

Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks 1994 Report



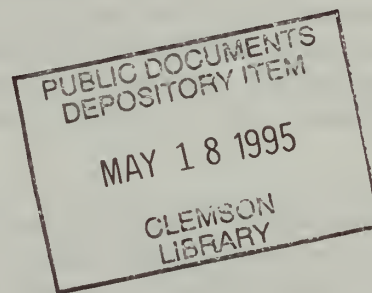
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Preservation Assistance

Cover: The U.S.S. Constellation, first American ship to engage and defeat an enemy vessel; she was among the longest commissioned vessels in the U.S. Navy. The photos show her as a working ship in the 19th Century¹, and as she appears today, dismasted, with her bowsprit removed and suffering from severe distortion of her hull which is causing her to take on 1,000 gallons of water per day.² She is in imminent danger of sinking.

¹ Released Naval History Photograph

² Photo: Candace Clifford, National Park Service

**Damaged and Threatened
National Historic Landmarks
1994 Report**



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

FOREWORD

This report was prepared under Section 1a of the National Park Service Organic Act (Public Law 96-344) which is the current version of the reporting requirements to the Congress previously contained in Section 8 of the National Park System General Authorities Act of 1976, as amended. This section 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 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 1994 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 are a listing of additional Landmarks that exhibit potential damage or threats, and recommendations to address the threats or remedy the damage.

Part I of this report was compiled and edited by Susan Escherich. Contributing to the report from National Park Service regional offices were: Bill Havig, 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 Carol Burkhart, Alaska Regional Office, Anchorage, AK.

Anyone wishing further information on a particular property may call Susan Escherich at (202) 343-9591.

1994 REPORT HIGHLIGHTS DAMAGED AND THREATENED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

**SEVENTEEN PERCENT OF ALL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
ARE ENDANGERED OR DAMAGED**

**SEVEN PERCENT OF ALL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS ARE
PRIORITY 1 - SEVERELY DAMAGED OR THREATENED**

**TWO HUNDRED SEVEN PRIORITY 2 LANDMARKS FACE UNCERTAIN
FUTURES**

DEGRADATION OF PRIORITY 1 LANDMARKS IS OCCURRING FROM:

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION - 58%

**INAPPROPRIATE NEW CONSTRUCTION
OR INCOMPATIBLE ALTERATIONS - 37%**

EROSION - 38%

VANDALISM - 18%

Prioritization of Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks

Priority 1: The integrity of Landmarks in this category has been found to be seriously damaged, or in imminent danger of serious damage. Further, no or inadequate protective strategies are being utilized to preserve the Landmarks' integrity.

Priority 2: The integrity of Landmarks in this category faces potentially serious damage or threat, but the endangerment itself is not sufficiently critical at present to warrant Priority 1 status.

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INTRODUCTION

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are acknowledged as our Nation's most important historic and cultural resources.

These Landmarks commemorate 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 Susan B. Anthony, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic District in Atlanta honoring the civil rights leader, significant archeological sites such as Cape Krusenstern in Alaska; architectural and engineering masterpieces such as West Baden Springs Hotel in Indiana; and other resources indicative of important themes in our history such as Sandy Hook Light in New Jersey.

