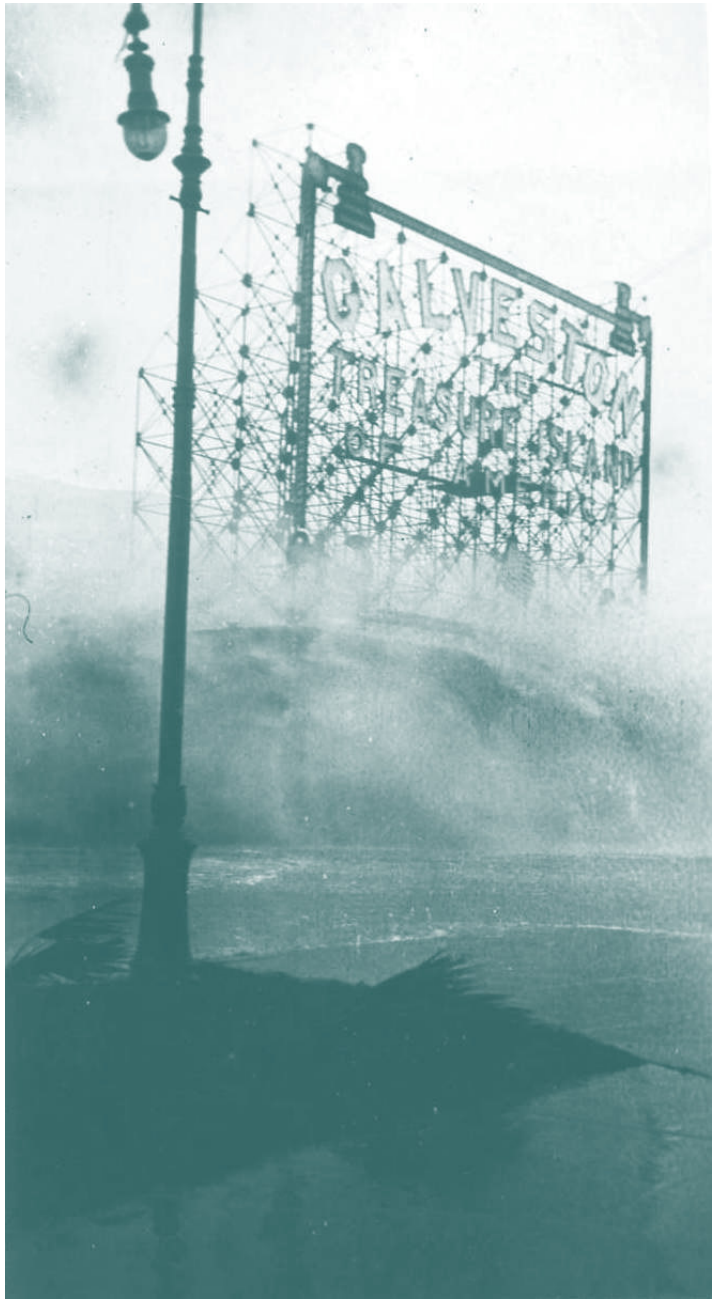
DISASTER RESPONSE FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES

City of Galveston Disaster Response for Historic Properties Plan
2007

Prepare-Protect-Preserve

The City of Galveston
Disaster Response for Historic Properties Plan
2007



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CREDITS

Contributions by members of the Disaster Response for Historic Properties Committee and the Landmark Commission were invaluable in ensuring that the Galveston Disaster Response for Historic Properties Plan will have a positive impact on the preservation of historic Galveston.

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Photographs courtesy of the Galveston County Historical Museum.

Special thanks to Margaret Doran for writing the sections regarding past disasters in Galveston.

