

National Historic Landmarks Program Overview

Cultural and Heritage Committee, United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.

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What are National Historic Landmarks?

- Nationally significant historic places possessing exceptional value in illustrating the history of the United States
- Designated by the Secretary of the Interior
- Buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts can be designated as NHLs
- NHLs can be privately or publicly owned
- 2,622 NHLs; 98,000+ National Register listings



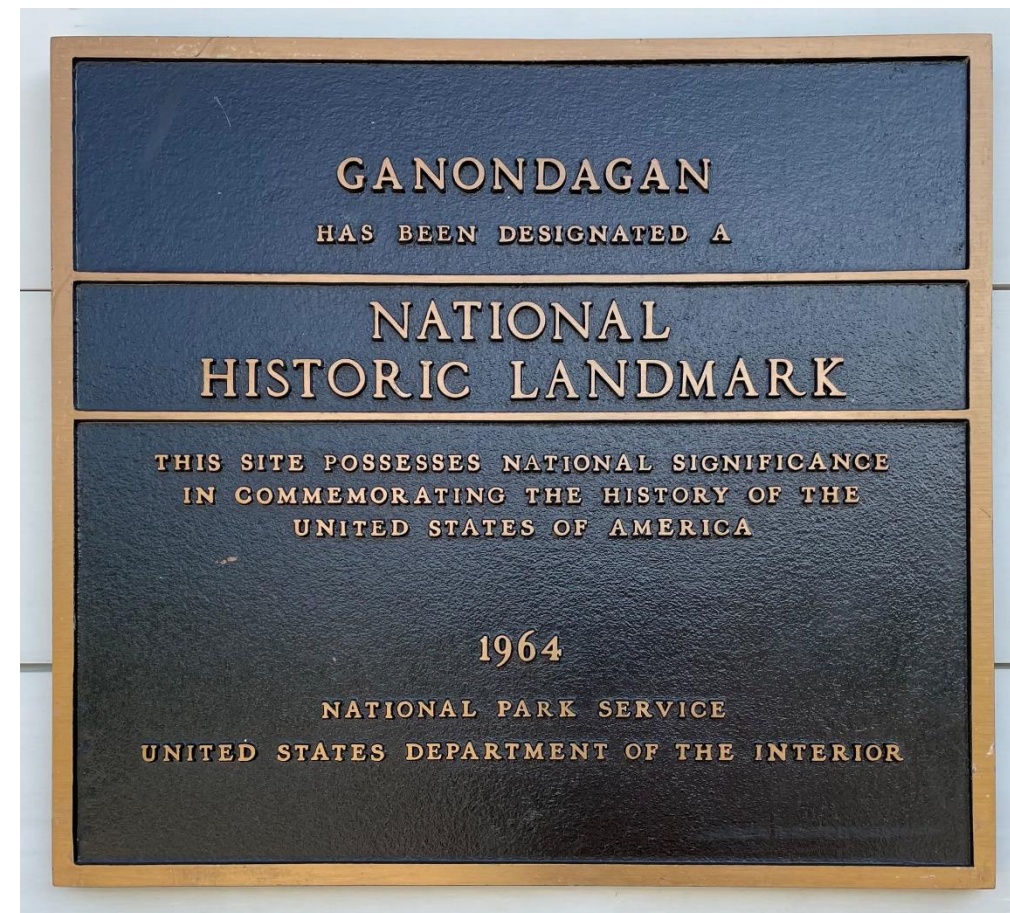
Benefits & Limits of NHL Designation

Benefits

- Highest level of federal recognition for a historic place
- Bronze plaque
- Technical assistance
- Can leverage into grants, tax credits, or other financial incentives
- Consultation under NHPA Section 106/110f

Limits

- Does not protect against neglect, alteration, or demolition
- No requirement for federal ownership or public access
- Requires owner consent



NHL Program History

- **Historic Sites Act of 1935** directed the National Park Service to “make a survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.”
- **1960** – first National Historic Landmarks
- **1966** – National Register of Historic Places created by NHPA, adapts NHL criteria for local and state level significance