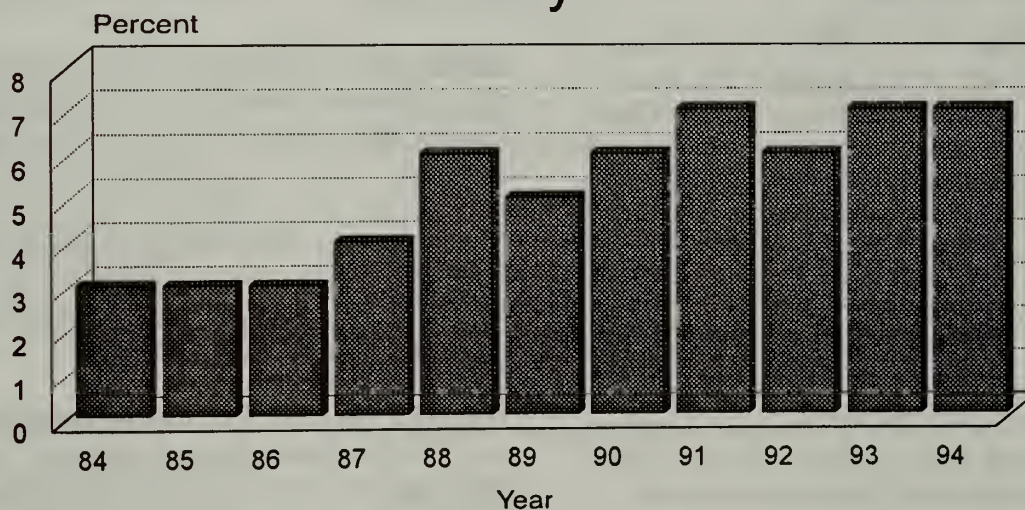
Recognizing the importance of preserving and

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 2,133 National Historic Landmarks designated as of September 7, 1994, 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.

Percent of NHLs Listed as Priority 1



One complication in evaluating threats and damages is the existence of Landmarks designated without specific 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. At the end of fiscal 1994, 304 Landmarks, 14% of the total, needed boundary revisions or improved documentation of contributing resources. Boundary revisions and definitions are an on-going 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 require costly, multi-year surveys to revise or establish boundaries. In FY 1994 only one boundary study was completed.

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. Condition assessment reports identify problems, recommend solutions and estimate the costs involved. They are essential planning tools for preservation. Recommended actions are provided for each Landmark listed as Priority 1 or 2 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: The integrity of Landmark's in this category has been found to be seriously damaged, or serious damage is imminent. Further, it must be shown that no or inadequate protective strategies are being utilized to preserve the Landmark's integrity. The nature of ownership of a Landmark does not prevent that Landmark 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 except when a previously listed Landmark has been removed within the fiscal year.

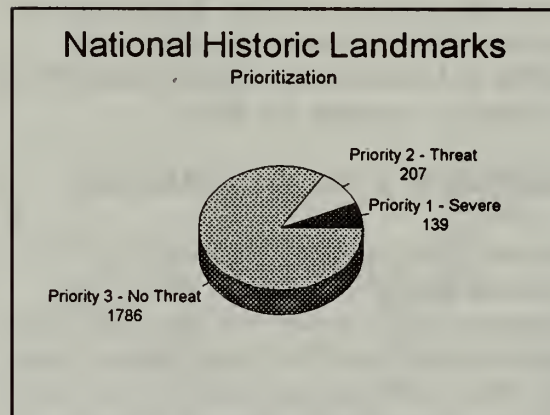
Two other categories in the Section 8 Report are: "Recommended for Dedesignation" and "Dedesignated." In FY 1994, three NHLs are recommended for dedesignation. Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona; Fort Ruby, in Nevada, and the U.S.S. Hornet are recommended for dedesignation in this report. Dedesignation is

considered if the characteristics for which the Landmark was designated are destroyed, so that it no longer conveys the information which made it significant. Two NHLs were dedesignated during this past year: the Samuel Elmore Cannery in Oregon, and Sourdough Lodge, in Alaska. Both these Landmarks burned completely.

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 integrity of the NHL could be lost unless specific remedial action is taken.

Information in the report is collected on the federal fiscal year schedule; thus this FY 1994 report covers data from October 1, 1993 through

September 30, 1994. 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 1994

PRIORITY 1 LANDMARKS

In FY 1994, 139 Landmarks have been identified as severely damaged or imminently threatened with such damage (Priority 1s.) This is one more than in FY 1993, when 138 Landmarks were listed as Priority 1s. Ten of these NHLs have not been previously listed as endangered.

