Drugstore chains are moving into Pennsylvania communities at an unprecedented rate. The major chains are focused on downtown locations as part of an overall corporate strategy for success in today's marketplace.

While new businesses are generally welcomed for their promise of renewed downtown economic vitality, the suburban style site plans and structures demanded by the chains are threatening the historic and architectural character of our communities. Prominent corners, which are the locations of choice, are experiencing demolition of historic buildings at an alarming rate.

During the past year, threatened historic properties have included:
- National Register-listed tobacco warehouse in Lancaster City
- Colonel Drake Hotel, the last of Titusville's oil boom era hotels
- Block of Victorian commercial buildings in South Side Bethlehem
- Six properties in Pottstown's historic district
- Old Washington Square Inn on Route 202 in Whitpain Township, Montgomery County
- Victoria Theatre in Shamokin
- Nanticoke's 1915 Middle School

Each has been or will be replaced with a chain drugstore.

Every week, Preservation Pennsylvania learns of new threats and new losses. To help communities understand the corporate strategy behind the current chain drugstore expansions, Militsa Samardzija presents an analysis based on research for her masters thesis. Samardzija, who recently received a masters degree in preservation planning from Cornell University, served as an intern to Preservation Pennsylvania during the summer of 1997.

My advent into historic preservation is largely due to a mega-chain drugstore. In 1995, a 1906 Beaux Arts post office in my hometown was demolished, with support from our city government, for a new Walgreens. Local merchants and politicians saw the store as the salvation of our dying downtown. Many local citizens believed otherwise, and launched a yearlong battle to save the historic landmark.

Part of our problem back then was that we did not understand our opponents. We did not understand that in the corporate and political worlds, the bottom line is the bottom line. To survive in the cutthroat retail environment, you either grow or die. And to survive in politics, you have to show constituents that you can bring home the bacon.

With hundreds of new and remodeled chain drugstores being constructed each year, the odds are very good that this same scenario will repeat itself in your community. Unless there is some type of government involvement in the project, or your community has protections such as historic preservation ordinances or site plan review requirements, your options are few. But you do have options.

Let me outline for you the trends and pressures that are contributing to the mega-chain menace, and share what can be done to protect the architectural heritage of downtowns and neighborhoods caught in its path. Perhaps then you will understand how to focus your own preservation efforts when the time comes.

The Colonel Drake Hotel was the last oil boom era hotel in Titusville, a community that figures prominently in the story of the Oil Heritage Region. A statewide coalition of half a dozen organizations and agencies, strong local preservation advocates, and the importance of the building were not enough to save it from demolition for a new chain drugstore.

ECONOMIC PRESSURES

Competition

Mega-chain drugstores - such as Walgreens, Rite Aid, CVS and Eckerd - are experiencing increasingly fierce competition from within and from outside their industry. The top drugstore chains are merging or buying each other out, and mega-retailers such as a Wal-Mart, Kmart, and mega-supermarkets like Giant Foods, are effectively encroaching upon drugstore territory. Wal-Mart, now the world's largest

Continued on page 6
LEGISLATIVE REPORT

STATE

Downtown Location Law (H.B. 969)

The Downtown Location Law, introduced by Representative David Argall (R-124), would require the Department of General Services to create guidelines to encourage state agencies to locate their facilities in downtown areas. The bill was voted out of the House and then out of the Senate Housing and Urban Affairs Committee but was not considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee in this session. Preservation Pennsylvania is working with Rep. Argall’s office on final amendments to the bill, which will be reintroduced in the next session.

Discover Pennsylvania Downtowns

(S. 1386)

Introduced by Senator Allen Kukovitch (D-39), this bill would establish a new funding program within the Department of Community and Economic Development to support marketing and promotion of Pennsylvania’s downtowns. The bill may be attached as an amendment to Representative David Argall’s Downtown Location Law.

