

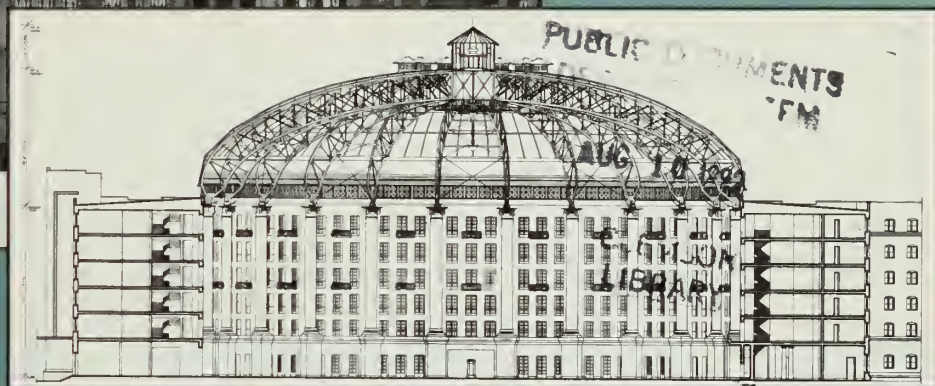
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Damaged and Threatened National His...

Clemson University



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## Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks 1991 Report



U.S. Department  
of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Cultural Resources  
Preservation Assistance

*Cover: West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Indiana. The immense steel and glass covered dome of this building was the largest in the world when constructed in 1902. The interior photo was taken between 1902 and 1916. Photo courtesy of Jerrold Johnson, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources.*

*HAER drawing showing the structure of the dome. Delineated by Roland David Schaaf, courtesy of the Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service.*

*The West Baden Springs Hotel today. Neglect and vandalism have led to its current condition. Water damage is extensive, and a section of the exterior wall has collapsed. Photo courtesy of Jerrold Johnson, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources.*

**1991 Section 8 Report**  
**Damaged and Threatened**  
**National Historic Landmarks**

**National Park Service**  
**U.S. Department of the Interior**  
**Washington, D.C.**



## FOREWORD

Section 8 of the National Park System General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended, requires the Secretary of the Interior to monitor the status and condition of National Historic Landmarks and National Natural Landmarks and to report annually on those which are threatened or damaged. This "Section 8 Report" is therefore prepared by the National Park Service each year and is submitted to Congress in two parts, the first for National Historic Landmarks, and the second for National Natural Landmarks. Part I of the 1991 report lists and describes those Landmarks which are threatened or damaged to such an extent that the qualities for which the resources were initially designated are in danger of being irreversibly damaged or destroyed. Also included is a listing of additional Landmarks that exhibit potential damage or threats.


Part I of this report was compiled by Susan Escherich and Tom Jester in consultation with Jean Travers and Michael Auer, Preservation Assistance Division, and Ruthann Knudson, Archeological Assistance Division, Washington, D.C.. Theresa Robinson gave invaluable technical assistance. Contributing to the report from National Park Service regional offices were: Christine Whitacre, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO., Ann Huston, Western Regional Office, San Francisco, CA., Mark Barnes, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, GA., Bill Bolger and David Chapman, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA., and Sande Faulkner and Susan Morton, Alaska Regional Office, Anchorage, AK.





**1991 REPORT HIGHLIGHTS:  
DAMAGED AND THREATENED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS**

- o Of the 1,983 National Historic Landmarks in the continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, 132 have been identified as severely damaged or imminently threatened. These so-called "Priority 1" Landmarks represent approximately 6.7% of all National Historic Landmarks. Of the 132 Priority 1 NHLs, 25 are newly listed in 1991. The newly listed resources are varied and include residential, commercial buildings and industrial structures, archeological sites, battlefields, forts, mining towns and ships. These newly reported endangered NHLs are spread geographically throughout the U.S.
- o An additional 192, the so-called "Priority 2" Landmarks, face uncertain futures. This represents an increase of 19 over the previous year. Together, Priority 1 and 2 Landmarks account for over 16% of all National Historic Landmarks - the same percentage that were listed as endangered in 1989.
- o The leading cause of endangerment to Priority 1 Landmarks (56.1%) is severe physical deterioration of or damage to building materials. This is directly related to the fact that 75% of Priority 1 Landmarks are buildings or districts composed primarily of buildings and structures. Incompatible alterations to the Landmark buildings or inappropriate new construction, either within the boundaries of the Landmark or on adjacent property, threaten 25% of the endangered properties. Damaging new uses, site erosion, vandalism, and potential demolition are also major threats.
- o Of the approximately 192 archeological resources that are designated National Historic Landmarks, 33, or approximately 17%, are listed as "Priority 1" Landmarks for 1991. These figures indicate that archeological sites and districts appear more susceptible to threats and damage than other nationally significant resources. The primary threat to archeological sites is erosion, followed by inappropriate new construction and damaging uses, such as plowing.
- o Five NHLs listed as Priority 1 or seriously damaged and threatened in 1990 have received mitigative treatment and have been moved to the less threatened category of Priority 2. The condition of twenty-four Landmarks listed as Priority 2 in 1990 has been improved enough that they have been removed from the endangered list altogether.
- o Eighteen of the Nation's most endangered NHLs (Priority 1 status) are owned entirely by Federal agencies. Federal agencies are partial owners of eleven more Priority 1 NHLs; thus federal agencies are involved in the management of 22% of the National Historic Landmarks listed as Priority 1 in 1991.
- o Three indepth inspections, detailing the condition of endangered NHLs, were completed by the NPS in 1991. These inspections identified \$164,874 as needed for repair and restoration of Melrose, an outstanding example of antebellum suburban villa architecture in Natchez, Mississippi, and \$29,932 as needed to repair Frawley Ranch, which was one of the largest and most successful cattle ranches in western South Dakota in the late 19th century. In addition, eleven key buildings at the Fair Park, Texas Centennial site were assessed as needing a total of \$6,050,687 for rehabilitation.



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## INTRODUCTION

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are acknowledged as our Nation's most important historic and cultural resources: buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites commemorating historical events that changed the course of history; architectural, artistic, humanistic, social, political, educational, and cultural achievements; and primary sites associated with Native American and ethnographic history. National Historic Landmarks include the homes of women's rights leaders like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony; railroads such as the Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad in Colorado and East Broad Top Railroad in Pennsylvania; significant archeological sites such as Cape Krusenstern in Alaska and Indian Knoll in Kentucky; architectural and engineering masterpieces such as Nashville Union Station and Trainshed in Tennessee and the Reliance Building in Illinois; and other resources such as Sandy Hook Light in New Jersey and the Norman No. 1 Oil Well Site in Kansas.

Recognizing the importance of preserving and protecting these nationally significant resources, in 1976 Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to monitor the condition of Landmarks nationwide and to report the results of this monitoring on an annual basis (Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended in 1976). This responsibility has been delegated to the National Park Service.

### The Monitoring and Evaluation Process

To monitor the 1,983 National Historic Landmarks nationwide, including the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, the National Park Service undertakes site inspections of selected properties and solicits, through letters or telephone interviews, information on the status of other NHLs from a variety of sources,

including owners, State Historic Preservation Officers, and local officials.

One complication in evaluating threats and damages is the existence of Landmarks without boundaries or ones with insufficient boundaries. Many times, new information has been identified since a Landmark's designation that indicates the boundaries should be revised. Boundary revisions and definitions are an ongoing task of the National Park Service with detailed procedures described in the Federal regulations that govern the National Historic Landmark program. This is a lengthy process; some Landmarks would require costly, multi-year surveys to revise or establish boundaries. It is often not feasible to complete or revise boundaries at the time a Landmark is considered for inclusion in the Section 8 Report. Therefore, when information is presented during Landmark monitoring that indicates the presence of threatened or damaged resources related to the significance of the Landmark but outside the present boundaries, the Landmark may be listed in the Section 8 Report. Alternatively, it is occasionally suggested that a Landmark's boundaries may be too large or arbitrary. However, the National Park Service cannot disallow listing a Landmark in the Section 8 Report when threats and damages have been identified within a Landmark's boundaries, and meet the guidelines for listing in the report.

A three-step process has been adopted by the National Park Service in order to assure consistency in monitoring NHLs. The first step is to determine precisely why the property was designated a National Historic Landmark (this information is provided for each entry of this report). This also means being cognizant of the condition and integrity of the property at the time it was designated; for example: Was the property intact or had the resource been physically altered over the course of time? Had the building's historic function or its setting already been changed?

The second step is to determine if, or to what degree, the Landmark's integrity has been jeopardized and what the precise nature of the threat or damage is. Materials, workmanship, design, setting, location, feeling, and association each contribute to a Landmark's integrity and must be examined separately and as a whole in this process. This information is included in each entry of this report.

The third step is to identify recommended actions that can be taken to ensure the long-term preservation of the Landmark. This may range from repair of a leaky roof to acquisition by a sympathetic owner. Where professional condition assessments have not previously been conducted, and where appropriate, the National Park Service will recommend that such a report be undertaken. Recommended actions are provided for each Priority 1 Landmark listed in this year's report.

The National Park Service prioritizes Landmarks on an annual basis, according to the seriousness of the threat or damage and whether or not the endangerment is imminent. For purposes of this report, all Landmarks may be seen as belonging to one of three categories:

**Priority 1:** Landmarks in this category are properties which are seriously damaged or imminently threatened with such damage. The Landmark's integrity has been found to be seriously damaged, or serious damage is likely to occur because of the nature of the threat. Further, it must be shown that no or inadequate protection strategies are being utilized to preserve the Landmark's integrity. The nature of ownership of a Landmark does not prevent that Landmark from being listed as a Priority 1.

**Priority 2:** Landmarks in this category are those which exhibit potentially serious damage or which in the future may be seriously threatened, but the endangerment itself is not sufficiently critical at the present time to warrant Priority 1 status.

**Priority 3:** Landmarks in this category are not considered endangered Landmarks and exhibit little or no threat or damage to their integrity. Priority 3 NHLs constitute the largest number of Landmarks and are not included in this report.

In summary, for an NHL to be included in this report, serious damage is either generally present or anticipated, and there is the real possibility that the NHL could be lost unless specific remedial action is taken.

The information contained in this report is, to the best of the National Park Service's knowledge, reliable and current.

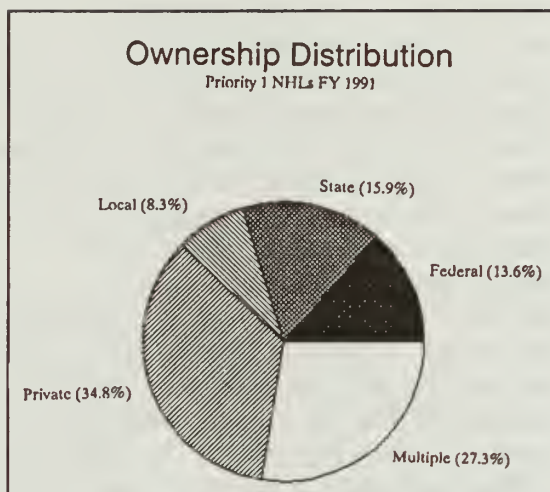
### **Analysis of Endangered National Historic Landmarks in 1991**

In 1991, 132 Landmarks have been identified as severely damaged or imminently threatened with such damage. Included are twenty-five NHLs newly identified as Priority 1 for FY 1991; only 3 NHLs were dropped to a Priority 2 listing. However, because of the 1991 increase in newly-designated Landmarks, 1991 Priority 1 Landmarks still represent 6.7% of the total number of Landmarks nationwide. The number of Priority 2 Landmarks has increased from 173 in 1990 to 192 in 1991.

**Ownership of Endangered National Historic Landmarks.** The largest single segment of owners of Priority 1 NHLs is the private sector (34.8%), although local governments own 8.3% of all Priority 1 Landmarks, State governments own 15.9%, and Federal governments own 13.6%. Many Landmarks, especially historic districts, have multiple owners, which may or may not include more than one Federal agency, or be partly private and partly public. Landmarks listed as Priority 1 in this report include 27.3% under multiple ownership.

Because many of the properties are not used for income-producing purposes, Federal tax incentives are not always an effective financial





**Figure 1**

**National Historic Landmarks Owned by Federal Agencies.** Federal agencies identified as Landmark owners in this report are not responsible for the damage or threats listed unless specifically stated. Federal agencies are required to comply with sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act which requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Listing in this report of a Federally owned, or partially owned, property does not signify that a Federal agency is not complying with its mandated preservation responsibilities. In some cases, the threat and damage identified in this report may not be occurring on the Federally-owned portion of a large Landmark with multiple owners. In other cases, fiscal and practical constraints may hamper preservation efforts: the protection of large, remote archeological sites from vandals and illegal collectors, for example, is difficult, despite ownership.

Listed in this year's report are 29 Priority 1 Landmarks owned partially or entirely by ten Federal agencies. Federal agency ownership of Priority 1 Landmarks is listed below, with co-owners indicated in parenthesis.

#### Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Fort Hall Site, ID (BR)  
Cape Krusenstern, AK (NPS, BLM)  
Manuelito Complex, NM (State, Private)  
Wounded Knee Battlefield, SD  
Awatovi Ruins, AZ  
Old Oraibi, AZ

#### Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Bodie Historic District, CA (State, Private)  
Cape Krusenstern, AK (BIA, NPS)  
Eagle Historic District, AK (State, Private, Local)  
Lowry Ruin, CO  
Virginia City Historic District, NV (State, Local, Private)  
Yukon Island Main Site, AK (Private)

#### Bureau of Reclamation (BR)

Fort Hall Site, ID (BIA)  
Roosevelt Dam, AZ  
Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites, CA (State, Local, Private)

#### Department of Commerce

Seal Islands, AK

#### National Park Service (NPS)

Aquatic Park Historic District, CA  
Cape Krusenstern, AK (BLM, BIA)  
Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook  
Proving Ground, NJ  
(Sailing Schooner) C.A. Thayer, CA  
(Sailing Ship) Balclutha, Ca  
(Steam Schooner) Wapama, Ca  
(Ferryboat) Eureka, CA  
Harry S Truman H.D., MO (Private)  
Jackson Ward, VA (Private)  
Two Medicine Store, MN



Jackson Ward, VA (Private)  
Two Medicine Store, MN

General Services Administration (G.S.A.)

U.S. Customs House, NY

U.S. Army

Fort Des Moines Provisional Army  
Officer Training School, IA (State,  
Local)  
Fort Fisher, NC (State)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Molstad Village, SD (Private)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Japanese Occupation Site, Kiska  
Island, AK

U.S. Navy

Adak Army Base and Adak Naval  
Operating Base, AK

In some cases, efforts are underway to mitigate damage to NHLs brought about by Federal undertakings (whether or not the property is owned by a Federal agency.) Under the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviews and comments upon federally owned, assisted, and licensed undertakings that have an effect upon properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. National Historic Landmarks are included in the National Register and thus afforded the protection of this legislation. The process is outlined more fully in Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 800.

**Geographical Distribution.** The majority of cultural resources that are designated National Historic Landmarks are located in the eastern half of the country. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and California each have over 100 designated National Historic Landmarks.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PRIORITY 1 LANDMARKS IN FY 1991**

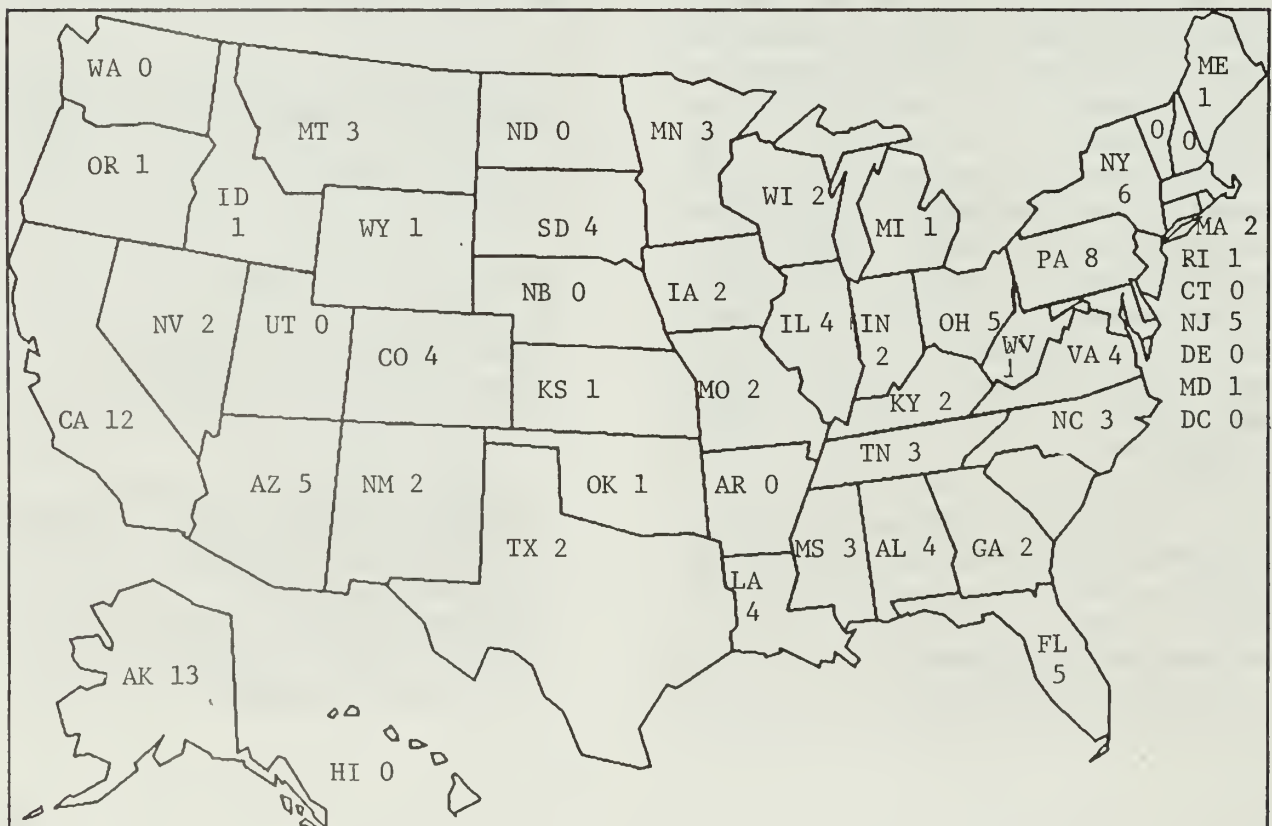


Figure 2 shows the distribution of the 132 Priority 1 Landmarks listed in FY 1991. They are located 43 states and the Virgin Islands. Eight states have no endangered NHLs. Most states have no more than four Landmarks listed, though California has 12 listed as Priority 1 and Alaska has 13 in that status.

**Profile of Resource Types.** National Historic Landmarks are comprised of buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects. Of those 132 NHLs in the Priority 1 category in 1991, 30.3% are buildings and 31.1% are districts.

Sites comprise 25% and structures make up the remaining 13.6%. Objects comprise less than 1%. Figure 3 provides a summary of this information. The percentage distribution of endangered types of Landmarks is almost the same as in 1987, when the breakdown was as follows: buildings: 30.3%; districts: 31.6%; sites: 25.3%; and structures: 12.6%.

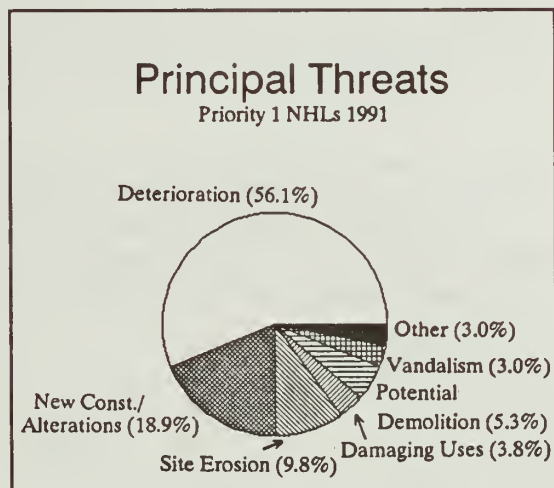


Figure 4

**Principal Threats and Damages to Priority 1 NHLs.** This report identifies the type of threat and/or damage associated with each Priority 1 Landmark (figure 4 shows the principal threats). Since the National Park Service began its annual monitoring of Landmarks, severe physical deterioration and damage to building materials has been the leading cause of endangerment. Inappropriate new construction either on the Landmark or

adjacent to it, accounts for 18.9% of the threats. The principal threats and damages facing National Historic Landmarks can be categorized into the following six areas:

**Severe physical deterioration:** damage to historic building materials; physical deterioration from lack of maintenance; inadequate repair of building components; deterioration resulting from vacant and underutilized buildings.

**Inappropriate construction/alterations:** new construction and alterations that change, damage, or destroy historic building materials, the property's site or overall setting.

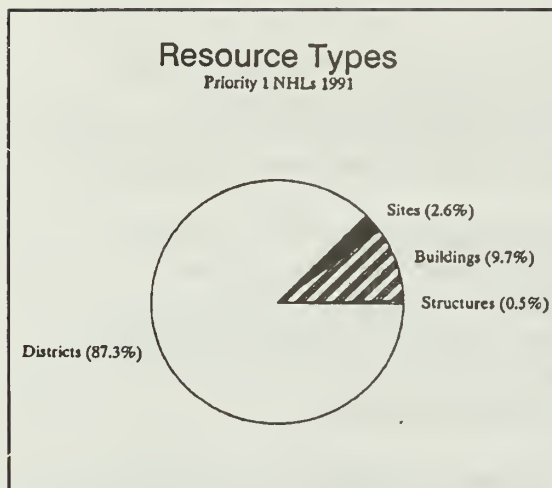
**Severe site erosion:** wind and water which erode and damage historic and prehistoric above-ground architectural and archeological features, such as earthworks, walls, trenches, berms, and Indian mounds.

**Damaging uses:** new and inappropriate uses for the property which destroy historic materials and/or which make it difficult for the property to convey those qualities which caused it to be designated an NHL.

**Vandalism:** willful or malicious destruction of historic materials, including arson, looting of artifacts, and theft of historic building materials or objects. Particularly prevalent in cases involving vacant buildings and remote archeological sites.

**Potential demolition:** NHLs that are imminently threatened with demolition of either all or a significant portion of the building, structure, or site.

Of the 132 Priority 1 NHLs listed in FY 1991, 74 are suffering from severe physical deterioration due to neglect, lack of maintenance, or natural disasters, and 25 are threatened with inappropriate construction/alterations, primarily in the form of residential and commercial development on or adjacent to the Landmark. Potential demolition threatens 5.3% of the endangered buildings and structures.



**Figure 3**

### **Assistance to Endangered National Historic Landmarks: 1991 Activities**

During 1991, the National Park Service, Landmark owners, State Historic Preservation Offices, and other interested organizations, undertook a variety of initiatives supporting the Secretary of the Interior's commitment to endangered National Historic Landmarks. Among these initiatives are included the following:

**Three indepth inspections** of Priority 1 and 2 NHLs were undertaken in FY 1991, making a total of 58 Landmarks that have received such evaluations since 1985. To date, over \$19 million in work needs has been identified by these condition assessment reports.

The Landmarks for which condition assessment reports were completed in 1991 were Melrose, a Greek Revival style mansion in Natchez, Mississippi; Frawley Ranch, one of the largest and most successful cattle ranches in South Dakota in the late 19th century, and the Fair Park Texas Centennial Buildings. The latter project involved condition assessments for twelve key buildings on the site. It was carried out by the National Park Service in cooperation with the National Park Foundation.

**Thirty-one "Landmarks at Risk" bulletins** summarizing the findings of indepth inspections have been printed since 1985 with the assistance of the National Park Foundation

and the Georgia Institute of Technology. These bulletins were distributed to national, State, and local organizations; members of the media and Landmark owners to publicize the needs of specific NHLs.



## WORLD WAR II NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS:

### ALEUTIAN REMINDERS

The preparation of this report coincided with the 50th Anniversary of Pearl Harbor and American entrance into World War II.\* The momentous events of this period are commemorated by 61 National Historic Landmarks. Nine of these are listed in this report as threatened and endangered, and five are in Alaska: 1.) Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears, U.S. Army; 2.) Cape Field at Fort Glenn; 3.) Attu Battlefield and U.S. Army and Navy Airfields; 4.) Japanese Occupation Site, Kiska Island; and 5.) Adak Army Base and Adak Naval Operating Base. These National Historic Landmarks were all involved with the Aleutian Campaign.

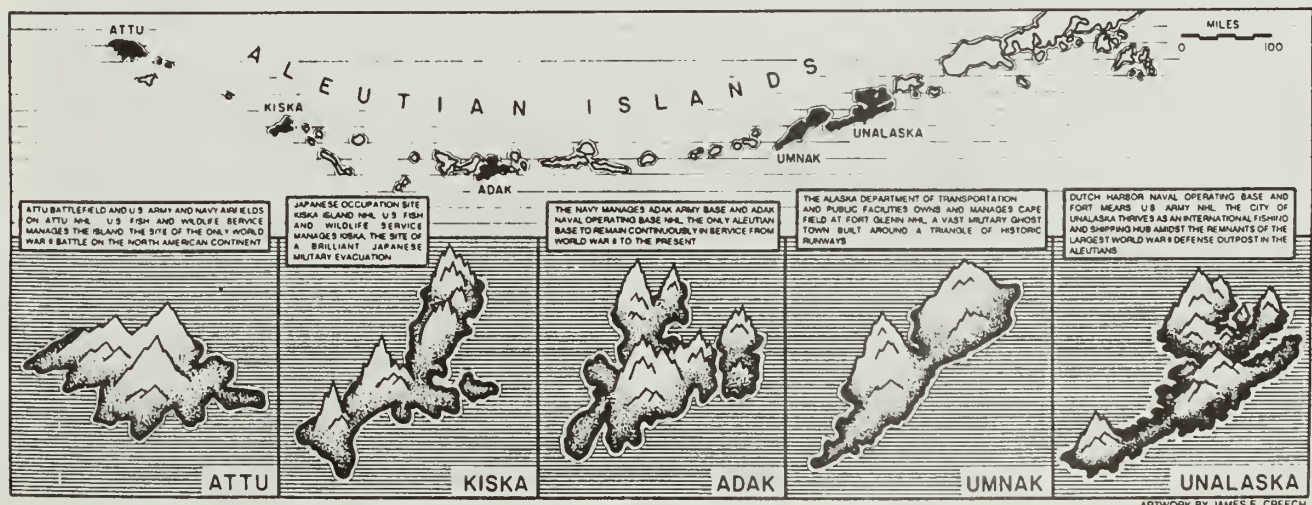
Japanese activity in the Aleutians was intended to split the American Pacific Fleet, drawing forces away from Midway Island. After the U.S. victory at Midway, the Japanese incentive became the propaganda value of holding American soil in the Aleutians. Fortification of Kiska and Attu also provided patrol bases to protect the easternmost reaches of the Japanese empire.

Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears NHL is the site of the Japanese bombing attacks on June 3 and 4, 1942, that began the Aleutian campaign. Cape Field at Fort Glenn NHL, west of Dutch Harbor, was the first Alaska project commissioned

after the United States entered the war in December 1941. The secret air base, disguised as a fish cannery, provided the aerial defense for Dutch Harbor and caught the Japanese, who believed the nearest American airfield was on distant Kodiak, by surprise.

On June 6-7, 1942, Japanese forces captured Kiska and Attu Islands. Kiska is one of the western islands in the Rat Island group of the Aleutians. Attu is the last island in the Aleutian Chain. It is remote (1,500 air-miles from Anchorage—2,000 miles via the chain), and forbidding. Located between the cold Bering Sea and the warm Japanese Current of the North Pacific, Attu is buffeted year-round by vicious storms and dense fog. Kiska Island, 165 miles south-east of Attu, is only marginally closer to the Alaskan mainland, and shares the harsh Aleutian climate.

The Japanese held these islands from 1942 to 1943, the peak of Japan's military expansion in the Pacific. The Japanese occupation caused great alarm in North America. Many Americans feared that a Japanese invasion would be mounted through Alaska. The occupation posed a serious threat to United States-Siberian communications. It also forced the United States and Canada to divert forces to the Alaskan Theater that could have been deployed elsewhere in the Pacific.





May 1943, United States landing forces fire at Japanese from beachhead at Massacre Bay on Attu Island. Photo courtesy The Anchorage Museum of History and Art.