NEW PRIORITY ONE LANDMARKS

ALASKA:

- * CAPE FIELD at FORT GLENN - Umnak Island

COMMONWEALTH OF THE MARIANAS:

- * LANDING BEACHES, ASLITO/ISELY FIELD and MARPI POINT - Saipan Island
- * TINIAN LANDING BEACHES, USHI POINT FIELD, NORTH FIELD - Tinian Island

LOUISIANA:

- * U.S.S. CABOT (AIRCRAFT CARRIER) - New Orleans
- * POVERTY POINT - West Carroll Parish

- * COURTHOUSE AND LAWYER'S ROW - East Feliciana Parish

GEORGIA:

- * SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT - Savannah

ILLINOIS:

- * DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS HOUSE - Chicago

MISSISSIPPI:

- * SIEGE AND BATTLE OF CORINTH - Alcorn County

NEW JERSEY:

- * CAPE MAY HISTORIC DISTRICT - Cape May

PENNSYLVANIA:

- * BOMBERGER'S DISTILLERY (MICHTER'S) - Schafferstown

SOUTH CAROLINA:

- * CHAPPELLE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - Columbia

WAKE ISLAND:

- * WAKE ISLAND - Central Pacific Ocean

WISCONSIN:

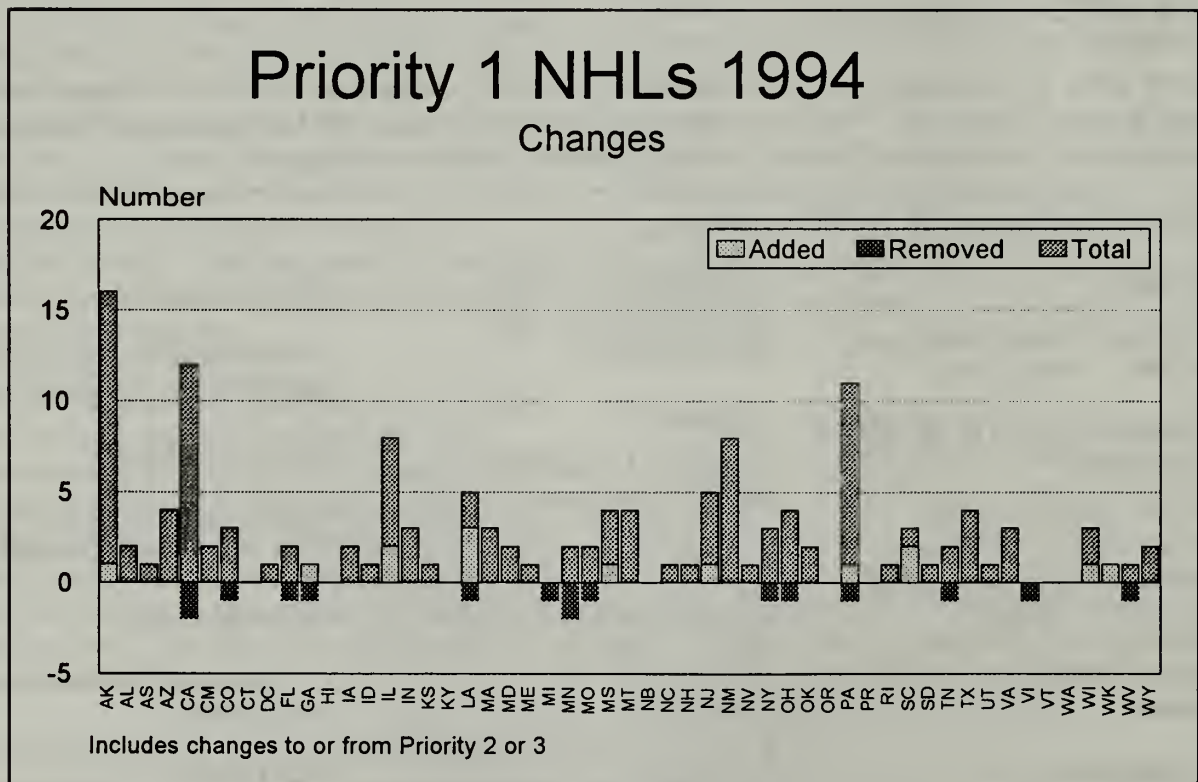
- * THOMAS A. GREENE MUSEUM - Milwaukee County
-

Four Landmarks which were listed as Priority 2, potentially threatened, last year have been changed to Priority 1 this year, due to severe worsening of their condition: NHLs listed as Priority 1 in FY 1994 are 7% of the total number of Landmarks, up slightly from 6.8% in the Priority 1 category last year.

