

MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANT PROGRAM

GLOSSARY

Abatement: Removing or mitigating hazardous materials

Adaptive Reuse: Refers to the process of reusing an old site or building for a purpose other than which it was built or designed for

Allowable Cost: A cost incurred that is (1) reasonable for the performance of the award; (2) allocable; and (3) consistent with regulations, policies, and procedures of the grant

Building Code: Law setting form minimum standards for the construction and use of buildings to protect public health and safety

In-Kind: Funding that is contributed in goods, services, or commodities instead of money

Historic Character: the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a property's history

Historic District: A geographically definable area with a significant concentration of buildings, structures, sites, spaces, or objects unified by past events, physical development, design, setting, materials, workmanship, sense of cohesiveness, or related historical and aesthetic associations. The significance of a district *may* be recognized through listing in a local, state, or national landmarks register and may be protected legally through enactment of a local historic district ordinance administered by a historic district board or commission

Historic Integrity: the ability of a property to convey its historical associations or attributes. The National Register of Historic Places uses seven aspects of integrity to evaluate properties: location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association

Location: Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons

Setting: Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. It refers to the historic character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its historical relationship to surrounding features and open space. The physical features that constitute the historic setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade and include such elements as topographic features, vegetation, simple manmade paths or fences, and the relationships between buildings and other features or open spaces

Design: Design is the combination of elements that create the historic form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. This includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. Design can also apply to districts and to the historic way in which the buildings, sites, or structures are related

Materials: Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property

Workmanship: Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site

Feeling: Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character

Association: Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer

Historic Preservation: the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project. However, new exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment ([The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#)).

Historic Property: a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology or culture at the national, State, or local level

Historic Rehabilitation: the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repairs, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. The Rehabilitation Standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character ([The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#))

Historic Restoration: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project. The Restoration Standards allow for the depiction of a building at a particular time in its history by preserving materials, features, finishes, and spaces from its period of significance and removing those from other periods ([The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#))

Historic Significance: the importance of a property with regard to history, architecture, engineering, or the culture of a state, community, or nation

Match: the required cash value of all the cost sharing made by you, the applicant, or your partners to help fund a project

Montana State Historic Preservation Office: Created with the passage of the [National Historic Preservation Act](#) in 1966, State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) exist in each state. In Montana, the SHPO is established as one of five core programs of the [Montana Historical Society](#). The mission of the Montana SHPO is to work together with all Montanans to preserve historic, archaeological, and cultural places.

National Register Criteria: the established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

National Register of Historic Places: the comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture kept by the National Parks Service under authority of the National Preservation Act of 1966

Tourism Advisory Council: The Governor-appointed [Tourism Advisory Council \(TAC\)](#) oversees the distribution of the Lodging Facility Use Tax (“bed tax”) to Montana’s tourism regions and convention and visitor bureaus, advises the Department of Commerce relative to tourism promotion, and fulfills other functions as defined by [MCA 2-15-1816](#)

Unallowable Cost: A cost, term, or condition of the award that may not be reimbursed under a grant