Photos on Preceding Pages: cover—corner of 22nd and Market after 1915 Storm, title page—Seawall during 1915 Storm, table of contents page—Seawall during 1915 Storm

INTRODUCTION

The Galveston Disaster Response Plan for Historic Properties is a culmination of numerous hours of work by concerned citizens, City Staff and elected officials to protect the City's historic resources from the effects of a disaster. The City of Galveston's historic resources contribute significantly to Texas' character and economic base. Landmark buildings and structures, historic districts and archaeological sites reflect the community's distinct heritage and are a source of pride for Galveston's residents. Furthermore, Galveston relies substantially on cultural and heritage tourism dollars to support the economic base and provide employment and business opportunities.

According to "Historic Preservation at Work for the Texas Economy", a report developed by a statewide preservation partnership, preservation activities generate more than $1.4 billion of economic activity and support almost 41,000 Texas jobs. Additionally, heritage tourists spend more per day on average than non-heritage travelers, pay for lodging more often than staying with family and friends, stay longer at their chosen destinations, and tend to have a higher household income than non-heritage day-trippers. Heritage tourism
is also one of the largest industries in Texas. As of 1999, for every $1 million expended by Texas heritage travelers:

- 22 jobs were created in Texas
- $480,000 of income was generated
- $49,000 in state taxes was generated
- $43,000 in local in local taxes was generated, and
- the Gross State Product increased by $825,000

Therefore, historic preservation is a key component in the economic viability of Texas communities and this is especially true in Galveston.

Galveston's vulnerability to disasters from: hurricanes, fires, flooding, terrorism and other events, places key historic resources, as well as the local economy at risk. The sooner Galveston recovers from the effects of a disaster, mitigates the damage, and rehabilitates its historic infrastructure, the more quickly its local economy can rebound. Previous disasters have highlighted the need for more effective pre-disaster planning and post-disaster recovery related to historic resources.

A lack of preparedness can lead to the inadvertent loss or increased damage to historic resources. Insufficient damage assessments, unsuitable debris management, inappropriate repair, and limited input from knowledgeable state and local preservation professional can exacerbate a disaster event. Therefore, staff members of the Department of Planning and Community Development approached elected officials to begin the process to create a disaster response plan that specifically focused on historic properties.

On April 13, 2006, Mayor Lyda Ann Thomas created an ad hoc committee of twelve citizens to work with City staff to develop the plan.

The committee's stated purpose is to "assist the City with the development of a guiding document for disaster planning and recovery for historic properties on Galveston Island by focusing on the preparation, recovery and rebuilding efforts required in response to any significant disaster event. Although the City has a framework and plan in place to respond to typical storm and disaster events, further discussion and planning is required for an event, which may endanger a large number of historic properties."

The Disaster Response Plan for Historic Properties Committee began meeting in May 2006. Over the course of twelve months, the committee organized three "Picture This!" events, which utilized volunteers to photo-document all historic resources east of 61st Street, approximately 7,500 buildings. Additionally, the first informational public forum was held in March 2007 to assist homeowners in preparing their buildings to withstand the effects of a disaster. City staff, Galveston Historical Foundation staff, and guest speakers were available to discuss available options and to explain various roles of the organizations following a disaster event. A second informational public forum, concentrating on commercial properties, was held in April 2007.

The following plan is to be utilized by the City, non-profit organizations, citizens and businesses to understand the importance of preparing for significant weather or other disaster events. The City is committed to implementing the Disaster Response Plan for Historic Properties in order to help all parties PREPARE, PROTECT and PRESERVE the communities' historic properties.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

Federal Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA coordinates the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror. In addition, FEMA manages federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident, initiates mitigation activities and manages the National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA works closely with state and local emergency managers, law enforcement personnel, firefighters and other first responders. FEMA became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003.

The Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006 ("the Act") amended the Homeland Security Act and the President's Katrina Lessons Learned Report and directed changes to FEMA and DHS' organizational structure and included the realigning of several functions into FEMA. As part of this reorganization, major national preparedness components and functions to include The Office of Grants and Training, the United States Fire Administration, National Capital Region Coordination, Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness and the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program transferred to FEMA, effective April 1, 2007.