NHL Designation Process

Letter of Inquiry



Nomination



Review and Revision of Nomination



NHL Committee



National Park System Advisory Board

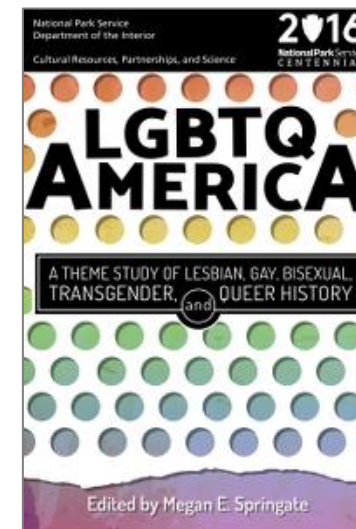
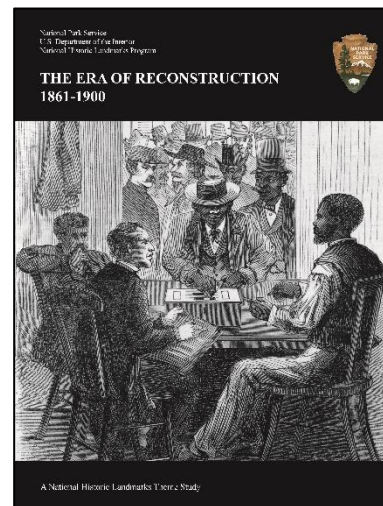
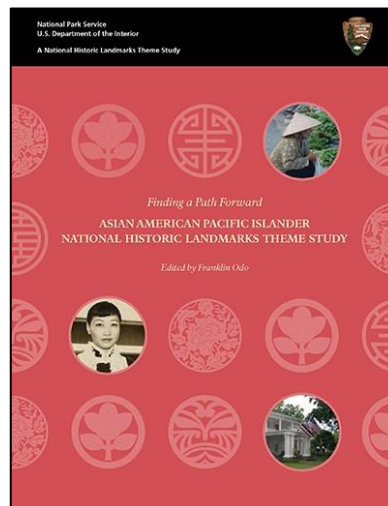
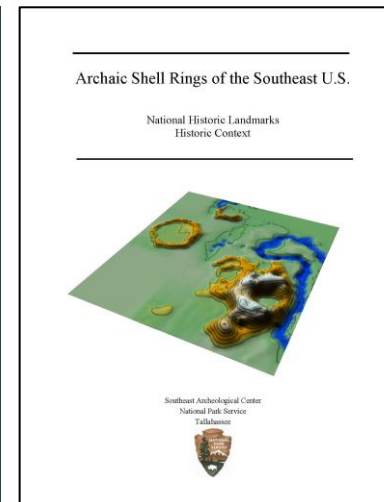
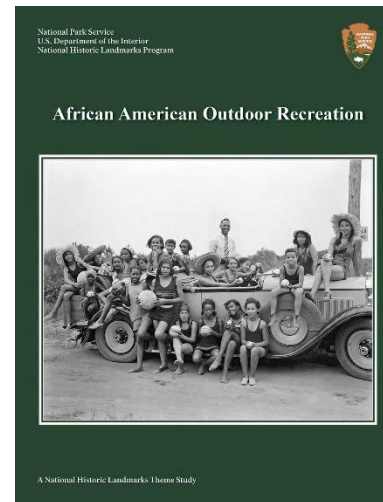
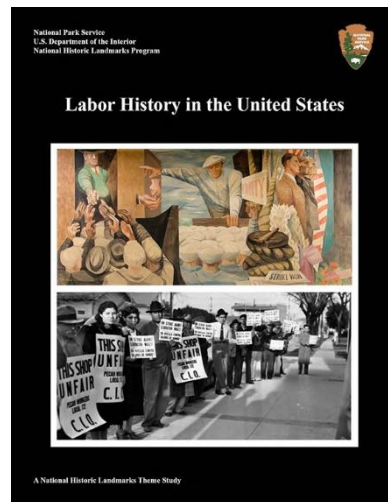