In the Aleutian campaign tens of thousands of United States land, sea, and air forces advanced progressively westward along the 1,100 mile Aleutian arc to dislodge Japanese troops occupying Attu and Kiska Islands. The original feature of Adak Army Base and Adak Army Base NHL was an advance airfield, built in an incredible twelve days to bring American planes within safe bombing range of Kiska. The Japanese held Attu until May 1943, when American forces numbering about 15,000 recaptured it in three weeks of heavy fighting. The battle for Attu Island was the only land battle in North America during World War II. The battle cost 549 American lives and 1,145 wounded. The Japanese lost their entire garrison of about 2,350. The last 750 or so Japanese soldiers died when they charged American lines in a frenetic *banzai* attack. A military historian has written that, "In terms of numbers engaged, Attu

ranks as one of the most costly assaults in the Pacific." In terms of the ratio of American casualties to Japanese, "the cost of taking Attu was second only to Iwo Jima; for every hundred of the enemy on the island, about seventy-one Americans were killed or wounded."\*

The recapture of Attu by American forces placed the much larger Japanese garrison at Kiska in a precarious position. On July 28, 1943, Japanese ships evaded detection and sailed into Kiska Harbor in a dense fog. They evacuated all of their troops (about 5,100 men) in less than one hour and sailed away unseen, without a single loss of life. Despite the constant surveillance of American air and sea forces, the Japanese managed one of the most brilliant evacuations in military history.



On August 15, 1943, a combined Canadian-American force of 34,000 men invaded Kiska, only to find that the Japanese had fled. This marked the end of the Aleutian Campaign. The Japanese were expelled from North America, and the Aleutians could then be used to stage air attacks on Japan.

Attu and Kiska NHLs are without equal today in the abundance of undisturbed resources which endure as reminders of these events. World War II remains on Attu include buildings, airfields, roads, bridges, docks, and storage tanks. A pushcart railway built by the Japanese near Holtz Bay can still be seen. Wreckage of a P-38 twin-engine fighter (Lightning) plane remains in Temnac Valley. Vehicles, tools, and mechanical equipment lie rusting where they were left when the base was abandoned. Thousands of shell and bomb craters are still visible in the tundra. Also remaining are Japanese trenches, foxholes, gun emplacements and American ammunition magazines and dumps. Spent cartridges, shrapnel, and shells remain at the scenes of heavy fighting.

The extreme isolation of Attu helps protect the National Historic Landmark from development, vandalism, and other threats posed by humans. The island is occupied only by twenty men who operate a U. S. Coast Guard station. But some vandalism has occurred, nonetheless, as exemplified by an extensive

collection of World War II artifacts found in the Coast Guard "whoopie hut." Several World War II buildings and their contents have been burned, either by arsonists or during military sanctioned "clean-up" projects. "Clean-up" has also involved bulldozing large quantities of World War II machinery into Masacre Bay. According to the current USCG commander on Attu, vandalism and souvenir hunting within the NHL are no longer tolerated. The severe weather conditions, however, promote erosion and contribute to the continued deterioration of the cultural resources remaining on the island.

On Kiska the story is much the same. When the Japanese evacuated, they left behind an entire settlement and naval wreckage accumulated throughout a year of intense bombings. Buildings, armaments, fortifications, a Shinto shrine, and personal artifacts remain. Several Japanese vessels torpedoed by American submarines rest at the bottom of Kiska Harbor. Also on Kiska are structures, armaments, and equipment from an Allied naval patrol base established by the American-Canadian forces upon reoccupation and abandoned after the war.

As on Attu, the severe climate has taken its toll on World War II buildings, structures, and objects on Kiska. In addition, looting and vandalism by commercial fishermen endanger this Landmark. Without



*Before evacuating Kiska, the Japanese removed critical parts and set internal charges to immobilize the equipment they left behind. The shell of this two-man submarine is still on the island, although all that remains of the pen is a footprint in the tundra. Photo by Susan Morton, NPS, August 1989.*

special efforts, these Landmarks will suffer further damage.

In the last two years, the National Park Service has undertaken several projects on Attu and Kiska to document the extensive material remaining from World War II. Documentation of a resource is essential if it is to be preserved.

Attu Battlefield and U. S. Army and Navy Airfield on Attu, and Japanese Occupation Site, Kiska Island were designated as National Historic Landmarks in 1985, as part of a World War II theme study. At that time, the landmark nomination studies recognized that much documentation work remained to be done at these important sites. However, the remote location of the Aleutian Islands made it difficult and expensive to complete additional work. Furthermore, when the initial studies were done, no capabilities were on hand for assessing submerged ships and aircraft left from the war.

The opportunity to document the submerged resources at Kiska Island arose when the National Park Service joined with the U. S. Navy and the Fish and Wildlife Service (which administers Kiska as a unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge). The National Park Service, Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, is a team of underwater archeologists based in

Santa Fe, New Mexico. This unit teamed with the Navy's Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit from Pearl Harbor. Together with other cultural resource experts from the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, these units undertook a survey of Kiska Harbor. The Navy also contributed logistical support by committing the *USS Safeguard*, a towing and salvage vessel.

The first task upon arrival at Kiska was to locate submerged vessels. Bombing records provided some information on the location of wrecks, but better information was needed before divers could go out. To provide it, a side scanning sonar survey was undertaken. Towing a "sonar fish," a workboat scoured Kiska Harbor. It maintained constant radio contact with the *Safeguard*, reporting each large solid object. By tracking the workboat on radar, the *Safeguard* mapped each contact. Once the wrecks were located, a remote operated vehicle (ROV) with a video camera was sent down to investigate. Only then were divers sent down.

The divers sketched the wrecks and recorded measurements on underwater slates. At the end of each day the measurements were fed into a computer. Using available data on World War II era Japanese ships, the executive officer produced drawings of the wrecks. These drawings showed each ship's current



*The landscape along Kiska Harbor today is pocked by bomb craters. Japanese entrenchments also remain visible across the tundra. Photo by Susan Morton, NPS, August 1989.*



condition. Every evening the videos taken by the ROV were used to refine the drawings.

The survey of Kiska Harbor located ten submerged wrecks. These included a Japanese RO class submarine, two armed merchant ships, two subchasers, two landing craft, and an aircraft that may be an American B-17.

Land survey work on Attu began in August 1991 and is scheduled for completion in summer 1992. The object of this detailed survey is to document remaining World War II structures and objects within the NHL on Attu. Future activities involving World War II National Historic Landmarks in Alaska also include assessing the integrity of World War II structures and conducting boundary reviews of all current World War II NHLs in the Aleutians. Each of these Landmarks continues to be threatened in various

ways. The Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears NHL is under extreme pressure from Bering Sea fishery activity. Cape Field at Fort Glenn NHL also faces pressure from fishery activity. In addition, vandals and souvenir hunters threaten the Landmark. Adak continues to serve as an active base today, and demands for operation of the Adak Naval Air Station require maximum use of a limited land area. Many World War II structures on the island have been torn down to make way for new construction.

The recording project at Kiska Island garnered international publicity. Yet publicity will not assure the preservation of these important cultural resources for the future. Much work lies ahead if the materials from World War II on Kiska, Attu, and elsewhere in Alaska are to survive weather, development, vandals, and thieves.



*In the background of this photo, taken in September 1943, are two Japanese midget submarines outside of a battered sub shed. The one-man subs, powered by storage batteries, measured just under 80' long. Photo courtesy of Archives and Manuscripts Department, University of Alaska, Anchorage.*

\*The information in this article was compiled by Michael J. Auer of the Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, from several sources: "World War II National Historic Landmarks: The Aleutian Campaign," a pamphlet prepared by Carol Burkhart and Linda Cook, Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service, in cooperation with the Unalaska Aleut Development Corporation; a report prepared by Susan Morton, an archeologist in the Cultural Resources Division, Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service, and "Attu Battlefield and U.S. Army and Navy Airfields on Attu," a National Historic Landmark Inventory-Nomination Form by Erwin N. Thompson.

\*\*Stetson Conn, Rose C. Engelman, and Byron Fairchild, *Guarding the United States and Its Outposts. The Western Hemisphere: United States Army in World War II*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964, p. 295. Quoted by Erwin N. Thompson, "Attu Battlefield and U.S. Army and Navy Airfields on Attu," National Historic Landmark Inventory-Nomination Form, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1984.



*Japanese 70mm anti-aircraft guns emplaced on hills surrounding Kiska Harbor. Photo by Susan Morton, NPS, August 1989.*

## **Part I**

### **National Historic Landmarks**





## LIST OF ALL 1991 ENDANGERED PRIORITY 1 AND 2 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

This is the comprehensive list of all Priority 1 and 2 National Historic Landmarks for 1991. Landmarks are arranged alphabetically by State in the following categories:

**Priority 1 Landmarks:** Priority 1 Landmarks are those seriously damaged or facing an imminent threat of such damage. New listings are indicated in parentheses. Some Landmarks are carried over from previous years because threats and damages have existed over a period of time while preservation efforts have either been inadequate or non-existent. The longer a Landmark has been listed in this category, the greater the likelihood of it losing its integrity and Landmark status.

**Priority 2 Landmarks:** These Landmarks are those which exhibit potentially serious damage or which in the future may be seriously threatened, but the endangerment itself is not sufficiently critical at this time to warrant Priority 1 status.

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### ALABAMA

#### Priority 1 Landmarks

##### FORT MORGAN

Baldwin County, Mobile Point  
Ownership: State

**Significance:** The Civil War: Naval History. Fort Morgan is significant in Admiral Farragut's 1864 naval battle that opened Mobile Bay to the Union Navy and sealed off the port of Mobile to Confederate shipping. A masonry stronghold constructed between 1818 and 1834, it is located at the mouth of Mobile Bay. Coastal defense batteries were added in the 1890s. Fort Morgan now serves as a State Park.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration. All masonry structures are deteriorating. The Endicott period batteries are structurally unsound and concrete is cracking and spalling. The original masonry is losing its structural stability as iron used in construction is exfoliating, causing expansion. The pre-Civil War masonry walls are suffering from exposure to the elements and in places have deteriorated severely. Wooden structures are deteriorating rapidly and are in need of preservation. A proposed development adjacent to the State park threatens to destroy

Civil War earthworks and archeological remains, and to create a visual intrusion.

**Recommended Action:** Stabilization and Preservation. Deteriorated and damaged structures should be repaired. State appropriations are being used to develop plans to improve drainage. Some stabilization of wood structures has taken place. Efforts should be continued to complete stabilization and to preserve this Landmark according to the recommendations in the historic structures report. The State is negotiating to buy the area which has been proposed for development, in order to incorporate it into the park.

##### FORT TOULOUSE/FORT JACKSON

Elmore County, Fort Toulouse  
Ownership: State

**Significance:** American Military History. Fort Toulouse was constructed by the French in 1717 and served as the eastern outpost of the Province of Louisiana until the end of the French and Indian War. The Landmark contains the remains of three 18th-century European fortifications (Fort Toulouse), and a partial reconstruction of an early 19th-century American fortification (Fort Jackson), as well as a number of prehistoric archeological sites.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion.** The archeological remains of Fort Toulouse and Fort Jackson, and prehistoric sites continue to be seriously threatened due to yearly erosion of the bank of the Coosa River. If the erosion is permitted to continue at the present rate, the reconstructed portion of Fort Jackson and most of the archeological remains will be lost.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization.** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have developed a stabilization plan for the construction of a 45-foot rip-rap wall at the river's edge followed by the pumping of dredge material from the river between the wall and the river bank. A \$960,000 cost-sharing plan to prevent erosion at the site was passed by Congress in 1989. A plan to share costs between the Corps of Engineers and the State of Alabama has been approved and the funds have been appropriated. A contractor has been selected, and work should be completed by 1992.

## **GAINESWOOD**

Marengo County, Demopolis  
Ownership: State

**Significance: Architecture.** Designed and built from 1842-60 by its owner, Nathan Bryan Whitfield, Gaineswood is an imposing two-story Greek Revival mansion with Italianate influences. Its interior is elaborately detailed. Following 19th-century Romantic conventions, the landscaping for the mansion was designed to include balustraded terraces, statuary, garden temples, and water features.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Leaks in the roof are allowing rainwater to enter; as a result, the wood structural members and highly significant ornamental plasterwork in the library and dining rooms are being damaged. Uncontrolled humidity inside the building has resulted in mold and mildew growing on wall and ceiling surfaces. Severe termite damage has also been uncovered in floors and walls.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration.** The National Park Service sponsored an intensive site inspection of the property in 1987, and a comprehensive report was written. The report has been used by the State to appropriate funds for restoration. The termites have been treated, and their damage repaired where appropriate. Some roof leaks have been repaired and water damage has been slowed.

## **SLOSS BLAST FURNACES**

Jefferson County, Birmingham  
Ownership: Local

**Significance: American Commerce and History.** This NHL is one of the oldest extant industrial complexes devoted to the manufacture of iron in the post-Civil War South. Southern iron produced by the Sloss Furnace during the late-19th century precipitated a hard-fought struggle between Birmingham and Pittsburgh for sectional dominance in the nation's iron industry. The industrial complex includes two blast furnaces, casting sheds, blowing engines, coke ovens, and stokebins.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The tunnel running underneath the stock trestle floods when it rains, causing corrosion of the metal structural elements and foundation. Remaining coke and limestone inside the furnace mixes with rainwater to form a caustic solution which attacks paint and metal. Vegetation between the walls and foundations is cracking brickwork and damaging mortar. Some preservation work has been done, but the No. 2 furnace and many important facilities continue to deteriorate.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation.** The city maintains the site as a museum, and some preservation work has been completed; however, an intensive program to eliminate damaging vegetation and control its regrowth



should be initiated at once. Long-term preservation of the site as a museum is desirable, together with the repair of key historic features. Money has been made available through Congress. This money will be used to begin work on stabilizing the most deteriorated structures. It is estimated that additional non-Federal funds will be needed.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **APALACHICOLA FORT SITE**

Russell County

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Erosion

Recommended Action: Stabilization

### **MOUNDVILLE SITE**

Hale County, Moundville

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Erosion

Recommended Action: Stabilization

## **ALASKA**

## **Priority 1 Landmarks**

### **ADAK ARMY BASE AND ADAK NAVAL OPERATING BASE**

Adak Island

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Navy)

**Significance: War in the Pacific 1941-1945.** The World War II installations on Adak Island allowed American forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska and Attu. As the most westerly American airfield from September 1942 to February 1943, Adak allowed for the intensive bombing with fighter plane protection of the Japanese garrisons. It was the first combined zero-altitude strike of World War II, and provided support to the ships and submarines of the North Pacific Force. Its excellent harbor provided shelter for the assembly of a large task force for the assault on Kiska.

Adak's rugged tundra-covered terrain and fierce weather provided ideal conditions for training the allied invasion force in amphibious warfare in the Aleutians. The remains of two airfields, wood and concrete buildings, and docks are present.

### **Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration and Demolition.** The threats to this Landmark include deterioration and damage by natural processes. The severe climate combined with the lack of maintenance have caused historic structures to deteriorate. Inadequate preservation strategies resulted in the demolition of numerous historic buildings without consultation required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. A change in command mid-year resulted in the stabilization of the historic chapel which was scheduled for demolition.

**Recommended Action: Technical Assistance and Documentation.** An NPS inspection occurred in August 1990. HABS documentation is recommended for all remaining historic buildings in the district.

### **BUILDING NO. 29, SITKA**

Sitka

Ownership: Private

### **Significance: Exploration and Settlement.**

Constructed under the Russian flag in the New World capital of New Archangel, Building No. 29 has exceptional significance as a rare example of a Russian-American colonial structure. New Archangel, now Sitka, was the center of civilian administration, trade, and manufacturing for Russia's American colonists. Building 29, so designated on the 1867 inventory of Russian-American Company property, is the sole surviving Company building in Sitka today.

Following the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867, Building No. 29 was associated with people and events significant to the first U.S. Administration in Alaska. Building No. 29 is the only secular building

remaining from Sitka's first years as seat of government for the new possession; it was owned and occupied by several individuals prominent in the establishment of civilian rule and the social and economic development of early Sitka.

**Threat/Damage: Demolition, Incompatible Alterations, and Deterioration.** Building No. 29 stands in the heart of the commercial center of Sitka. The owner has expressed his willingness to sell and has introduced incompatible alterations to the building to increase its commercial usefulness. The interior staircase, second floor, and attic rooms continue to deteriorate.

**Recommended Action: Preservation and Documentation.** A compatible new owner needs to be found for this Landmark. Interior damage needs to be repaired. In the long run, non-Federal funds should be found for rehabilitation. Full HABS recording should be completed for Building No. 29.

## **CAPE KRUSENSTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT**

Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue Sound  
Ownership: Federal (BIA, BLM, NPS),  
private

**Significance: Native American History and Prehistory.** The district is one of the richest archeological resources in North America documenting the presence of arctic peoples. A series of 114 marine beach ridges show progressive occupation by peoples living on the shore of Kotzebue, adjacent to the Bering Strait. The ridges contain evidence of nearly every major cultural period thus far identified in arctic history, going back 5,000 years. A concentration of sites is found within the Cape Krusenstern National Monument, the federally-owned portion of the site. Sites range from small settlements or villages to cache pits. Behind the beach ridges are two sites with older materials, dating back 6,000 to 11,000 years. Two Eskimo villages exist within the

district, both on sites evidencing prehistoric occupation.

**Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses.** Four on-going serious threats that exist within the National Historic Landmark include: (1) construction of a harbor road and town for an adjacent lead-zinc mine; (2) illegal pothunting within the boundaries of the NHL and the National Monument; (3) increased all-terrain vehicle traffic in the area; (4) coastal erosion which may be accelerated by the harbor construction.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** Long-term monitoring of construction and maintenance activities, associated with the adjacent mining, is needed to minimize damage to known and potential archeological resources. Several new archeological sites were recorded in 1987 through an NPS inventory survey within the National Monument portion of the Landmark; however, an inventory of the archeological resources outside the National Monument boundaries should be undertaken. Native corporations should also be encouraged to take active roles in discouraging pothunting and the sale of artifacts.

## **CAPE NOME MINING DISTRICT DISCOVERY SITES (New Listing)**

Nome  
Ownership: Private; Public-Local

**Significance: Industry.** The Nome gold rush of 1900 was one of the last great mining stampedes in the American west. Discovery Claim on Anvil Creek, E.O. Lindbloom Placer Claim, and No. 1 on Snow Creek, which the "three Lucky Swedes" located in 1898, and the site along the beach where miners discovered gold in the sand in 1899 marked the end of the American gold rush trail, symbols of the end of an era. Upwards of 20,000 gold hunters came to Nome in 1900. It was the scene of Alaska's largest gold rush. During the first ten years of intensive placer mining, nearly 50



million dollars in gold was extracted on the Seward Peninsula, and about 75% of the total came from streams in the Nome region. Though the initial boom ended quickly, Nome remained for several years both the largest community in Alaska, and the center of the richest mining district in the north.

**Threat/Damage: Vandalism; Inappropriate alterations.** The discovery claims are currently included within an area proposed for extensive open-pit or strip-mining. Two of the four units, the E.O. Lindbloom Placer Claim and the Nome Beach Site, have been significantly altered since designation. Unpermitted mining is occurring within the Landmark. Since the last site visit in 1988, a bulldozer has extensively disturbed the Lindbloom stream bed and adjacent areas. Continued mining activity on No. 1 on Snow Creek Placer Claim has further degraded the condition of the Landmark unit. Recent mining activity on No.1 below Discovery and Nos. 1 and 2 above Discovery has resulted in extensive disturbances to the lower limit of the Discovery Claim. A road has been built through the center of the claim with considerable damage to the dredge tailings piles.

**Recommended Action:** NPS is continuing to work with the Corps of Engineers and the SHPO to prevent further damage to these units. The Landmark should be revisited within a year to determine if the ad hoc, unpermitted mining activity continues.

## **DUTCH HARBOR NAVAL OPERATING BASE AND FORT MEARS, U.S. ARMY**

Dutch Harbor, Amaknak Island  
Ownership: Multiple private, Local

**Significance: War in the Pacific, 1941-45.** As one of three naval stations in Alaska selected for development after expiration of the Washington Treaty of 1922, the Dutch Harbor naval base and its associated Army post represent American preparations for a Pacific

Ocean war. As one of the locations attacked by Japanese forces during their 1942 invasion of the Aleutian Islands, the Dutch Harbor naval base and its associated Army post represent Alaska's tactical and strategic contributions to World War II. Army and Navy construction on Amaknak Island included coastal defense fortifications, housing for thousands of troops, seaplane and submarine bases, and repair facilities for small craft and ships. In 1945, the Dutch Harbor facilities were decommissioned, and in 1947, the Army and Navy bases were abandoned completely. The buildings and structures associated with the bases remained, deteriorated by weather and vandalism, with the airstrip and a few of the buildings and piers being adapted for civilian use.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The buildings and structures are severely deteriorated due to lack of maintenance, vandalism, and severe weather conditions. Many of the buildings and structures are unused and will continue to deteriorate. Demolition of historic structures to make way for new facilities at a booming fishing port is also occurring. In 1986, the Corps of Engineers demolished many of the surviving structures as part of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. The more significant structures were documented to Historic American Building Survey Standards as a mitigating measure pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act. A winter storm in 1989 resulted in damage and collapse of some surviving structures. Despite these events, significant buildings and structures have survived. The National Park Service completed an intensive site inspection of three structures at Dutch Harbor Naval Base in 1989. Condition assessment reports resulting from these inspections should provide technical assistance to the owners in determining preservation work needed and in establishing cost estimates.

**Recommended Action: Protection and Administrative Action.** With the assistance of the NPS reports, a preservation plan to

encourage the protection of the surviving buildings and structures by reuse should be developed. The physical description of the NHL was updated by the National Park Service in 1989.

## **EAGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Eagle

Ownership: Federal (BLM), State, local, private

**Significance:** Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939. From 1898 to 1911 the City of Eagle served as the judicial, military, transportation and communications center for the interior portion of the State during the Alaska gold rush. Fort Egbert was established at Eagle to serve as headquarters for the District of North Alaska. Eagle was the seat of the first court and was the first incorporated city in interior Alaska. There are approximately seventy historic structures and sites within the townsite of Eagle and adjacent Fort Egbert. The district includes the Customs House, Federal Courthouse, Northern Commercial Company store, and quarters and stables at Fort Egbert.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Site Erosion.

Run-off water from higher ground and the scouring action of ice on the Yukon River have combined to undercut the riverbank. The customs house, previously threatened, has been moved to a permanent foundation away from the river (its second move within the Landmark.) However, two of the waterfront buildings, which are privately owned but unoccupied, remain threatened. Culverts and ditches to abate run-off have been constructed close to the historic structures without archeological testing or recovery. The situation is becoming more acute every year, and non-Federal funds have not been identified to mitigate the erosion problem.

**Recommended Action:** Stabilization of the river bank and alteration of drainage patterns

are essential to correct the problem before irreparable damage occurs.

## **HOLY ASCENSION ORTHODOX CHURCH**

Unalaska, Alaska

Ownership: Private

**Significance:** Architecture, Art, Education, Religion, and Social. The Holy Ascension Orthodox Church at Unalaska and its associated Bishop's House are the most outstanding reflections of a Russian heritage which permeated the Aleutian Chain from the 1750's to the present. The site was the source of a Russian missionary outreach effort which was so successful that to this day most Aleuts, who are still a majority of the population of the Aleutian Islands, consider Orthodoxy an integral part of their culture. The site is associated as well with the career of the first resident Orthodox bishop of Alaska, Innocent (also known as Rev. Ioann Veniaminov), who also made lasting contributions to architecture, linguistics, ethnography, historical documentation, public health, and cultural adaptation, and recently has been canonized a saint of the Orthodox Church world-wide. From its beginnings, the church was identified with education and literacy; from the 1890's, the church also was a provider of social services and administration for a vast region. Its influence was widespread throughout northern Alaska, and it was a counterpart to the cathedral in Sitka, which also is a National Historic Landmark. The church itself, built in 1894-1896 in the cruciform style, with three altars, is the oldest church of this type in Alaska. Its utensils, mostly associated with Bishop and Saint Innocent, are especially fine, and its icons are of rare quality. The ikonostasis of the Chapel of St. Innocent also demonstrates the craftsmanship and artistry of the Aleut people themselves.

**Threat/Damage:** Deterioration and Natural Processes. A 1985 NPS building condition assessment report and recent inspections



revealed that the structural condition of the Church and the adjacent Bishop's House were continuing to deteriorate at an accelerated pace. The severe winds and rain at Unalaska and continued leaking of the roofs, walls, and windows are causing the structures to rot. The foundations for the church belltower and chapels are also deteriorating, causing partial settlement of the building. The electrical system is in poor condition and does not meet code. The existing heating system and chimney present a fire hazard to the safety of the buildings. Without immediate action to reverse the leaking and rot of structural members, the buildings will be lost.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration, Technical Assistance, and Stabilization.** Work identified in the condition assessment report should be undertaken. An active and aggressive fund-raising program is beginning to supplement initial small donations made to this Landmark and a grant from the National Park Foundation. The National Park Service will continue to encourage local industries to donate funds to repair this Landmark.

## **HOLY ASSUMPTION ORTHODOX CHURCH**

Kenai  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture.** The Holy Assumption Orthodox Church has been the principal and most enduring representative of Russian culture in south central Alaska from 1841 to the present. For the Kenaitze Indians, it was the major institution for assimilation into western culture, serving as an educational, religious, administrative and judicial center into the 20th century. The church is a classic example of the Russian pskov, or ship, design. The chapel of St. Nicholas typifies Russian log construction. The site consists of the church (1895-96), rectory, cemetery, and chapel (1906), located on 13.47 acres of the Russian Mission Reserve in the city of Kenai.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Unfortunately, the long term preservation of this church and its rich collection of icons and historic objects is being jeopardized. They have not been conserved because of deferred maintenance, and because the building lacks environmental controls. Mildew covers surfaces beneath wall icons and religious objects in the winter because of inadequate heating. Portions of the exterior of the church - clapboard siding and the turret, tower and steeple - are deteriorated and inappropriately installed flashing has contributed to deterioration and moisture problems. Buckets to catch rain entering through the roof are placed in various locations inside the church.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization.** Repairing the damage and deterioration identified in the National Park Service condition assessment report done in 1985 and making the buildings secure are recommended. Sources of non-Federal funding need to be identified and tapped.

## **JAPANESE OCCUPATION SITE, KISKA ISLAND**

Kiska Island  
Ownership: Federal (USF&W)

**Significance: Military.** The Japanese occupation of Kiska in June 1942 marked the peak of Japan's military expansion in the Pacific. The occupation force eventually grew to a sizable 5,640 military and 1,170 civilians. During the fourteen-month occupation period, the Japanese came under increasingly severe American air and naval attacks. Significant, too, was the successful Japanese withdrawal of the entire force in 1943 without a single loss of life, despite constant surveillance by American air and sea forces. On August 15 and 16, 1943, a combined American-Canadian force of 34,000 men invaded Kiska to find the Japanese had already withdrawn. This site includes remains of an airfield, seaplane ramps and hangers, a marine railway and submarine

shed. Remains of Japanese field fortifications and gun emplacements are still discernible.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Vandalism.** Buildings, objects and structures on Kiska suffer from the severe climate on this remote island. In addition, illegal collecting of World War II artifacts and vandalism further endangers this fragile Landmark. Small portable objects are at the greatest risk of being stolen.

**Recommended Action: Education and Protection.** Commercial fisherman are responsible for much of the looting and vandalism on Kiska as they are the only group with access to the island. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has requested NPS assistance with a forceful education campaign. A highly publicized law enforcement effort is also needed.

## KENNECOTT MINES

Kennecott  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Business: Extractive or Mining Industries.** The Kennecott Mines complex is the best remaining example of an early-20th century copper camp in the nation. Little changed since its closing in 1938, the complex provides a window into the technology and work environment of the early-20th century. The National Historic Landmark includes the former mill town of Kennecott, the mine camps of Bonanza, Jumbo, Erie, and the tramway system connecting the mines with the mill. The mill is unique in that all of the original machinery remains intact.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The threats or damages to this Landmark include deterioration of structures and lack of maintenance. The major industrial structures, buildings at the mine entrances, and the mines themselves have not been maintained for 50 years. Many are at a critical point where preservation is no longer possible.

Others, while in better condition, have been damaged by previous attempts at salvage of building materials and made more vulnerable to weather-caused deterioration. The roof of the mill building was removed in such an attempt. Many windows are broken. For many years the Kennecott Mines complex could be reached only by travel over a seldom-maintained road or by air. Sale of individual lots within the complex has recently increased visitation. It is only a matter of time until the increased human presence at Kennecott results in destruction of one or more buildings by fire or vandalism.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration, Education and Technical Assistance.** Damage to the structures should be repaired. Education of public regarding the significance of the resource and technical assistance to the owners in carrying out suitable preservation actions are necessary. HABS/HAER documentation of the industrial buildings was completed in 1985. A National Park Service-funded condition assessment report for Recreation Hall was completed in 1988 that identified needed repair work with cost estimates. The State gave the owner \$200,000 for emergency stabilization this year, and work has begun. The owner should be encouraged to complete the measures recommended in the report.