The new organization reflects the expanded scope of FEMA's departmental responsibilities. It strengthens FEMA's coordination with other DHS components, as well as agencies and departments outside of DHS. It also enhances FEMA's ability to partner with emergency management and law enforcement and preparedness organizations and the private sector nationwide. The legislation also provides for a renewed focus on FEMA's Regional Offices as the backbone for its relationship with state and local partners and strengthens the regional organizational structure.

State Agency

Texas Department of Public Safety: Governor's Division of Emergency Management

The Governor's Division of Emergency Management (GDEM) has its roots in the civil defense programs established during World War II. It dates as a separate organization from The Texas Civil Protection Act of 1951, which established the Division of Defense and Disaster Relief in the Governor's Office to handle civil defense and disaster response programs. The Division was collocated with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) in 1963. After several name changes, the Texas Disaster Act of 1975 applied the Division's current name and assigned a wide range of responsibilities to GDEM.

GDEM is charged with carrying out a comprehensive all-hazard emergency management program for the State and for assisting cities, counties, and state agencies in planning and implementing their emergency management programs. A comprehensive emergency management program includes pre and post-disaster mitigation of known hazards to reduce their impact; preparedness activities, such as emergency planning, training, and exercises; provisions for effective response to emergency situations; and recovery programs for major disasters. Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code lays out an extensive set of specific responsibilities assigned to the Division.

GDEM is also responsible for supporting development of the Governor's Homeland Security Strategy and implementing programs and projects to achieve state homeland security goals and objectives. The Division serves as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for US Department of Homeland Security homeland security grant programs.

Local Agency

City of Galveston Emergency Management Division
The Emergency Management Division provides protection for the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Galveston, Texas. This is accomplished through:

- effective contingency planning
- coordination of local agencies
- education of the public
- provision of emergency information services
- upgrading of existing facilities
- training of staff in disaster preparedness

Emergency Management involves other agencies in training and simulates disasters to exercise their collective response.

The Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) is responsible for coordinating all the components of the emergency management system in the City. These components consist of fire, police, civil defense effort, emergency medical service, public works, volunteers, and other groups contributing to the management of major emergencies or disasters. The EMC performs and exercises other such functions as are necessary to promote and secure public safety and protection within the territorial limits of the City of Galveston.

Above items excerpted from the agencies' websites.

DEFINITIONS

Architectural Survey: A detailed building documentation process that includes photographs along with survey data that documents information about the building's physical attributes.

Certificate of Appropriateness: A certificate requested by Section 29-80 of the Galveston Zoning Standards for alterations to a structure or new construction in a locally designated historic district. Can be granted by the Landmark Commission or through administrative approval.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS): A computer system used to visualize, query, analyze, and map information that is spatial in nature.

Historic Preservation: The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, analysis, recovery, interpretation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, or reconstruction of historic properties.

Historic Preservation Response Network: A database of historic preservation professionals who have agreed to assist with disaster response and recovery efforts.

Mitigation: Measures taken to eliminate or minimize damage from disaster events.

National Register of Historic Places: A list maintained by the Secretary of the Interior composed of buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

Storm Surge: A storm surge is an onshore rise of water associated with a low pressure weather system, typically a tropical cyclone. Storm surge is caused primarily by high winds pushing on the ocean's surface. The wind causes the water to pile up higher than the ordinary sea level.

Windshield Survey: A broad building documentation process that include photographs along with limited building information.

GALVESTON RESPONDS TO DISASTERS

The City of Galveston is proud of its unique community character and included a Community Character element into the 2001 Comprehensive Plan, in order to "preserve the best of the past and present while developing new, creative responses to the challenges of the future." As a barrier island on the Texas Gulf Coast, the City of Galveston has a finite amount of land to develop. It is perhaps this compactness of development that has created the need to preserve the long-established amenities that add to the quality of life for islanders. Over the years, residents have sought to create a city that expressed the values of the community and reflected the diversity of cultures that chose Galveston as their home.