Secretary of the Interior



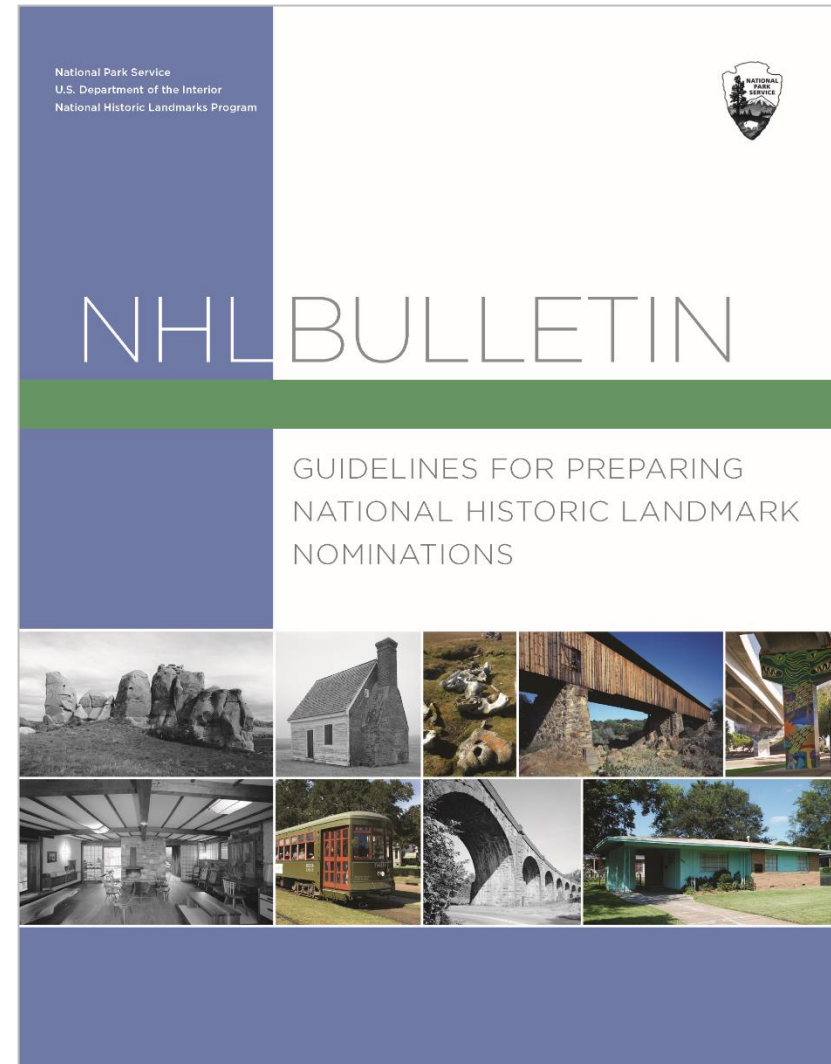
NHL Theme and Context Studies

- Historic contexts for specific topics in American history so that national significance may be evaluated for a number of related properties
- Theme studies include study lists of potential NHLs
- Designation still requires preparing a nomination to go through the normal review process to the Secretary
- Available on the NHL Program website
- 8 theme studies and context studies are directly related to Indigenous history, many more indirectly related



How are NHLs evaluated?

- **National Significance** under one or more of the 6 NHL Criteria.
 1. Event or Broad Pattern of Events
 2. Person
 3. Ideal
 4. Architecture/Design
 5. District
 6. Information Potential (Archeology)
- **High Degree of Integrity** as assessed through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association
- **Comparative Analysis** to other similar properties that supports the property's exceptional value in illustrating the history of the United States



Northeast Region Designations

- 1098 properties designated in the region
- 25 properties designated for association with Indigenous history
- 18 properties are archeological sites
- 1 boarding school, 2 mission schools
- 1 recent Nation-led LOI, 1 Indigenous cultural landscape under nomination
- Opportunity for updates and new nominations



Technical Assistance, Monitoring, and Section 106/110f

Technical Assistance

- Maintains a continuing relationship with the owners of National Historic Landmarks
- Advises owners on preservation standards

Monitoring

- Evaluates the integrity of NHLs
- Recognizes and promotes preservation efforts

Section 106/ 110f

- Regional NHL Program invited to comment on federal undertakings (permits, grants, construction, etc.) that impact NHLs
- Can serve as consulting party



Na Wawoye'keekan Mohican Medicine Garden

Traditional medicine has long been an integral part of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community's culture. Originating from their centuries-long history in the homelands of both their Mohican and Munsee ancestors, plant medicine has been passed down as an oral tradition for generations. Because of turmoil in the Tribe's history from dispossession, colonization, and Mission Schools among other injustices, much of this oral history was lost or forgotten. However, the Stockbridge-Munsee Community continues to remember and record their medicinal knowledge, make use of plant medicines, and share their teachings throughout their community and beyond. The Tribe also owns and operates a state-of-the-art Health and Wellness Center which caters to the needs of the Community, and is open to the broader public.