## SEAL ISLANDS

St. Paul Island & St. George Island; Pribilof Islands  
Ownership: Federal (Department of Commerce), local, private

**Significance: Commerce and Industry, Conservation, and Native American History.** Discovered in the 1780s as the home of the world's largest single herd of sea mammals--the northern fur seal--the Pribilof Islands remain the primary site of the world's fur seal industry. This industry, which dominated the islands from their discovery in 1786 until Alaska's Statehood in 1959, has



generated conflict between nations for the last two hundred years. The islands were the major focus of international conservation policy making in the late-19th century. The site itself is associated with the history of the Aleut people and its long-term connection with the commercial fur seal industry. Made up of three non-contiguous units on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, the historic district comprises approximately one-fourth of the total area of the islands and includes rookeries, killing grounds, and human settlement areas. The district includes residential buildings primarily occupied and owned by Aleuts, and commercial and industrial buildings associated with the fur seal industry.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.** The threats or damages to this Landmark include deterioration of structures, and lack of maintenance, incompatible modifications to historic seal industry buildings and proposed demolition of several historic structures. Damp and windy climatic conditions combined with years of poor maintenance have caused the historic structures to deteriorate. Construction of docks along the islands is occurring in an attempt to attract large fish processing plants. This development would threaten significant commercial structures in the district.

**Recommended Action: Preservation and Education.** Technical assistance to the local government combined with public education of the Landmark's significance is an essential first step, but non-Federal funding is needed for actual repairs to the historic industrial buildings. Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record recording would be appropriate particularly for buildings without reuse options and those of exceptional historic and architectural significance to the district. National Park Service-funded in-depth inspection and condition assessment reports for the Government House on St. Paul Island, and for St. George the Great Martyr Orthodox

Church on St. George Island were completed in 1987. The owners should be encouraged to undertake preservation work as recommended in these reports.

## **WALES SITES**

Wales

Ownership: Private

**Significance: Native American History and Prehistory.** The excavations at the Wales Sites provided the first evidence of successive stages of prehistoric Eskimo culture in northern Alaska. The Landmark is composed of three prehistoric sites containing material that spans the period from the Birnirk culture (500 to 900 A.D.) to the present. The Kurigatavik Site at Wales provided the first discovery of Thule culture in Alaska; and the Birnirk burial mound was the first Birnirk site identified outside the Point Barrow region. These three sites include mounds and a midden.

**Threat/Damage: Vandalism.** Loss of integrity has occurred through site disturbance by village residents who mine ivory artifacts for sale to outside dealers. The Hillside site is continuously dug by villagers. Although the cultural deposits at this site are quite deep, if digging continues, it will ultimately result in loss of significant cultural values.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** Public education and monitoring are preferred options, but data recovery of the Hillside site by trained archeologists may be the only reasonable option for this site.

## **YUKON ISLAND MAIN SITE**

Kachemak Bay

Ownership: Federal (BLM) and private

**Significance: Native American History.** The Yukon Island Main Site is the oldest continuously occupied of the Kachemak Bay



Sites that collectively led to the definition of Kachemak Bay culture (c. 750 B.C.), a Pacific Eskimo occupation of over two millennia duration. The Landmark includes several shell middens, village sites and a refuge site.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Site Erosion. The shoreline of Yukon Island was altered in a 1964 earthquake. This alteration has resulted in an on-going process of erosion that affects the entire shoreline of the island. Portions of the Main Site are now submerged, eroding into the ocean, and subject to further damage from storms. Other sites and features associated with the Main Site are undergoing less severe damage from erosion. The oil spill in March of 1989 which extended into Kachemak Bay may have damaged the submerged portions of the main site. An Inter-Agency Archeology Committee is studying the extent of the impact of the oil spill. Completion of the study is expected in 1992.

**Recommended Action:** Excavation. Stabilization of the sites has been investigated, but is not feasible with present-day technology. A major data recovery program including extensive excavation should be undertaken at the Main Site and the associated Refuge Site to preserve archeological resources before they are lost.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

**ATTU BATTLEFIELD** Attu Island  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Fish & Wildlife)  
Threat/Damage: Potential Demolition, Deterioration, Erosion  
Recommended Action: Stabilization, Protection, Education

**CHILKOOT TRAIL AND DYEA SITE**  
Dyea to Canadian border  
Ownership: Federal (NPS), State, Private  
Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses and Erosion  
Recommended Action: Education and Protection

**FORT WILLIAM H. SEWARD**  
Port Chilkoot, Haines Borough  
Ownership: Private, State  
Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses and Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Education and Technical Assistance

**KODIAK NAVAL OPERATING BASE**  
Kodiak District, Kodiak  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Coast Guard)  
Threat/Damage: Demolition and Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Education, Stabilization, and Rehabilitation

**RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CO. MAGAZINE**  
Sitka, Sitka District  
Ownership: Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

**SITKA NAVAL BASE**  
Sitka, Sitka District  
Ownership: Federal (BIA)  
Threat/Damage: New Construction and Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Education and Stabilization

**SKAGWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT AND WHITE PASS**  
Skagway and vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (NPS, FS)  
Threat/Damage: New Construction and Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Education and Rehabilitation

**SOURDOUGH LODGE**  
Gakona vicinity  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

**THOMAS MEMORIAL LIBRARY**  
Fairbanks  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration and

Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

## **ARIZONA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **AWATОВI RUINS**

Antelope Mesa, Keams Canyon vicinity  
Ownership: Indian Trust (Hopi Tribe)

**Significance:** **Original Inhabitants:** Indian Meets European. Awatovi Ruins is the site of one of the most important Hopi villages encountered by Coronado's men in 1540. It contains the remains of a 500-year-old pueblo and a 17th century Spanish mission complex. Excavations were conducted at the site by the Peabody Museum in the 1930s. The Landmark is represented by a large pueblo ruin composed of two major mounds surrounding a living plaza and adjacent activity area. Additional portions of the site include ceramic production areas, coal mining features, and physical remnants of varied historic agricultural fields.

**Threat/Damage:** **Severe Site Erosion and Vandalism.** The site is being threatened and damaged by continued erosion of features; destabilization of architectural and archeological features resulting from exposed archeological excavations; vandalism in the form of pot hunting which has damaged unexcavated portions of the ruin; and roads have been constructed over the ruin.

**Recommended Action:** **Protection, Stabilization, Education.** A preservation and development plan for a tribal historic park at Awatovi Ruin has been prepared for the Hopi tribe by Arizona State University. Recommendations include stabilization of exposed excavations and architectural features, and some scientific excavation in conjunction with this activity. In 1988-89, the tribe received funding from Arizona State Parks for

a feasibility study of several of the recommendations in the ASU preservation plan. This led to the completion of a fence restoration project around the village. The tribe has also begun an interpretive trail through Awatovi. The proposed tribal historic park is compatible for this site and should be encouraged. The NPS has completed a boundary study and revision of the Landmark documentation which is under review. Education for tribal members and the public is necessary to ensure that the significance of the NHL is recognized and the property protected.

#### **OLD ORAIBI**

Navajo County, Hopi Indian Reservation  
Ownership: Indian Trust (Hopi Tribe)

**Significance:** **Native American History, Prehistory, and Architecture.** Old Oraibi is one of the oldest continually inhabited pueblos in the Southwest. Located on top of Third Mesa in Navajo Country, Old Oraibi is a Hopi Pueblo, first occupied in A.D. 1100. The pueblo consists of house blocks built predominantly of stone and arranged along unpaved streets with kivas placed in open areas.

**Threat/ Damage:** **Severe Physical Deterioration and Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.** Deterioration of the pueblo accelerates yearly. A combination of factors contributes to this: natural erosion, abandonment, neglect, new construction, alteration of existing buildings, recycling, and vandalism. In particular, concrete block constructions, additions, and repairs and the installation of power lines and television antennae are resulting in the replacement of historic materials and alteration of the pueblo's historic appearance. There is increasing discussion within the tribe about the need to construct a community water and sewer system. This would involve substantial disturbance to structures and archeological remains above and beneath the surface of the village. Jackhammering into the bedrock

would be expected to adversely affect historic buildings and other architectural features.

**Recommended Action: Preservation and Stabilization.** A preservation and stabilization plan is needed to prevent further physical deterioration and to provide technical assistance and education to residents on stabilization, compatible rehabilitation, and modernization techniques. HABS/HAER recording of the existing pueblo, an in-depth site inspection to assess contributing elements, and assistance to the Hopi Tribe in developing a management plan are also needed. The Tribe seeks assistance in securing grants for rehabilitation and construction in keeping with the historic fabric of the pueblo.

## **PUEBLO GRANDE**

Maricopa County, Phoenix  
Ownership: Local and private

**Significance: Native American History.** The prehistoric platform mound and associated archeological remains at Pueblo Grande comprise one of the last surviving urban architectural sites of its kind in the Southwestern United States. There is evidence that between A.D. 1100 and 1400, Pueblo Grande served as a Hohokam administration center for a major irrigation canal system that used Salt River water to irrigate a variety of agricultural crops. Due to its prehistoric significance, pre-eminent archeologists have conducted research at Pueblo Grande since the 1880s, giving the site added historical importance.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration, Inappropriate New Construction, Erosion.** The neighborhood surrounding Pueblo Grande is undergoing a major transition from light industry to commercial/retail development. Ongoing construction is destroying the eastern portion of the property and with it the remains of compound units, burial groups, trash disposal/midden areas, and many other

features of the Grande complex. These remains extend to the east beyond the freeway project limits. Much of the resource is located outside of the 100 acre city-owned park, and the nature and full extent of these resources are not known. A 1988 study by the National Park Service determined that erosion, ground and surface water infiltration, aircraft vibration from nearby airports, vehicular vibrations, and displacement of soil by vegetation, fauna and salt efflorescence are causing damage and deterioration to the platform mound and ballcourt. Rock and adobe walls are eroding and slumping. The city of Phoenix has made a concerted effort to preserve and interpret the archeological features within the city-owned portion of the site, investing nearly \$500,000 in stabilization and in a new interpretive trail system. The city also has joined the State's Site Steward program to have volunteers monitor vandalism in the Park of the Four Waters. The nearly-completed stabilization program will prevent and retard mound erosion and stabilize the walls in the immediate vicinity of the platform mound.

**Recommended Action: Protection and Stabilization.** Technical and financial assistance is urgently needed and should be secured to continue preservation activities and to determine the full extent of the Pueblo Grande complex. Archival and possibly archeological investigations will be necessary to document the properties and to appropriately revise the NHL documentation and boundary. Development in the non-city-owned portion of the site remains a serious problem.

## **ROOSEVELT DAM**

Gila County, Globe vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (Bureau of Reclamation)

**Significance: Technology (Engineering and Invention).** Acknowledged for its outstanding engineering, Roosevelt Dam was the first major public works project completed under the National Reclamation Act, which was



enacted in 1902 during the Theodore Roosevelt administration. Roosevelt Dam, the world's highest masonry dam, was designed as a storage facility to increase the agricultural productivity of this arid region, located along the Salt River. Other components of the Landmark include a smaller diversion dam, powerhouse, and the remains of an earlier 13-mile power canal.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alterations.** A plan to increase the emergency flood control capacity of Roosevelt Lake, raising the level of the dam by 77 feet, will require construction of a reinforced concrete addition along the top and face of the granite-faced dam. Such new construction will radically alter the historic appearance of the Landmark and irrevocably impair its integrity. Realignment of the Apache Trail and construction of a new bridge upstream of the dam have been completed. The prime contract for reconstruction of the dam was awarded with work to begin in September 1991.

**Recommended Action: Administrative Action.** The loss of integrity of Roosevelt Dam seems certain. Documentation of the Roosevelt Power Canal and Diversion Dam to Historic American Engineering Record standards is complete, and documentation of the Roosevelt Dam and powerhouse nearly so. Historic archaeological investigations associated with the dam's construction are completed. Prehistoric archaeological investigation will continue for several more years. When proposed construction is completed, dedesignation may be appropriate.

## **YUMA CROSSING AND ASSOCIATED SITES**

Yuma County, Arizona  
(also Imperial County, California)  
Ownership: Federal (BR), State, Local, Indian, Private

**Significance: Westward Expansion.** Yuma Crossing was significant as a transportation gateway at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers during the Spanish Colonial and American westward expansion periods. The surviving buildings of the Yuma Quartermaster Depot, the Arizona Territorial Prison, and Fort Yuma are the primary contributing elements of the district.

**Threat/Damage: Deterioration and Flooding.** Several of the contributing structures within the district exhibit damage due to a variety of causes. Poor site drainage and periodic inundations are causing damage to buildings within the Quartermaster Depot: the Corral House is suffering from water damage and rising damp; adobe walls are eroding and an interior wall has begun to collapse. Train vibrations may be causing deterioration at the Territorial Prison; the cellblock has separated from the building and water is percolating into portions of the cellblock and damaging historic fabric. Plans are underway to expand the City's water treatment facilities which are located at the heart of the historic activity area. Excavation and grading for this purpose may disturb archeological material. Many of the buildings at Fort Yuma are vacant or underutilized. Although in fair condition, they will deteriorate unless rehabilitated and placed in use. The 1916 Ocean-to-Ocean highway bridge was closed in 1990 because of safety concerns.

**Recommended Action: Monitoring and Protection.** Deterioration of contributing structures within the Landmark should be carefully monitored and funding sought to make repairs where needed. Drainage problems at the Quartermaster Depot must be corrected. An engineering study of the Ocean-



to-Ocean highway bridge is needed. Development and construction activities undertaken within the Landmark district must be accomplished in a manner sympathetic to the historic and archeological resources.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **COLTER, MARY JANE BUILDINGS**

Coconino County, Grand Canyon National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Preservation, Maintenance.

### **KINISHBA RUINS**

Gila County, Whiteriver vicinity

Ownership: (BIA)

Threat/Damage: Erosion of original ruins, collapse of 1930's reconstruction

Recommended Action: Education, Protection and Stabilization

## **ARKANSAS**

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **NODENA SITE**

Mississippi County, Wilson vicinity

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses

Recommended Action: Protection, Data Recovery

## **CALIFORNIA**

## **Priority 1 Landmarks**

### **AQUATIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

San Francisco, San Francisco Maritime NHP

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Architecture in the Parks.

Aquatic Park is the culmination of early

planning efforts and recommendations initiated by nationally-acclaimed urban planner and landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and Daniel Hudson Burnham, and the strong desire of the public to set aside the area for recreational use. The park as a complex of structures is a major example of the use of the "streamlined moderne" architectural style which also successfully incorporates a nautical maritime theme.

### Threat/Damage: Severe Physical

**Deterioration.** The Maritime Museum building, also known as the Aquatic Park Bathhouse, is the park's focal element. Water has penetrated the building through deteriorated historic metal-frame windows and through modified historic roofs, causing damage to the building's concrete structure and interior features and finishes, including original artwork. Additionally, there is a constant threat of water damage to the museum collections stored and displayed in the building. The building's associated bleachers, of already weakened structural concrete, are susceptible to additional damage by seismic events.

### Recommended Action: Repair Damage/

**Deterioration.** Water penetration must be halted and damage to concrete and interior finishes repaired. Restoration of the roof and metal-frame windows is required. The proposed restoration will restore the external appearance and details of the windows and roof surfaces but should internally incorporate contemporary materials and methods to upgrade the windows and roofs. Construction documents are being prepared for window restoration. An analysis of existing conditions for the roofs and skylights and emergency stabilization recommendations are underway. A condition assessment of the structural concrete is required.

## **BALCLUTHA (Sailing Ship)**

San Francisco County, San Francisco  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)

**Significance: Technology, Business, and Transportation.** The Balclutha is a three-masted, full-rigged ship of a single hull construction, featuring a riveted steel hull. One of only two American-owned square-rigged vessels still afloat on the West Coast, the Balclutha played an active part in the maritime trade in the U.S. beginning with the grain trade between California and England (1870-1890).

### **Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** Balclutha's steel hull is badly corroded and many of her wooden parts are rotted. Balclutha's hull structure suffers from wastage of stringer plates and loss of riveted attachments along the edges of the main deck and 'tween deck. In addition, portions of the hold stringers are severely wasted and detached. Water leakage through rotted portions of the deck has greatly accelerated corrosion of internal structural members. The focs'le and focs'le head have been repaired and restoration of the deck house and main deck is underway. The vessel was recorded by HAER in 1987-1988.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation.** Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. Exploration of non-Federal sources of funding should continue.

## **BODIE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Mono County  
Ownership: Federal (BLM), State, Private

**Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier.** Bodie's location, setting, total isolation, and exceptional number of remaining resources exemplify the legendary Western mining ghost town. The large number of historic buildings within the

townsite are maintained in a State of arrested decay, and mining remains from the 1850's through the 1940's are scattered on the adjacent hills and ridges. Bodie's history (both legendary and factual) and the visible historic landscape illustrate the boom/bust cycles typical of Western hard-rock mining camps.

### **Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses:**

**Exploration and Mining.** Cumulative damage from exploration activities and the possibility of a large-scale mining operation threaten the integrity of the Bodie historic district. A mining company has carried out exploratory drilling in the historic mining area for the past two years. The company has applied for a permit to conduct exploratory drilling on Federal and privately-patented lands and has carried out a cultural resources survey in anticipation of future mining operations. Renewed mining, if undertaken, is anticipated to be of the large-scale open pit type, which is incompatible with the scale and technology reflected in the historic operations of the district. Such a large-scale mining operation would also destroy a number of historic mining-related resources on and around Bodie Bluff and damage the integrity of the district's historic landscape qualities.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** Most of the proposed exploration and mining would occur on privately-patented lands, which are interspersed with public lands within and around the Landmark boundaries. Mono County has the authority to deny permission to mine on private lands. The mining company should be encouraged to seek innovative techniques for mining and reclamation activities that will result in the least damage to the historic resources and landscape. The Bureau of Land Management's recently released draft resource management plan provides protection for the historic integrity and scenic values of portions of the National Historic Landmark on public lands it controls. This plan creates an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in Bodie Bowl, along with Visual Resource



Management (VRM) restrictions and limits of acceptable change, and is intended to protect the visual, historic, and archeological values of the Landmark. However, they affect only BLM lands, not the private lands. State and Federal laws require additional consideration of cultural resources before permitting large-scale exploration, mining activity, or other potentially damaging uses to occur. The type of mining planned and measures to mitigate destruction of cultural resources, visual impacts, and the effects of blasting, hauling, dust, etc., must be carefully reviewed and evaluated by the local government, SHPO, Bureau of Land Management, NPS, and California State Parks and Recreation Department. NPS has updated the National Historic Landmark documentation in order to define the Landmark boundary and identify the contributing elements of this historic landscape property.

#### **C.A. THAYER** (Schooner)

San Francisco County, San Francisco  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)

**Significance: Technology and Business.** The C.A. Thayer, a wooden hulled, three-masted schooner, is the last surviving example of the sailing schooners designed specifically for use in the 19th-century Pacific Coast lumber trade.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The wooden hull, decks and superstructure of the schooner are badly rotted. The unsound decks allow water to seep below, thus increasing the rate of rot in integral hull timbers. Marine-boring worms threaten the strength and watertight integrity of the hull's immersed portions. Longitudinal distortion of the hull girder has further weakened the schooner's fabric.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation.** Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration or the loss of historic fabric. The vessel was drydocked in 1991 and a Board of Survey is preparing

recommendations for her restoration. HAER documentation of the vessel is recommended.

#### **EUREKA** (Ferryboat)

San Francisco County, San Francisco  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)

**Significance: Transportation.** Built in 1890, then rebuilt in 1922, the Eureka ferryboat is the last intact wooden-hulled side-wheel steamer afloat in the continental U.S. It contains the only working shipboard walking-beam engine in the U.S.; the walking beam-engine was a direct outgrowth of the first steam engine. The Eureka is significant as a type of steamer that led U.S. inland waterborne commerce into the industrial era.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The wooden hull, hull caulking, decks, and superstructure of Eureka are badly rotted and without treatment the ferryboat could sink. Distortion of the hull-girder is most severe in a longitudinal direction but is also evident laterally. Marine-boring worms threaten the strength and watertight integrity of the immersed portions of Eureka's hull.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation.** Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. Funding of \$2 million has been provided to restore the hull and paddle wheel boxes. The work is expected to begin in late 1991 and will require four months to complete. The upper deck and smokestack were restored in 1990. HAER recording is recommended.

#### **GUAJOME RANCH HOUSE**

San Diego County, Vista vicinity  
Ownership: Local

**Significance: Architecture.** The Guajome Ranch House is one of the finest examples of a



Mexican colonial-style ranch complex remaining in southern California. This large, one-story adobe hacienda built in 1852-1853 with a double courtyard housed a variety of farming functions and living quarters for family, servants, and visitors. The property also contains a small chapel, two cisterns, and important archeological resources.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The ranch house has been vacant since the property was deeded to the county in 1973. The building is in very deteriorated condition; it is plagued with termite damage and moisture problems. The county has restored the kitchen wing and the chapel adjacent to the house, using a State grant, and is in the process of raising additional funds for the estimated \$2.5 million ranch house rehabilitation.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Technical Assistance.** The National Park Service completed an intensive inspection and condition assessment report for this Landmark in 1986, and needed repairs to the ranch house were identified. The county has raised \$1 million towards the rehabilitation costs and is continuing to seek funds. A historic structure report, historic landscape study, archeological assessment and plans and specifications for the rehabilitation are scheduled for completion this year. Fundraising should continue until additional non-Federal funds needed to undertake restoration/ rehabilitation work are secured. In order to ensure that future rehabilitation and interpretation plans adequately preserve the property's most significant features, the existing National Historic Landmark documentation is being revised to more accurately reflect the building's period and areas of significance.

## **GUNTHER ISLAND SITE (TOLOWOT)**

Humboldt County, Eureka vicinity

Ownership: Local and private

**Significance: Original Inhabitants: Native Villages and Communities.** One of the largest Wiyot villages, this site was instrumental in outlining the prehistory of the northern California coast. The Landmark is a shell midden encompassing approximately six acres and attaining depths of up to 14 feet. Approximately 60% of the surface of the site is covered with pits and trenches from excavations conducted 25 years ago. Non-historic outbuildings exist on the south side of the midden, yet this area constitutes one of the most intact subsurface portions of the entire site.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion.** Storm waves, rain, and wind have eroded the main site area, damaging stratified deposits such as burials, shell materials, hearth features, and trash pits. A mid-20th century log revetment has begun to come apart, allowing waves to break directly on the site during high seas or tides.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Monitoring.** A feasibility study should be conducted for a new revetment on the eroding side of the site. Endangered archeological deposits need to be recovered. On-site monitoring with periodic measurement of site erosion is needed to ascertain the rate of site loss, and a preservation plan should be developed to protect the resource.

## **HANNA HONEYCOMB HOUSE**

Santa Clara County, Stanford

Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture.** The Hanna Honeycomb House was Frank Lloyd Wright's first work in the San Francisco Bay Area. It is the first and best example of his innovative "hexagonal design" where the rooms flow

together and nearly all rooms open to the outdoors. The form of the rooms, furnishings, terraces, and landscaping is based on the hexagon and the 120-degree angle is used throughout. The redwood, brick, and glass structure blends into the landscaped hillside; five fireplace chimneys give support to the wide, sheltering roof overhangs.

**Threat/Damage: Earthquake Damage.** The Hanna Honeycomb House, owned by Stanford University, was severely damaged in the October 17, 1989, Loma Prieta earthquake. The central fireplace core of the house was damaged to the extent that the fireplace was sheared at the base and is in danger of overturning. Several structural engineers who have examined the house have proposed that the central core be rebuilt, along with two other fireplaces, and that seismic reinforcements be added to the house, at a total cost of \$1.8 million. Another large quake could cause the collapse of the house if repairs are not undertaken soon.

**Recommended Action: Restoration.** Earthquake damage at Stanford University totalled nearly \$200 million. Repairs to the library and classrooms are considered a much higher priority than those of the Hanna Honeycomb House. The amount of FEMA funds that will be allocated to the restoration has not yet been determined. It is unlikely, therefore, that restoration will be able to take place in the near future and the house will remain vacant. The University should continue seeking non-Federal funding for repairs and ensure that proposed work conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Historic Preservation Projects."

#### **OAK GROVE BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION (New Listing)**

San Diego County, Aguanga  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Westward Expansion, Overland Travel West of the Mississippi.**

The Oak Grove stage station is one of the few remaining stations on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route which operated between San Francisco and two eastern termini--St. Louis and Memphis--from 1858 to 1861.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The Oak Grove Butterfield Stage Station has been vacant for approximately 6 years and received little maintenance during the last 20-30 years it was occupied. The roof is in need of replacement, and has partially collapsed in the northeast corner of the building. The rear adobe wall is exposed and in poor condition; the adobe is crumbling and pieces of the wall have broken out. The rear windows and doors are very weathered and in poor condition.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration, Technical Assistance.** The roof needs to be replaced immediately, as well as parts of the walls. The owner plans to hire a preservation architect; he should be encouraged to undertake repairs as soon as possible.

#### **UPTON SINCLAIR HOUSE (New Listing)**

Monrovia, Los Angeles County  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Literature, Social and Humanitarian Movements.** Upton Sinclair was a leading member of the group of early twentieth century reformist writers and social critics and became one of the most influential American novelists in the area of social justice. Sinclair's Monrovia house, where he resided from 1942-1966, was the last home of his active life. Although his most well-known works, including The Jungle, were written before he moved to Monrovia, virtually all of his later works were written here, including the Pulitzer Prize-winning Dragon's Teeth.

**Threat/Danger: Earthquake Damage; Demolition.** The Sinclair House, a 2-story structure built in 1923, was damaged in a 5.8



magnitude earthquake that occurred on June 28, 1991. The house, which has concrete walls about 16" thick, slid approximately an inch on a horizontal plane at the first floor level. The exterior walls exhibit horizontal cracks at construction joints and a hazard exists in one of the basement light wells, where the lintel has nearly separated from the structure. Interior partitions of hollow clay tile sustained cracking on both floors and loss of plaster on the first floor. Two engineers have inspected the building. One, with extensive experience in evaluating seismic damage to historic buildings, believes that the damage can be repaired and the likelihood of future earthquake damage minimized. Another engineer has recommended demolition of the house. The owner has proposed salvaging historic architectural details such as the cast concrete entrance way, woodwork, etc., and incorporating them into a reconstruction of the house. The City has refused to issue the demolition report, based on the seismic engineer's report. It is uncertain what the outcome will be.

**Recommended Action: Technical Assistance.**

All alternatives to demolition should be thoroughly explored by the City and the owner. If the house is demolished and reconstructed, it is unlikely that it will retain sufficient integrity to remain a National Historic Landmark, even if portions of the original building are salvaged and reutilized.

**WAPAMA (Steam Schooner)**

San Francisco County, San Francisco  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)

**Significance: Technology, Business, and Transportation.** The Wapama, a wooden-hulled, steam-propelled vessel, was built for Charles R. McCormick's famed steamship company, and remained in the West Coast fleet until 1947. The last surviving example of more than 200 steam schooners designed for the 19th and 20th-century Pacific Coast lumber trade and coastal service,

Wapama's construction departs from the American Bureau of Shipping standards of the day in its use of sister frames and lack of steel strapping.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The wooden hull of the Wapama is so badly deteriorated due to dry rot that she has been placed out of the water on a barge with internal and external structural supports. Portions of the vessel are unsafe for public access. She is severely distorted in both her proper vertical and mid-body planes. These distortions, called hogging and racking, have significantly weakened the structural integrity of the vessel.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation.** Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. If recommended work is not carried out, it could result in loss of the resource. Exploring non-Federal sources of funding should continue. HAER documentation is recommended.

**WARNER'S RANCH**

San Diego County, Warner Springs vicinity  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Westward Expansion: The Cattlemen's Empire.** Warner's Ranch, built in 1831, was foremost a pioneering cattle ranch. From 1848 on, it was also a popular resting place for overland travelers entering California from the southern route. Warner's Ranch may be best known as a Butterfield Overland Mail stage station from 1859-1861. Today only two adobe structures--a house and barn--remain, situated on 221 acres of rural grazing land.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The adobe ranch house is in very deteriorated condition. The porch floor and a portion of the front wall have collapsed. Exposed portions of the adobe walls are eroding. Walls have been repaired with



portland cement and other incompatible materials and show evidence of honeycombing. The roof is badly deteriorated and has been covered with corrugated metal as a protection.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Adaptive Reuse.** The owner or other interested party should be encouraged to seek funds to undertake preservation work as recommended in the National Park Service 1986 condition assessment report. Stabilization of the adobe walls and repair of the roof should be undertaken immediately. A compatible new use for the ranch should be investigated.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **ALCATRAZ**

San Francisco County, San Francisco  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration.  
Recommended Action: Maintenance. Repairs.