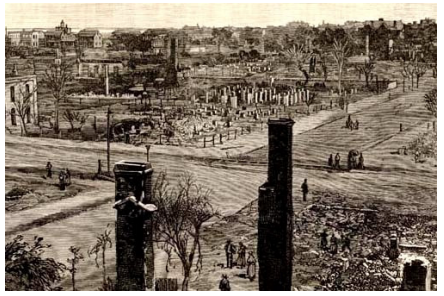
Galveston has been described as having the most intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in the United States. Most of these properties are not large, "high-style" buildings, but rather small cottages with vernacular interpretations of popular styles of the time.

The soul of the city is not disturbed…she will be as beautiful as ever in a few months.

Galveston Daily News, November 14,1885

In its early years, Galveston relied on volunteer firefighters with the City providing equipment, street cisterns and an electric alarm system. In 1884 the City built a system that drew water from the bay and pumped it to over one hundred hydrants and the following year established its first professional fire department; less than two months after its formation the new department faced the worst conflagration in Galveston's history.

In the pre-dawn hours of November 13, 1885, a fire broke out at the Vulcan Foundry on the Strand, spread to a nearby lumberyard and was propelled by strong northeast winds across the Island, burning out at 19th Street and Avenue O. Almost 600 houses in 42 blocks were leveled, property damage being estimated at $1.5 million. The rebuilding, which began immediately, attracted architects and contractors to the City and gave the East End, site of the worst devastation, the architectural coherence it enjoys today. The disaster resulted in new building codes and, by 1895, a reliable supply of fresh water.



1885 Fire

- November 13, 1885
- Began at Strand and 16th Street
- Ended at Avenue O and 19th Street
- Destroyed almost 600 buildings and leveled 42 city blocks
- Led to the development of new building codes to require fire resistant buildings

1900 Storm

- September 8, 1900
- Also called the "Great Storm"
- 6,000 — 8,000 people died, the nation's deadliest natural disaster
- 3,600 buildings destroyed
- The City was rebuilt and the Seawall constructed to protect against future storms

For as sure as there is a God, the whole of Galveston will be swept away in ten years.

Samuel Swartwout, 1842

Galveston endured at least eleven hurricanes in the nineteenth century, but the City and its port were so valuable to the economy of Texas that after each storm it was repaired, rebuilt and reinvented.

The 1900 Storm, the City's defining event, killed over 6,000 people and destroyed almost two-thirds of the island's buildings. Although many believed that Galveston should be abandoned, relief efforts and rebuilding began immediately. In January, 1902 the City and County appointed board commissioned to investigate the construction of a seawall reported concluded that: "[p]rotection from storms is not only required for the preservation of life and property, but also...to give confidence to the people of Galveston and to others who may be drawn here by business interests, in the absolute safety of the city against the recurrence of such catastrophes as the one of 1900."

Construction began in October, 1902 and by February, 1904 the seawall extended from Market Street along Sixth Street south to the beach and from there to 39th Street. By October, 1905, the US government had continued the seawall from 39th Street to 53rd Street, protecting Fort Crockett. Further extensions, the last completed in 1962, resulted in a wall 10.4 miles long.

Once the first section of the seventeen-foot tall seawall was in place, Galveston embarked on the massive task of raising the City's grade. From the east end to 45th Street, all buildings, fences, water, sewer and gas lines and utility poles were raised and material dredged from Galveston Bay pumped beneath and around them; almost 11 million cubic yards of sand were used.

