



Recommended Readings for Public History Courses *Historic Preservation/Cultural Resource Management*

Prepared by the NCPH Curriculum and Training Committee, November 2020

Note: Recommendations are for graduate level. Readings that are also suitable for undergraduate level are indicated by (UG) at the end of the annotation.

Edwards-Ingram, Ywone. "Toward 'True Acts of Inclusion:' The 'Here' and the 'Out There' Concepts in Public Archaeology." *Historical Archaeology* 31 (1997): 27-35.

Historical archaeologists deal with a number of the same issues that are central to public history. This article provides an opportunity to talk about multi-disciplinary approaches to the past and to focus on the need to reconcile scholarship with public interest. It might be useful to pair it with Erica Martin Seibert, "African-American Archaeological Sites & the National Register of Historic Places: Creating a Public Memory." *African-American Archaeology*: Newsletter of the African-American Archaeology Network. 2000, page 27.

Martinko, Whitney. *Historic Real Estate: Market Morality and the Politics of Preservation in the Early United States*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2020.

In *Historic Real Estate*, Whitney Martinko shows how Americans in the fledgling United States pointed to evidence of the past in the world around them and debated whether, and how, to preserve historic structures as permanent features of the new nation's landscape. From Indigenous mounds in the Ohio Valley to Independence Hall in Philadelphia; from Benjamin Franklin's childhood home in Boston to St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina; from Dutch colonial manors of the Hudson Valley to Henry Clay's Kentucky estate, early advocates of preservation strove not only to place boundaries on competitive real estate markets but also to determine what should not be for sale, how consumers should behave, and how certain types of labor should be valued.

Mazrim, Robert. *The Sangamo Frontier: History and Archaeology in the Shadow of Lincoln*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007.

Mazrim's study recounts the ways in which a professional architect and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) expanded Lincoln's New Salem, one of the open-air museums in the United States. Of particular interest are pages 275- 319. You can supplement the book with more information on architect Joseph F. Booton and his work at New Salem and beyond with an article by Barbara Burlison Mooney, "Lincoln's New Salem: Or, the Trigonometric Theorem of Vernacular Restoration." *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 11 (2004): 19-39.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, Second Edition. New York: Knopf, 2015.

The fully expanded, updated, and freshly designed second edition of the most comprehensive and widely acclaimed guide to domestic architecture. In print since its original publication in 1984, and acknowledged everywhere as the unmatched, essential guide to American houses.

Page, Max and Marla R. Miller, eds. *Bending the Future: Fifty Ideas for the Next Fifty Years of Historic Preservation in the United States*. Boston: University of Massachusetts Press, 2016.

The year 2016 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, the cornerstone of historic preservation policy and practice in the United States. The act established the National Register of Historic Places, a national system of state preservation offices and local commissions, set up federal partnerships between states and tribes, and led to the formation of the standards for preservation and rehabilitation of historic structures. This book marked its fiftieth anniversary by collecting fifty new and provocative essays that chart the future of preservation.

Sprinkle, John H. *Crafting Preservation Criteria*. New York: Routledge, 2014.

One of the fundamental principles of the National Register is that every property is evaluated according to a standard set of criteria that provide the framework for understanding why a property is significant in American history. The origins of these criteria are important because they provide the threshold for consideration by a broad range of federal preservation programs, from planning for continued adaptive use, to eligibility for grants, and inclusion in heritage tourism and educational programs. *Crafting Preservation Criteria* sets out these preservation criteria for students, explaining how they got added to the equation, and elucidating the test cases that allowed for their use. From artworks to churches, from 'the fifty year rule' to 'the historic scene', students will learn how places have been historically evaluated to be placed on the National Register, and how the criteria evolved over time.

Tyler, Norma, Ilene R. Tyler, and Ted. J. Ligibel. *Historic Preservation: An Introduction to Its History, Principles, and Practice*, Third Edition. New York: Norton, 2018.

An ideal introduction to the field for students, historians, preservationists, property owners, local officials, and community leaders, this thoroughly revised edition addresses new subjects, including heritage tourism and partnering with the environmental community. It also includes updated case studies to reflect the most important historic preservation issues of today; and brings the conversation into the twenty-first century. (UG)

Weyeneth, Robert R. "The Architecture of Racial Segregation: The Challenges of Preserving the Problematical Past." *The Public Historian* 27, No. 4 (2005): 11-44.

The article examines racial segregation as a spatial system and proposes a conceptual framework for assessing its significance. It analyzes how the ideology of white supremacy influenced design form in the United States and how Jim Crow architecture appeared on the landscape. For African Americans, the settings for everyday life were not simply the confines of

this imposed architecture; the article analyzes responses such as the construction of alternative spaces. The discussion concludes by considering the architecture of segregation from the perspective of historic preservation. (UG)