Historic Homesties Bill (H.B. 2694)

Representative Tangretti’s Historic Homesties Bill will be reintroduced in the next legislative session. The bill would create financial incentives for homeowners of historic properties. Preservation Pennsylvania is working with Representative Tangretti’s office to develop a strategy to move the bill forward in the next session. We are also in contact with the Governor’s office to find out the likelihood that he will support the bill.

FEDERAL

Election ’98

Across the country, it is clear that voters want to halt sprawl. On election day more than a hundred state and local ballot initiatives supporting “smart growth” were approved. These focused mainly on bond issues to purchase open space, farmland, and relieve tax burden to blighted areas. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has published a “1998 Sprawl Watch Report Card”, which lists initiatives that were voted upon. For more information contact the National Trust’s Department of Law and Public Policy at 202-588-6255 or on the web at www.sprawlwatch.org

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)

The Historic Preservation Fund reauthorization, which provides funding for the national preservation program, failed to pass the 105th Congress. The previous authorization expired on September 30, 1997. The House and Senate each approved versions of the bill, but were unable to reach a compromise between the two versions. Reinroduction and swift passage of the HPF authorization are a top priority for preservationists in the next legislative session.

Millennium Program

The omnibus spending package, passed by both houses of Congress, includes $30 million for the Millennium Program. All Millennium Program grants will be subject to a 50% non-federal match. Funds may be used for “priority preservation projects, including preservation of intellectual and cultural artifacts and of historic structures and sites.”

MISSION

Preservation Pennsylvania, through creative partnerships, targeted educational and advocacy programs, advisory assistance, and special projects, assists Pennsylvania communities to protect and utilize the historic resources they want to preserve for the future.
PRESERVATION PA AT WORK

Suit Filed Against Danville Bridge Project

The West Market Street Historic District in Danville (Montour County) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 and included in Preservation Pennsylvania’s first (1992) Pennsylvania At Risk listing of endangered historic properties. The threat to the district comes from the proposed alignment of a new bridge across the Susquehanna River. Instead of retaining the alignment of the old bridge, which brought traffic into Danville on the historic commercial route of Mill Street, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) chose to align the new bridge on a narrow, quiet residential street. To reduce the severe impact on the residential neighborhood, the new alignment was designed as a cut-and-cover underpass.

Plans by PennDOT and FHWA for the bridge have proceeded despite ongoing protests from local residents who see the

Continued on page 9

Harrisburg Historic District Under New Demolition Threat

Harrisburg’s locally designated downtown historic district and home to Preservation Pennsylvania headquarters faced renewed threat of demolition in early November. Grace United Methodist Church, which owns the block of buildings immediately to the west of Preservation Pennsylvania’s headquarters, filed a demolition request for the entire block with the local Historic Architectural Review Board.

The church proposes to replace the block of historic residential buildings with a two-level parking garage, although formal plans for the structure were not submitted with the application for demolition.

After hearing testimony from the church, from residents, Historic Harrisburg Association, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and Preservation Pennsylvania, the HARB denied the demolition request.

The church immediately appealed the HARB decision to City Council, which is scheduled to hear the case in January.

The block in question is one of several within the historic district and including Preservation Pennsylvania’s headquarters building, also targeted by the city for demolition for a multi-story municipal parking garage.
Laurel Hill Cemetery in northwestern Philadelphia encompasses seventy-four acres of winding roads and paths that guide visitors past hundreds of mausoleums and monuments built in a wide array of 19th century eclectic styles. Laurel Hill is now listed as a National Historic Landmark.

Between October 1, 1997 and September 30, 1998, the following Pennsylvania properties were added to the National Register of Historic Places and to the listing of National Historic Landmarks. Listing as either a National Historic Landmark or in the National Register provides recognition of the historical significance of a property and mandates a review of any effect on the property from projects using federal funds or having other federal involvement.

For more information on the National Register, National Historic Landmarks, and other state and federal preservation programs, contact: Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026; 717-783-8946.

