identify, record, and evaluate any historic or prehistoric sites in or near the area to be disturbed. The Teesdale Homestead north of Bridger was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a result of one of the Highway survey projects.

The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has also conducted surveys to identify and inventory prehistoric and historic sites in Carbon County. In particular, the Cooney Dam Recreation Area and fishing access areas have been surveyed, and sites identified.

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Major Facilities Siting Division has required that inventories of cultural resources be completed in advance of transmission lines, pipelines, or other utilities rights of way. The results of the inventories are published as a part of an environment impact statement. The Montana Power Company, now Northwestern Energy, in particular has added to County survey data through compliance with the Major Facilities Act.

The SHPO granted funds for an inventory of the homesteads in the Pryor Mountains, which was conducted by the University of Maine. A report of the findings is available from the HPO. The work did not include nominations to the National Register.

Private individuals have also contributed to the inventorying of historic and prehistoric sites in Carbon County. In particular, Dr. Lawrence Loendorf identified prehistoric sites in the Clarks Fork Valley as part of his course work at the University of Montana, and members of the Billings Archaeological Society visited and recorded several archaeological sites.

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office has added a considerable amount of inventory data to the County files. Historical & Architectural sites have been inventoried as follows:

- 5 ½ blocks in the Red Lodge Commercial District
- The Hi Bug portion of Red Lodge

- Joliet inventories, 1986
- Bridger inventories, 1986
- Fromberg inventories, 1986
- Bearcreek inventories, 1986

All of the sites recorded in the county are given a site number by the SHPO and the state maintains site records for all jurisdictions in Carbon and Montana's other counties. Information from these files is available to the HPO. Sensitive site locations are protected.

The Red Lodge Development Code and the Carbon County Growth Policy include goals and policies in support of historic preservation.

#### C. Effectiveness

Each survey served the needs of the agency by whom it was initiated, which in most cases, was to comply with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593, or the State Antiquities Act. With the exception of the surveys initiated by the Carbon County Historic Preservation Office, these surveys were never intended to build a County data base on prehistoric, historic and architectural sites. The County historical and architectural inventories of the communities likewise are part of a comprehensive data base maintained by SHPO.

Site location is imperative to the preliminary identification of sites to potentially be impacted by a proposed project. Awareness of the existence of sites in a given area may encourage project planner to avoid impacts by moving project boundaries in the early stages of project planning. In County land use planning, when sites are known to exist on the proposed project site, the planners can provide for preservation or mitigation prior to project approval.

#### D. Future Plans

The County Historic Preservation Office should develop a plan to systematically identify & record historic and prehistoric properties in the County.

As more surveys are completed in the County, a more detailed historic context should be developed in order to understand and evaluate the significance of the County's historic & prehistoric assets.

The County Historic Preservation Office should obtain copies of all of the federal work that has been done in the county.

## PART THREE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

#### A. Philosophy

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's heritage resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Register as part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior. Properties listed on the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the United States.

Americans are proud of their heritage and are honored when properties in their communities are entered in the National Register. Historic properties in a community are tangible links with the Nation's past that help to provide a sense of identity and stability, and have helped many to appreciate the richness and variety of their heritage.

Listing properties in the National Register often changes the way communities perceive their historic resources and gives credibility to efforts of private citizens and public officials to preserve these resources as living parts of our communities. Listing in the National Register, however, does not interfere with a private property owner's right to alter, manage or dispose of property. Rather, it makes owners aware of the historic value, and encourages them to preserve the property for the benefit of the community.

