



Insensitive alterations in the form of porch removal, window replacement, and artificial siding installation have compromised the historic character of this late Victorian Queen Anne residence. Such insensitive remodeling is discouraged by The Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

## The Secretary of The Interior's Standards

The St. Joseph Landmark Commission recognizes the importance of maintaining nationally recognized standards for the treatment of its historic resources. To this end, the Commission has adopted, in addition to its own guidelines, the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. These ten standards, first developed in 1976 by the National Park Service and subsequently revised, form the foundation of the Landmark Commission's design review criteria. The standards are supplemented by guidelines that classify various rehabilitation activities as "recommended" and "not recommended". The ten Standards for Rehabilitation are as follows:

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- 5) Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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.
- 8) Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
- 9) 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.
- 10) 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 unimpaired.