National Historic Landmarks

Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia
Laurel Hill Cemetery, one of the nation’s first rural cemeteries, was not only the launching point for the career of John Notman but is a benchmark in the evolution of American funereal culture, landscape architecture, and environmental design. With its romantic landscape, commemorative monuments, and eclectic architecture Laurel Hill offered an alternative environment at a time when American cities suffered from crowding, disease, and lack of public space.

Merion Friends Meeting House
Merion Station, Montgomery County
Built by the earliest known group of Celtic speaking Welsh people to migrate to North America, Merion Friends Meeting House is a rare survivor of both Quaker history and Welsh-inspired vernacular architecture.

Woodmont
Gladwyne, Montgomery County
Designed by William Price and built for industrial magnate Alan Wood, Woodmont is one the country’s finest chateau-style houses and one of the most striking examples of the sifting of factory owner housing in America. The property is also significant for its place in American civil rights history as the home of the Peace Mission movement founded by the Reverend Major J. Divine, who made Woodmont the center of the movement during the final years of his life.

National Register of Historic Places

Allegheny County
Logans Ferry Powder Works, Plum (related to Aluminum Industry Resources of Southwestern Pennsylvania multiple property nomination)

Chester County
Paoli Battlefield Site & Parade Grounds, Malvern
West Vincent Highlands Historic District, West Vincent Township
Chester Springs Historic District, Chester Springs (additional documentation)

Clearfield County
DuBois Historic District, DuBois

Delaware County
Henry Albertson Subdivision Historic District, Lansdowne

Fayette County
Karolcik Building, Perryopolis
Providence Quaker Cemetery & Chapel, Perry
Star Junction Historic District, Perry (Bituminous Coal & Coke Resources of Pennsylvania multiple property nomination)
Youghiogheny Bank of Pennsylvania, Perryopolis
Dawson Historic District, Dawson
Gallatin School, Unions town
Peter & Jonathan Newmyer Farm, Bullskin Township

Fulton County
Burnt Cabins Historic District, Dublin (Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor Historic Resources: Franklin to Westmoreland Counties multiple property nomination)

Greene County
John Rex Farm, Jefferson Township
Thomas Kent Jr. Farm, Waynesburg

Mifflin County
Embassy Theatre, Lewistown
**Lackawanna County**
Anthracite-related resources of Northeastern Pennsylvania multiple property nomination includes:
- Joseph Cassese House, Scranton
- Lackawanna County Courthouse & John Mitchell Monument, Scranton

**Mercer County**
Alexander P. & James S. Waugh House, Greenville

**Montgomery County**
Hanging Rock, Upper Merion Township
Oak Park Historic District, Hatfield Township

**Philadelphia County**
West Philadelphia Streetcar Suburb Historic District, Philadelphia
Carl Mackley Houses, Philadelphia
Fair Hill Burial Ground, Philadelphia

**Pike County**
Milford Historic District, Milford

**Venango County**
Oil Industry in Western Pennsylvania multiple property nomination includes:
- Oil City Downtown Commercial Historic District, Oil City
- Oil City South Side Historic District, Oil City
- Emlenton Historic District, Emlenton

**Wayne County**
Honesdale Residential Historic District, Honesdale

**Westmoreland County**
Mount Pleasant Historic District, Mount Pleasant
Aluminum Industry Resources of Southwestern Pennsylvania multiple property nomination includes:
- Mount St. Peter Roman Catholic Church, New Kensington
- New Kensington Production Works Historic District, New Kensington
- New Kensington Downtown Historic District, New Kensington

**York County**
Rev. Anderson B. Quay House, Dillsburg
Fissel’s School, Shrewsbury Township

The following properties were demolished and have been removed from the National Register:
- Greenawalt Building, Harrisburg
- Lehigh County Prison, Allentown
- S.S. Niagara (freighter), Erie
- Shanna House, Dingman Township, Pike County

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**EMPLOYMENT**

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION ARCHITECT**

**Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office**
(Bureau for Historic Preservation)

The historic preservation architect provides architectural and technical assistance for the preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of significant historic properties throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Duties include: assisting in review and processing of historic building rehabilitation projects seeking federal rehabilitation tax credits; advising Pennsylvania communities on historic preservation standards and techniques; advising Commonwealth and federal agencies on rehabilitation of historic buildings; participating in evaluation of historic resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; advising in review of the Commonwealth’s historic property grant program; making public presentations on interpreting historic preservation standards and treatments for historic buildings; prepare material for use by the general public, public agencies and local governments.