#### B. Current Status

As of August 1, 2009 Carbon County Sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places include:

- Bad Pass Trail, Warren (75000215)
- Bearcreek Bank, Bearcreek (04000251)
- Bridger Multiple Resources
- Calvary Episcopal Church, Red Lodge (86002928)
- Camp Senia Historic District, Custer National Forest (88000441)
- Cedarvale, Hillsboro (75000161)
- Demijohn Flats Archaeological District (71001092)



Ewing-Snell Ranch, Dryhead (77000114)  
Fromberg Multiple Resources  
Gebo Barn, Fromberg (05000512)  
Hi Bug Historic District, Red Lodge  
Joliet Historic District & Multiple Resources  
Kent Dairy Round Barn, Red Lodge (95000381)  
Kero Farmstead, Red Lodge  
Lockhart, Caroline Ranch, Dead Hill (89000155)  
Petroglyph Canyon, Warren (75001079)  
Pretty Creek Archaeological Site (75000162)  
Red Lodge Brewery, Red Lodge  
Red Lodge Commercial Historic District, Red Lodge (86001904)  
Warila Boarding House and Sauna, Red Lodge (85003382)

Sites submitted by the Carbon County Historic Preservation Commission to the State Review Board and pending nomination to the National Register include:

Smith Mine Complex

Sites currently under consideration for nomination to the National Register:

Red Lodge Cemetery  
Bearcreek Cemetery

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Commission holds a public meeting to review proposed nominations and to determine whether to recommend them to the State Review Board. The meeting includes a presentation on the history and the significance of the properties under consideration, a discussion of the implication of the listing on the National Register, questions and answers on the National Register, and public comment on the nomination.

Prior to the public meeting the owner of each property under consideration is notified in writing of the meeting, and is sent copies of the inventory form for his/her property, information about the National Register, and a permission to nominate form. The owner thus has the opportunity to familiarize himself with the process and the site significance prior to his/her attendance at the Commission meeting. He/She is given the opportunity to express himself/herself verbally or in writing at the meeting prior to the Commission determining whether to nominate.

### C. Effectiveness

Nominations for Bad Pass Trail, Hillsboro, Pretty Creek Archaeological Site, Demijohn Flats Archaeological District, Ewing-Snell Ranch, Petroglyph Canyon, and the first Red Lodge Commercial Historic District were prepared in the 1980's, and were not as detailed as nominations prepared later. Since listing, the Bureau of Land Management has contracted extensive inventory and analysis of the Petroglyph Canyon, which substantially increased the data on that National Register resource. In the 1980's, the Carbon County Historic Preservation Office, operating with a grant from the State Historic Preservation Office re-inventoried, updated and expanded the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District, bringing that nomination up to standards.

Resubmitting forms for sites already listed on the National Register of Historic Places is not a high priority, but should be accomplished when time and funding permit. The better the documentation on all sites, the easier it will be to use the National Register listings as a tool for comparative evaluation of other sites, and their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Better documentation will also assist agency and planning personnel in establishing priorities for preservation.

Since the establishment of the Carbon County Historic Preservation Office, the nominations submitted from Carbon County are based on intensive inventory data and considerable historical research. The office, located in the Carbon County Historical Society & Museum building, maintains files of instructional and guidance materials prepared by the National Register staff, and selects professionally qualified personnel to prepare nominations. The County should seek to keep the quality of nominations sufficiently high to ensure prompt listing.

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office must secure signed permission to nominate forms from all of the owners of private properties independently nominated to the National Register, and a minimum of 50% of the owners of private properties within a historic district to be nominated

### D. Future Plans

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office will continue to identify properties in Carbon County that qualify for listing on the National Register, and will actively seek out funding sources so that the properties may be inventoried, nominations prepared and presented to the Montana Historic Preservation Review Board.

Care will be taken to identify sites best representative of the County's development and historic themes, as well as prehistoric sites, and to nominate such sites to the National Register as a means to clearly establish their historic importance, and thus encourage their preservation.

Acquiring the funding necessary to evaluate and list properties, districts, pre-historic sites is the largest barrier to submitting National Register nominations. Most site nominations require the hiring of historical/architectural experts. The most recent nomination to the National Register was funded with a grant from the Montana Coal Board. Carbon County is currently updating its Growth Policy. The Carbon County HPO has participated in updating the portions of the plan pertaining to preservation issues within the county, and will continue to work with the county to add and update preservation issues within the Carbon County Growth Policy.