### **BALBOA PARK**

San Diego County, San Diego  
Ownership: Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Education, Protection, and Restoration

### **HERCULES (Tugboat)**

San Francisco County, San Francisco  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)  
Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation

### **LAS FLORES ADOBE**

San Diego County, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Marine Corps)  
Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Preservation, Education

### **LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM**

Los Angeles County, Los Angeles  
Ownership: State and Local  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection, Technical Assistance

### **MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD**

Solano County, Vallejo  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Navy)  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, New Construction, Incompatible Alterations, and Damage  
Recommended Action: Documentation, Repair

### **NEW ALMADEN**

Santa Clara County  
Ownership: Private and Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Damaging Uses, New Construction, Incompatible Alterations, and Vandalism  
Recommended Action: Education, Protection, and Technical Assistance

### **ROGER'S DRY LAKE**

Kern and San Bernadino Counties, Edwards Air Force Base  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Air Force)  
Threat/Damage: Natural Processes  
Recommended Action: Public Education

### **SAN FRANCISCO CIVIC CENTER**

San Francisco County, San Francisco  
Ownership: State, Local, Private  
Threat/Damage: Damage - Earthquake  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Education and Stabilization, Repairs

### **SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION**

San Francisco County, San Francisco  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army)  
Threat/Damage: Damage - Earthquake  
Recommended Action: Stabilization, Repairs

## **COLORADO**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **CENTRAL CITY/BLACK HAWK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

(New Listing)

Gilpin County, Central City

Ownership: Multiple Private and Local

**Significance:** Westward Expansion of the United States; The Mining Frontier in the Rockies Colorado. The Central City/Black Hawk Historic District is comprised of the three towns of Black Hawk, Central City, and Nevadaville. These towns were the three principal settlements of the historic and spectacularly productive Gregory Mining District, which began as a group of gold boom camps in 1859. The initial gold discoveries in the district attracted an estimated 100,000 prospectors, encouraging a wave of permanent settlers into the region that now includes the Colorado counties of Denver, Jefferson, Clear Creek, and Gilpin. The National Historic Landmark (NHL) contains hundreds of buildings which date to the towns' mining era.

#### **Threat/Damage: Physical**

**Deterioration/Inappropriate Alterations.** On November 6, 1990, a State initiative was passed that authorized limited gambling in the towns of Central City and Black Hawk. The legislation allows for gambling within pre-World War I buildings, or newer buildings that conform to the architectural style of pre-World War I buildings, located in each town's commercial district. Gambling will boost the local economy, and a percentage of the gambling revenues will be earmarked for historic preservation. Escalating land prices and real estate speculation could lead to the demolition of historic structures and inappropriate development. The NHL towns are located in a narrow mountain valley, and it

is anticipated that increased vehicle and pedestrian traffic, as well as the need for additional parking, will have a major impact on the NHL. Numerous key buildings and structures within the NHL are also experiencing severe deterioration. The Coeur d'Alene Shafthouse has collapsed, the McFarlane Foundry is in deteriorated condition, and many miles of stone retaining wall have fallen down. Owners of structures in the commercial districts are having difficulties maintaining and repairing buildings because of the high costs. Anticipated Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund projects at the Argo Tunnel may also alter the historic landscape of the NHL district.

#### **Recommended Action:**

**Preservation/Technical Assistance.** The effects of the gambling initiative, and its attendant development pressures, on the NHL should be closely monitored. The Colorado SHPO is working closely with the NHL communities in their historic preservation/design guideline planning. Central City is in the process of revising and strengthening its historic preservation ordinance; Black Hawk, which did not have an historic preservation ordinance, is in the process of drafting one. The National Park Service has also provided technical information and assistance to the NHL. In 1987-1990 the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service prepared a revision of the NHL nomination that recommended the towns of Black Hawk and Nevadaville be included within the National Historic Landmark boundary. In April 1991, the revised nomination was presented to the NHL Advisory Board; no designation has yet been made.

## **CRIPPLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT** (New Listing)

Teller County, Cripple Creek

Ownership: Multiple Private and Local

**Significance:** Westward Expansion of the United States; The Mining Frontier in the Rockies Colorado. In the declining years of the Colorado Silver boom, one of the world's largest gold fields was discovered along Cripple Creek, near Pike's Peak. An estimated 400 million dollars in gold has been mined in the Cripple Creek District since gold was discovered there in 1891. The town of Cripple Creek was incorporated in 1892, and the mining district eventually included hundreds of satellite gold camps. The National Historic Landmark includes the entire town of Cripple Creek as well as Poverty Gulch, the site of some of the original ore discoveries.

**Threat/Damage:** Inappropriate Alterations. On November 6, 1990, a State initiative was passed that authorized legalized, limited gambling in the town of Cripple Creek. The legislation allows for gambling within pre-World War I buildings, or newer buildings that conform to the architectural style of pre-World War I buildings, located in the town's commercial district. Gambling will boost the local economy, and a percentage of the gambling revenues will be earmarked for historic preservation. Escalating land prices and real estate speculation could lead to the demolition of historic structures and inappropriate development. There are many vacant lots within the historic district, and the town has attracted out-of-town real estate investment. In addition, the NHL lacks a comprehensive inventory of historic properties, including an evaluation of significant building interiors and exteriors. The effects of increased traffic and parking on the NHL have yet to be determined. In January 1991, Cripple Creek passed an historic preservation ordinance that includes design review of new construction and rehabilitation, and a certificate of appropriateness for such activities

and for demolition. That ordinance, however, only covers the town's main street commercial district, and does not include the residential neighborhoods. It is not yet clear how successfully the ordinance can be implemented, given the intense development pressures on the NHL. Private gold reprocessing activities also threaten the integrity of the Landmark.

**Recommended Action:** Preservation/ Technical Assistance. The effects of the gambling initiative, and its attendant development pressures, on the NHL should be closely monitored. The Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service has offered technical information and assistance, and should continue to do so on request. The Colorado SHPO is also working closely with NHL community leaders, and has offered to assist the city in the development of historic preservation/design guidelines planning. The NPS should continue to provide technical assistance on request.

## **LEADVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT** (New Listing)

Lake County, Leadville

Ownership: Private and Public (Local)

**Significance:** Westward Expansion of the United States; The Mining Frontier in the Rockies: Colorado. The Leadville mining district is one of the richest mineral regions in the world. Leadville mines have yielded minerals of higher total value than any other mining district in the country. The city of Leadville is one of the few remaining mining camps in the country that has based its economy on the mining industry continuously since 1860 and also retained much of its historic appearance. A large number of the early structures survive. Historically, there were three major mining phases in the Leadville district: gold from 1860 to 1875; silver and lead between 1875 and 1893; and zinc from 1899 to 1917.



**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate**

**Alterations/Potential Demolition.** The Leadville Historic District is located within the boundaries of a designated Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund Site, and the massive cleanup efforts may affect the historic landscape of the NHL. The cleanup includes the removal of contaminated soil, the stabilization and removal of mine tailings, ditch fencing, the construction of water treatment facilities, and the diversion of contaminated runoff. Mine tailings in California Gulch have already been stabilized and the area has been re-landscaped. In addition, some key buildings within the NHL, including the Tabor Grand Hotel and St. Vincent Hospital, are vacant and suffering from neglect. Others, such as the Opera House, are deteriorating because the owners can not afford the extensive maintenance and repairs needed.

**Recommended Action:**

**Preservation/Stabilization.** The SHPO, the EPA, and the Advisory Council have signed a Programmatic Agreement regarding the Superfund site, and the SHPO has been reviewing the project for Section 106 compliance. The EPA is also working with the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) regarding cultural resource management, and plans include a survey and inventory of NHL properties. The SHPO should continue to monitor the project, and provide any necessary assistance toward the development of a historic preservation plan. The Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service is currently working on an expanded boundary revision of the NHL. The Tabor Grand Hotel received an Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) from the State in 1989 for rehabilitation work, although that work is not yet completed. Funding needs to be found to assist with the stabilization and repair of other historic structures.

**LOWRY RUIN**

Montezuma County, Pleasantview vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (BLM)

**Significance: Cultural Development:**

**Indigenous American Populations.** Lowry Ruin is a multicomponent pueblo of 50 rooms with smaller communities. It was constructed by the Anasazi Indians about 1075 A.D., or slightly earlier, on the ruins of abandoned pit rooms of an earlier culture of the eighth century. Lowry was used for living quarters and religious ceremonies. It contains one of the largest unearthed Grand Kivas (a large ceremonial structure). The Great Kivas were more commonly found in Arizona and New Mexico.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Damage.**

The outstanding threat to this prehistoric ruin is continued deterioration due to natural erosion and erosion caused by an increasing number of visitors. Numerous areas in the pueblo are disintegrating because of moisture seepage from earth fill in adjacent rooms. The mortar binding the stones in the wall is also disintegrating. In both the pueblo and the Great Kiva, visitors walk on exposed walls and contribute to the loosening of stones. Some stones have fallen; others are ready to fall. Excessive use of portland cement in past stabilization projects has also created problems. The sandstone blocks expand and contract with fluctuations in moisture and temperature. The hard portland cement between the sandstone inhibits this movement, contributing to the disintegration of the stone. A portion of the south wall is buckling badly due to outward movement of the walls and the weight of the fill behind the wall. The painted kiva has totally deteriorated due to uncontrollable water movement from the surrounding soils through the plastered walls and into the subterranean structure.

**Recommended Action:**

**Protection/Stabilization.** Immediate action is needed to halt the deterioration of the NHL. Rotted stones in the walls should be replaced,

fallen stones should be placed back into the walls, the portland cement should be removed whenever feasible and replaced with a softer material, and the earth fill in rooms behind exposed masonry walls should be removed so that moisture will not continue to seep through the walls. Once the stabilization is complete, an annual program of regularly scheduled maintenance must be implemented. In FY 1992 BLM will be preparing a site management plan for maintenance and stabilization and has awarded a contract for repair of the roof, replacement of some of the stones, and other stabilization work.

#### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

##### **LINDENMEIR SITE**

Larimer County, vicinity of Fort Collins  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Erosion.  
Recommended Action: Protection.

##### **PIKE'S STOCKADE**

Conejos County, Sanford vicinity  
Ownership: State  
Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Repair Damage/  
Deterioration.

##### **SILVERTON HISTORIC DISTRICT**

San Juan County, Silverton  
Ownership: Multiple Private, Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Rehabilitation and Education

#### **CONNECTICUT**

#### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

##### **BARNARD, HENRY HOUSE**

Hartford County, Hartford  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

##### **CHENEY BROTHERS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Hartford County, Manchester  
Ownership: Multiple Private  
Threat/Damage: New Construction  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Protection

#### **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

#### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

##### **CHAPEL HALL, GALLAUDET COLLEGE**

District of Columbia  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

##### **GOMPERS, SAMUEL HOUSE**

District of Columbia  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

##### **HOWARD, OLIVER OTIS HOUSE**

District of Columbia  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

##### **WOODSON, CARTER G. HOUSE**

District of Columbia  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration or Rehabilitation

## **FLORIDA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **EL CENTRO ESPANOL DE TAMPA**

Hillsborough County, Tampa

Ownership: State

**Significance: American Ways of Life:**

**Ethnic Communities.** El Centro Espanol de Tampa is the best surviving Spanish ethnic and cultural club building in the Gulf Coast States. Clubs like this were major focal points for Hispanic immigrant colonies in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is among a handful of similar structures representing that phase of the immigration of a nationality that survived. Constructed in 1912, El Centro Espanol de Tampa is an architecturally striking building designed in the Renaissance Revival, Moorish, and Spanish styles. It is a rectangular-shaped brick building with a two and one-half story main block and three and one-half story wing.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The building, which has been vacant for about six years, has not been adequately maintained and is severely deteriorated. The roof structure is damaged and could collapse due to the failure of wood roof trusses from extensive termite infestation and long-term water intrusion from faulty gutters. Some of the trusses are being held up by insufficient temporary supports. On the interior, the theater has suffered the most damage, however, all interior spaces are equally threatened due to the condition of the roof.

**Recommended Action: Repair**

**Damage/Deterioration, Stabilization and Compatible New Use.** Immediate repair and stabilization of the roof should be undertaken. Repairs to the gutters to prevent additional water damage and fumigation to destroy termites are also necessary. The State of Florida has purchased the building and is in the process of determining a compatible new

use and raising funds for stabilization and repair.

#### **FORT ZACHARY TAYLOR**

Monroe County, Key West

Ownership: State

**Significance: Political and Military Affairs:**

**Civil War, Spanish American War.** Fort Zachary Taylor was a strong Union outpost in the South throughout the Civil War; further it defended Key West Naval Station, the southern-most stronghold of the U.S. Navy during the Spanish American War. Originally a three-story masonry structure, the fort has had the second and third tiers removed during the 1890s modification.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The fort is suffering a considerable amount of deterioration. Endicott period Battery Osceola is cracked and threatens to collapse. Iron used in the original construction is exfoliating, causing expansion and cracks in the masonry throughout the structure. Live ordnance on site poses a threat to the structure and visitors.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization/Repair**

**Damage.** The fort was the subject of a NPS Condition Assessment Report in June, 1990. The State plans to use the report to address immediate life/safety needs and stabilize the structural problems. Further technical assistance should be considered.

#### **MAR-A-LAGO**

(New Listing)

Palm Beach County, Palm Beach

Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture. American Ways of Life.** Built between 1923 and 1927, Mar-a-Lago exemplifies the affluent lifestyle of its owners, E.F. Hutton and Marjorie Merriweather Post. The land boom of the



1920s opened Florida to winter resort development, and the Spanish Mission revival style mansion designed by architects Marion Wyeth and Joseph Urban purposely sited the building to take advantage of both ocean and lake views. The design for the house consists of a series of lavishly decorated pavilions which correspond to the different functions of the house. Patios link the various pavilions, and the grounds, which include native and ornamental plantings, pools, fountains, lawns, greenhouses, paths, and a golf course, evolved under the direction of Marjorie Post.

**Threat/Damage: New Construction.** The current owner is actively exploring options to subdivide the estate grounds to reduce taxes and maintenance costs. Major new construction would alter the setting of this significant Landmark. In August, 1991, the Palm Beach Historic Preservation Commission denied the owner a Certificate of Appropriateness for a specific sub-division plan, but it is uncertain whether or not a revised plan will be approved. The lot configuration and conceptual locations of eight new buildings in the proposed plan would require the demolition of numerous ancillary buildings and loss of contributing landscape features, thus destroying the relationship of the main house to its setting.

**Recommended Action: Preservation.** A preservation plan should be developed to ensure the long-term preservation of this property and further define significant features of the Landmark, including the landscape and ancillary structures. Plans for sub-dividing the Mar-a-Lago property should be considered only as a last resort.

## **OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD**

Hillsborough County, Okeechobee vicinity  
Ownership: Multiple private

**Significance: Westward Expansion.** The Okeechobee Battlefield was the site of a battle between Seminole Indians and American

forces, the latter under the command of General Zachary Taylor. This American victory was the turning point in the Second Seminole Indian War.

### **Threat/Damage: New Construction.**

Residential and commercial development has encroached on the site of the battlefield which had been open pasture land. Presently, a key portion of the battlefield site, where the Seminoles were positioned during the battle, is for sale. Should this area be sold and developed, the historical integrity of the battlefield will be threatened.

**Recommended Action: Acquisition.** Without acquisition by public and/or private entities of key portions of the battlefield site, loss of integrity may require future dedesignation.

## **TAMPA BAY HOTEL**

Hillsborough County, Tampa

Ownership: Local

**Significance: Military, Literature, and Architecture.** The Tampa Bay Hotel served as headquarters for the U.S. Army that invaded Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Many of the Nation's leading news correspondents gathered at the hotel to report the history-making developments of the war. This large Moorish and Turkish style hotel is evidence of the pioneering efforts that opened Florida for development and made possible its tremendous growth in the 20th-century.

### **Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** Tampa Bay Hotel has a considerable amount of deterioration, most the result of deferred maintenance. The foundation mortar has failed and the roof is leaking. A 1989 structural engineering report provided to the owner has indicated the beams will not hold the weight of the domes. Wood rot is evident throughout the building. It is currently owned by a local university and used for offices and classrooms.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration.** The Tampa Bay Hotel is in need of a Preservation Plan. A NHL Condition Assessment Report may provide the prioritized guidance to allow the owners to undertake a repair program within their limited budget. If the building repairs cannot fit into the limitations of the report, then technical assistance should be offered to the owners.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **CAPE CANAVERAL AIR FORCE STATION**

Brevard County, Cocoa vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Air Force)  
Threat/Damage: Severe Physical  
Deterioration, New Construction, Demolition,  
and Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Education, Protection

### **LLAMBIAS HOUSE**

St. Johns County, St. Augustine  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

### **ST. AUGUSTINE TOWN PLAN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

St. Johns County, St. Augustine  
Ownership: Multiple Private  
Threat/Damage: New Construction,  
Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Education, Protection

## **GEORGIA**

## **Priority 1 Landmarks**

### **CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD SHOPS AND TERMINAL**

Chatham County, Savannah  
Ownership: Local

**Significance:** The Central of Georgia Railroad Shops and Terminal is the oldest and best surviving example of a mid-19th century integrated railroad shops complex in the United States. The trainshed is the oldest remaining example of iron roof construction.

### **Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration and Vandalism.** Fires have gutted the machine and carpentry shops. The roof leaks in all shop buildings. Many shops have entire roof sections missing. Bricks fall at random from the walls. Security is a major problem, and as a result, vandalism has increased (three of the buildings have been secured). The head house and trainshed are used to house a permanent display entitled "The Great Savannah Exposition;" however, other warehouses and structures remain vacant and subject to increasing deterioration.

### **Recommended Action: Repair**

**Damage/Deterioration.** Immediate repairs should be made to correct the damage and restore the shops. All of the buildings should be secured. A compatible new use for the shops should be identified to ensure the long term preservation of this Landmark.

### **WARM SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Meriwether County, Warm Springs vicinity  
Ownership: State

**Significance:** Warm Springs Historic District is significant for its association with Franklin D. Roosevelt, and for the important humanitarian movement that had its beginnings there--the treatment and rehabilitation of polio patients. In 1926, Roosevelt purchased the resort and in 1927 turned it over to the newly organized non-profit, Warm Springs Foundation. Warm Springs became Roosevelt's second home where he frequently underwent therapy. During his political career, many important decisions were made there. The District includes the treatment pools and bath houses, a hospital complex, and the Little White House,

which was built for Roosevelt in 1932 and where he died in 1945.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** There are large cracks in the pool walls. Spring water flows unimpeded through the cracks causing them to expand. The water intrusion in the pool is subject to weather changes causing further deterioration of the pools. The bath houses are vacant and receive little maintenance. The State does not have any known plans to monitor or preserve the resource.

**Recommended Action: Repair**

**Damage/Restoration.** After the condition of the buildings and pools has been evaluated, the damage to these structures should be repaired to prevent further deterioration. Restoration to allow proper interpretation and usage should be undertaken. Sandblasting should be stopped and proper brick cleaning methods should be encouraged.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**COLUMBUS HISTORIC RIVERFRONT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT**

Muscogee County, Columbus  
Ownership: Private, Local  
Threat/Damage: New Construction  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Stabilization, and Rehabilitation

**HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER HOUSE**

Fulton County, Atlanta  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

**HISTORIC AUGUSTA CANAL AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT**

Richmond County, Augusta  
Ownership: Private, Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Stabilization, and Rehabilitation

**SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Chatham County, Savannah  
Ownership: Multiple Private  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations, New Construction  
Recommended Action: Education, Technical Assistance, and Protection

**STALLINGS ISLAND**

Columbia County  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Vandalism  
Recommended Action: Protection

**HAWAII**

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**HOKUKANO-UALAPUE COMPLEX**

Maui County, Molokai  
Ownership: State  
Threat/Damage: New Construction, Incompatible Alterations, Damaging Uses, and Flooding  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Stabilization, and Protection

**HONOKOHAU SETTLEMENT**

Hawaii County  
Ownership: Private, State  
Threat/Damage: New Construction, Damaging Uses  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Compatible New Use

**HUILUA FISHPOND**

Honolulu County  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Flooding, Erosion, Vegetation Overgrowth  
Recommended Action: Stabilization

**KAUNOLU VILLAGE SITE**

Maui County, Lanai City vicinity  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: New Construction,



Incompatible Alterations, Deterioration,  
Damaging Uses, Erosion, and Slumping  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance,  
Protection, Education and Documentation

#### **MOOKINI HEIAU**

Hawaii County, Hawi vicinity

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: New Construction,  
Damaging Uses

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance,  
Protection

### **IDAHO**

#### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

##### **FORT HALL SITE**

Bannock County, Fort Hall

Ownership: Indian Trust and Federal (BR)

**Significance: Westward Expansion: The Fur Trade.** Built in 1834, Fort Hall was a major point of contact between American and British fur trappers on the west side of the Rockies. Trappers traded alongside resident Shoshone and Bannock Indian Tribes. In the 1840's the fort was the key stop for wagon trains, missionaries, migrants, and gold seekers. Fort Hall is now an open site surrounded by the Snake River on three sides.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion.** There is a divergence of opinion about the exact location of Fort Hall itself within the Landmark boundary. Though the Bureau of Reclamation stabilized the north side of the site with rip-rap in 1986, the threat of erosion continues on the east side. Knowledge about the exact location of Fort Hall is necessary for effective location of erosion control.

**Recommended Action: Testing, Stabilization, Protection.** Testing should commence at the earliest possible time in order to locate the exact site of the fort. The Bureau of

Reclamation archeologist will be visiting the site to plan for testing in FY 92. A study also is needed to determine the potential for streambed changes and flooding. Once the fort site is located, appropriate erosion control needs to be undertaken to prevent archeological resources being lost to the river.

### **ILLINOIS**

#### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

##### **ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL LOCKS AND TOWPATH**

LaSalle, Grundy, and Will Counties, Vicinity  
Joliet

Ownership: State, Local

**Significance: Engineering.** The Illinois and Michigan Canal enabled Chicago to attain supremacy in the Midwest. Completed in 1848, the canal linked Chicago to the Mississippi River by way of the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers. Together with the eastern linkages of the Great Lakes, a continuous waterway was formed from New York through Chicago to the Mississippi. The Illinois and Michigan Canal comprises eight segments encompassing the locks and other engineering structures associated with the operation of the canal.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Several of the canal's structures are unstable and, as a result, are in danger of collapsing. In some cases, inappropriate material has been introduced to repair the locks and aqueducts, resulting in radical changes to the historic appearance. The Illinois Michigan National Heritage Corridor Commission (IMNHCC), created in 1985, completed the restoration of the Little Vermillion aqueduct in 1991, and the rehabilitation of the Fox River aqueduct is in the design stage. Some lands along the canal are leased by local governments to private individuals; inappropriate uses of the

properties including dumping and construction along the tow path have been permitted. The IMNHCC completed an interpretive plan for the corridor in 1988 which will have to be adopted and implemented by the multitude of ownerships.

**Recommended Action:**

**Protection/Stabilization.** The locks, aqueducts, and other canal structures on the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Locks Towpath need to be stabilized to assure the NHL's historic integrity. Inappropriate alterations and debris should be removed, leases to private individuals strictly enforced, and preservation of the Landmark accomplished. The commission proposes studying the condition of the aqueduct for stabilization. The IMNHCC will control development on publicly-owned property adjacent to and over the canal. They will also encourage compatible uses for the properties, encourage public access, and help identify funding sources. The National Park Service began revision of the Landmark nomination under the Boundary Review program in 1989/1990; that study will be completed in September 1992.

## **OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE**

LaSalle County, Ottawa Vicinity  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Native American History.** The site is the best-documented historic Indian site in the Illinois River Valley.

It was part of the Kaskaskia Indian Village visited by the French explorers Marquette and Joliet in 1673. The area contains numerous historic Indian burials, and a mid-19th century hotel that served the important river trade. The site covers an area between 80 and 120 acres on the bank of the Illinois River and is an important part of the recently created Illinois and Michigan National Heritage Corridor.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction.** Proposed residential and commercial development along the river severely threatens the integrity of the NHL. Developers purchased the NHL site, and developed plans for vacation homes, roads, and an artificial lake which would damage the site and destroy significant Indian burials. The State of Illinois interceded and now has a contract to purchase a 134 acre parcel of land which includes the NHL as well as lands outside of the Landmark boundary. The Governor's office has Stated that funding will be available to acquire the site.

**Recommended Action:**

**Protection/Excavation.** Non-Federal funding for acquisition and protection should be identified and plans made for the site when the property is purchased by the State.

## **RELIANCE BUILDING**

Cook County, Chicago  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture and Engineering.** The Reliance Building is one of the key monuments in the development of modern architecture. It was designed by Daniel Burnham and John W. Root as one of the earliest skyscrapers, and its terra cotta cladding was a great innovation at the time of its construction in 1890-1895. The building is rectangular in plan, and rises 15 stories to 200 feet.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** Lack of maintenance has led to serious deterioration of the building's glazed terra cotta curtain wall. Numerous terra cotta panels have stress cracks and all need to be repointed. In 1985-86 the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service sponsored an indepth inspection of the Reliance Building that outlined specific work recommendations in a Condition Assessment Report. However, the recommendations therein have yet to be implemented. In



January 1991 the building was further damaged when a water pipe burst and froze on the Washington Street frontage. Much of the interior has been remodeled and is mostly unoccupied and in poor condition. The interior does not meet current safety codes. The depressed local economy has made it difficult to lease space in or sell the NHL. The situation has been further complicated by the fact that the building is owned by one individual, and the land by another. Restoration of the NHL has been estimated to cost \$10-15 million. The city of Chicago is committed to finding a long-term, full-building tenant for the NHL and is currently negotiating with American Friends Service International (AFS), a student and teacher exchange group. The city has offered the AFS \$6 million in grants and low-interest loans to restore the NHL. The Illinois State treasurer's office has also pledged up to \$5 million in low-interest loans.

**Recommended Action: Preservation.** All parties involved should continue negotiations to secure a long-term, full-building tenant for the Reliance Building so that the NHL can be restored and returned to an economically viable use.

### **ROOM 405, GEORGE HERBERT JONES LAB**

Cook County, Chicago  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Physical Science.** In Room 405 of the George Herbert Jones Laboratory at the University of Chicago, a group of chemists first isolated a pure compound of plutonium. The sample, isolated on August 18, 1942, was the first synthetically-produced isotope of any element. Less than a month later, on September 10, 1942, two of the chemists prepared the first weighable sample of a synthetic element. This first isolation and weighing of plutonium was a milestone in the development of nuclear energy.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alterations.** The Landmark consists solely of Room 405, a small 6 by 9 foot space with shelves and counters along each wall. The Landmark was essentially a diorama showing the laboratory looking much as it did during 1942 when the historic discoveries were made. In 1989 the owner, the University of Chicago, moved the contents of Room 405 from the fourth floor to a display case in the building lobby. The University has plans to remodel the fourth floor which would include the elimination of Room 405. The University has raised concerns that the wrong room was actually designated as the Landmark; however, there appears to be no merit to this claim. There appears to be no applicable Federal, State or local preservation legislation to protect this Landmark.

**Recommended Action: Administrative, Monitoring.** Efforts by both the National Park Service and the SHPO to date have been unsuccessful in preventing the planned destruction of the Landmark. However, encouragement should continue from both organizations, as well as from the Chicago Landmark Commission, to educate the University's administrators about the importance of the historic laboratory and secure its preservation as a Landmark.

### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

#### **CAHOKIA MOUNDS**

St. Clair County, Collinsville vicinity  
Ownership: State and Private  
Threat/Damage: Erosion  
Recommended Action: Protection, Stabilization

#### **EADS BRIDGE**

Madison County, East St. Louis  
Ownership: Local  
Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation



## **FORT SHERIDAN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Lake County

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army)

Threat/Damage: New Construction,  
Incompatible Alterations, Demolition

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance,  
Protection

## **GRANT PARK STADIUM**

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Local

Threat/Damage: Demolition, Incompatible  
Alterations

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance

## **LINDSAY, VACHEL HOUSE**

Sagamon County, Springfield

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

## **PULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Multiple Private, State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Incompatible  
Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection, Technical  
Assistance, and Education

## **THE ROOKERY BUILDING**

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations and  
Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

## **SEARS, ROEBUCK, AND COMPANY COMPLEX**

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations and  
Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

## **INDIANA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **ANGEL MOUND SITE**

Vanderburgh County, Evansville Vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: The Angel Site is a major palisaded Mississippian culture village and ceremonial center primarily occupied between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1400. The largest settlement of its type in the Ohio River Valley, the Angel Site represents part of the northernmost extension of the Mississippian culture that flourished throughout the southeastern United States from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1600. Archeological excavations conducted at the site since 1938 have yielded significant information on Mississippian lifeways. The Indiana State Museum currently administers the 100-acre site as a State park. The park presently encompasses the site's fortified main ceremonial complex and residential areas. The ceremonial complex consists of ten mounds arrayed around a central plaza. The largest of these, Mound A, is 44 feet high and covers 4 acres at its base. The site fronts upon a slough separating Three Mile Island, a long and relatively narrow body of land bordering upon the Ohio River, from the mainland. This island has protected the site from erosion caused by the Ohio River for more than nine centuries.

Threat/Damage: Erosion. Erosion presently threatens two site areas. The most direct threat is in the form of high velocity flood waters swirling into a slough running diagonally across the northeastern portion of the site. Erosion caused by these flood waters currently is directly damaging archeological deposits associated with a major residential area within the site. The main channel of the Ohio River constitutes a less direct but ultimately more serious threat. Aerial photographic analysis indicates that erosion caused by the Ohio River's northward meander within its floodplain has reduced the width of

Three Mile Island by as much as 85 percent since 1930. The width of the central section of the island across from the main site deposits has been reduced by 50 percent and more than 1200 feet of the downstream portion of the island has washed away.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization.** Steps must be taken to erect erosion control structures in the most immediately threatened area in the northeastern section of the site. Efforts must also be made to stabilize erosion at Three Mile Island before destruction of the island exposes the Angel site to direct erosional threats from the main channel of the Ohio River. Federal, State, and local agencies should work together to design and implement appropriate erosion control measures immediately. Timely action taken now will forestall more costly mitigation efforts in the future.

## **WEST BADEN SPRINGS HOTEL**

Orange County, West Baden  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Recreation and Engineering.** The West Baden Springs Hotel was the centerpiece of the community that dubbed itself the "Carlsbad" of America because of its mineral water springs. Americans were first attracted to West Baden Springs because of the mineral springs and the wide variety of recreational activities. From its proximity to gambling casinos, the hotel emerged as the Midwest's answer to Monte Carlo. The hotel's many recreational facilities attracted many sportsmen, notably several major league baseball teams, to its practice fields. Finally, in itself, the hotel is a major feat of engineering featuring an immense steel and glass covered dome that was the largest in the world when built in 1902.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Vandalism.** The owner of the property stripped the hotel of many of its historic features prior to going bankrupt in

1987. The court-appointed receiver has recently been awarded clear title and is searching for a buyer for the property. The hotel continues to deteriorate rapidly from neglect. A 50 x 70 foot section of the exterior wall recently collapsed. It is not known how the collapse affected the overall structural integrity of the building. The interior has extensive damage and will require major repairs to restore it to its former condition.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and Adaptive Reuse.** A new owner should be sought for the property. The National Park Service can offer technical assistance to the new owner to rehabilitate the structure to its former glory. Local planning needs to be instituted to establish an economical and workable reuse plan for the hotel.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **SPENCER PARK DENTZEL CAROUSEL**

Cass County, Logansport  
Ownership: Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

## **IOWA**

## **Priority 1 Landmarks**

### **BLOOD RUN SITE**

Lyon County (see entry under South Dakota)  
Ownership: Multiple Private, State

**Significance: Native American History.** The site was occupied by Oneota Indians between A.D. 1700 and 1750. It is the only known mound group attributable to the Oneota culture ancestral to many Midwestern Indian groups. The archeological complex consists of the remains of an Oneota Indian village that once included more than 158 visible conical burial

mounds, and an effigy earthwork believed to have been constructed after the mounds.

**Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses.** In the South Dakota portion, cultivation and encroachment by a residential subdivision are adversely affecting the resources. This development has a visual impact on the Iowa side and will thus influence Iowa's plans for the State-owned portion of the Landmark. An Iowa-South Dakota task force was created in 1988 to formulate preservation plans but so far no substantive action has taken place. In the Iowa portion of the site, burial mounds continue to be leveled and disturbed by farming and natural erosion in the flood plain. The former village was damaged by gravel mining. In 1989 plowing on a privately owned portion of the Landmark disinterred ancient human remains. Gravel mining was carried on in part of the Landmark until 1989, and continues just north of the NHL boundary. There is no on-site manager but the site is being monitored by a historic sites manager and the Lyon County Conservation Board. The State of Iowa is investigating the possible acquisition of additional lands and easements. The activities of the State have been endorsed by the National Council of American Indians.

**Recommended Action: Protection.**

Easements or cooperative agreements with the owners should be obtained that will protect undisturbed deposits on the site and a master plan for management of the site prepared. Additional purchases or easements on both the Iowa and South Dakota sides are also necessary. If this is not achievable, excavation of the site is recommended before the archeological deposits are totally destroyed.

**FORT DES MOINES PROVISIONAL  
ARMY OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL**

Polk County, Des Moines

Ownership: Multiple Private, Federal (U.S. Army), State and Local

**Significance: Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939; America Becomes a World Power; WWI.** Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School achieved national historic significance as this nation's first Black officers' training camp in 1917. Black units led by men trained at Fort Des Moines were assembled in France as the 92nd Division during WWI. During WWII, Fort Des Moines served as the first training center for the Women's Army Corps (WAC). The fort is an early 20th-century complex of brick two-story military buildings situated around a now defunct parade ground.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction Vandalism/Severe Physical Deterioration.** A strip shopping center was constructed on privately owned lands within the district's boundaries in 1987. Property values have increased and lands within and adjacent to the site are considered prime commercial real estate. The few remaining Officers' Quarters, which are also privately owned, are being used for storage and being allowed to fall into disrepair. Patrolling and increased security have reduced the vandalism of the structures. The Army has a Memorandum of Agreement, signed in 1987, with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council stipulating that they will document and develop preservation guidelines for the few remaining structures they own. No master maintenance or preservation plan has yet been prepared. Fort Des Moines has been named by the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure as one of the military bases to be closed over the next 5 to 10 years. The SHPO believes it will be approximately four years before the base is actually placed on the market. The City of Des Moines has declined requests to enact protective zoning or to designate the Fort as a local Landmark.



**Recommended Action: Protection.** Efforts should be made to find sympathetic new owners for the remaining properties. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation was completed in 1989 by the Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service. Both the Army and private owners need to be encouraged to maintain their properties. The Iowa SHPO has written to the Army urging them to stabilize the buildings at the Fort. They have also requested that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the lead agency in the base disposal program, place preservation covenants on the buildings when they are offered for sale.

### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

#### **INDIAN VILLAGE SITE**

O'Brien County, Wittrock Area

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Erosion

Recommended Action: Protection

#### **LONE STAR (Wooden boat)**

Scott County

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation.

#### **PHIPPS SITE**

Cherokee County

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses, Erosion

Recommended Action: Protection,  
Stabilization

## **KANSAS**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION HALL**

Douglas County, Lecompton

Ownership: State

**Significance:** Political Affairs, 1783 - 1860; The Rise of Sectionalism. Constructed in 1856, Lecompton Constitution Hall was the meeting place of the second and third territorial legislatures (1857-58). It was here that the opposing draft constitutions were approved in the struggle to determine if Kansas would be a free or slave State. Among the constitutions approved was the Lecompton Constitution of 1856, a pro-slavery document supported by President Buchanan but rejected by Congress. The hall is a simple, rectangular, two-story white frame building with a gabled roof, pediment, stone foundation, and an uncovered porch on stone piers with stone stairs.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration. The Hall is suffering from many years of neglect prior to its acquisition by the State of Kansas in 1986. It needs extensive rehabilitation to correct major structural problems. The structure lacks a solid foundation. The historic foundation consists only of layers of limestone and dirt. The building has also sustained extensive water damage. Rotten studs, warped and rotting walnut siding, and heaving floors are apparent. In late 1989, the State Historical Society completed a stabilization plan for Constitution Hall. Phase I of the stabilization plan includes structurally bracing and lifting the structure off its existing foundation, correction of surface drainage, reconstruction of the first floor structure (while retaining the existing structure to as great an extent as feasible), sidewall strengthening, archaeological work, basement excavation, a new foundation, and overall stabilization. Phase I is underway and is expected to be completed in 1991. During the summer and fall of 1988, the State had

initiated archeological studies at the Hall. A second phase of archeological research is being conducted during the Phase I stabilization process.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation.** Although stabilization work on the project is underway, funding needed to complete the total restoration of the Hall has not been provided. An engineering analysis prepared by the State estimated stabilization costs at a minimum of \$500,000. The State Historical Society, which plans to undertake stabilization and rehabilitation, has only a portion of the funding necessary. The Governor's budget request for fiscal year 1991 included funding to begin restoration and development work at the NHL. Outside non-Federal funding should also be explored. The long-range goal of the State is to preserve and restore the Landmark as a historically accurate Kansas territorial period structure, with special attention to the period of 1856 to 1858.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **FORT LEAVENWORTH**

Leavenworth County  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army)  
Threat/Damage: Inappropriate  
Construction/Alterations.  
Recommended Action: Monitoring.

### **HASKELL INSTITUTE**

Douglas County, Lawrence  
Ownership: Federal (BIA)  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation,  
Technical Assistance

### **HOLLENBERG PONY EXPRESS STATION**

Washington County, Hanover vicinity  
Ownership: State  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

## **NICODEMUS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Graham County, Nicodemus  
Ownership: Multiple Private, Local  
Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation.

## **NORMAN NO. 1 OIL WELL SITE**

Wilson County, Neodesha  
Ownership: Local  
Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion  
Recommended Action: Stabilization

## **WAGON BED SPRINGS**

Grant County, Ulysses vicinity  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Protection, Education

## **KENTUCKY**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **ASHLAND**

Fayette County, Lexington  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Political and Military Affairs.** Ashland was the home of Henry Clay, distinguished American political leader of the pre-Civil War period and one of Kentucky's greatest Statesmen. As a result of Henry Clay's successful political leadership prior to the Civil War, he held the posts of Senator, Speaker of the House, and Secretary of State. The main house at Ashland was designed for Clay in 1806, then reconstructed in 1857 by Clay's son. It is a brick mansion with a two-story central block and one-story flanking wings, and combines Federal and Italianate styles. The main house functions as a museum.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Water problems have caused the plaster in the main house's significant interior to crack and fall. The staircase is

separating from the wall. The foundation is failing and the rear of the building is sagging, causing cracks in the walls. The owner lacks funds to undertake repairs needed to assure long-term preservation of the structure.

**Recommended Action: Repair**

**Damage/Deterioration.** Immediate repairs to prevent further water damage and structural damage are necessary. The NPS completed an indepth site inspection of Ashland in the summer of 1988. The owner is using the Condition Assessment Report for fund raising activities. Funds from the city have been made available and an architectural team has begun work to repair the damage. Further technical assistance should be given as needed.

**INDIAN KNOLL**

Ohio County, Beaver Dam vicinity  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Native American Prehistory.** Archeological excavations in the 1930s at Indian Knoll provided significant information on the culture of Archaic Indian populations of the Eastern United States. The material culture from Indian Knoll was used to distinguish the Archaic inhabitants of the Eastern Woodlands from other prehistoric North American Indian cultures. The Indian Knoll shell midden site dates from approximately 3000 B.C.

**Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses.** The site continues to be used for farming activities, and significant archeological material is being damaged or destroyed incrementally. Further damage is likely to occur as long as farming continues.

**Recommended Action: Protection.**

Destructive agricultural activities should be curtailed. If this cannot be achieved, the site should either be acquired by a non-Federal public or non-profit organization for the purpose of protecting the archeological resources or, as a last resort, excavated, to

recover the remaining cultural resources before they are destroyed. On-site inspection of this property by the Park Service and State of Kentucky should be conducted.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**PERRYVILLE BATTLEFIELD**

Boyle County, Perryville vicinity  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations,  
New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection

**LOUISIANA**

**Priority 1 Landmarks**

**PORT HUDSON BATTLEFIELD**

East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge Parishes  
Ownership: State and Private

**Significance: American Military History.** Port Hudson was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River to fall to Union Forces. The Union's success ensured free passage of Union troops throughout the Mississippi River and separated Arkansas, Texas, and much of Louisiana from the rest of the Confederacy. Two Union regiments of free Blacks and ex-slaves participated in the assault.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alterations.** A major portion of the Landmark is being damaged by the construction of private housing developments and by the installation of gas and electric lines that serve the new houses. This construction and the utility excavations have damaged both the physical remains (trenches and earthworks) and the subsurface archeological resources. The State Department of Commerce and Industry has declared the highway corridor within the Landmark an enterprise zone allowing for future development.



**Recommended Action: Protection.** Only a small portion of the Landmark is owned and protected by the State. The location of archeological resources in the battlefield should be identified and the boundaries adjusted accordingly. An effective State or local ordinance controlling future construction in areas where archeological materials are present is desirable. Open space easements or cooperative agreements between public officials and owners of developed areas with known resources would be useful. A major public education effort would increase local awareness of the Landmark and facilitate implementation of protection strategies.

### **FORT ST. PHILLIP**

Plaquemines Parish, Triumph Vicinity  
Ownership: Multiple private

**Significance:** Built by the French in 1746, and rebuilt by the Spanish in 1791, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, this fort surrendered after an attack by flag-officer David G. Farragut's force in 1862.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Damage by Natural Processes. High water flooding by the Mississippi River inundates the fort through a breach in a nearby levee. Each flood causes damage to the fort. Parts of the Endicott batteries have collapsed from water intrusion. Only a seawall built in the 1890s protects the fort (less than half, mostly Civil War period); the rest is underwater during floods.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration.** The levee should be repaired and stabilized. Damage to the fort from flooding should be also be repaired. The Corps of Engineers has considered repairing part of the levee in front of the Fort. This action will help reduce the threats from wave action and flooding.

### **HOMEPLACE PLANTATION HOUSE**

St. Charles Parish, Hahnville vicinity  
Ownership: Multiple private

**Significance: Architecture.** Homeplace is an excellent example of a French Colonial, two-story raised cottage, and one of the few remaining buildings of this type in the United States. Built by French Colonists in the late-18th Century as a sugar plantation, Homeplace retains much of its original integrity of design, craftsmanship, building materials, and setting.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The building is vacant and rapidly deteriorating. The roof leaks in several places, leading to plaster damage inside the second floor rooms. Exterior porch columns are beginning to rot; mold and mildew on the interior and exterior are pervasive; and termites are present.

**Recommended Action: Preservation.** Immediate repair of the roof to prevent further leaking and fumigation to destroy the termites are necessary. A National Park Service indepth site inspection was completed for this Landmark in 1987. A report resulting from this inspection provides technical assistance to the owners with recommendations for repair and restoration work with cost estimates. The owner should be encouraged to undertake the work as recommended in the report to ensure the long-term preservation of this property.

**THE CABILDO** (New Listing)  
Orleans Parish, New Orleans  
Ownership: State

**Significance: Architecture.** The Cabildo is one of the most significant historic buildings in the United States and the most important surviving monument of the period of Spanish domination in the Louisiana territory. It housed the administrative and legislative council which ruled Spanish Louisiana. The most notable event that took place at the Cabildo was the final transfer of the Louisiana Purchase territory from

France to the United States on December 20, 1803. The original structure was constructed between 1795 and 1799. Originally a massive two-story structure of stuccoed brick with a flat tile roof, the existing steep mansard and cupola, which form the third story, were added in 1847. The Cabildo is now part of the Louisiana State Museum.

**Threat/Damage:**     **Severe Physical Deterioration.** A fire in May 1988 destroyed the 1847 Mansard roof and cupola, attic space and much of the second floor of the Cabildo. The building also sustained water and smoke damage on the first and second floors. A temporary roof covering was installed and will remain until the roof is replaced. At present funds are insufficient to completely restore the building.

**Recommended Action:**     **Repair Damage/Deterioration and Restoration.** Fire-damaged features and finishes should be repaired. Plans have been developed to rebuild and renovate the building. Every effort should be made to ensure that the work is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and that the work be implemented as soon as possible. Private fund raising activities should continue.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **OAK ALLEY PLANTATION**

St. James Parish, Vacherie Vicinity

Ownership: Private

**Threat/Damage:**     Inappropriate Construction/Alterations

**Recommended Action:**     Sympathetic New Owner

### **VIEUX CARRE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Orleans Parish, New Orleans

Ownership: Multiple Private

**Threat/Damage:**     Incompatible Alterations, New Construction, Deterioration

**Recommended Action:**     Protection, Education, Technical Assistance

## **MAINE**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **FORT KNOX**

(New Listing)

Waldo County, Stockton Spring

Ownership: State

**Significance:**     **Military Architecture.** Constructed by master craftsmen in the 1844-1864 period and never fully completed, Fort Knox is a superb and completely unaltered example of a large mid-19th century granite coastal fortification. Fort Knox is also New England's finest unmodified specimen of military architecture of this period.

**Threat/Damage:**     **Damage by natural processes.** Water penetrating through the top level to the brick arched casements below is threatening collapse. A \$1.5 million bond issue to correct the problem was defeated in November 1990 by the electorate, but will be proposed again in November 1991.

**Recommended Action:**     **Stabilization/Legislative Action.** The State should seek alternative non-Federal funding to stabilize the fortress until the bond issue can be reintroduced on the ballot.

## **MARYLAND**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **RESURRECTION MANOR**

St. Mary's County, Hollywood vicinity

Ownership: Private

**Significance:**     **Architecture.** Resurrection Manor, one of the earliest extant brick farmhouses in the U.S., is located on one of the first manorial grants made in Maryland. It is a 1/2-story house and is representative of the

the dominant building type of the Southern colonies during the early-18th century.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Potential Demolition.** The manor house is vacant and severely deteriorated. The owner is not interested in saving the house and plans to develop the entire eight-acre tract of land. Demolition of the house is an option being considered.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization or Dedesignation.** If demolition does not take place, stabilization of the structure should be completed as soon as possible. Damage to the building should be repaired and rehabilitation/restoration work undertaken. A National Park Service condition assessment report should be completed to identify needed repair and restoration work with cost estimates. If demolition of Resurrection Manor does occur, the site should undergo an intensive archeological analysis before it is deleted from the inventory of National Historic Landmarks.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **ST. MARY'S CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

St. Mary's County

Ownership: Multiple private, State

Threats/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection

### **CASSELMAN'S BRIDGE, NATIONAL ROAD**

Garrett County, East of Grantsville on U.S. 40

Ownership:

Threats/Damage: Inappropriate Construction

Recommended Action: Protection.

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

**LUNA** (Tugboat)  
(New Listing)

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: Private

**Significance: Naval Architecture/Military and Maritime History/Transportation.** The Luna is an early wooden-hulled example of a diesel-electric vessel built for a commercial tugboat company. The successful operation of the Luna was a major influence on tugboat propulsion design in this and other countries. As the flagship of Boston's leading tugboat company, the Luna often received special assignments to other ports. The Luna often welcomed and docked famous ocean liners, including the Normandie, and the Queen Mary at New York on their maiden voyage to American shores. The Luna also assisted the USS Constitution with her annual "Turnaround" in peacetime. She attended warships and military transports at launch and helped them form convoys during her service with the War Shipping Administration during World War II.

**Threat/Damage: Deterioration/Submerged.** The vessel was in severely deteriorated condition and sank in the Charles River early in 1990. It is only partially submerged and there is concern that winter freezes might further damage the vessel. The owner has until December to raise the Luna as it has begun to leak fuel. If this cannot be done, the vessel will be removed, pumped out and probably scuttled at sea.

**Recommended Action:**

**Administration/Adaptive**

**Reuse/Stabilization.** Recommend that the tugboat be salvaged and stabilized under sympathetic ownership. If the vessel is not salvageable or is destroyed when it is removed from the Charles River Basin, it should be dedesignated as a National Historic Landmark.



## **WALDEN POND**

Middlesex County

Ownership: State

**Significance: Literature.** Here Henry David Thoreau developed and penned his internationally influential philosophy which was set forth in the book titled Walden. As such, the Walden area is the setting in which principles of ecological science, conservation and man's essential relationship to nature were conceived. It is remarkable today for the degree to which visitors can stand on precipices overlooking forest lands, next to streams or ponds, or walk through woods and fields, and be personally influenced and moved by the same places that influenced Thoreau 145 years ago.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction.** Only a small portion of the Walden area is included within the Landmark boundaries. Two tracts of land associated with Thoreau that are outside but adjacent to the existing boundaries are currently slated for intensive development. Office buildings are planned for one site almost within view of Walden Pond and elsewhere 135 units of housing are scheduled for a 35 acre site. Use of the pond area by the public as a recreational site, and its attendant effects on the pond's bank and vegetation, continues to be a major concern of environmentalists as well.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** A boundary study and land management plan are needed to more appropriately define the limits of Walden, acceptable types of land use and available methods of protection. In instances where subdivisions have been approved, acquisition by private organizations or state or local governments to prevent development is necessary.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **FORT WARREN**

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

### **OLD DEERFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Franklin County, Deerfield

Ownership: Private, Local

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection, Education

### **OLD SOUTH CHURCH**

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

### **OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE**

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

### **SUMNER, CHARLES HOUSE**

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration, Education

### **TROTTER, WILLIAM MONROE HOUSE**

Suffolk County, Dorchester

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation,  
Education

## **MICHIGAN**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **SS CITY OF MILWAUKEE** (Car Ferry) (New Listing)

Benzie County, Elberta  
Ownership: Private

**Significance:** Maritime History and Transportation. The City of Milwaukee is the sole surviving example of a pre-1940 period Great Lakes Car Ferry. It is in excellent and nearly original condition with only minor changes. She is closely associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the maritime history of the Great Lakes Region.

**Threat/Damage:** The Michigan Department of Transportation which owns the Ann Arbor Marine Railroad Terminal, where the vessel is berthed, recently raised the berthing fee from \$12 per year to \$36,000. The Michigan Department of Transportation claims it is required to charge market value for its rental. The Society for Preservation of SS City of Milwaukee may be forced to scrap the vessel since they cannot afford to pay the berthing fee and have found no other site to berth the vessel.

**Recommended Action:**  
**Administrative/Legislative.** The State Department of Transportation should be encouraged to work with the Landmark owner to obtain a lower or no cost berth for the vessel. If the parties involved cannot compromise on an agreement and the vessel is scrapped, dedesignation would be recommended.

### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

#### **BAY VIEW HISTORIC DISTRICT** Emmet County, Bay View Ownership: Multiple Private

**Threat/Damage:** New Construction  
**Recommended Action:** Protection, Education

#### **FAIR LANE (HENRY FORD Estate)** Wayne County, Dearborn Ownership: Private **Threat/Damage:** Deterioration **Recommended Action:** Rehabilitation

#### **HIGHLAND PARK FORD PLANT** Wayne County, Highland Park Ownership: Private **Threat/Damage:** Deterioration **Recommended Action:** Stabilization, Rehabilitation

## **MINNESOTA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **FORT SNELLING** (New Listing)

Hennepin and Dakota Counties, St. Paul vicinity  
Ownership: State

**Significance:** Westward Expansion; Military-Aboriginal American Contact; Northern Plains. This site, recommended as a fort by Zebulon Pike, became an important post on the edge of the European-American settlement in the Old Northwest. Fort Snelling is one of the few remaining posts with substantial remains from that period. The 14 stone buildings and two log structures were used as a troop training center during the Civil War and World Wars I and II.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration. Approximately 12 structures in Officer's Row are vacant and in a deteriorating condition. The holder of the concessionaire agreement with the Minnesota State Department of Natural Resources has no intention of developing these structures, which leaves their status in limbo. The Minnesota National Guard has received funds from the

legislature to pursue a reuse study for three structures. Until last year, Buildings 17 and 18 served as an out-patient clinic for the Veterans Administration (VA). The buildings are now vacant. In 1968, the National Park Service approved a "Program of Utilization" for the Fort in conjunction with their application to acquire large tracks of the NHL historic site through GSA's historic surplus property program. The "Program of Utilization" called for the demolition of structures and the re-establishment of original prairie. The Historic Sites Department of the Minnesota Historical Society intends to pursue removal.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** The SHPO should begin to evaluate the potential use for the Officer's Row structures. The Minnesota National Guard should be encouraged to pursue and complete their reuse study. Reuse studies and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation of all buildings at Fort Snelling should be completed. The National Park Service has recommended that the plan should be re-evaluated to allow for retention of these buildings.

## **VEBLEN, THORSTEIN FARMSTEAD**

Rice County, Nerstrand vicinity  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Intellectual Currents.** Thorstein Veblen lived on this property as a youth, from 1865, and returned often as an adult. An economist, social scientist, and critic of American culture, Veblen coined the term "conspicuous consumption" and has been called one of American's most creative and original thinkers. The property illustrates early influences on his life as the son of immigrants, growing up in a tightly-knit, rural, Norwegian-American community. The farmstead consists of 10 acres of farmland and four structures: a two-story frame house (the farmhouse), chicken coop, a two-story frame granary and a two-story, frame and masonry, gabled roof barn with attendant machine and

milking sheds. The site retains the rural setting of the Veblen period.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration/Vandalism.** The rural site is unoccupied, without appropriate security measures, or a caretaker and subjected to vandalism and deterioration through neglect. Farmhouse windows are boarded, the granary building is seriously leaning, and there is a hole in the barn roof. No use plan has been implemented to date. In 1990 the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) completed a Reuse Study which recommended that the property be placed on the open market in hopes of finding an owner sympathetic to the historic integrity of the farmstead. The present owner, a nonprofit foundation established to preserve the property, lacks funds and management skills to deal with the farmstead. Foreclosure by the bank which holds the outstanding loans to the foundation could occur at any time. The bank's president serves on a local historic preservation board and is sympathetic to historic preservation efforts.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** An owner sympathetic to the historic integrity of the Landmark should be sought and restrictive covenants placed upon the property. Both the present and future owners should be encouraged to immediately hire a caretaker for the site, seek additional non-Federal funding to complete repair and restoration work and implement a plan for a use compatible with the historic integrity of the property. The Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service (NPS) initiated a Condition Assessment Report in the fall of 1988 and the report was published in 1989 by the NPS. The SHPO should also continue to offer technical assistance and help identify possible funding sources.



**WASHBURN A MILL COMPLEX**  
(New Listing)

Hennepin County, Minneapolis  
Ownership: Private

**Significance:** **Business; Manufacturing Organizations; Food, Beverages, and Tobacco.** The complex is an excellent example of the growth and development of General Mills, Incorporated, and the radical transformations of the flour milling industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that made it a modern mass-production industry. The Washburn A Mill is the only structure that remains from the original Minneapolis milling complex established by Cadwallader C. Washburn.

**Threat/Damage:** **Severe Physical Damage/Fire.** Purchased in 1989 by the Minneapolis Community Development Agency (MCDA), the complex was primarily vacant with limited space used for warehousing. The Landmark buildings have been plagued with repeated break-ins and two minor fires during 1990. In February 1991 the entire Washburn A Mill was gutted by fire. A significant portion of the exterior walls were damaged and several sections collapsed. The milling machinery stored in the Mill was probably destroyed. After the fire, the buildings were sealed off, making it impossible to assess the extent of damage to interior features. Damage also occurred to the south section of the Mill, but most of the fire was contained in the earlier, north limestone section by a firewall. It does not currently appear that the Utility Building sustained damage. A study by the owners is currently underway to determine whether the remaining walls are structurally sound enough to retain in place.

**Recommended Action:**

**Preservation/Stabilization.** Efforts should begin immediately to stabilize the remaining walls of the Mill. Both the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) need to continue to provide

technical assistance to MCDA regarding the future of the NHL.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**KATHIO SITE**

Mille Lacs County, Vineland  
Ownership: State  
Threat/Damage: New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection

**MAYO CLINIC BUILDINGS**

Olmsted County, Rochester  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection

**PILLSBURY A MILL**

Hennepin County, Minneapolis  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Alterations/Demolition  
Recommended Action: Protection

**SOUDAN IRON MINE**

St. Louis County, Tower vicinity  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Alteration, New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection, Monitoring

**MISSISSIPPI**

**Priority 1 Landmarks**

**CHAMPION HILL BATTLEFIELD**

Hinds County, Edwards vicinity  
Ownership: Private

**Significance:** **The Civil War.** The Union victory at this site paved the way for Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg on May 16, 1863. These victories were of enormous strategic value to the Union forces because they destroyed Confederate control in the west and allowed Grant to focus his attacks on the eastern part of the Confederacy. The Coker House, a fine Greek Revival structure, is one

of the few remaining buildings on the battlefield site.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The Coker House stands vacant. Portions of the roof, foundation, and rear veranda have collapsed. Deterioration and vandalism continue.