Applicants must meet federal professional qualifications (36CFR61) for historical architect (professional degree or license; and education or experience in historic preservation).

**Experience preferred.**

Salary: $32,800 plus benefits.
Location: Harrisburg, PA.
Contact: Bonnie Wilkinson (717-787-0772) or Dan Deibler (717-787-4215), Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, PO Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026.

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The John Rex Farm occupies seventy-one acres in northeastern Greene County. The Gothic Revival-inspired farmhouse, built ca. 1874, is an adaptation of 19th century pattern book architecture popularized by A.J. Downing, A.J. Davis and Calvert Vaux.
Drugstores ...continued from page 1 retailer, is ranked in the top five chains in the United States for pharmacy sales. In order to compete, drugstores must either capture their competitors' market share or squeeze them out of business. Unfortunately, it's usually the local independent drugstore that ends up going out of business.

Shrinking profit margins
Both independent and corporate drugstore chains are suffering from cost-cutting pressures inflicted by managed healthcare companies. Gross profit margins in pharmacy sales have declined continuously over the years due to heavy pressure from managed care organizations, pharmaceutical companies, and pharmacy benefit management programs (PBMs). At the same time, the number of third-party payments for prescriptions is increasing. Pharmacists complain that reimbursement rates third parties pay for prescriptions are too low to cover the amount of paper work involved in processing claims, and thus they are losing money. By expanding their number of stores, the mega-chains are able to obtain efficiencies of scale in their operations and gain more clout in their contract negotiations with the PBMs and drug manufacturers.

Keeping corporate investors happy
Corporate stockholders are also exerting enormous pressure on mega-chains to continue to produce the attractive stock returns they have enjoyed in the last several years. To maintain those returns, companies must continue to grow and expand their markets. To finance the growth, they borrow huge amounts of money and/or sell more shares to bring in greater cash infusions. To keep investments flowing in, they must provide the shareholder with attractive returns. To keep up the returns, they cut costs and keep growing, and so on. It seems to be a never-ending cycle.

Demographic trends
Add to all of this the bonanza promised by the aging and health-conscious Baby Boomer market, and the writing on the wall reads "expansion!" As a growing number of Boomers are covered under the managed health care umbrella, mega-chains are positioning themselves to take advantage of this lucrative market.

In addition, many small- and medium-sized cities across the country are contending with less federal aid, a shrinking industrial base, and significant population growth. As urban and suburban refugees migrate to the "hinterlands," local economic development officials seek funding relief for exacerbated public services by welcoming commercial development.

MEGA-CHAINS RESPOND
In the early 1990s, the mega-chain drugstore industry responded to all of these pressures and influences by beginning an aggressive campaign of growth and expansion. It included acquisitions of independents and other chains, mergers, remodeling of existing stores, and new construction. So far, Pennsylvania-based Rite Aid has had the most aggressive expansion program. In 1999 they plan to build 400 new stores, and by 2000 it will be 600.

As stand-alone big-box stores continue to proliferate and suburbia becomes over-retailed, drugstore mega-chains are once again seeking out downtown and residential neighborhood locations. Real estate prices in downtowns are attractive because so many downtowns are ailing, and no infrastructure other than curb cuts and parking lots have to be built or extended.

Mega-chains select potential store locations by performing demographic studies to determine the amount of sales possible during high volume periods, such as errand runs during business breaks, lunchtime, and commuter times.