#### PART FOUR : REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

##### A. Philosophy

More than a decade before the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act, which required all federal agencies to identify and disclose the effects of their actions on the environment, Congress required them to identify the effect of their actions on historic properties. As early as 1906 when the Antiquities Act was established, Congress acknowledged the importance of preserving our historic past for the benefit of ourselves and future generations. In 1935 Congress authorized the purchase and preservation of historic places to insure their protection. But Congress found that while one arm, the National Park Service, protected historic places, other branches of government were inadvertently destroying them. So in 1966 it passed a comprehensive law, the Historic Preservation Act, to involve public and private agencies in the preservation of the past. Section 106 of the Act requires that all federal agencies consider the effect of their actions on historic properties.

To implement this section, and to assist federal agencies in complying with it, a President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was established. The Council is composed of all of the heads of federal agencies, or their representatives, and members appointed by the President from the public at large. In order to carry out its day to day operations the council has a director, and staff persons located in Washington, D.C.

The President's Advisory Council developed regulations, 36CFR800, to instruct federal agencies in how to comply with Sec. 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, which is known as "Review and Compliance". The purpose of these regulations is to be sure that federal agencies follow the appropriate procedure, and to permit the Council to comment on undertakings that would have an effect on historic properties.

## B. Current Status

Numbers of federal undertakings occur regularly in Carbon County, particularly on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. Both agencies have staff persons responsible for review and compliance. When local governments are a part of a federal undertaking, however, they are often unfamiliar with the process, and require help. Examples of federal undertakings on the local level are grant projects through the Community Development Block Grant program, Urban Development Grants, Section 8 Housing, Environmental Protection Agency Water and Sewer grants, and Economic Development Administration Public Works Grants. When such projects have an effect on existing buildings, an architectural and historic building inventory will likely be required. When ground disturbing projects are proposed, an archaeological survey may be required. If sites are found in the proposed project area, the State Historic Preservation Officer should be notified, and requested to determine whether the site or sites meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If the site or sites appear to be eligible for the National Register, it should next be determined whether the proposed project would have adverse effect on the site, and if so, what mitigating measures could be taken.

Evaluation of impacts to historical and archaeological sites is also required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act and the Montana Major Facilities Siting Act. When a question exists as to whether an archaeological/ historical review is required, the State Historic Preservation Office should be consulted by calling (406) 444-6575.

## C. Effectiveness

The review and compliance process is effective in identifying historical and archaeological sites, and occasionally is effective in protecting them. The Pretty Creek Archaeological site is a case where the site was identified, and then excavated as a mitigation measure prior to the construction of a highway. As the site was determined eligible for listing on the National Register and its potential to yield scientific information, excavation of that site was acceptable.

The Bad Pass Trail was also identified and impacted by the same highway project which was constructed by the National Park Service.

The Teesdale Homestead just north of Bridger was identified as a part of a review and compliance project by the Montana Department of Highways. The homestead was found eligible for the National Register, and the Department of Highways designed its construction project so as to not destroy it. The Teesdale Homestead predates the town of Bridger (1900) and is representative of the early settlements when that land was withdrawn from the Crow Reservation in 1892.

Carbon County has recently been awarded a TSEP grant to replace a number of bridges in Carbon County. The HPO and the CCHPC have entered into a review of the bridges to be removed, in order to identify any mitigation issues. The East Rosebud Bridge, located at Roscoe, MT was identified as being eligible for a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the county has contracted for an HAER quality (Historic American Engineering Record) inventory to be completed before the bridge is replaced.

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office is not involved in the review and compliance process of federal agencies, unless the agency requests comments as a matter of courtesy, or a unit of local government needs assistance. SHPO is very good about notifying the Carbon County HPO concerning on-going federal projects in Carbon County and asking for comments.

#### D. Future Plans

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office will assist local governments in the review and comment process as the opportunity arises. The office will also continue to conduct historic and architectural inventories in order to identify potentially eligible sites prior to the planning of projects. Site information will be made available to local governments, the SHPO and any agency planning a project in the vicinity.