As you enter the garden and observe the medicines planted here, please remember to respect the medicines and the many generations of Mohican traditional knowledge represented here.

This work was funded by the Partnership to Secure Our Heritage (PSOH) in partnership with the National Park Service. The PSOH is a non-profit organization that works to preserve and protect our nation's cultural heritage. The PSOH is a 501(c)(3) organization. For more information, please visit www.psoh.org.

Teaching Medicine Knowledge

While current medicinal knowledge of the Tribe comes from many Community members and ancestors, the plant knowledge represented throughout the exhibit is primarily attributed to the knowledge passed down to Misty Cook starting from her great-great-grandmother, Jesucite "Granny" Gardner. Among many teachings, Misty Cook emphasizes that when curing for patients, her ancestors Granny Gardner, Mary Burr, and Ella Hesaw never expected payment for their medicines.

David Poppe & Misty Cook, David Poppe was 18th generation Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. He is currently the Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws.

Jesucite "Granny" Gardner passed medicinal knowledge from her mother Ella Burr, her Aunt Mary Burr, and her Aunt Ella Hesaw to her daughter Misty Cook.

David Poppe was 18th generation Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. He is currently the Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws.

Misty Cook was 18th generation Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. She is currently the Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws.

Mary Burr was 18th generation Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. She is currently the Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws.

Ella Hesaw was 18th generation Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. She is currently the Hereditary Chief of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws. The Stockbridge-Munsee Community is a sovereign nation with its own government and laws.

We invite you to continue your medicine journey in the Cobbler's Shop building on site, or to learn more about each medicine on the webpage www.mohican.com/mohican-mls.

Example: Monitoring, Technical Assistance, and Section 106

- Site designated under Criterion 6 for Archeology
- Indigenous village and sacred site
- Multiple Federal undertakings under review
- 3 associated Tribal Nations requested assistance from NHL Program concerning integrity of the site, stewardship practices, and consultation in Section 106



Example: Using Co-Stewardship policies during NHL Nomination

- NPS is nominating a Federally-owned site as an NHL
- Using DOI Co-stewardship policies and guidance to determine process
- Data-sharing agreement to protect ICIP
- Communication plan to coordinate government-to-government Tribal consultation
- Criteria, contributing resources, and areas of significance will be guided by working group of 7 traditionally associated Nations



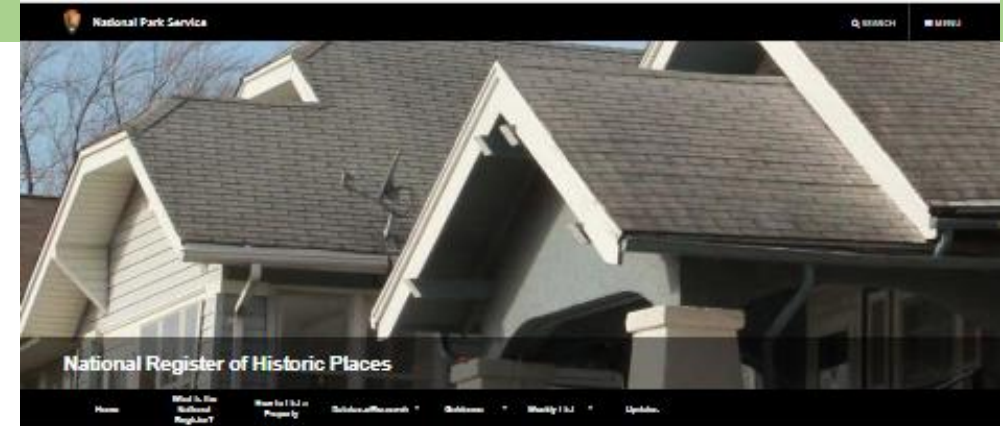
Questions or Comments?

National Register of Historic Places *and* National Historic Landmarks

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National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.



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Making Tangible the American Experience

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are historic properties that illustrate the heritage of the United States. The over 2,000 NHLs found in the U.S. today come in many forms: historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. Each NHL represents an outstanding aspect of American history and culture. A list of NHLs by state is available [here](#).