Until a few years ago, most chain drugstores ranged in size from 8,000-10,000 square feet. Now the trend is stand-alone stores ranging between 11,500-15,000 square feet. Having an attached drive-through pharmacy is standard, which is why they look for highly visible corner parcels located on the most highly trafficked intersections in town (often a state route), and on the "driving-home side" of the street. The store's orientation to the car requires 30-60 parking spaces in attached front parking lots.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS
As mega-chain drugstores expand, independent drugstore merchants find it difficult to compete. Size limits the independents' ability to offer customers the same economies of scale enjoyed by the corporate giants, especially in terms of price and selection. They also do not command the same economic and political clout the corporate chains hold with PBMs and municipalities. And perhaps most difficult to beat, consumers have long grown accustomed to the ways of the big-box stores.

Communities in which these corporate chain stores operate also stand to lose economically. The majority of chain stores' profits are funneled back to their corporate headquarters, most of which are located in some suburb halfway across the country. Sales of both locally based and corporate stores contribute to the tax base, but corporations often win economic concessions from local municipalities that offset any tax gains to the community.

When the drugstore corporations merge or acquire one another, local jobs and services can become casualties. Bought-out store locations can become redundant or deemed not cost effective to remodel, and then discarded. Corporations believe mergers create efficiencies of scale, where savings can be passed on to the consumer. As competition is squeezed out, however, the consumer stands to lose more than has supposedly been gained.

HISTORY IS EXPENDABLE
In the end, historic or architectural significance of the locations they seek means little if anything to the mega-chains. Their real estate departments adhere to the conventional wisdom of: "Location, Location, Location." If that corner parcel accommodates their required square footage, car access and parking specifications, and
Lancaster City recently lost the National Register-listed Baumgartner tobacco warehouse (left). The design of the new CVS (below) that now occupies the site did win concessions from the corporation including use of brick and placement of parking behind the store.

economic/demographic criteria, they are going to build. Since virtually all of those involved with the commercial development are pressured by money, it is difficult for preservationists to make an argument to save a landmark. To municipalities especially, retail stores are viewed as non-polluting golden calves. What is interesting, however, is discovering just how much tax revenue these alleged “cash cows” generate. One county tax assessor calculated the amount of property taxes that would be generated by a new mega-chain drugstore in his community to be 7/10 of 1 percent of the tax base. To figure out the amount of sales taxes generated by these stores is more difficult, since municipalities and retail stores do not divulge this information.

FUTURE OF DRUGSTORES

Some industry analysts worry that chain drugstores are courting disaster by straying too close to the big-box format, and that shake-outs are bound to happen. Too many retailers are selling the same types of products in the same type of formats. The amount of control their growing size will ultimately enable them to exert over pharmacy reimbursements could also prove troublesome for both independent drugstores and consumers alike.

Other points to consider are the technology and energy factors that control retailing. Cyber-retailing over the Internet is rapidly gaining ground with shoppers. From pharmaceuticals to supermarket foods to electronics, fewer people have to leave their homes to shop. Interactive on-line communication with a pharmacist, combined with the efficiency of mail-order pharmacy networks, could also render obsolete these hard-to-adapt drugstores.

In addition, today’s commercial development is almost completely predicated on cheap oil and the automobile. Retailers did not fare well during the oil crisis of the 1970s. Now that the commercial and urban landscapes are even less obtainable without a car, the potential for economic disaster is even greater.

INFLUENCING WHAT HAPPENS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

If government or regulatory protections are not available, preservationists have several other options available to them. Corporations, politicians, and developers dislike costly project delays, bad publicity, and litigation. Preservationists in my hometown employed all three tactics, in addition to taking out a sub-lease in the building to be demolished. The combination of these maneuvers delayed the building’s demise for at least a year. Had we gotten legal help from the start, especially concerning land use law and government procedure, our chances would have been better.