The CCHPC and the HPO for will consult with federal agencies on appropriate mitigation issues on federal lands.

## PART FIVE: INTEGRATING PRESERVATION PLANNING

### A. Philosophy

Review and compliance is a process to preserve historic properties. Sometimes the process is so far along when potentially-eligible sites are identified, it is not possible to plan for their preservation. When sites are identified in advance, however, projects can often be designed to avoid impacts to them. The identification of historic and archaeological sites should be undertaken as a part of the County description of the existing environment, so that priorities can be established and preservation planned.

### B. Current Status

The Carbon County Growth Policy lays the groundwork for historic preservation planning. Many of the unique and diverse qualities of any area are reflections of its history. Identification of historical values is the first step toward their preservation. The value of old buildings and other features as irreplaceable cultural values should be assessed before allowing development that may inadvertently destroy important remnants of our heritage.

The Carbon County Subdivision Regulations require that an applicant for a subdivision complete an environmental assessment which includes historic features as follows: 1) "Describe and locate on a plat overlay or sketch map any known possible historic, paleontological, archaeological or cultural sites, structures, or objects which may be affected by the proposed subdivision. Additionally, the subdivision regulations for Carbon County require SHPO be contacted and a file search completed. A copy of the file search must be submitted as part of the permitting process.

The City of Red Lodge has a comprehensive planning document for historic preservation in the Red Lodge Revitalization Master Plan (c.1986) This plan describes the existing condition of all the buildings in the Historic Commercial District, makes recommendations for appropriate rehabilitation treatment of the buildings, and recommends a variety of ways to approve the appearance and the economic viability of the district. It recommends a course of action for building owners, consumers and the City to follow to reach the revitalization goals. This plan is used, along with the Red Lodge Development Code Design Review, for the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District to insure that historic properties within the district are protected. The HPO is frequently called to research and prepare design reviews for projects in this district as well as the

Community Entrance Zoning District, the Central Business Transition Zoning District, and the Central Business Zoning District.

### C. Effectiveness

The implementation of the Carbon County Growth Policy is being carried out through the surveys to identify historic properties, the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, the development of the Red Lodge Revitalization Master Plan, and the revision (2009) of this plan. The communities, which contain the highest number of historic properties within limited spaces, have been first priority for survey work. But they also require the greatest concentrated effort and expense. Extensive surveys have been completed in Red Lodge, Bridger, Joliet, Bearcreek, Fromberg and Bearcreek. There has been an extensive barn inventory in Carbon County, but the rural areas remain, largely, un-surveyed.

Rural areas are the places most likely to be impacted by change of use, particularly the archaeological sites which are not so easily recognized, and may be sub-surface. The Carbon County Growth Policy has a development permit procedure that is followed for land use changes.

The Red Lodge Revitalization Master Plan has been a very effective tool to stimulate business owners to rehabilitate and improve the appearance of their buildings, and in guiding them to preserve the historic character when work is done. It is also very useful to guide the contractor or carpenter who is employed to do rehabilitation work. The plan has served as a means of welcoming new businesses to town and informing them of appropriate treatment for their particular building. Many new businesses want to make a “statement” with their grand opening, and the plan suggests façade improvements that would make the buildings more attractive, yet consistent with the historic character of Red Lodge.

### D. Future Plans

Local historic groups within the county should be encouraged to work toward the preservation of important historical places in or near their community, and preserve them for the benefit of the public. The Clarks’ Fork National Bank building in Fromberg, the Opera House in Bridger, the Rock Creek State Bank in Joliet, the Bearcreek Bank building I in Bearcreek, and the Red Lodge Brewery in Red Lodge, are good examples of historic places that could be developed as local attractions, or to accommodate public gatherings. Such preservation projects could be joint local government/private contribution as in the “Liver

Eatin” Johnson cabin restoration and the Labor Temple restoration project, currently housing the CCHS&M.