PRIORITY TWO LANDMARKS

The number of Priority 2 Landmarks has decreased from 211 in 1993 to 207 in 1994. Twenty-two of these were not previously listed. Eight represent improved status from last year, when they were listed as Priority 1. Priority 2 NHLs represent 10% of the total number of National Historic Landmarks.

17 % of the nation's most significant historic places are endangered. This percentage has not changed since 1992.



The figure above shows changes, if any, in the number of Priority 1 National Historic Landmarks per state, in addition to the total number of those severely threatened or

damaged. Alaska, California, Illinois, Louisiana, New York and Pennsylvania have the greatest number of Priority 1 NHLs in FY 1994.

Distribution of Priority 1 NHLS



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. Landmarks are found not only in the fifty states but also in the South Pacific, the Caribbean, and in Morocco, where the American Embassy is an NHL.

The above map shows the distribution of Priority 1 Landmarks listed in FY 1994. They are located in 40 states, Washington, DC, the Commonwealth of the Marianas, Wake Island and American Samoa. Most states have fewer than four Landmarks listed in this category, though Louisiana has six, New Mexico has eight, Pennsylvania has eleven, California has twelve, and Alaska has sixteen Priority 1 properties.

THREATS TO LANDMARKS

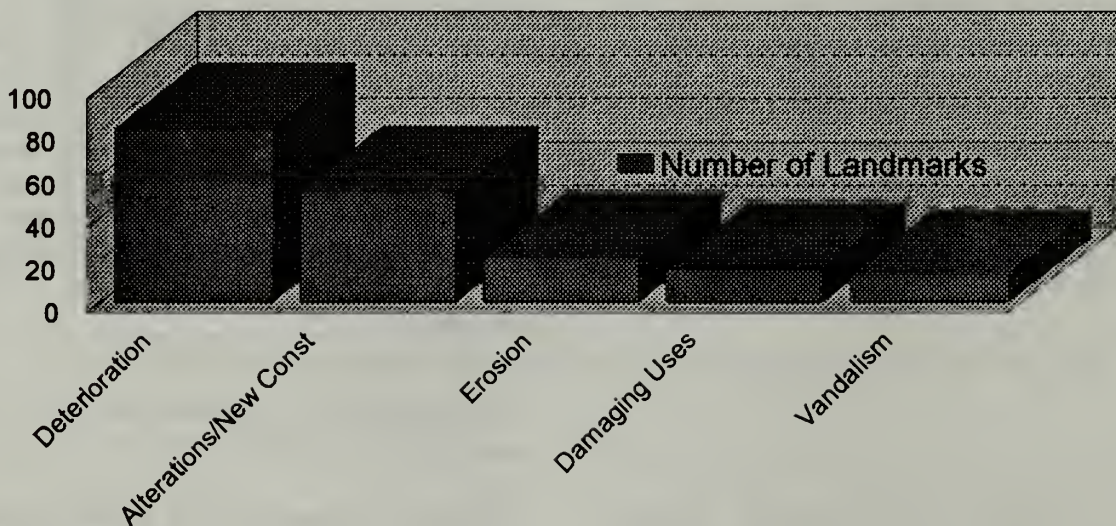
Deterioration continues to be the major threat to the greatest number of National Historic Landmarks. Of Landmarks listed in this report, 177, of which 81 are Priority 1, are threatened or damaged by deterioration. In the majority of cases, the owners desire to repair their properties, but lack funding. The new Maritime Heritage Act will specifically provide federal funding for repair of deteriorated National Historic Landmarks related to maritime activities. Assistance is targeted to Landmarks which are Civil War Battlefields through the American Battlefield Protection Program, but no such funding is dedicated to the vast majority of National Historic Landmarks which exemplify other significant themes in our history.