**Recommended Action: Protection and**

**Restoration.** A Condition Assessment Report was completed in 1986 by NPS that provides recommendations for repair and restoration work with cost estimates. The owner of the Coker House, who is sympathetic to the preservation of the Landmark, is using the NPS report as part of a fund raising plan to implement necessary work detailed in the report. Efforts to raise funds should continue to ensure the long-term preservation of this Landmark.

## **MONTGOMERY, ISAIAH T. HOUSE**

Bolivar County, Mound Bayou

Ownership: Private

**Significance: Black American History.** The energetic leadership of Isaiah T. Montgomery inspired the establishment of Mound Bayou after the Civil War. Mound Bayou was conceived as a town in which Blacks could exercise self-government and live without social and economic restrictions. The town subsequently grew in population and thrived in its commercial and trade ventures. Montgomery was the town's first mayor. His house was built in 1910.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The brick veneer is continuing to separate from the structure, permitting moisture to penetrate and rot the wooden framing. The second floor cannot be occupied at present because the leaking roof has caused the ceiling plaster to fail. An intensive inspection of the property was conducted under NPS sponsorship in 1985 and a series of critical work areas identified, as

well as the costs to completely rehabilitate the house; however, the owner is not financially able to make repairs.

**Recommended Action:**

**Stabilization/Rehabilitation.** The owner should be encouraged to seek non-Federal funds for undertaking the recommendations of the inspection report.

## **PEMBERTON'S HEADQUARTERS**

Warren County, Vicksburg

Ownership: Private

**Significance: The Civil War.** Confederate General John C. Pemberton occupied this house as his headquarters during most of the siege of Vicksburg. On July 3, 1863, Pemberton held a council in this house to discuss the surrender of Vicksburg. The city surrendered on July 4, 1863. The fall of Vicksburg geographically split the Confederacy, cutting off vital supplies from the Trans-Mississippi to the Confederacy.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The building has suffered a considerable amount of water damage from a gutter and roof problem on the south elevation. Mold and mildew are present throughout the building, wood rot is evident, and some of the ceilings have collapsed.

**Recommended Action: Repair**

**Damage/Deterioration.** The owner should be encouraged to undertake a sympathetic restoration. Advisory assistance is recommended to help the owner understand the significance of the source and proper preservation treatments.

## Priority 2

### **FAULKNER (WILLIAM) HOUSE, (ROWAN OAK)**

Oxford, Lafayette County

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Repair, restoration

### **SIEGE AND BATTLE OF CORINTH HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Corinth

Ownership: Public (city) and private

Threat/Damage: Development, inappropriate uses

Recommended action: Public education

## **MISSOURI**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

### **HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Jackson County, Independence

Ownership: Federal (NPS), Multiple Private

#### **Significance: American Political History.**

This predominantly residential historic district is focused around the former President's residence and forms a corridor along North Delaware Street, linking the house with the Truman Library. The district recalls the life and career of President Truman. Most of the buildings are largely unaltered and range in date from the mid-19th-century to the early 20th-century. The setting is unified by large deciduous shade trees, which line the streets and punctuate the ample lawns of the residences. The National Park Service administers the Truman Home and Library as a National Historic Site.

#### **Threat/Damage: Inappropriate**

#### **Construction/Alterations/Physical**

**Deterioration.** Physical deterioration of the privately owned district fabric and building stock is continuing. The local district

boundaries continue to exist in their altered 1984 condition. The city was certified under the Certified Local Government (CLG) program in 1988. Lack of enforcement of the historic district ordinance continues to pose an immediate threat to the district's integrity. Ground breaking for new development located approximately two blocks southwest of the Truman District occurred in April 1990. The complex will seat between 1,500 and 2,000 persons and includes a 13-acre building site with related parking. The central focus of the project is a 300+ foot spire that will be clearly observable from the Truman Home and all parts of the historic district. Substantial visual and traffic impacts are expected as a result of the construction.

#### **Recommended Action: Protection.**

Continued implementation of the 1986 National Park Service approved General Management Plan for the Landmark is necessary. The management plan outlines various preservation alternatives to preserve the character of the district. These include minimal property acquisition and donation of facade easements when absolutely necessary, and technical assistance to property owners on successful rehabilitation techniques. Under federal legislation the acquisition of two related historic properties, the Noland/Hankenberry House and the George P. Wallace Home is being pursued. The Frank G. Wallace Home was acquired by the National Park Service in 1990.

### **STE. GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Ste. Genevieve County, Ste. Genevieve

Ownership: Multiple Private and Public

#### **Significance: European Exploration and**

**Settlement.** Ste. Genevieve is one of the oldest surviving French Colonial settlements in the continental United States. The town developed between 1735-1740 after lead deposits were discovered in the area. Ste. Genevieve continued to flourish under Spanish control after 1762. Ste. Genevieve has the



single largest ensemble of 18th-century French Colonial style buildings in the United States and within an intact town plan. It retains to a remarkable degree the scale and texture of its 18th-century heritage. The site consists of two elements: the Ste. Genevieve Historic District and a noncontiguous first town settlement archaeological site dating from ca. 1723.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The historic archaeological site of the first settlement is located outside the National Historic Landmark (NHL) boundaries and therefore is afforded no protection. Flooding of the Mississippi River occurs and has often inundated many of the historic buildings in the district. Some of the structures on the north side of the district are vacant. Flooding in 1986 left 15-foot wide ruts in the first settlement archeological site. Additional damage occurred in April 1987, when the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service covered the ruts using heavy machinery without the State Historic Preservation Office's compliance review or monitoring. One estimate is that this has severely damaged about 50 percent of the site. The original nomination for this Landmark prepared in 1960 does not include all resources connected with the district.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** Congress has appropriated \$31 million for a flood control project at Ste. Genevieve sponsored by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. However, the Corps has not released the funding and has no plans to do so in the near future. Implementation of the proposal developed by the Corps of Engineers to eliminate or reduce the present and long-term threat of flooding is needed. Within the past year the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) purchased the Mammy Shaw home with funds from a Parks sales tax; it will be part of the State Historic property system. MDNR also purchased the Bequette-Ribault home, using funds from the Historic Preservation Revolving Fund; this house will be sold with protective covenants. An Historic American Buildings Survey project for the district was completed

in 1988. The Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service completed a Condition Assessment Report on the Pierre Delassuade de Laziere House in the summer of 1990. A revised NHL nomination which will include the historic archaeological site and all buildings associated with the identified NHL Theme is pending in 1991.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY**

St. Louis city

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: New Construction,  
Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Education, Technical  
Assistance

**CARRINGTON OSAGE VILLAGE SITE**

Vernon County, north of Nevada

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses

Recommended Action: Protection, Education

**EADS BRIDGE**

St. Louis city, spanning the Mississippi River

Ownership: Local

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

**JOSEPH ERLANGER HOUSE**

St. Louis city

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection, Technical  
Assistance, Education

**GOLDENROD (Showboat)**

Missouri River

Ownership: Local

Threat/Damage: Renovation

Recommended Action: Monitoring, Technical  
Assistance

### **JOHN PATEE HOUSE**

Buchanan County, St. Joseph

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Demolition (partial)

Recommended Action: Protection

### **MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDENS**

St. Louis city

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Education

### **RESEARCH CAVE**

Callaway County, Portland vicinity

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses

Recommended Action: Protection

### **TRUMAN, HARRY S. FARM HOME**

Jackson County, Grandview

Ownership: Local

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection, Technical Assistance, Education

### **UTZ SITE**

Saline County, 12 miles north of Marshall

Ownership: Private and State

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses, Erosion

Recommended Action: Protection, Stabilization

## **MONTANA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Silver Bow County, Butte

Ownership: Multiple Public and Private

Significance: **Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier.** The district was the center of the largest copper mining region in the world, where more than two billion dollars worth of materials have been extracted since 1864. The district covers 2,700 acres including the towns of Butte and Walkerville and

includes an estimated 4,500 historic structures. The Landmark includes many features related to the mining history of Butte, such as tailings, headframes, hoist houses, rail tracks, and compressed air lines.

#### Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** Each year approximately 30-40% of the structures within the Butte Historic District suffer from deterioration. In some neighborhoods as many as 50-60% of the structures are abandoned and continue to deteriorate due to lack of maintenance and financial assistance. In the past few years, some historically significant mining structures were demolished by private mining companies. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Office of Surface Mining also are involved in mine tailings and runoff clean-up projects that are altering the historic landscape of the district. The Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service completed Condition Assessment Reports on two structures, the Main Hoist House and the Auxiliary Hoist House, at the Anselmo Mine Site, in 1988-89.

#### Recommended Action:

**Stabilization/Rehabilitation.** Implementation of the State's 1985 Butte-Anaconda Historical Park System Master Plan is essential and would provide an interpretive park system of 25 sites, protect the structures from vandalism and demolition, and identify fundraising sources for stabilization. The SHPO and the Certified Local Government of Butte-Silver Bow are monitoring the activities of preservation groups and Federal agencies within the district. EPA should be encouraged to follow Section 106 Compliance regulations as appropriate. The Butte Historic Preservation Office and the SHPO should work with the EPA and other responsible parties to design broad and creative mitigation measures for the proposed Superfund work.

## **TWO MEDICINE STORE**

(New Listing)

Glacier County, Glacier National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

**Significance: Architecture, Tourism.** Two Medicine Store is one of the four structures that remain from the system of hotels and chalets of the Great Northern Railway within the boundaries of Glacier National Park. Together, these four buildings comprise one of the largest collections of Swiss chalet-type structures in the United States. This is the only instance in which one distinct architectural style was used on such a massive scale for an NPS concessions development.

**Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration.**

During 1989 the National Park Service conducted a survey of the condition of concession-operated facilities within Glacier National Park. The Superintendent of Glacier National Park reports that during that survey the roof-line of the Two Medicine Store was found to be sagging due to winter snowloads, age, and design.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization.** This structure should be stabilized. Any construction or alteration work should be done to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and monitored for Section 106 Compliance.

## **VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Madison County, Virginia City

Ownership: Multiple Private and Local

**Significance: Westward Expansion; The Mining Frontier.** Virginia City was the territorial capital of Montana between 1865 and 1875 and the site of one of the greatest gold strikes in the West in 1863. Virginia City is distinguished by its fine late 19th-century commercial architecture relating to the mining frontier. The town includes residential

and commercial buildings, which reflect Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles, and are constructed of log, frame, stone, and brick.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration/Incompatible Alteration.** Many of the historic commercial structures are not maintained and thus continue to deteriorate at a rapid rate; still others have undergone tourist-related alterations, such as the addition of neon lights and false fronts, that do not meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation". Finally, the owners and managers of the district do not have sufficient financial resources to preserve the integrity of the Landmark. The current majority owner of Bovey Restorations has sold some properties. A Virginia City Task Force was established in late 1989 to investigate possible alternatives.

The city applied for and was granted Certified Local Government (CLG) status. An inventory of all historic resources was sponsored and completed by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office in 1989. Also in 1989, the Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service completed Condition Assessment Reports on the Hangman's Building and Content Corner.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** Technical assistance is needed for the city to create and implement an historic preservation ordinance with design review powers. The owners of the commercially operated portion of the National Historic Landmark need major financial and technical assistance in the rehabilitation and preservation of their historic structures.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Beaverhead County, 22 miles from Dillon off Montana 278.

Ownership: Federal (BLM), State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Rehabilitation, Education



**FORT BENTON**

Silver Bow County, Butte

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Protection.

Rehabilitation.

**GRANITE PARK CHALET**

Glacier National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Stabilization.

**MANY GLACIER HOTEL**

Glacier National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Threat/Damage: Structural Damage, Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Stabilization.

**POMPEY'S PILLAR**

Yellowstone County

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses, Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection

**SPERRY CHALET**

Glacier National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Stabilization.

**NEBRASKA****Priority 2 Landmarks****BRYAN, WILLIAM JENNINGS HOUSE**

Lancaster County, Lincoln

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Education, Protection

**PALMER SITE**

Howard County, Palmer vicinity

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Education, Protection

**NEVADA****Priority 1 Landmarks****FORT RUBY**

White Pine County, Hobson vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: **Westward Expansion.** Fort Ruby was constructed as a temporary emergency post in 1862 and was a critical defense link for transportation and communication services connecting the Union States and the east and the west at the onset of the Civil War. The fort also protected immigrants on the Overland Trail from Indian attack. Four remaining Ft. Ruby buildings are the only extant pre-1870 log structures in Nevada, and two of these are of palisade construction.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical Deterioration and Incompatible New Construction.** The log structures were in poor condition when this site was designated as a Landmark and are in even worse condition today. The structures are not being maintained and are used for storage. A portion of the Landmark is being used as a trailer park. Modern houses have been erected so close to two of the historic buildings that their archeological and visual integrity have been impaired.

Recommended Action: **Administrative.** These pre-1870 structures are the last of their type in the State and their preservation should be ensured. Additional archeological and architectural surveys of the property are needed as well as technical assistance to the

landowner for appropriate preservation and stabilization work. HABS documentation of the log structures is also recommended.

## **VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Storey and Lyon Counties

Ownership: Federal (BLM), State, local, Multiple private

**Significance:** Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier. Virginia City was a prototype for frontier mining boom towns, owing its success to the 1859 discovery of the Comstock Lode. This Landmark includes the populated settlements of Virginia City, Silver City, Gold Hill and Dayton, as well as surrounding acres of historic landscape features associated with the mining industry. The highway follows the historic road that connected the settlements.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Site Erosion, Damaging Uses, Deterioration. Several buildings and a portion of the historic highway at Greiner's Bend are in danger of sliding into an inactive mine pit that was developed in the 1970s. The mountainside adjacent to Gold Hill is slumping into the pit as well. Renewed mining activity, using such techniques as open pit mining and heap leaching, is a continual threat to the district's integrity. Finally, vacant and under-utilized buildings, many of which are privately owned and are an integral part of Virginia City's Landmark significance, continue to deteriorate.

**Recommended Action:** Stabilization, Protection. The walls of the inactive pit require stabilization to ensure that the Greiner's Bend road does not collapse and to prevent further slumping of the mountainside. Identification of the total range of resources in the district, including archeological and landscape elements, should be completed. A comprehensive plan is needed to assist local and State planning bodies to balance ongoing mining activities with preservation of the district's cultural resources.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **LEONARD ROCKSHELTER**

Pershing County, Lovelock vicinity

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses, Vandalism

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Protection

## **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

#### **HARRISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Cheshire County, Harrisville

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

#### **FROST, ROBERT HOMESTEAD**

Rockingham County, Derry vicinity

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

## **NEW JERSEY**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **ABBOTT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Mercer County, Trenton vicinity

Ownership: Multiple private, local, State

**Significance:** Indigenous American

**Populations.** Abbott Farm is one of the few major complexes of Middle Woodland sites in the coastal Mid-Atlantic/New England region. In eastern United States prehistory, the Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - 500 A.D.) is distinguished by rapid and extensive cultural change, characterized by well-developed trade systems, and innovations in material culture including elaborate ceramic, lithic and metal items. Abbott Farm provides the best evidence of exchange systems in the coastal

Mid-Atlantic/New England area and demonstrates some of the most complex and diverse ceramic styles of that region. Abbott Farm also played a significant role in the developmental stages of the fields of archeology and geology by becoming the focal point in a forty-year controversy concerning the antiquity of man in the New World.

**Threat/Damage: Vandalism.** The district includes roughly 2000 acres along the flood plain and uplands to the east of the Delaware River between Trenton and Bordentown. A large and undetermined number of landowners is included within the boundaries. Many of the most valuable sites within the district that contain the only known intact Middle-Woodland occupational stratigraphy in the region are being subjected to extensive looting. Five of these sites have been looted in recent years, some within the past year. Material at these sites included Middle-Woodland burials, faunal material, general debitage, pottery and projectile points. Their looting is resulting not only in the destruction of discrete cultural stratigraphy but of chronological sequence of occupation as well.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** Critical tracts within the district should be purchased by sympathetic owners and set aside for preservation. Security measures such as fencing may be necessary in some areas. Legal protection where it applies needs to be enforced.

## **FORT HANCOCK AND SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Monmouth County, Sandy Hook  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)

**Significance: Political and Military Affairs.** Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District reflects the history of a vital defense installation guarding New York City and its harbor from 1895 through the 1950's and 1960's Cold War era until 1974.

The Proving Ground established in 1874, had a key role in the development of advanced weaponry, as well as radar. Sandy Hook is also significant as the site of the Spermaceti Cove No. 2 Life-Saving Service Station, one of the earliest Federally sponsored efforts to save life and property from coastal shipwrecks. The district contains approximately 110 significant historic buildings and 16 batteries dating from the late-19th century through the mid- 20th century.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** All structures in the district are deteriorated to some extent due to the lack of proper maintenance and repair work and some structures have been damaged by fire. Several of the structures are vacant and subject to vandalism. Roofs have collapsed and interiors have been virtually lost in several buildings. Gutters and drains are badly deteriorated or missing. In at least five of the eighteen Officers' Row houses, the inner and outer layers of bricks in the exterior walls have separated due to water infiltration, causing deformation in the exterior walls. These walls have been temporarily braced. Battery structures have also suffered from extensive water damage. Four visually prominent barracks buildings are in a severely deteriorated State. In two of the unoccupied barracks buildings the windows are broken, and much of the wood has dry rot. In all of the barracks buildings the front and rear porches have either collapsed or are structurally unsound posing a major life safety problem. The degree of deterioration and damage to this large collection of historic buildings is extensive, and current funds are insufficient to adequately repair and maintain the entire complex. Condition assessment reports were completed for 20 of the primary historic structures in the district. The reports identify needed preservation and stabilization work with cost estimates.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and Stabilization.** Deteriorated and damaged structures should be repaired and stabilized and an overall plan developed for



adequate routine maintenance. A historic leasing program should be implemented that would provide full-time occupancy for the buildings.

## **GREAT FALLS OF THE PASSAIC HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Passaic County, Paterson

Ownership: Multiple private, local

**Significance: Business and Technology.** The Great Falls district is the site of the first attempt in the United States to harness the entire power of a major river for industrial purposes. The district includes an elaborate, three tiered system of raceways, numerous 19th and early-20th century manufacturing buildings and a hydro-electrical plant as well as the Great Falls itself measuring over 70-feet high. Two of the individuals responsible for developing the district are Alexander Hamilton and Pierre Charles L'Enfant.

### **Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** Severe damage to the district occurred in 1983 as a result of major fires. The Hamil Mill was destroyed totally while the Colt Gun Mill, the Mallory Mill and the Waverly Mill were gutted and seriously damaged. These last three mills form a contiguous group located along the Passaic River in the heart of the district. Despite the extensive damage, and the deteriorated condition of these latter three buildings, they appear salvageable (with the possible exception of the Mallory); however, no attempt to rehabilitate or stabilize these structures has been made. Their loss would be a monumental loss to the district, due to the historical importance of the individual buildings and the "keystone" position that they occupy in the district. What has survived as a cohesive industrial district will become a series of disassociated fragments, especially in the event that new construction is allowed within the district boundaries.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization/ Rehabilitation and Planning.** The Mills should be stabilized, and when a compatible new use is found, rehabilitation should be undertaken. Further planning and development efforts are needed throughout the district to address other under-utilized and deteriorated buildings.

## **MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD**

Monmouth County, Freehold vicinity

Ownership: State

**Significance: The American Revolution.** Monmouth Battlefield was the site of the battle between American and British forces on June 28, 1778. It was the last major battle fought in the north during the War for Independence. Although indecisive, the battle demonstrated the formidable strength of the American forces following the winter at Valley Forge.

**Threats/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** A study undertaken by the State established that on the day of the battle, June 28, 1778, there were at least four, and possibly five farms located within the main area of action on ground now constituting the Monmouth Battlefield State Park. Houses dating from before the battle still stand today on the five different sites. However, four of the five houses have been vacant for at least ten years and are in deteriorated condition, having suffered from severe water damage. At least one house is beyond repair. In addition to the threats and damages to the four houses, secondary threats are being posed by the natural reforestation of some of the open farm land which could alter the appearance of the cultural landscape.

**Recommended Action: Administrative, Stabilization and Restoration.** A full HABS recording should be undertaken in conjunction with an in-depth analysis of historic fabric in order to determine the appearance and design of the buildings at the time of the War of Independence. All structures should be

stabilized immediately and restoration and/or reconstruction should be undertaken as appropriate.

**LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM HOUSE  
(LIBERTY HALL)**  
(New Listing)

Union County, Elizabeth  
Ownership, Private

Significance: The Constitution. Built in 1772-73, Liberty Hall was from 1773 to 1790 the home of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey (1776-1790) during the War for Independence and a major political leader of the American Revolutionary period. As authority slipped out of the hands of the Continental Congress, Livingston called for a revision of the Articles of Confederation. At the Federal Convention, he ably supported the New Jersey Plan and worked for a compromise, and his influence was largely responsible for the alacrity and unanimity with which New Jersey ratified the Federal Constitution.

Threat/Damage: New Construction/Incompatible Alterations. The owners are extensively developing half of the property; under construction or planned are three 200,000 square foot commercial structures, parking garages, 78 townhouses, and 12 condominiums. This development is close to the main house, and while it will be screened by vegetation and a fence, it is not appropriate for the Landmark. The nomination of the Landmark included the entire farm as significant.

Recommended Action: Administrative: The boundary should be revised to exclude new development from the Landmark. In an effort to mitigate the impact on the site, the developers have agreed to establish a trust fund which will create and perpetually fund a museum and historic site on the part of the property they are not developing. The museum will be housed in a 19th century

building that previously was moved onto the property.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**CLARK THREAD COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Hudson County, East Newark, Newark  
Ownership: Private  
Threats/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Rehabilitation.

**SANDY HOOK LIGHT**

Monmouth County, Sandy Hook  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Restoration

**NEW MEXICO**

**Priority 1 Landmarks**

**MANUELITO COMPLEX**

McKinley County, vicinity Manuelito  
Ownership: Federal (BIA), State and Private

Significance: Archeology. The Manuelito Complex, formally known as the Manuelito Archaeological District, evidences continuous Anasazi occupation from AD 700 to ca. 1300. Approximately 120 archaeological sites have been identified, mostly of a prehistoric nature. Archeologists feel that after 1300, at the end of what is identified as the Kintiel phase, it is possible that these peoples moved into the Zuni area. The site, therefore, contains potentially valuable information concerning the Anasazi and their relationship to Zuni cultural development. After 500 years of sporadic use by the Zuni, the area was occupied by the Navajo for approximately 200 years. Anglo intrusion into the area has taken place only within the last 100 years.



**Threat/Damage: Erosion/Visitor Impact.** An arroyo created by flash flooding continues to erode and seriously threaten Big House, the single most important site in this National Historic Landmark, and the largest of the Kintiel phase sites, containing hundreds of rooms with attendant plazas and kivas. The arroyo is only 25 feet from the Big House, close enough that the structure could be destroyed during heavy flooding. Visitation also causes some general resource management and conservation problems. Grazing continues on all sites. Currently there are no management and protection plans for the site. Complicated ownership of the site divided between Federal, State and Navajo entities makes effective management of the resource difficult.

**Recommendations: Stabilization/Protection.** The arroyo erosion problem should be immediately assessed and corrected. Planning for visitor management and general resource conservation should be implemented. Assessment of possible acquisition of the site or protective easements should also be considered. A comprehensive preservation plan addressing stabilization of the site and scheduled archaeological investigation needs to be undertaken by those entities owning sites in the area. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation should be undertaken for the Big House before the resource is irretrievably lost.

## **SETON VILLAGE**

Santa Fe County, Vicinity of Santa Fe  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Conservation.** Ernest Thompson Seton, an internationally recognized conservationist, and one of the founders of the Boy Scouts of America, built Seton Village in the early-20th century as an artists' colony, retreat, and ceremonial center for Scout initiation and tribal leaders' meetings. Seton Village is composed of several structures including a 45-room stucco and stone residence

called "The Castle", a Navajo hogan, a Pueblo kiva, and a number of simple adobe buildings.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Several buildings are in a severely deteriorated condition. For example, the walls of the hogan and kiva are spalling and the kiva roof has collapsed. Murals painted by Native Americans between 1920 and 1930 have been severely damaged by moisture penetration and vandalism. The Seton Castle is deteriorating rapidly and is in desperate need of immediate stabilization and repair. As a result of an indepth site inspection sponsored by the National Park Service in 1986, work recommendations were identified and costs established for preserving the hogan, kiva, and Seton Castle. Temporary repairs were completed in 1986, however, more extensive repairs are still needed. New construction has taken place in the area; however, it is not clear how much of the construction is within the National Historic Landmark (NHL) boundaries.

### **Recommended Action:**

**Stabilization/Protection.** All structures, but the hogan, kiva and castle in particular, need to be stabilized and repaired using preservation treatments recommended in a Condition Assessment Report completed by the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service in 1985-86. An art conservator should evaluate the murals and offer suggestions for their protection and conservation. Outside funding sources should be explored as the needed work is beyond the resources of the owner. One source of funding that should be investigated is the Boy Scouts of America. A cyclical maintenance document should be developed for the site to provide for adequate seasonal maintenance. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation is recommended including large-format photography of pertinent features.



## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **ABO**

Torrance County, Abo vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (NPS)  
Threat/Damage: Erosion  
Recommended Action: Stabilization

### **ACOMA PUEBLO**

Cibola County, Casa Blanca vicinity  
Ownership: Indian  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Education

### **BLUMENSCHN HOUSE**

Taos County, Taos  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Preservation

### **CARLSBAD RECLAMATION PROJECT**

Eddy County, Carlsbad vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (BR), Private  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Education, Rehabilitation

### **GLORIETA PASS BATTLEFIELD**

San Miguel and Sante Fe Counties, Santa Fe vicinity  
Ownership: Private, State  
Threat/Damage: New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection, Technical Assistance

### **HAWIKUH**

Cibola County, Zuni vicinity  
Ownership: Indian  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Vandalism, Damaging Uses  
Recommended Action: Protection, Stabilization

### **LAS TRAMPAS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Taos County, Las Trampas  
Ownership: Multiple Private, Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Education, Rehabilitation

### **MESILLA PLAZA**

Dona Ana County, Las Cruces vicinity  
Ownership: Private and Local  
Threat/Damage: New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection

### **QUARAI**

Torrance County, Punta de Agua vicinity  
Ownership: State  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Erosion, New Construction  
Recommended Action: Stabilization, Protection

### **SAN GABRIEL DE YUNGUE-OUNGUE**

Rio Arriba County, Espanola vicinity  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses, New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection

### **SAN JOSE DE GRACIA CHURCH**

Taos County, Las Trampas  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

### **TAOS PUEBLO**

Taos County, Taos vicinity  
Ownership: Indian  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations, New Construction  
Recommended Action: Education, Technical Assistance

### **TRINITY SITE**

Socorro County, Bingham vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (Army), Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Rehabilitation

### **ZUNI-CIBOLA COMPLEX**

Valencia County  
Ownership: Indian  
Threat/Damage: Erosion, Vandalism, Deterioration

Recommended Action: Stabilization,  
Technical Assistance, Protection

## **NEW YORK**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING**

Erie County, Buffalo  
Ownership: Local

**Significance: Architecture and Recreation.** The Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society Building is the only surviving building from the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo in 1901. This classical white marble building with its 1927-29 wings was designed by the Beaux-Arts architect George Cary. It is also associated with the assassination of William McKinley which occurred on the Exposition grounds on September 6, 1901.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The building currently suffers throughout from extensive physical deterioration. Most critical, however, is the deterioration of the copper roof and the failure of foundations and basement level structural features due to water penetration. Deterioration is especially advanced in the rooms beneath the south portico, where water penetration is rusting the structural beams, threatening the structural stability of the portico itself.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization.** The owner should undertake stabilization and repair work as needed and as recommended by a National Park Service site inspection completed in 1988. Plans should be prepared for fully addressing the failure and deterioration that is occurring. The State has made a grant of \$300,000 to begin the needed work. The entire restoration is estimated to cost over \$1 million.

#### **HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, MAIN BUILDING**

Dutchess County, Poughkeepsie  
Ownership: State

**Significance: Architecture.** The Hudson River State Hospital is the first significant example in the United States of the high Victorian Gothic style applied to institutional construction. Designed by Frederick C. Withers, it represents the culmination of late-nineteenth century Gothic Revival, and established Withers' reputation as one of its finest practitioners. The hospital also represents the talents of one of America's greatest landscape architects, Frederick Law Olmstead. One of a number of hospitals developed as the result of recognizing insanity as a treatable illness, this hospital, when opened in 1871, was considered the most modern facility built in New York State.