Preserving historic and archaeological sites is more effective when potential conflicts are identified in a timely fashion. Requiring a files search of already identified sites through Montana SHPO has addressed some of these issues. Carbon County will need to continue to work closely with the Carbon County HPO and the CCHPC to insure that historic and prehistoric sites continue to be identified and protected.

Using historical site information for planning purposes is much easier, and more options for preservation are possible. The municipalities have maps that indicate various uses permitted. It has been recommended that the municipalities indicate on the map the historic places and historic district boundaries so as to remind the planning boards, the elected officials, and potential developers what places have historic significance. A planning map should also show the areas that have been surveyed to identify historical and architectural sites, so areas not yet surveyed can be reviewed with caution to protect any potentially eligible sites.

Zoning regulations can also be used to preserve historic scenes and permit uses which might enhance opportunities for preservation. At one time the Red Lodge Zoning Ordinance required that buildings be set back from the property line, and that buildings be of a fire proof material. The ordinance has since been amended to include a maximum front yard set back of one (1) foot, exterior materials are limited to brick and stone, with one-story buildings being the exception.

In Red Lodge the Central Business Zone as well as the Central Business Transition Zone now permits residential use. This change will increase the economic return of the commercial buildings and encourage their full use. Mixed zoning uses enliven the commercial district, as people shop there, work there, live there, and recreate there.

Sign ordinances also provide a planning mechanism to protect historic commercial signs and to prevent new signs from compromising the historic integrity. It is recommended that significant historic signs be exempted from municipal restriction, so long as they do not pose a safety hazard. It should be permitted for historic signs to be removed for repair, and then be replaced on the building. A sign ordinance that protects historic signs and encourages historic type signs for historic commercial buildings should be prepared and submitted to the municipalities for consideration as amendments or replacements for the existing ordinances.



The municipalities can also encourage preservation of historic buildings through the incentive options for rehabilitation, and through the use of Community Development Block Grants for rehabilitation.

## PART SIX: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

### A. Philosophy

An awareness of historic places and historic values heightens interest and appreciation of them, which promotes a desire to preserve and protect them. Information regarding appropriate treatment of buildings assists in guiding building owners to use proper methods in caring for their structures. Education on tax benefits of historic preservation promotes rehabilitation and helps local businesses save tax dollars to invest in their property. Historic preservation planning precludes inadvertent destruction of historic properties.

### B. Current Status

Since the Carbon County Historic Preservation Office was established in 1984, it has received positive local news coverage. The newspapers have notified readers of surveys being done, meetings to discuss surveys and recommend nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and have provided information to the public on buildings actually listed on the Register.

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office has also taken care to educate and inform the public of their historic heritage. A slide/narrative has been developed on each historic/prehistoric survey to present a synopsis of the findings, and to highlight those properties recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register. Slide presentations have been shown at public meetings to receive comment on the proposal to nominate sites, and to public gatherings and service groups.

Individual property owners were mailed copies of survey forms of buildings, a brochure on the National Register of Historic Places, and a letter requesting their permission to nominate their property to the

National Register. Property owners in the Red Lodge Commercial District were sent copies of their building inventory, an analysis of the existing condition, recommendations for rehabilitation, and a vacancy survey for any vacant spaces. The owners also received a copy of the Red Lodge Revitalization Plan.

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office has publicized information on the tax credits for historic rehabilitation of income producing properties in press releases, public meetings, service organizations, and in letters to historic property owners. Individual property owners have received additional information, conferences, and on site visits to assist them in planning rehabilitation projects and preparing applications for certification as requested. Particular attention has been given to advising historic building owners of the Standards for Rehabilitation and on specific information available in the Preservation Briefs.

The CCHPC sponsors an annual Carbon County Historic Preservation Award given to a deserving project or individual in Carbon County. The award and the celebratory dinner call attention to the high caliber and diverse preservation work being done in Carbon County and generates publicity in Carbon County and beyond.

