

APPENDIX

Historic Preservation Briefs are technical pamphlets, which are produced by the National Park Service. There are currently more than 44 titles available, although new ones are being added every year. These briefs are available online at [www.nps.gov/preservation](#) and clicking on Preservation Toolbox and then Old Building Owner's Links. The currently available Preservation Briefs are listed below.

The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings

Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings

Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings

Roofing for Historic Buildings

The Preservation of Adobe Buildings

Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings

The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-Cotta

Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings

The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows

Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork

Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts

The Preservation of Historic Pigmented Structural Glass (Vitrolite and Carrara Glass)

The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows

New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns

Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches

The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors

Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aide to Preserving Their Character

Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings

The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs

The Preservation of Historic Barns

Repairing Historic Flat Plaster - Walls and Ceilings

The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco

Preserving Historic Ornamental Plaster

Heating, Ventilating and Cooling Historic Buildings

The Preservation of Historic Signs

The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings

The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron

Painting Historic Interiors

The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs

The Preservation and Repair of Historic Clay Tile Roofs

Mothballing Historic Buildings

Making Historic Properties Accessible

The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass Windows

Applied Decoration for Interiors: Preservation of Historic Composition Ornament

Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation

Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

Appropriate Methods for Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Housing

Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry

Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings\

Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors

Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings: Keeping Preservation in the Forefront

Maintenance, Repair and Replacement of Cast Stone

The preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports

The Use of Awnings on Historic Buildings; Repair, Replacement and New Design

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

New additions, and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unpaired.