The seawall's first test came in 1909 when a storm with winds near 70 miles an hour scoured Galveston. Although the new seawall needed repairs, it and the grade-raising proved their worth; only five citizens died and property damage was just under $100,000. Six years later the much misrepresented 1915 storm hit the City. While the seawall was damaged, it held, but strong winds and water overflowing the seawall accounted for the damage or destruction of hundreds of buildings in the area immediately behind it. Over 50 people died on the island (the total number of storm-related deaths in Texas was 275) and property damage amounted to $5-8,000,000. Although the storm was not as severe as that of 1900, and the center was 50 miles southwest of Galveston rather than directly over it, loss of property and life would probably have equaled the 1900 Storm without the seawall. However, claims by the City's leaders that the storm was more severe than 1900 led to the still widely-held belief that the seawall made Galveston virtually invulnerable to hurricanes.

Thanks to wartime restrictions on the broadcasting of sensitive weather information, Galvestonians were largely taken by surprise by the hurricane of July, 1943, which they had been led to believe would be a "tropical disturbance of moderate intensity." The storm, which made landfall east of Port Bolivar, inflicted serious damage on several UTMB buildings, in the commercial downtown and along Seawall Boulevard. Property damage totaled over $16,000,000 and there were 19 deaths, chiefly of mariners.

Hurricane Carla, the worst storm to threaten the Texas coast since 1919, hit in 1961, causing massive evacuation and lashing Galveston from Sunday, September 10th to Tuesday, the 12th. The storm bred several tornados, including one that cut across the island, chiefly along 21st and 22nd Streets, demolishing over 100 buildings and taking six lives. Property damage from the long ordeal that was Carla amounted to $18,000,000 in Galveston.

Hurricane Alicia struck with little notice in August, 1983. While it claimed no lives, it cost Galveston over $500,000,000 in property damage. The Galveston Daily News demanded that, "Galveston must come up with a better plan for responding to such an emergency. Specifically, the answer must be found in 'who is in charge?'", and the City Council established a Hurricane Recovery Task Force.

More recent storms, Tropical Storm Frances and Hurricane Claudette, were less destructive than previous events but had a significant impact on Galveston. Tropical Storm Frances made landfall along the upper Texas coast on September 13, 1998. The storm caused limited wind damage but property damage and erosion due to flooding.

Hurricane Claudette struck the central Texas coast on July 15, 2003. Residents were caught off guard by the early arrival of the storm. Initial reports estimated landfall in the early evening but Claudette arrived before noon. Galveston experienced a storm surge of 5.3 feet and suffered damage and beach erosion due to flooding.

Grade Raising

- Level of the Island raised an average of 8 feet
- Buildings of all kinds, fences, and even trees were raised on posts and dirt filled in underneath

Citizens responding to the aftermath of the 1900 Storm

After the 1900 Storm relief supplies were donated from around the county

POTENTIAL DISASTERS

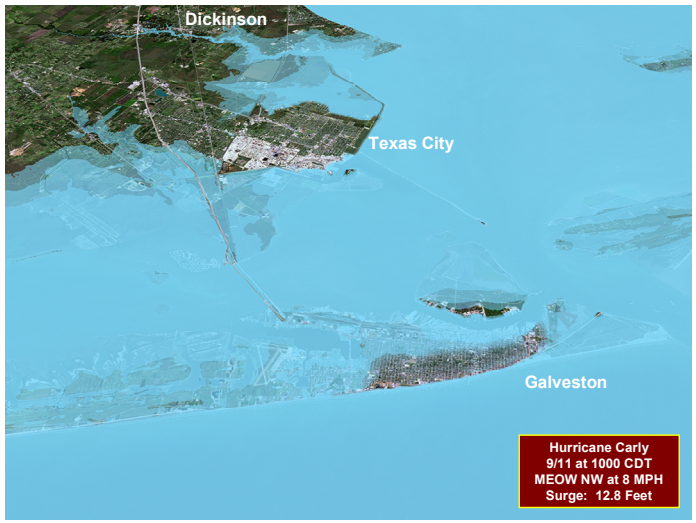
While discussion of disasters in Galveston tends to be dominated by hurricanes, Galveston is prone to a variety of natural disasters. Potential disasters in Galveston include the following:

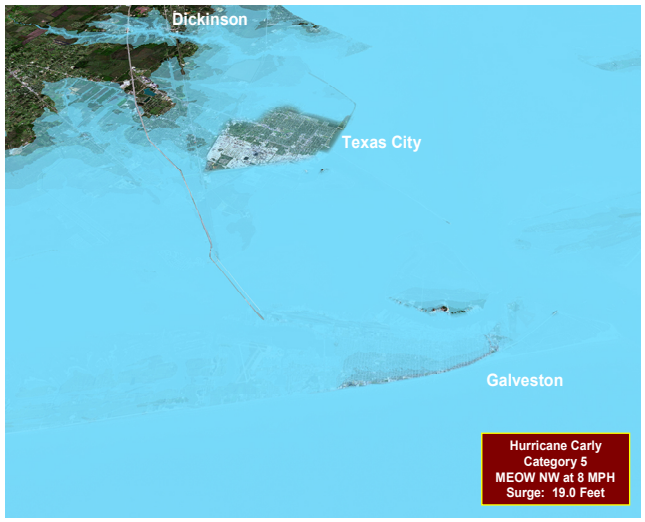
- **Wind**: Including tropical storms, hurricanes, and tornados
- **Flooding**: could the be result of storm surge, a high tide event, rain event or combination thereof
- **Fire:** wood construction, combined with the proximity of structures puts the entire urban core at risk
- **Sea level rise and Erosion:** could cause damage to the beach and may threaten historic resources close to Galveston Bay

HAZARD MAPS

Dickinson
Texas City
Galveston
Houston-Galveston
Study Area
Mean Sea Level

Dickinson
Texas City
Galveston
Hurricane Carly
9/11 at 0500 CDT
MEOW NW at 8 MPH
Surge: 8.5 Feet


Dickinson
Texas City
Galveston
Hurricane Carly
9/11 at 1000 CDT
MEOW NW at 8 MPH
Surge: 12.8 Feet


Dickinson
Texas City
Galveston
Hurricane Carly
Category 5
MEOW NW at 8 MPH
Surge: 19.0 Feet

HAZARD MAPS

Houston-Galveston
Study Area
Mean Sea Level

Hurricane Carly
9/11 at 0500 CDT
MEOW NW at 8 MPH
Surge: 8.5 Feet

Hurricane Carly
9/11 at 1000 CDT
MEOW NW at 8 MPH
Surge: 12.8 Feet

Hurricane Carly
Category 5
MEOW NW at 8 MPH
Surge: 19.0 Feet

PLAN ELEMENTS

PRE-DISASTER PREPARATION:

GOAL: Protect Historic Properties through Pro-active City-wide Disaster Preparation

OBJECTIVE PP-1:

Inventory Historic Properties and Cultural Resource Assets

Strategies and Actions:

PP-1.1 Create an inventory of historic resources in the community

- **PP-1.1.1** Include historic resources that are listed on or determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places
- **PP-1.1.2** Include historic resources that carry a state or local historic designation or are identified as significant
- **PP-1.1.3** Include all resources that are older than 50 years and those resources that may have achieved exceptional significance in less than 50 years
- **PP-1.1.4** Consider a digital photo library of historic resources if a full inventory cannot be compiled immediately

PP-1.2 Maintain and expand the inventory over time

- **PP-1.2.1** Begin survey work with a windshield survey of all potentially historic areas – work with neighborhood associations to compile digital photographs of all properties over 50 years old
- **PP-1.2.2** As funding allows, conduct an architectural survey for all properties over 50 years old
- **PP-1.2.3** Update architectural survey every five years to document changes to properties

PP-1.3 Incorporate the inventory into the local Geographic Information System (GIS)

- **PP-1.3.1** Coordinate with the Public Works Department to integrate new information into the existing GIS

"I have not lost faith in Galveston, and I am willing to stay with her through thick and thin, for with all her faults and calamities, I love her still."