The "Tour Historic Red Lodge & Carbon County Montana" Walking & Driving Map is being distributed through the CCHS&M and the Red Lodge Chamber of Commerce. Featuring the Red Lodge Downtown Commercial Historic District as well as other National Register sites in Carbon County, it is popular with tourists and residents alike. This map is also available on the Montana Historical Society website.

#### C. Effectiveness

Public information has more effectively reached persons in the Red Lodge area than it has other parts of the county due to the fact that community is the only one with a weekly newspaper. In order to disseminate information in the other communities public meetings have been held outside of Red Lodge, and talks have been scheduled at service organizations at every opportunity.

Elected officials, particularly in Red Lodge, have become more informed about the value of historic properties through input provided by the HPO to planning efforts and comments on development projects.

D. Future Plans

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office will continue to accept invitations to make public presentations throughout the county. Information presented will be appropriate for the audience.

The HPO and the CCHPC will continue to partner with the CCHS & M to sponsor public programs related to historic and prehistoric resources

As surveys are completed the Preservation Office will make an effort to publicize the results, and to have the Carbon County Advisory Commission meet in communities where nominations are proposed in order to allow the local people an opportunity to comment.

PART SEVEN : GRANTS PROGRAM

A. Philosophy

The National Park Service, Department of the Interior, distributes a Congressional Appropriation to the states through the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO). The purposes of the grant programs are:

To foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations;

to provide leadership in the preservation of prehistoric And historic resources of the United States;

To contribute to the preservation of non-federally owned prehistoric resources and give maximum encouragement to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by private means;

To encourage the public and private preservation and utilization of all usable elements of the nation's historic build (?) environment; and

To assist state and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation

programs and activities.

The State Historic Preservation Office grants a portion of their appropriation to Certified Local Governments to administer a historic preservation program. Funds are also granted to local governments or historic societies for survey and planning projects.

Carbon County was identified as a Preserve America community in 2005 and has received grants to fund nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and the development, printing and distribution of a Carbon County Walking/Driving Tour map. In 2005 Red Lodge, Carbon County, Mt was designated a "Preserve America" community.

B. Current Status

The Carbon County Historic Preservation Office was established in 1984 with funds granted by the SHPO and an appropriation from the Carbon County Board of Commissioners. The Office has received funds from FY '84 - FY '10 appropriations.

In addition to grants for office administration, Carbon County has applied for and received survey and planning funds for the following projects:

- Red Lodge Hi Bug Survey
- Red Lodge Commercial Historic District Revitalization Plan
- Historical & Architectural Survey of Joliet
- Historical & Architectural Survey of Bridger
- Carbon County Prehistoric Rock Art
- Barn Inventory Project
- Red Lodge Brewery/Cannery listing to the National Register
- Kero Farmstead listing to the National Register
- Smith Mine Complex nomination to the National Register

Currently, all of the grants projects have been completed. Grant periods for Certified Local Governments (CLG) are for a period no longer than one year for a July 1 - June 30 state fiscal year (FY). Applications for funding should be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office by May 30.

C. Effectiveness

Funding received by Carbon County from the State Historic Preservation Office has been extremely effective in establishing a local preservation program, in conducting local surveys to identify historic, architectural, and archaeological properties, to nominate sites to the National Register of the Historic Places, and to plan for the rehabilitation of the historic commercial district.

The Red Lodge Revitalization Plan received the 1986 award for historic preservation projects.

Additionally, grants acquired through the Preserve America program have resulted in inventories of over 35 historic barns in Carbon County, the development, printing and distribution of new Walking/Driving Tour maps of Carbon County, re-evaluation of some of the buildings in the Historic Commercial District in downtown Red Lodge, MT, the listing of various properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the recent documentation and nomination of the Smith Mine Complex to the National Register of Historic Places.

D. Future Plans

Carbon County will continue to apply for Certified Local Government (CLG) administrative funding from SHPO, but will have to fund locally a larger share than it has in the past. The County will need to secure funding from the communities in the County, and from other grant sources to help pay the cost of staffing and operating a local preservation office.