**Threat/Damage: Potential Demolition.** The New York Office of Mental Health proposes the complete demolition of the main building for conversion to offices. This project is currently under review by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Demolition is expected to be approved.

**Recommended Action: Rehabilitation.** The State should be encouraged to adopt a plan of adaptive reuse for the structure.

#### **NIAGARA RESERVATION (New Listing)**

Niagara County, Niagara Falls  
Ownership: State

**Significance:** Niagara Reservation, established in 1885, was the first State park created under the power of eminent domain. The purpose was to reclaim the natural setting of the Falls from development and commercial exploitation. Frederick Law Olmsted designed the landscape plan for the reservation which he helped establish.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction.** Primary damage has occurred to the visual setting of the Reservation from the intensive commercial development of the Falls area. The most notable intrusions are located along the bluffs on the Canadian side of the Niagara Gorge. While they are outside the Landmark boundaries, they nevertheless are part of the visual setting of the Falls. Space needles, parking garages, advertisements and highrise hotels dominate the landscape and are visible from nearly every location in the Reservation, especially at the observation points at the Falls. Secondary threats to the Reservation are posed by the volume of automobile traffic and facilities required to handle it. Also, other modern tourist accommodations, most notably the restaurant on Goat Island, detract from the Olmsted concept and intended design for an appropriate natural setting for the Falls.

**Recommended Action: International Planning Agreement.** The U. S. and Canada should enter into an agreement to establish and pursue goals for protecting and restoring the environment of the Falls. Part of this effort should include the development of a mass transit system which can alleviate or even eliminate automobile traffic within a zone around the Falls.

## **NOTT MEMORIAL HALL**

Schenectady County, Schenectady  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture.** The Nott Memorial, described as an imaginative Statement in the Italian-Gothic style, a Ruskinian-Gothic tour de force, is the focal point of the Union College campus. The 16-sided, central plan building completed in 1876 served as a museum and library. With an open interior, the building is essentially a stone cylinder with an interior cast iron drum and dome between 94 and 100 feet in diameter. The polychromed slate dome is penetrated by

650 "illuminators" which form constellations on the dome's ceiling.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The building is severely deteriorated due to the lack of any major repair or maintenance work on the building in at least 30 years. All exterior features are in serious condition including the slate dome, the polychromed masonry, the stained glass windows and copper sheathing. Exterior walls are overgrown with ivy, and the stone is spalling and cracking. In June 1989, an approximately 18 square foot section of stone veneer fell from the building exposing the inner wall. Plywood is temporarily covering the hole. Extensive water penetration resulting from exterior decay has resulted in damage to the roof and windows and extensive plaster deterioration on the interior. The memorial is only partially occupied and deterioration of building materials is rapidly accelerating and threatening the structure of the building. The State Historic Preservation Office has recently awarded a \$300,000 matching grant to Union College for roof repair and masonry stabilization at Nott Memorial Hall.

**Recommended Action: Repair, Stabilization, and Restoration.** With the assistance of State funds, stabilization and repair work should be undertaken immediately to ensure the protection and preservation of Nott Memorial Hall. Given the significance of its architectural design, restoration of all features and interior spaces is recommended. The entire restoration is estimated to cost around \$5 million.

## **ROYCROFT CAMPUS**

Erie County, East Aurora  
Ownership: Local and Private

**Significance: Architecture and Art.** At the end of the 19th-century, there was an artistic revolt against the mass production of cheap applied arts. The Arts and Craft movement started in England and America; the most



famous of the "American Guilds" was Elbert Hubbard's Roycroft Community founded in 1895. Here, in a medieval setting, craftsmen could live and work making beautiful objects by hand. There were vague political overtones to these art communes, both here and abroad, the most notable being the socialistic circle of William Morris in England. The Roycroft Campus today preserves some of the atmosphere of the craftsmen movement which swept this country between 1900 and 1915.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The Roycroft Inn, which comprises approximately one-third of the district, went bankrupt in 1987, and was purchased by the Margaret L. Went Foundation, which then transferred title to the Landmarks Society of Western New York. The society currently has a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to provide for minimal routine maintenance. A recent county study estimated the cost of a total rehabilitation at \$5 to \$6 million. The building roof leaks and the heating plant is inadequate to protect the structure from dangerous temperature extremes. These conditions have helped to accelerate the deterioration of the building. The society is looking for a sympathetic owner who is interested in restoring the property.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/  
Deterioration and Compatible New Owner.** Efforts to locate a new owner should be increased. The present owner should be encouraged to seek funds to stabilize the roof and heating plant to prevent further interior deterioration.

**U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE (New Listing)**

New York City: Bowling Green  
Ownership: Federal (GSA)

**Significance: (Architecture and Art.)**

Designed by Cass Gilbert, this prominent work of civic architecture is considered one of the great examples of the Beaux Arts style in

America. Sculptor Daniel Chester French executed the elaborate decorations which adorn the building. The intended purpose of the building besides functioning as Federal offices, was in the words of the architect, to "serve as an inspiration towards patriotism" and to encourage "just pride in the State."

**Threat/Damage: Incompatible Interior Alterations.** Currently GSA is entering into long-term lease arrangement with the Smithsonian Institution which will develop a museum on the first two floors of the building. The Smithsonian's proposed interior design calls for constructing museum rooms within existing rooms. Though the Section 106 process has been carried out, it appears that the work planned will obscure and damage important interior spaces, alter the design and function of prominent windows on the second floor, and create interior physical conditions which may damage the integrity of the building. Windows on the facade of the building will be blocked off, altering the exterior appearance of the building as well as the interior.

**Recommended Action: Redesign.** NPS endorses the rededication of this building for an important museum but recommends that the design be changed in order to accommodate both the new function and the preservation of the historic building.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**ARTHUR, CHESTER A. HOUSE**

New York City

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Brooklyn

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection

**BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM**

Erie County, Buffalo

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Demolition

Recommended Action: Protection/  
Documentation

**COLE, THOMAS HOUSE**

Greene County, Catskill

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

**CONKLING HOUSE**

Oneida County, Utica

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

**MARTIN, DARWIN D. HOUSE**

Erie County, Buffalo

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

**OLANA**

Columbia County, Church Hill

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

**RIVERBY STUDY**

Ulster County, West Park

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

**SCOTT, GENERAL WINFIELD HOUSE**

New York City

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Protection

**STEEPLETOP**

Columbia County, Austerlitz

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

**UTICA STATE HOSPITAL, MAIN BUILDING**

Oneida County, Utica

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection

**VILLA LEWARO**

Westchester County, Greenburgh

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

**NORTH CAROLINA****Priority 1 Landmarks****FORT FISHER**

New Hanover County, Wilmington Vicinity

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army), State

Significance: American Military History.

This earthwork fortification, the largest of any in the Confederacy, protected the Cape Fear River approaches to Wilmington and was the last Atlantic fort to remain open in the blockaded Confederacy. Its fall in January 1865 helped isolate the Confederacy and led to its defeat. This site includes the remains of a Confederate earthwork fortification, restored palisade fence, gun emplacement, and museum. Earthworks which formerly existed 200 feet from the existing shoreline are now underwater.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. Beach erosion continues at an alarming rate and threatens to destroy more of the remaining earthworks. Since 1978, over 40 feet of shoreline have been eroded by ocean wave action. Recreational use of the Landmark has also eroded interior earthworks.

Recommended Action: Stabilization.

Stabilization of the beach is essential to prevent further erosion of the site and loss of archeological material. An extensive rip-rapping (bank stabilization) program should be implemented, or total excavation of the site

should be performed before all archeological materials and earthworks are lost. This site has been proposed by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr., as a priority site under the American Battlefield Protection Program.

### **PALMER-MARSH HOUSE**

Beaufort County, Bath  
Ownership: State

**Significance: Architecture.** Built in 1744, the Palmer-Marsh house is one of the oldest houses in North Carolina. The building is an excellent example of a substantial colonial town house designed for both commercial and residential purposes. Significant features of the two-story frame and clapboard building are the large first floor room which spans its western end (used as a store, a parlor, and possibly as a council room) and the massive brick double chimney which rises at the eastern end.

**Threat/Damage: Fire.** On December 10, 1989, the Palmer-Marsh house suffered a fire which destroyed the entire roof structure, the attic and the 18th-century staircase. Damage occurred to the attic joists, second floor woodwork and interior walls (where the fire followed the heating ducts inside the walls). The fire was quickly contained but most of the house was affected by the large quantity of water used in containment. Almost all of the interior plaster has been damaged by the water.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage.** The State immediately began stabilization and clean-up of the house after the fire. A team of restoration specialists assembled by the State has begun to plan repair work using a National Park Service Condition Assessment Report prepared in 1990. The goal is to return the building to its pre-fire condition before further damage and deterioration can occur. Bids for the restoration work will be let by the State in January, 1992.

### **UNION TAVERN**

Caswell County, Milton  
Ownership: Private Non-Profit

**Significance: Architecture and Commerce.** Union Tavern is architecturally one of the few known tavern structures still standing in North Carolina. The building is best known for its association with Thomas Day, a free black cabinetmaker of considerable talent and success. Thomas Day lived at the tavern and made it his workshop during most of the nineteenth-century.

**Threat/Damage: Fire.** A fire in November 1989 virtually gutted the building. Almost all of the interior was been damaged. There is some historic interior material extant as well as the exterior walls. Stabilization has begun, but the entire roof system is gone, and the building stands uncovered and exposed to the elements.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage.** The building has been purchased by a preservation group which is raising funds and planning to repair the damage. Technical assistance should be provided as necessary.

### **Priority 2**

#### **MARKET HOUSE**

Cumberland County, Fayetteville  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation



## OHIO

### Priority 1 Landmarks

#### **FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD** (New Listing)

Lucas County, Maumee  
Ownership: State

Significance: **Advance of the Frontier.** General Anthony Wayne's victory over the Indians at Fallen Timbers asserted American sovereignty in the west and made possible the Treaty of Greenville. The battle and the treaty insured a period of peaceful settlement in the Ohio country long enough for the United States to consolidate its hold on the northwest territory.

Threat/Damage: **New Construction:** Monclovia Township is giving consideration to a zoning change from agricultural to commercial to permit a mall development on a 420 acre site adjacent to the current 40 acre park. Such a development would impact negatively on the historic setting of the Landmark. The current Landmark boundaries cover only a small portion of the actual battlefield, which is thought to contain Pre-Columbian archeological sites. This area along the Maumee River is expected to be studied as a Heritage Corridor.

Recommended Action:  
**Administrative/Protection/Legislative Action.** Recommend that the State and Lucas County acquire the adjacent lands to add them to the park, or at least acquire easements upon them to protect the historic landscape of the Landmark. Boundary study needs to be undertaken to encompass the entire battlefield that still retains integrity.

#### **JOHNSON'S ISLAND CIVIL WAR PRISON**

(New Listing)

Ottawa County, Johnson's Island  
Ownership: Federal, Multiple Private

Significance: **Civil War.** Johnson's Island was the site of an important depot for the confinement of Confederate prisoners-of-war during much of the Civil War. The island is one of 65 facilities in which the United States and Confederate Governments held hundreds of thousands of military prisoners during the war.

Threat/Damage: **New Construction/Mining.** A developer is proposing to build a marina and mixed single family dwellings and condominiums on the island. This development is a severe threat to the historic landscape and integrity of setting of the historic buildings remaining on the island. The developer has been quarrying stone on the island, further eroding the historic landscape.

Recommendation: **Technical Assistance/Protection/Compatible New Use.** Technical Assistance should be offered to the owner and developer to find a compatible new use for the property that would not threaten its integrity and historic resources.

#### **RICKENBACKER, CAPTAIN EDWARD V. HOUSE**

Franklin County, Columbus  
Ownership: Private

Significance: **Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939.** The residence of Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, a World War I flying ace, the Rickenbacker House is a simple 1-1/2 story L-shaped, gabled-roofed frame dwelling. Around 1893-95, William Rickenbacker, Eddie's father, built the first part of the dwelling. The north ell of the building was added in 1900 as was the cellar. Here Eddie Rickenbacker grew up, and developed his

interest in automobiles and airplanes. After World War I, Rickenbacker returned here and resided in this structure until 1922.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.** The house is located in a deteriorated residential neighborhood with commercial development rapidly occurring around it. The house, which has not been adequately maintained, is deteriorated and has been for sale since 1988. There is an immediate threat of commercial development on the site. There is a strong possibility that the house will be purchased by the city and repaired. However, due to increased development pressures, the building may be moved to a new site.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization.** Stabilization of the property to prevent further deterioration is necessary. A plan should be developed to preserve the structure in place. If this is not possible and the house is moved or demolished, dedesignation should be considered.

## **HOPETON EARTHWORKS**

Ross County, east bend of Scioto River,  
Springfield Township  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Native American Prehistory.** The Hopeton Earthworks, a large ceremonial center dating from approximately 100 B.C. - 200 A.D., belongs to the Hopewell culture and is believed to have been the religious center for the builders of the Mound City Group. The center includes a large conjoined circular and square earthen enclosure with attached small circular enclosures, four burial mounds, and parallel earthen walls.

**Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses.** Farming activities and pothunters continue to damage Hopeton Earthworks. The use of plows for farming has displaced subsurface archeological material. As a result, artifacts brought to the

surface are being taken by unauthorized "collectors." The introduction of gravel mining in the Landmark boundaries will likely damage archeological resources, such as burials. A 58-acre tract has been acquired by NPS and administered by Mound City Group National Monument.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** Additional acreage should be acquired by NPS. Damaging activities need to be stopped and the site provided more protection from looting. If less damaging uses, such as grazing, could occur on the site, they should be encouraged. A cooperative agreement with the owners to cease damaging activities on the site should be considered.

## **OHIO STATE HOUSE, COLUMBUS**

Franklin County  
Ownership: State

**Significance: Architecture.** The Ohio State House, built between 1839-1861, is recognized as one of the great Greek Revival public buildings in America and unique in 19th-century, classical-inspired American architecture. This massive limestone building is situated in the center of a large, landscaped site in the heart of Columbus. Each of the four sides of the building features a powerfully designed facade composed of series of Doric pilasters alternating with windows and a centrally-located loggia (recessed entrance) of Doric columns. Above, a four-story cylinder ringed with antae (windows) serves as a central focus of the building's exterior and interior design. A smaller, classically designed, late 19th-century annex to the State House is located approximately 60 feet to the east.

**Threat/Damage: New Construction/Incompatible Alterations.** A comprehensive rehabilitation program for the State House and annex has recently been developed. Included are many commendable restoration treatments: masonry conservation study of the interior and exterior limestone is

underway; restoration of the interior murals has been planned; and paint analysis of the historic finishes has taken place. Upgraded building systems, such as fire protection, and heating and air conditioning that will prolong the life of the historic buildings, will also be undertaken.

An integral part of the project, however, is the construction of a three-story, glass and steel addition that will connect the State House with the adjacent 1901 annex building. This infill construction will obscure a major portion of the State House's east facade, thus destroying the classical symmetry essential to the design and introducing an incompatible feature to the building. The pristine exterior of the Statehouse which had recommended it for designation will be seriously altered.

**Recommended Action:** **Technical Assistance and education.** The National Park Service has met with State representatives to discuss the potential impact of a multi-story addition to this freestanding structure. Alternative methods for meeting programmatic needs through ground-level or below ground construction have been recommended; however, site preparation for construction of the above-grade connector is proceeding.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **CINCINNATI SUSPENSION BRIDGE**

Hamilton County, spanning the Ohio River

Ownership: State

Threats/Damage: Incompatible New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

### **PAUL DUNBAR HOUSE**

Montgomery County, Dayton

Ownership: State

Threats/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

## **OKLAHOMA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **101 RANCH HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Kay County, Marland

Ownership: Multiple Private

**Significance:** **Westward Expansion: The Cattleman's Empire.** Established in 1879 by Colonel George Washington Miller, this cattle ranch was home base of the 101 Wild West Show which featured Bill Pickett, well-known Black cowboy and originator of steer wrestling. He was subsequently elected to the Cowboy Hall of Fame. Many of the structures that remain on the site are in ruins; all were built between 1905 and 1918 of stuccoed wood frame or reinforced concrete with Spanish Mission style elements.

**Threat/Damage:** **Severe Physical Deterioration.** Flooding, erosion, and unstable subsoil conditions caused by flooding of the Arkansas River's Salt Fork threaten the Landmark. Only five major structures remain at the ranch: a horse barn, dairy barn, silo, superintendent's residence, and blacksmith shop. All that is left of the ranch house is the foundation. In 1987, the General Store burned to the ground. Approximately 50% of the Blacksmith Shop has collapsed. Erosion has brought the Salt River within 30 yards of the Blacksmith Shop and threatens to undermine the structure.

#### **Recommended Action:**

**Stabilization/Rehabilitation.** In 1979 the Landmark came under the ownership of the 101 Ranch Restoration Foundation headquartered in Ponca City, Oklahoma. In the fall of 1987, the National Park Service sponsored an indepth site inspection of the two barns and the blacksmith shop, and outlined specific work recommendations and cost estimates in a Condition Assessment Report. However, the buildings remain abandoned and most are in a severe State of deterioration. Non-Federal funds must be sought for



stabilization and rehabilitation, and technical assistance should be provided to the owners for the preservation of the Landmark. A Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation project should be initiated to record the remaining resources before further loss of historic fabric.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **BOLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Okfuskee County, Boley

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration, Vandalism

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

### **CREEK NATIONAL CAPITOL**

Okmulgee County, Okmulgee

Ownership: Local

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

## **OREGON**

## **Priority 1 Landmarks**

### **ELMORE, SAMUEL CANNERY**

Clatsop County, Astoria

Ownership: Private

**Significance: Business: Manufacturing Organizations.** The Elmore Cannery was the longest continuously operated salmon cannery in the U.S. As the canning facility for the Columbia River Packers Association, the largest salmon company in the contiguous U.S., the Elmore Cannery was the center of the salmon industry for Oregon and much of the Pacific Northwest. This industry formed a cornerstone of the Northwest's resource-based economy along with lumber, agriculture, and mining.

**Threat/Damage: Demolition.** Salmon canning ceased at the Elmore Cannery in 1980 and the

building, which sits on pilings facing the Columbia River, has been minimally maintained since that time. The building has deteriorated physically, particularly the pilings which are weakened and infested with teredos, a marine boring worm. Early in 1990, the northwest corner of the building and its support pilings collapsed. The building is uninsurable in its present condition and the estimated rehabilitation cost is over a million dollars. Because the Oregon fishing economy is depressed, and no contemporary use for the building has been found during the past ten years, the owner plans to demolish the building.

**Recommended Action: Documentation.** The building will continue to deteriorate at a more rapid rate since it has been weakened by the collapse of the support pilings and a portion of the building is exposed to the elements. It is unlikely that the building can be saved. HAER documentation is being completed as a condition of the building permit.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **DEADY AND VILLARD HALLS, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON**

Lane County, Eugene

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

### **JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Jackson County, Jacksonville

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Threat/Damage: New Construction, Incompatible Alterations, Deterioration

Recommended Action: Protection, Rehabilitation, Public Education

## **PENNSYLVANIA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD (New Listing)**

Delaware County, Chaddsford

Ownership: Multiple Owners

**Significance:** **The War for Independence.** The Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, was the only major clash between Washington's Continentals and British forces under Lord Howe during the campaign which resulted in the capture of Philadelphia, the American capitol. Although the battle was an American defeat, the Continentals demonstrated a newly-won ability to withstand the determined attack of British regulars, even while sustaining heavy losses.

**Threat/Damage:** **New Construction/Relic Hunters.** New housing development continues to threaten the historic landscape, archeological resources and human remains on the battlefield. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is proposing a road widening project for SR 202. This project threatens to accelerate the rate of development of the area, which is a bedroom community for Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware. Relic hunters continue to pose an ongoing problem for the protection of the archeological resources.

**Recommended Action:**  
**Administrative/Education/Legislative Initiative.** Revise boundary to include historically significant areas outside of current NHL boundary. Increase public awareness of the significance of the battlefield and its endangered status. Continue to encourage local townships to develop ordinances protecting the historic and archeological resources of the battlefield.

#### **CORNWALL IRON FURNACE NATIONAL LANDMARK DISTRICT (New Listing)**

Lebanon County, Cornwall

Ownership: State, Multiple private

**Significance:** **Business.** An example of the charcoal furnaces which produced most of America's iron until 1865. Cornwall made pig iron from 1742 to 1883. The Landmark includes the foundry buildings, the mine which tapped one of the richest iron deposits in the State, and Minersville, the housing for the miners.

**Threat/Damage:** **New Construction.** The historic district continues to be threatened by new residential development and institutional expansion. Continued development will seriously erode the community's historic and architectural character. There are no local controls that guarantee the protection of the historic district's architectural and historic character.

**Recommended Action:** **Planning, Protection.** The district is highly dependent upon its rural character. Planning should be undertaken to maximize protection for the existing historic resources.

#### **EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD**

Huntingdon County, Rockhill Furnace

Ownership: Private

**Significance:** **Commerce and Transportation.** East Broad Top Railroad is a rare surviving example of the once common small gauge railroad companies that served the mining and lumbering industries throughout the nation from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. Built in 1871, primarily to transport coal, the East Broad Top Railroad survives today as a privately operated tourist attraction retaining much of the original rolling stock including six Baldwin locomotives built for the company. Other features include the

station buildings and a railyard complete with machine and car shops, blacksmith shop, foundry, turntable and round house. Virtually every component of railroad technology and its associated industries is represented within this Landmark.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** Since industrial operation ceased in 1956, only 5 miles of the approximately 33 mile line have been in use. The road bed has been seriously damaged by logging, flooding, and erosion. All ties are rotted and unserviceable, and rails are unsafe to travel over. All bridges are endangered due to lack of maintenance. The bridge at Pogue, Pennsylvania, has been undermined by Aughwick Creek, and is in serious danger of collapse; portions of tunnels have already collapsed. Railroad shop buildings and locomotives are also threatened due to lack of adequate maintenance. In addition to existing physical deterioration, future operation of the railroad is threatened by funding shortages.

**Recommended Action: Inspection, Stabilization, and Rehabilitation.** NPS completed a management alternative study in 1990. The report identifies strategies for managing the entire resource. All features of the line, from the 33 mile right-of-way to the belt driven machinery in the machine shop, must be approached comprehensively and efforts made to insure the protection of the assembly.

## **EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: Local

**Significance: Architecture, and Social and Humanitarian Movements.** Constructed between 1823-29 as a model in prison management and design, this stone Gothic Revival structure was designed with

improvements in light, heat, space and ventilation in an effort to make the prison an instrument of reform rather than punishment. The prison includes a central rotunda with the original seven cell blocks, and is surrounded by a massive stone wall with two towers flanking the entrance.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The penitentiary has been vacant since the mid-1970's and is severely deteriorated; cell roofs have collapsed, skylights have broken, and there is interior damage throughout the structure. Health hazards also exist within the structure due to loose asbestos and pigeon excrement in some of the cells. A study of the property was undertaken in 1989 to analyze the condition of the structures and identify needed repair work. A second study is exploring the feasibility of compatible reuse options. Stabilization efforts began in 1991.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization/**

**Rehabilitation.** Immediate stabilization and repairs to the prison are needed, followed by overall rehabilitation for a compatible new use which would preserve the significant design and features of the building.

## **FAIRMOUNT WATERWORKS**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: Local

**Significance: Architecture and Technology.** The Fairmount Waterworks, located along the east bank of the Schuylkill River, used innovative methods for pumping water and were an integral part of the adjacent Fairmount Park. Designed by Frederick Graff and ornamented with the sculpture of William Rush, these early to mid-19th century waterworks consist of a dam, a Greek Revival pavilion, two mill house structures, an enginehouse and pump room, and other historic structures.



**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The old mill house (ca. 1822) and pavilion have been reconstructed; funds are available to rehabilitate the pump room, and the engine house is being offered for use as a restaurant provided rehabilitation work is undertaken. While there has been steady progress in preserving this unique resource, a significant portion faces an uncertain future. The new mill house (ca. 1860) is sustaining extensive damage to its iron supports. There are no plans to preserve or rehabilitate the structure, and it continues to deteriorate.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation.** The new millhouse needs to be stabilized and repaired and a plan for reuse of the structure implemented. Preservation and rehabilitation work, undertaken and supervised by the local parks commission, should continue for all structures.

## **FORT MIFFLIN**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: Local

**Significance: The American Revolution: War in the North.** Fort Mifflin was the site of an important battle during the Revolutionary War. When the British captured the forts, almost all of the 18th-century fort structures were destroyed. Rebuilt in 1798 according to the designs of Pierre L'Enfant, the fort includes several early-19th century buildings surrounded by an irregular stone wall and moat.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The Commandant's House, the most architecturally significant structure within the fort, was severely damaged by fire in 1981. Other buildings are severely deteriorated. Significant progress was made by the city during 1989 in establishing an interpretation program and undertaking rehabilitation work on the buildings and grounds. The Army Corps of Engineers also carried out repairs to the sea wall.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization.** The Commandant's house needs to be stabilized, then rehabilitated or restored. Other deteriorated buildings should be repaired.

## **PACKER, ASA MANSION (New Listing)**

Jim Thorpe  
Ownership: Local

**Significance: Architecture Commercial and Industry.** The Asa Packer Mansion is one of the least altered mid-19th century Italian Villas in America. The house still contains its original furniture, chandeliers, stained glass windows, china and silver -- an invaluable research tool for scholars of Victorian life.

Asa Packer (1805-1879), one of the most famous men of this day, built the Lehigh Valley Railroad and founded Lehigh University. He also served two terms as United States congressman, and was candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States in 1868.

**Threats/Damage: Deterioration.** The house is beginning to suffer serious deterioration resulting from many years of inadequate upkeep. Proper conservation of the contents, particularly original fabrics, has also been lacking as are modern mechanical systems and a fire suppression system.

**Recommended Action: Condition Assessment and Conservation.** An indepth analysis of conditions and a management plan are needed as well as non-Federal financial assistance to undertake critical work.

## **UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Military Affairs and Architecture.** The U.S. Naval Asylum in Philadelphia was the first home and hospital constructed in this country for indigent and

elderly naval personnel. The property includes the main building, Biddle Hall (1827-1833), a functional building with a Greek Revival portico, one of the most important buildings designed by William Strickland, two flanking residences, also designed by Strickland, and Laning Hall, an 1868 residential building, designed by John MacArthur, Jr., the architect for City Hall.

**Threats/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.** The Naval Asylum has been vacant since 1976. During this time, little or no maintenance has been done on any of the structures. Consequently, deterioration has advanced rapidly. Plaster work in the main building has crumbled due to roof leaks, and structural damage continues to threaten all buildings. A developer purchased the property in March of 1988. The current plan to develop the property for residential purposes includes construction of a number of new housing units and the demolition of Laning Hall. To date, however, nothing has been done to halt deterioration or to rehabilitate the existing structures.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Rehabilitation.** Immediate stabilization and repair of the buildings is needed to prevent further deterioration.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **DELAWARE CANAL**

Northampton and Bucks Counties  
Ownership: Private, Local, State  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Protection, Stabilization, Restoration

### **EAKINS, THOMAS HOUSE**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

### **GREY TOWER (BEAVER COLLEGE)**

Montgomery County, Glenside  
Ownership: Private  
Threats/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

### **HARMONY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Butler County, Harmony  
Ownership: Multiple Private, Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration and Rehabilitation

### **MARSHALL, HUMPHREY HOUSE**

Chester County, West Chester vicinity  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection/Documentation

### **MEASON, ISAAC HOUSE**

Fayette County, Dunbar Township  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Mining.  
Recommended Action: Monitoring, Protection.

### **MILL GROVE**

Montgomery County, Audubon  
Ownership: County  
Threats/Damage: Incompatible New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection

### **NEW MARKET**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: City  
Threats/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

### **PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: Local  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

### **READING TERMINAL AND TRAINSHED**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations,  
Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance,  
Education, HABS/HAER Documentation

### **THE WOODLANDS**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

### **RHODE ISLAND**

#### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **FORT ADAMS**

Newport County, Newport  
Ownership: State

**Significance:** Technology (Engineering and Invention)/ Military. Built between 1824 and 1857, Fort Adams is an important example of American military engineering and technology. The 19th-century seacoast fortification forms an irregular, hollow pentagon measuring about 1,000 by 1,200 feet overall, and is constructed of Maine granite.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration. The primary fort enclosure is severely damaged throughout as a result of inadequate maintenance and protection over many years. Wood doors and windows are deteriorated, floors have collapsed, and brick and stones are missing or have fallen from the structures. The fort remains closed to the public because it constitutes a safety hazard.