-Marx to Rabbi Henry Cohen
September 18, 1900

"The town got a pretty thorough drenching and a good shaking up, but is doing business at the old stand, as gay as a lark and as spruce as a grass widow."

-Galveston Daily News

June 15, 1886

PP-1.3.2 Explore funding sources to incorporate data into the current system

PP-1.3.3 Designate a Planning Division staff member to act as the GIS coordinator

PP-1.4 Ensure that the inventory includes the information required for identification, damage assessment, and stabilization after a disaster

PP-1.4.1 Identify pertinent information through discussions with City Departments, FEMA, THC, etc.

PP-1.5 Train local emergency management staff in how to access and use the inventory

PP-1.5.1 Coordinate with appropriate City Department heads for integration and training

PP-1.5.2 Include Historic Preservation issues in mock disaster training efforts

PP-1.6 Establish Historic Preservation priorities

PP-1.6.1 Identify vulnerable areas for disaster types

PP-1.6.2 Identify significant sites or neighborhoods

OBJECTIVE PP-2

Develop expedited Historic Preservation review procedures to implement in an emergency

Strategies and Actions:

PP-2.1 Identify best practices from other communities

PP-2.2 Develop specific forms to assist with post-event recovery

PP-2.2.1 Emergency Certificate of Appropriateness forms/checklists

PP-2.2.2 Abridged versions of the *Design Standards for Historic Properties of Galveston, Texas* specific to the types of damage occurred in most common events

PP-2.2.3 Develop assistance forms for flood damaged buildings, mold remediation, etc.

PP-2.3 Landmark Commission to adopt specific emergency response procedures to allow for additional staff responsibility in post-storm recovery efforts and emergency meetings of the Commission

PP-2.4 Develop site-specific Emergency Response Plans for individual historic resources

- **PP-2.4.1** Coordinate with individual organizations to create emergency response plans; a copy of each plan should be kept by the Emergency Operations Center
- **PP-2.4.2** Each plan should include coordination and staffing, pre-disaster planning, actions to be taken immediately prior to the disaster, and actions to take in response to the disaster

OBJECTIVE PP-3

Integrate Historic Preservation into local emergency management process

Strategies and Actions:

PP-3.1 Integrate Historic Preservation training expertise and assistance into the local response and recovery framework.

- **PP-3.1.1** Historic Preservation Officer as the Local Historic Preservation Coordinator in the Emergency Operations Center
- **PP-3.1.2** Create an activation process for the Historic Preservation Response Network
- **PP-3.1.3** Identify an individual with the Texas Historical Commission to be the State Historic Preservation coordinator
- **PP-3.1.4** Identify qualified individuals to assist with assessment in event of moderate or major disaster

PP-3.2 Analyze potential debris disposal sites, staging areas, and temporary housing sites during pre-disaster planning to avoid historic and archaeological resources

- **PP-3.2.1** Ensure that an archaeologist is appointed to the site selection team
- **PP-3.2.2** Utilize the existing compliance review process at the Department of State to confirm that no historic resources are located on proposed sites
- **PP-3.2.3** Have a professional archaeologist field-check potential sites prior to their selection
- **PP-3.2.4** Consider sending potential sites list to the Texas Historical Commission for verification that site does not contain historic or archaeological resources

1943 Hurricane Aftermath

Hurricane Carla Aftermath, 1961

PP-3.3 Historic Preservation Coordinator should provide input into debris management plan due to large historic districts

PP-3.4 Integrate Historic Preservation into the Local Action Strategy

Local Action Strategy: Historic Preservation Emergency Response Plan

GOAL: Ensure that Historic Resource Recovery Plans are an Integral Part of the City's Overall Recovery Plan

OBJECTIVE LAS-1:

Assess Damage to Historic Properties post disaster

Strategies and Actions:

LAS-1.1 Separate the Historic Preservation Response Activation into specific responses for different levels of disasters