To make significant headway in protecting historic properties from development, however, requires understanding the power structures behind corporations and government. First, the influence big-box stores have on other corporate retailers is significant. Many of the moves these mega-chain drugstores are making today are a direct response to the pressures brought on by the mega-retailers, especially Wal-Mart.

Second, preservationists need to study the economic and environmental impacts corporate chain stores of this size have on local economies and downtowns. The only economic information citizens receive about these stores comes from the companies themselves, which is often regurgitated by the politicians, planners, and local merchants. Until communities get the facts on both sides of the story, this corporate Trojan horse will continue to be wheeled into communities all across the country and our historic fabric will continue to suffer.

Third, preservationists need to understand economic and political relationships and the power structures that exist between municipalities, government agencies, and private development interests. For example, in one powerful southern state, the commissioner of the Department of Transportation is a former developer, and the heaviest political campaign contributors in the state are developers, realtors, and contractors. Such powerful relationships clearly play a significant role in decisions affecting our communities.

The drugstore mega-chain explosion is everyone’s problem, not just that of the historic preservationist. When grassroots groups battle these corporations based solely on preservation issues a great deal of public relations mileage and power are wasted. The incursion of these stores into a community carries with it economic, environmental, aesthetic, planning, social and spiritual impacts that affect everyone’s quality of life. It is incumbent upon us to get that message through to our local politicians, merchants, and most importantly to our neighbors.

If we do not learn how to respond to the dynamics of the corporate world, then corporations will continue to design our communities for us. They have done their homework, and they know exactly how to maneuver themselves into our cities and towns. The question is, how prepared will you be when they come?

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POSTSCRIPT

Preservation Pennsylvania plans a session on drugstore chains and their impact on downtowns and historic properties for the 1999 Historic Preservation and Heritage Partnerships Conference, May 2-4, in York. Full conference information will be available in early 1999.

For more information on chain drugstores and historic districts/buildings, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has released “When a Chain Drugstore Proposal Comes to Town” and “Chain Drugstores: Case Studies”. Both were written by Anne Stillman and are available from the National Trust’s Northeast Regional Office, 770 Faneuil Hall Marketplace, Boston, MA 02109; 617-523-0885.
PEOPLE

- New staff at the Pennsylvania Downtown Center include executive director Timothy Dempsey and Christina Ortwein, field outreach coordinator. Dempsey comes to PDC from Detroit Michigan, where he was a senior analyst and project manager for the marketing firm of J. Walter Thompson. Ortwein was downtown coordinator for the Bethlehem Economic Development Corporation before joining the staff of PDC. For more information on PDC programs, contact: Pennsylvania Downtown Center, 1230 North Third St., Harrisburg, PA 17102-2020; 717-233-4675.

- Craig Zumbren has been appointed the first executive director of the South Central Assembly for Effective Governance. Before joining the Assembly Zumbren served as zoning officer and building official for the city of York. Prior to that he spent more than seventeen years with the former Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs. The purpose of the Assembly is to enhance the quality of life in a nine-county area of South Central Pennsylvania by seeking ways to improve government efficiency and effectiveness. Mayor Stephen Reed of Harrisburg serves as chairman of the Assembly, which evolved from two “Region at Risk” summits held in 1996 and 1998. Plans for a third summit are underway. Zumbren will focus his attention on this event and on developing a business plan for the organization. For more information on the Assembly and its programs contact: South Central Assembly for Effective Governance, 777 W. Harrisburg Pike, Middletown, PA 17057-4898; 717-948-6178; email: wc2@psu.edu; website: www.hbg.psu.edu/sca

- Kelly Anderson is the first full time director of the Blair County Historical Society. Anderson, who holds a Master of Arts degree in public history, will be involved in the upcoming restoration of Baker Mansion, the society’s mid-19th century Greek Revival headquarters building.