**Recommended Action:** Stabilization. The fort's stone and wood features need to be repaired and damages need to be stabilized immediately to prevent further loss. An overall management plan also needs to be developed for the rehabilitation or restoration of the fort.

### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

#### **BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND SITE**

Newport County, Portsmouth  
Ownership: Private, Local  
Threat/Damage: New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection

### **SOUTH CAROLINA**

#### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **AIKEN, WILLIAM HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED RAILROAD STRUCTURES**

Charleston County, Charleston  
Ownership: Local and multiple private

**Significance:** Transportation. William Aiken, first president of the Carolina Canal and Railroad company, inaugurated usage of a steam locomotive on regular service. The Landmark represents the best extant collection of antebellum railroad structures in the United States. The complex includes Camden Depot, a warehouse, and the home of William Aiken.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration. At this point, many of the buildings are so seriously deteriorated that if stabilization is not undertaken immediately, significant features and historic building materials will surely be lost. Some of the buildings were restored for use as a museum in 1990.

**Recommended Action:** Stabilization/ Rehabilitation. The structures need to be stabilized immediately; then, after a new use is found, rehabilitation should be undertaken.



## **MARKET HALL AND SHEDS**

Charleston County, Charleston  
Ownership: Local

**Significance: Architecture.** This Landmark is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture with its design reminiscent of the Roman Temple Fortuna Virilis. Built in 1841, it is one of the few remaining market complexes in the nation from the first half of the 19th century.

### **Threat/Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** Moisture entering the building is causing severe deterioration of the building exterior and to a lesser degree, the interior. The source of the moisture is unknown at this time. The brownstone is spalling and eroded, and stucco has spalled in places, revealing the brick substructure. Inappropriate repairs have occurred over the years. Lack of maintenance, coupled with the moisture in the exterior walls, has resulted in vegetation on the roof and in cracks along the walls. The city had begun work on the hall when Hurricane Hugo hit Charleston. The building suffered minor damage to the roof and from water intrusion.

### **Recommended Action:**

**Stabilization/Restoration.** Further investigation of the building's condition is needed and a comprehensive plan developed and implemented for repairing the brownstone and eliminating moisture and other problems.

## **PENN SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Beaufort County, Frogmore  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: American Black History and Education.** Penn School, the first school for free Blacks in the South, served the community as an educational institution, health clinic, and farm bureau. It was a pioneering institution in health services and self-help programs for ex-slaves in the Post-Civil War

South. The district comprises a 45-acre site and 18 buildings dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.

### **Threat Damage: Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** Lack of regular maintenance coupled with termite damage over the past several decades has resulted in severe deterioration of all 18 buildings. As a result, some of the buildings can no longer be used.

### **Recommended Action: Stabilization and**

**Rehabilitation.** Deteriorated and structurally damaged buildings should be repaired immediately. Central to the long-term preservation of Penn School is finding a new use and a way to generate income in order to ensure continued preservation of the Landmark. Such uses have been identified, but maintenance and repair of the buildings must be undertaken first.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **CAMDEN BATTLEFIELD**

Kershaw County, Camden  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Ownership Ambiguity  
Recommended Action: Survey boundaries

### **CLARK MILLS STUDIO**

Charleston County, Charleston  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

### **FORT HILL**

Pickens County, Clemson  
Ownership:  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

### **MANIGAULT, JOSEPH HOUSE**

Charleston County, Charleston  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

### **PARRISH HOUSE**

Charleston County, Charleston

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

### **POMPION HILL CHAPEL**

Berkeley County, Huger

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

### **ST. JAMES CHURCH, GOOSE CREEK**

Berkely County, Goose Creek vicinity

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **BLOOD RUN SITE (See entry under Iowa)**

Lincoln County (See entry under Iowa)

Ownership: Multiple Private, State

Significance: Native American History. The site was occupied by Oneota Indians between A.D. 1700 and 1750. It is the only known mound group attributable to the Oneota culture ancestral to many Midwestern Indian groups. The archeological complex consists of the remains of an Oneota Indian village that once included more than 158 visible conical burial mounds, and an effigy earthwork believed to have been constructed after the mounds.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. In the South Dakota portion, cultivation and encroachment by a residential subdivision are adversely affecting the resources. This development has a visual impact on the Iowa side and will thus influence Iowa's plans for the State-owned portion of the Landmark. An Iowa-South Dakota task force was created in 1988 to formulate preservation plans but so far no substantive action has taken place. In the

Iowa portion of the site, burial mounds continue to be leveled and disturbed by farming and natural erosion in the flood plain. The former village was damaged by gravel mining. In the spring of 1989, plowing on a privately owned portion of the Landmark disinterred ancient human remains. Gravel mining was carried on in part of the Landmark until 1989, and continues just north of the NHL boundary. There is no on-site manager but the site is being monitored by a historic sites manager and the Lyon County Conservation Board. The State of Iowa is investigating the possible acquisition of additional lands and easements. The activities of the State have been endorsed by the National Council of American Indians.

#### Recommended Action: Protection.

Easements or cooperative agreements with the owners should be obtained that will protect undisturbed deposits on the site and a master plan for management of the site prepared. Additional purchases or easements by private organizations and/or state and local governments on both the Iowa and South Dakota sides are also necessary. If this is not achievable, excavation of the site is recommended before the archeological deposits are totally destroyed.

### **MOLSTAD VILLAGE**

Dewey County, Mobridge vicinity

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and Private

Significance: Native American Prehistory. Molstad Village (ca. A.D. 1500) represents an important transition period when Central Plains Indian culture influenced that of the Middle Missouri Indian culture. The results of the interaction of these two Native American cultures formed the basis for the way of life practiced by the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa Indians. This prehistoric Indian village contains numerous circular house rings, including an area fortified by a ditch and bastion. The present boundaries include



approximately 10 acres but significant archeological resources may extend beyond these boundaries.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion.** Bank erosion from the adjacent reservoir is occurring at a rate of approximately 10 feet per year. As a result, house ring sites outside the Landmark boundary have sustained damage and a portion of the ditch within the boundary is now eroding. The wind is further eroding site features. In addition, a portion of the site is being severely affected by cultivation and cattle grazing. If the present rate of erosion continues, total destruction of the site is likely within the next several years. In 1988, the Corps of Engineers closed their field archaeologist office in Pierre. Since 1988 two full-time rangers have been responsible for enforcing preservation and archaeological protection laws along the Lake Oahe. As a consequence, the potential for looting and vandalism appears to be increased. Continuing low pool levels also increase the potential for looting and vandalism of the site.

**Recommended Action:**

**Stabilization/Excavation.** If immediate stabilization or excavation/recordation of the site is not possible, dedesignation of this site will be considered when those qualities which made it a National Historic Landmark are lost.

## **WOUNDED KNEE BATTLEFIELD**

Shannon County, Batesland vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (BIA)

**Significance:** Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States: 1763-1898; Military-Aboriginal American Conflict; the Northern Plains. Wounded Knee Battlefield is the site of the last significant clash between Indians and U.S. troops in North America. In a period of uneasiness, following the introduction of the Ghost Dance among the Dakota and the killing of Sitting Bull, a band led by Big Foot fled their reservation. Finally stopped by U.S.

troops, they had given themselves up when shooting suddenly started, resulting in a virtual massacre of Big Foot's Band.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alteration.** During the past year, the site has generated much interest from both the private and government sectors. Governor George S. Mickelson declared 1990 the "Year of Reconciliation" between Indians and non-Indians with a focus on the 1890 confrontation at Wounded Knee. Currently, a new access road and commercial/retail development are proposed in or near the Landmark. The situation has been compounded because no formal boundaries have been accepted for the Landmark. The Wounded Knee community and the Oglala Sioux plan to construct a permanent interpretive center/museum near the site. However, a small, interim, concrete block visitor center has been constructed on the site of the historic troop encampment. Construction of this structure included excavation for a foundation. The construction activities have disturbed cultural deposits.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** The site was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1965; however, no NHL nomination boundaries have been approved. The Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service, in conjunction with the Nebraska Historical Society, completed a draft nomination in 1991 which includes a boundary description and a description of the contributing resources at the NHL. In 1990, the National Park Service allocated \$125,000 to conduct a Study of Alternatives for the preservation and management of the historic site. The Study is scheduled for completion by 1992. The National Parks and Conservation Association has also recommended Wounded Knee for inclusion within the National Park Service as a National Historic Site. Active study of the suitability of the NHL began in FY91. Both the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) need to continue to provide technical assistance to the



Indian tribe regarding the future development of the NHL.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **CROW CREEK SITE**

Buffalo County

Ownership: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Threat/Damage: Vandalism

Recommended Action: Protection, Monitoring

### **DEADWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Lawrence County, Deadwood

Ownership: Multiple

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction

Recommended Action: Preservation, Stabilization.

### **FORT THOMPSON MOUNDS**

Buffalo County, Fort Thompson vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BIA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Threat/Damage: Vandalism

Recommended Action: Protection

### **FRAWLEY HISTORIC RANCH**

Lawrence County, Spearfish vicinity

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, New Construction

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation, Protection

## **TENNESSEE**

## **Priority 1 Landmarks**

### **NASHVILLE UNION STATION AND TRAINSHED**

Davidson County, Nashville

Ownership: Local and private

**Significance:** Architecture and Engineering.

The headhouse is a three-story masonry structure executed in the Romanesque Revival style with a 2 1/2-story clock tower. Using a

series of steel trusses joined by I-beams, the station's trainshed is the largest, single-span, gable-roofed trainshed in American. This structural system was a forerunner of modern building construction techniques.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical

**Deterioration and Potential Demolition.**

While the headhouse itself has been renovated as a hotel, the trainshed has been vacant for approximately 13 years. Portions of the shed's roof are missing, allowing rain to enter and accelerating damage to the structural system. The new owners of the trainshed are considering moving the structure or tearing it down.

**Recommended Action:** Rehabilitation. The roof should be repaired immediately to prevent further damage to the significant structural system. A reuse plan needs to be developed with the goal of preserving the structure in place. If the trainshed is moved or demolished, dedesignation should be considered.

### **PINSON MOUNDS**

Madison/Chester Counties, Pinson

Ownership: State

**Significance:** Archeology: Prehistoric. The Pinson Mounds site consists of three distinct mound groups associated with earthen embankments and several village and encampment areas. Archeological investigations reveal that the site is a large mortuary or ceremonial center for a number of smaller contemporary communities and hamlets on the South Fork of the Forked Deer drainage area. Remains from Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Early and Late Woodland periods have been discovered, but investigations indicate that most activities and major occupation of the site date to Middle Woodland times, about 200 BC to 600 AD.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Site Erosion. Severe erosion is occurring in the Mound 14 Sector,

an area of extreme importance within the NHL. It is the location of the highest concentration of subsurface features or habitation-related features within the Pinson Mounds complex. Several large erosion gullies have occurred due to water runoff and drainage in this area. A midden zone up to a foot thick is observable along the gully banks. Significant archeological materials are being lost.

Recommended Action:

**Excavation/Stabilization.** The archeologist for the State of Tennessee indicates that the State hopes to appropriate funds to conduct stabilization and data recovery program in the eroded area of the site as a result of Priority 1 listing of this property in the Section 8 report.

**SHILOH INDIAN MOUNDS (New Listing)**

Hardin County

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: **Archaeology: Prehistoric.**

Shiloh Indian Mounds Site is the largest extant fortified Mississippian ceremonial mound complex in the Tennessee River Valley. The site is considered significant as a source for testing the existing chronology of Mississippian sites in the Tennessee River Valley, as well as new concepts and theories on Mississippian Period subsistence, and social and political organization.

Threat/Damage: **Erosion.** The largest mound in the Shiloh Indian Mounds Site (Mound A) is in danger of falling into the Tennessee River. A United States Army Corps of Engineers study determined that Mound A was endangered by erosion from the Tennessee River that is undercutting the river bank, as well as by surface water that is percolating down into unstable gravel and clay beds below the site. Both of these situations have caused slumping of large sections of the river bank next to Mound A.

Recommended Action: **Data Recovery.** The same Army COE study does not recommend stabilization of the river bank because of the unstable soil, the height of the bank (100+ feet) and the estimated cost of stabilization. Tennessee archeologists are recommending a data recovery program for Mound A as the most prudent and economically feasible option.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**YORK, ALVIN CULLOM FARM**

Fentress County, Pall Mall vicinity

Ownership: State, Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

**FRANKLIN BATTLEFIELD**

Williamson County, Franklin

Ownership: Private, Local, State

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations,  
New Construction

**LONG ISLAND OF THE HOLSTON**

Sullivan County, Kingsport

Ownership: Private (local)

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

**TEXAS**

**Priority 1 Landmarks**

**GARNER, JOHN NANCE HOUSE**

Uvalde County, Uvalde

Ownership: Local and Private

Significance: **Politics and Government.** The National Historic Landmark is comprised of the two residences of John Garner, one of the most influential U.S. Representatives (1903-1933) and a Vice President of the United States (1933-1941). The NHL residences are a two-story, brick home in which Garner lived from 1920-1952, and a white-painted frame house, where he resided from about 1900-1920

and from 1952 until his death in 1967. As Speaker of the House (1931-33), Garner led efforts to combat the Depression in cooperation with President Hoover. He lost the Democratic Presidential nomination to Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, and concluded his public service as Roosevelt's Vice President (1933-41).

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alteration.** Garner donated the brick building to the City of Uvalde in 1952. At the same time, Garner continued to live in and own the adjacent frame house, which was inherited by Garner family members after his death in 1967. During the summer of 1987, the frame home was lifted off its foundation and moved to a private ranch in Real County by its new owner. The frame house is now being used as a residence. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was alerted about the move after it had occurred. The owner has been contacted concerning the possibility of returning the house to the original site, but shows no interest in such an activity.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** The SHPO and the National Park Service should encourage the owner to return the house to its original site. If the house cannot be returned, archaeological investigations of the remains of the house should be undertaken and the relocated house should be documented to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Standards. Revision of the National Historic Landmark (NHL) boundary or dedesignation of the National Historic Landmark will need to be considered if the house can not be returned to its original setting.

## **RESACA DE LA PALMA BATTLEFIELD**

Cameron County, Brownsville vicinity  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: American Military History.** Resaca de la Palma Battlefield is the site of an 1846 battle involving the U.S. Army and the Mexican Army. General Zachary Taylor led

the American forces. The site commemorates one battle of the Mexican-American War.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alteration.** Since new construction is occurring regularly to the south of the battlefield boundary, development of the site itself would seem inevitable. This will destroy the Landmark's integrity of setting. Limited construction is taking place within the Landmark boundaries; residential and commercial development also continues to the south within view of the Landmark site. There is also a persistent threat by the owner who owns about two-thirds of the site to develop the site for commercial purposes, or sell it to another developer.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** If a portion of the site goes up for sale, finding a sympathetic new owner is essential. An open-space easement or a cooperative agreement with the existing or new owner is recommended to prevent development in critical areas of the Landmark. Dedesignation will need to be considered if residential and commercial development within the National Historic Landmark boundaries continues.

## **Priority 2 Landmarks**

### **ALAMO**

Bexar County, San Antonio

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance

### **FAIR PARK TEXAS CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS**

Dallas County, Dallas

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Demolition, Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation



## **LUCAS GUSHER, SPINDLETOP OIL FIELD**

Jefferson County, Beaumont vicinity  
Ownership: Local, Private  
Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses  
Recommended Action: Protection

## **PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD**

Cameron County, Brownsville vicinity  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations, New Construction  
Recommended Action: Protection

## **UTAH**

### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

#### **ALKALI RIDGE**

San Juan County, Monticello vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (BLM)  
Threat/Damage: Vandalism/Energy Exploration  
Recommended Action: Monitoring, Protection

#### **DANGER CAVE**

Tooele County, Wendover vicinity  
Ownership: State  
Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Protection

#### **DESOLATION CANYON**

Carbon, Emery, Grand and Uintah Counties  
Ownership: Federal (BLM), Private  
Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses  
Recommended Action: Protection

#### **FORT DOUGLAS**

Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army)  
Threat/Damage: New Construction, Incompatible Alterations  
Recommended Action: Protection, Technical Assistance, Rehabilitation

## **VERMONT**

### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

#### **ROBBINS AND LAWRENCE ARMORY AND MACHINE SHOP**

Windsor County, Windsor  
Ownership: Private  
Threat/Damage: Deterioration  
Recommended Action: Restoration

## **VIRGINIA**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

#### **BERRY HILL**

Halifax County  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture.** Berry Hill is recognized as one of the finest Greek Revival plantations in the South. The main house features a Doric Portico on the main elevation which is flanked by two dependencies with porticos. Inspired by Nicholas Biddle's home Andalusia in Philadelphia, the house was constructed between 1842-1844. The 2,900 acre property was originally a tobacco plantation and remains today intact but uncultivated. The property retains an extensive group of slave quarters.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction.** The property faces an uncertain future. The main buildings and their viewshed have been purchased by a sympathetic owner who is trying to acquire financing for restoration, but the balance of the property is owned by a subdivision developer who has already constructed roads through it.

**Recommended Action: Recordation, Planning.** NPS should attempt to work with the subdivision developer and the locality to mitigate the impact on the cultural resources. Analysis and recordation of threatened resources should be carried out.

## **JACKSON WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT** (New Listing)

Richmond City  
Ownership: Federal (NPS), Private

**Significance: African American Community Life and Social History.** During the decade around 1900 when Richmond was considered one of the foremost black business communities in the nation, Jackson Ward was the hub of black professional and entrepreneurial activities in the city and the State. Fraternal organizations, cooperative banks, insurance companies, and other commercial and social institutions figure most prominently in that saga. The individuals of exceptional vision and talent who nurtured them -- Maggie Walker, John Mitchell, W. W. Browne, and Giles B. Jackson -- lived and worked in Jackson Ward.

**Threat/Damage: Demolition.** Major portions of an entire block of the historic district were demolished in May 1991 as part of a neighborhood revitalization program. Among the structures destroyed was the law office of Giles B. Jackson, one of the most prominent historical figures active in the community at the turn of this century. Persons responsible for the demolition view it as the only available

approach to revitalizing this famous neighborhood.

**Recommended Action: Comprehensive Preservation and Economic Redevelopment.** In order to prevent further demolition a variety of incentives are needed to stimulate reuse of existing historic structures. NPS is already committed to the neighborhood's preservation through its development of the Maggie Walker National Historic Site.

## **ST. LUKE'S CHURCH**

Isle of Wight County  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture.** St. Luke's, also known as the Newport Parish Church, was constructed in 1632. Later additions to the tower were completed by the late 17th century. Most remarkably, its style incorporates a blend of late medieval English Gothic elements, making it the only surviving Gothic building in America. This unique building is well maintained and open to the public for no charge.

**Threat/Damage: Incompatible New Construction.** Construction of sixty townhouses on four acres of land adjoining the Southern property line of the church is currently underway. These buildings will come within 16 feet of the property line, 17'6" of the nearest grave and within 100 yards of the church itself. The space between the housing and the church is open but occupied by burial sites, making it impossible for the church association to use the space for screening with plants except in the 18 inch space between the graves and property line.

**Recommended Action: Observation.** Short of a local movement to have the property condemned and acquired for public use, nothing can be done at this time. St. Luke's should, however, serve as a case study of the need for rural preservation planning in advance of subdivision submittals.

## **WATERFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Loudoun County, Waterford  
Ownership: Multiple private

**Significance: Architecture and Commerce.** Waterford is a remarkably intact example of an early-19th century rural village. There are over 120 historic vernacular brick, log, stone and wood structures in the village arranged in a compact configuration. Historic farmland,

featuring agricultural buildings and structures associated with historic milling functions, surrounds the village and is a critical part of the approximately 1,400-acre Landmark. Its significance rests in the almost pristine appearance of the village and landscape.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate**

**Construction/ Alterations.** Suburban growth is threatening the historic agricultural land surrounding the village. NPS has provided technical assistance to the county by reviewing proposed development plans and by identifying areas that should remain undisturbed to protect the integrity of the Landmark. However, construction of homes on important portions of land has occurred and other projects within and adjacent to the boundaries have been proposed. If allowed to continue unabated, new construction may destroy the visual relationship between the historic farmland and the adjacent village. Increased traffic may damage historic buildings through vibration and collisions. There are currently no State or local controls to prevent the destruction of the historic values of this open space. Efforts are underway to correct this, but they may not occur in time to prevent incompatible development.

**Recommended Action: Protection.**

Development and implementation by the county and private owners of a management plan that will prohibit new construction in some areas and control building in other portions of the agricultural lands and open space within and adjacent to the Landmark boundaries is necessary.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**BACON'S CASTLE**

Surrey County, Bacon's Castle

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

**CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD**

Frederick County, Middletown

Ownership: Multiple

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Education. Protection. Legislation.

**GREEN SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Louisa County

Ownership: Multiple Private

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses, Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection

**RIPSHIN FARM**

Grayson County, vicinity of Trout Dale

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Ownership Ambiguity

Recommended Action: Protection

**VIRGIN ISLANDS**

**Priority 1 Landmarks**

**COLUMBUS LANDING SITE**

St. Croix Island

Ownership: Local

**Significance: Spanish Exploration and**

**Settlement.** This is the earliest site under the United States flag associated with Christopher Columbus. His crew's skirmish here with Carib Indians, on their voyage to the New World, was the first recorded conflict between Europeans and Native Americans. The site also contains the remains of 17th century Fort Sale and an aboriginal Indian village.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New**

**Construction and Site Erosion.** At present, auto traffic is eroding the site of the fort and village. Proposed recreational and residential development threatens the natural setting of Salt River Bay (a National Natural Landmark) and the Columbus Landing Site.

**Recommended Action: Administrative Action and Protection.** A boundary revision should be initiated for the historic area currently



designated. Federal legislation to provide protection and preservation of the site is pending. Since Hurricane Hugo hit St. Croix, the development at Salt River Bay has been on hold.

#### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

##### **FORT CHRISTIAN**

St. Thomas Island

Ownership: Local

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Stabilization,  
Restoration

#### **WEST VIRGINIA**

#### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

##### **ELKINS COAL AND COKE COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Preston County, Bretz vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: **Commerce and Industry.** The Elkins Coal and Coke Company Historic District consists of 140 beehive coke ovens that until 1980 were probably the nation's last operating beehive ovens. Significant in the industrial history of the United States, the Elkins Coal and Coke Company produced coke necessary for the production of iron and steel. Most of the structures and objects in this complex that relate to the coking process were built between 1906 and 1919.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical Deterioration.** The complex has not been maintained or its materials repaired since operation shut down in early 1980. As a result, the ovens are severely deteriorated, rail tracks are being torn up, and the grounds are overgrown. The site is also subject to vandalism.

Recommended Action: **Protection and Rehabilitation:** Stabilizing and securing the

site, and finding a compatible new use are necessary if this Landmark is to survive.

#### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

##### **TRAVELLER'S REST**

Jefferson County, Kearneysville

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Demolition.

Recommended Action: Administrative.  
Stabilization.

##### **WESTON ASYLUM**

Lewis County, Weston

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Natural Causes

Recommended Action: Stabilization,  
Rehabilitation.

#### **WISCONSIN**

#### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

##### **DOUSMAN HOTEL**

Crawford County, Prairie du Chien

Ownership: Private

Significance: **American History.** Built in 1864, the Dousman Hotel served travelers during the time Prairie du Chien served as a railroad center. The hotel was used as a stopping-off point by thousands of immigrants to the West after the Civil War. This three-story brick Italianate building features a hipped roof and rectangular plan. The interior was substantially altered on the first and second floors when the building was converted into a meat packing plant prior to designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical Deterioration.** Because there has been no effort to maintain and repair this vacant structure for a number of years, the historic building materials have deteriorated to such an extent that the material integrity of the

Landmark is seriously threatened. Deterioration of the unoccupied building continues.

**Recommended Action:**

**Stabilization/Rehabilitation.** Immediate stabilization and rehabilitation are necessary if this Landmark is to be saved from structural failure and ultimate loss. Efforts by the State Historical Preservation Office should continue to encourage the new investment group or other local developers to rehabilitate the structure using Federal income tax incentives. In 1988, a bill was passed in the State's legislature to exempt this property from compliance with flood control laws that currently prevent its connection to sewer and water lines. It was thought that this legislation might encourage developers interested in the project. A Wisconsin-based hotel/resort developer is currently investigating possible acquisition of the property. Historic American Buildings Survey documentation for the hotel has been completed.

**TALIESIN**

Iowa County, Spring Green vicinity  
Ownership: Private

**Significance:** **Architecture.** The complex includes superb examples of Frank Lloyd Wright's "organic" architecture, developed out of his Prairie School work. It was built as home, school, workshop, and laboratory for the world famous architect. The assemblage designed by Frank Lloyd Wright includes three major groupings: Taliesin III (1925), Hillside Home School (1902, 1933), and Midway Farm (1938).

**Threat/Damage:** **Severe Physical**

**Deterioration.** The buildings at Taliesin are used intermittently and are in various States of deterioration. Despite repairs undertaken in the past year by the owner, the age and condition of the buildings, and lack of year-round occupancy make substantial restoration and stabilization extremely difficult. All the

structures within the Landmark face four major threats. These are water damage from leaking roofs, windows and foundations; faulty wiring which has resulted in two major fires in recent years; lack of a security system or security personnel; and the fact that structures remain unheated and vacant during the winter. A local citizens group formed in 1988 plans to assist in the preservation of Taliesin. A report issued by the governor's commission in 1989 recommended that the complex be restored by a new, not-for-profit corporation. Total restoration cost is estimated at 15.7 million dollars. In addition, encroachment of recreational properties may affect Taliesin in the same manner that urban sprawl has affected Taliesin West. In 1989, the nearby ski resort removed trees, thereby making development of the resort visible from Taliesin. The State of Wisconsin allocated \$150,000 in May 1989 for the restoration and preservation of the site. In March of 1990, the J. Paul Getty Foundation provided a matching grant of \$50,000 to document the historic structures at Taliesin as well as define a method for preservation. A structural analysis and a formal historic structures report is currently being researched and written for the Romeo and Juliet windmill.

**Recommended Action:** **Stabilization.**

Continued repair and maintenance of the buildings in this complex are needed. Increased use of the buildings, which are partially occupied only during the summer months, may assist in the long-term preservation of the Landmark. Implementation of the commission's plan for preservation, restoration and stabilization of Taliesin is necessary and funding should be secured.

**Priority 2 Landmarks**

**AZTALAN**

Jefferson County, Lake Mills vicinity  
Ownership: Private, State  
Threat/Damage: Erosion  
Recommended Action: Stabilization

## **BRISBOIS HOUSE**

Crawford County, Prairie du Chien

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Damaging Uses

Recommended Action: Restoration

## **OCONTO SITE**

Oconto County, Oconto

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses

Recommended Action: Protection

## **RINGLING BROTHERS CIRCUS WINTER QUARTERS**

Sauk County, Baraboo

Ownership: State

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations, Demolition

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

## **WYOMING**

### **Priority 1 Landmarks**

## **SWAN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS**

Platte County, Chugwater Ownership: Private

**Significance:** Westward Expansion: The Cattleman's Empire. Organized in Scotland in 1883, the Swan Land and Cattle Company was one of the many foreign concerns that flourished in the West when the open range cattle industry was profitable. Surviving buildings include the ranch house, barn commissary (general store), and office building (bunk house).

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration. The buildings are largely abandoned and suffer from neglect; broken windows and doors are accelerating deterioration. Although the owner, who lives out of State, has expressed a desire to see the buildings preserved, there are no definite plans for the building's restoration. An Historic

American Buildings Survey was completed in 1974.

**Recommended Action:** Technical Assistance/Monitoring. The owner has expressed interest in obtaining technical assistance to preserve the National Historic Landmark. Monitoring should continue, and the National Park Service should provide technical assistance to the Landmark owner. The NHL is the focus of several preservation efforts and concerns, but the local preservation group has limited availability of funds for planning or any possible acquisition of the property.

### **Priority 2 Landmarks**

## **FORT PHIL KEARNY AND ASSOCIATED SITES**

Johnson County, Storey vicinity

Ownership: Private, State

Threat/Damage: New Construction, Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection

## **MEDICINE WHEEL**

Big Horn County, Kane vicinity

Ownership: Federal: (FS)

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

## **SHERIDAN INN**

Sheridan County, Sheridan

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

## **SOUTH PASS**

Fremont County

Ownership:

Threat/Damage: Proposed New Construction

Recommended Action: Monitoring