- **LAS-1.1.1** Historic Preservation Coordinator sent to Emergency Operation Center
- **LAS-1.1.2** Historic Resources Inventory accessed
- **LAS-1.1.3** Historic Preservation Response Network activated
- **LAS-1.1.4** Initial Damage Assessment Teams activated

LAS-1.2 Deploy Initial Damage Assessment Teams

- **LAS-1.2.1** Team members given access to the Historic Resources Inventory
- **LAS-1.2.2** Historic Preservation Response Network members are assigned to those teams assessing areas with historic resources
- **LAS-1.2.3** Network members identify initial concerns related to historic structures needing special treatments while debris is being removed

LAS-1.3 Flag areas and structures requiring special treatment to ensure they are stabilized or removed to safe staging area rather than demolished

LAS-1.4 Receive all information from the Initial Damage Assessment Teams, prioritize concerns and organize necessary specialized assistance

LAS-1.5 Ensure that debris clearing does not further damage or destroy significant sites

LAS-1.6 Work with local site managers, other emergency management damage assessment personnel and Historic Preservation Response Network Members to undertake in-depth surveys of damaged structures for recovery purposes

OBJECTIVE LAS-2

Integrate Historic Preservation into the Local Mitigation Strategy

Strategies and Actions:

LAS-2.1 Identify the most significant resources

LAS-2.2 Prioritize resources in terms of vulnerability to disaster and feasibility of mitigation options

LAS-2.3 Determine options for mitigation

LAS-2.3.1 Improving the ability of historic resources to withstand the impacts of a disaster

LAS-2.3.2 Exploring funding sources for preservation-related mitigation

LAS-2.4 Talk to neighborhood associations regarding preparation for hurricane for historic homes and expected response after disasters

Future Steps: Historic Preservation Emergency Response Plan

GOAL: City of Galveston Maintains and Adapts Disaster Response for Historic Properties

OBJECTIVE FS-1:

Implement the plan and monitor progress

Strategies and Actions:

FS-1.1 Review the plan with the Disaster Response for Historic Properties Committee each April

FS-1.2 Update the Disaster Response for Historic Properties brochure as needed

FS-1.3 Visit with neighborhood associations to discuss disaster preparation before each storm season

"I take for granted that Galveston is done up...the roads may be well enough for vessels to ride in, but the land will hereafter, be regarded as a dangerous place for a city or even a residence."

- Samuel Swartwout

November 3, 1837

FS-1.4 Hold a Citywide public forum for owners of historic properties on a biannual basis

FS-1.4.1 Explore funding options for the public forum

FS-1.5 Explore funding options for a historic properties stabilization fund to provide gap funding until restoration funding can be finalized

Resources

City of Galveston
www.cityofgalveston.org
P.O. Box 779
Galveston, Texas 77553
409/797-3660

The mission of the City of Galveston is to positively impact the quality of life for residents and visitors of the City of Galveston, reflecting the goals of the City Council and the directives of the City Manager, through effective planning, efficient permitting, open communications, and quality service.

Galveston Historical Foundation
www.galvestonhistory.org
502 20th Street
Galveston, Texas 77550
409/765-7834

The mission of Galveston Historical Foundation is to preserve and revitalize the architectural, cultural and maritime heritage of Galveston Island.

Preservation Texas, Inc.
www.preservationtexas.org
P. O. Box 12832
Austin, Texas 78711
512/472-0102

The mission of Preservation Texas is to preserve the historic resources of Texas by direct action and by empowering individuals and organizations through education, communication and advocacy.

Texas Historical Commission
www.thc.state.tx.us
P. O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711-2276
512/463-6100

The mission of the Texas Historical Commission is to protect and preserve the state's historic and prehistoric resources for that use, education, enjoyment and economic benefit of present and future generations.

National Trust for Historic Preservation
www.nationaltrust.org
1785 Massachusetts Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20036-2117
800/944-6847

The National Trust for Historic Preservation provides leadership, education and advocacy to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize our communities.