PROGRAMS

- The newly created National Park Service Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative seeks to expand the number of minority professionals in the historic preservation/cultural resources field in the United States. A Diversity Advisory Group will be formed to advise and guide the initiative. NPS proposes to establish new relationships with diverse groups and individuals and to provide assistance to them in the use of NPS programs such as the National Register of Historic Places and rehabilitation tax credits. NPS hopes to attract and place undergraduate and graduate minority students in internships with NPS and with related organizations and agencies. Other activities include professional exchanges, curriculum materials for colleges and universities, a newsletter, and website. For more information contact: Toni Lee (toni.lee@nps.gov; 202-343-9561) or Moriba McDonald (moriba.mcdonald@nps.gov; 202-343-2331). Mailing address: Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Suite NC330, Washington, DC 20240.

- The Institute for Museum and Library Services announces the 1999 competition for the National Award for Museum Service. The award honors outstanding American museums that have made significant contribution to their communities. Deadline for submission is February 19, 1999. For more information contact 202-606-8637 or www.imls.fed.us

Available for Development

The Franklin School Building, consisting of two two-story brick structures, is located in the Borough of Franklin, a community adjacent to the City of Johnstown.

The older of the structures was built in 1900. Only minor alterations have been made through the years, and its ornamental columns and belltower remain intact. The second structure, constructed in 1925 in the Late Gothic Revival style, also retains a high degree of integrity.

Both buildings, last occupied in 1978, have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Together the buildings total over 83,000 square feet of usable space.

Direct inquiries to:
Mr. Larry Custer
Executive Director
Redevelopment Authority of Cambria County
P.O. Box 93
Ebensburg, PA 15931
Phone: 814-472-6711
Fax: 814-472-4233

The Franklin School, comprised of two structures built in 1900 (left) and 1925 (below), is available for development. Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a rehabilitation project could qualify for the historic preservation rehabilitation tax credits.
YES, I WANT TO SUPPORT A STATEWIDE VOICE FOR PENNSYLVANIA'S HERITAGE

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

☐ Individual $25
☐ Household $35
☐ Nonprofit Organization $40
☐ Associate $50
☐ Patron/Professional $100
☐ Supporter $250
☐ Benefactor $500
☐ Pennsylvania Heritage Club $1,000
☐ Keystone Society $2,500

Also enclosed is my additional contribution of $ to further the work of Preservation Pennsylvania. I would like to designate this contribution for

☐ Please call me to discuss including Preservation Pennsylvania as a beneficiary under my will.

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Please make check payable to: Preservation Pennsylvania
257 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101

Preservation Pennsylvania is officially licensed as a charitable organization in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A copy of the official registration and financial information may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of State by calling toll free, within Pennsylvania 1-800-733-0999. Registration does not imply endorsement. Questions about Preservation Pennsylvania should be addressed to 717-534-2340. All membership contributions are tax deductible to the fullest extent of the law.

FUNDING SOURCES

- Save Outdoor Sculpture (SOS) offers grants to local communities to conserve outdoor public sculptures. Joint funding for the program comes from Target Stores and National Endowment for the Arts. Deadline for applications for projects in Pennsylvania is July 30, 1999. For more information contact: SOS1, 888-SOS-SCULP
- The Progress Fund, a program of the Allegheny Heritage Development Corporation (AHDC), offers loan funds and equity capital to new or expanding bed and breakfasts, small hotels, restaurants, visitor attractions and recreational sites in historic properties in southwestern Pennsylvania. For more information contact: David Kahley, AHDC, PO Box 565, 105 Zee Plaza, Hollidaysburg, PA 16648; 814-696-9380; dkahley@allegheny.org
- The Pennsylvania Recreational Trails Program, administered by the PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), provides funds to develop and maintain recreational trails for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail users. Eligible project categories include the development and rehabilitation of trailsides and trailhead facilities, which could include historic structures. For more information contact: Pennsylvania Recreational Trails Program, DCNR, Bureau of Recreation & Conservation, Rachel Carson State Office Building, 400 Market Stree, P.O. Box 8475, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8475; 717-787-2316; tierney.vanya@1.dcnr.state.pa.us Deadline for applications: March 1, 1999.

Danville...continued from page 3

potential for damage to the district both from the construction process and from the resulting increased traffic volume once the bridge is completed. In a recent letter to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Reed Steinmetz, representing Danville's Concerned Citizens Alliance, Inc., notes that construction has already damaged forty percent of twenty-two residences within the district.

A suit filed this fall in the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit by Concerned Citizens and supported in an amicus brief by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Preservation Pennsylvania, charges that FHWA, when faced with two options for siting the new bridge, failed to select the option that would do the least harm to historic resources. As noted in the amicus brief, "This case involves an important legal and policy issue under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act...mandating that the Department of Transportation, including the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), must give 'paramount consideration' to the protection of historic properties, public parks, and other protected resources in transportation planning."

The case hinges on whether, when faced with two alternatives that would both harm historic resources, "...FHWA violated the substantive mandate of Section 4(f)(2) to 'minimize harm' to protected resources by failing to engage in a meaningful comparison of the harm caused by the two alternatives, and failing to defer to the unanimous conclusion of the federal and state agencies with preeminent historic preservation expertise."

Both the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) found that the alternative through the residential neighborhood would be more harmful to the historic character of the district than the Mill Street alignment. The amicus brief contends that "...FHWA's contrary conclusion is without support in the administrative record, and is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and contrary to law."

Even though the Advisory Council signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on this project under the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act, the argument is made that they did so in an effort to make certain that mitigation efforts are binding and enforceable. Without an MOA, objections to the project by the Advisory Council or the SHPO would have no binding effect.

The Trust sees national implications in this case for the enforcement and validity of the Section 4(f) process.

For residents of this historic district, whose homes are being damaged by heavy construction and who face a projected four hundred percent increase in traffic on this formerly quiet, residential street, the issues are far more personal.
CALENDAR

1999

January 10-11  Pennsylvania Heritage Tourism Initiative Toolbox Workshop. Historic Strasburg Inn, Strasburg, Lancaster County. Contact: Howard Pollman, 717-705-4359; fax 717-787-4822; email: hpollman@ix.netcom.com

January 14

Steeple to Stained Glass
Workshop on Special Maintenance Concerns for Historic Religious Properties

Location:
First Baptist Church, Philadelphia
Sponsored by Preservation Pennsylvania through the Philadelphia Intervention Fund
Cosponsored by the Center for Urban Resources, Interfaith Coalition on Energy, Partners for Sacred Places, Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia, Rittenhouse Coalition for the Restoration of Sacred Places
To register, contact:
Preservation Pennsylvania, 717-234-2310


May 2-4, 1999

Pennsylvania
Historic Preservation & Heritage Partnerships Conference
York

- Sessions on Rebuilding Livable Communities, the Power of Pennsylvania Places, Transportation Policy & Heritage, Drugstore Chains in Downtowns and other current issues
- Updates on current legislative initiatives and on the Commonwealth Preservation Plan
- Special workshops on the Americans with Disabilities Act and historic buildings and the legal basis for preservation in Pennsylvania.
- Keynote address by William Hudnut, author Cities on the Rebound and former mayor, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Conference brochure will be mailed to Preservation Pennsylvania members in February.


April 22-24  PA Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations annual conference, Malvern. Contact: PFMHO, 717-787-3253.


May 22-23  Bartram 300 Living History Festival, Historic Bartram’s Garden, Philadelphia. Contact: see above.

June 23-26  Making the Connection II: A Trails and Greenways Revolution. Rails-to-Trails Conservancy Second International Trails and Greenways Conference, Pittsburgh. Contact: Susan Dohery, Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, 202-974-5151; email: rttconf@transact.org

October 17-23  XII General Assembly of ICOMOS, World Congress of Conservation and Monumental Heritage, Mexico. Contact: Organizing committee, Arq. Carlos Flores Marini, Mazatlan No. 190, Col. Condessa, C.P.06140, Mexico; icomsix99@compuserve.com.mx