The second most widespread threat to National Historic Landmarks is **incompatible alterations** or **new construction**, which hide the character of historic buildings or alter their surroundings

and destroy the integrity of their settings. Fifty-two Priority 1 Landmarks suffer from incompatible alterations or new construction. This need not be a problem. New construction and alterations can be done in ways that do not detract from the character of historic districts. **Guidelines for rehabilitation of historic buildings and creating compatible new construction in historic districts are available from the National Park Service.** In addition, the federal government makes **tax credits available for rehabilitation of income-producing buildings** which are on the National Register of Historic Places or contribute to historic districts, when that rehabilitation conforms to the Standards for Rehabilitation published by the Park Service. These Standards protect the integrity of the historic property while allowing for demands of new uses.

Erosion and vandalism are major threats to archeological resources in particular. Twenty-

Priority 1 NHLs
Principal Threats



Many Landmarks suffer from more than one threat.

one National Historic Landmarks listed in this report suffer from erosion, and thirteen from vandalism. Erosion often requires very expensive intervention, ranging from data recovery to stabilization of shorelines. Vandalism may require educational efforts as well as patrolling or physical protection such as fencing.

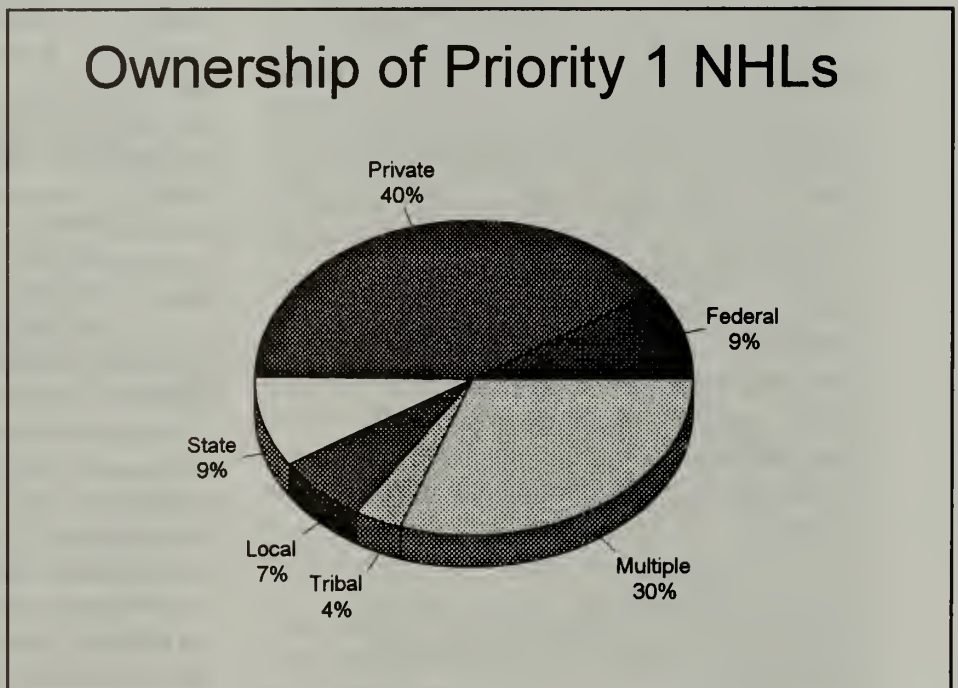
Damaging uses are a fifth major threat to Landmarks. Examples of damaging uses include erosion of archeological ruins by visitor traffic, off-road vehicles or grazing animals; destruction of subterranean resources by deep plowing, or mining. Education may be able to prevent some of this destruction by alerting the perpetrators to the damage they are causing or by assisting them to achieve their goals in ways which are non destructive to the Landmarks. Since **federal laws do not regulate what private property owners can do with their Landmarks**, if education and technical assistance fail, **locally enacted controls** such as zoning or overlay districts which regulate use may be the only way to protect these nationally significant resources from incompatible alterations, **damaging uses** or new construction which impairs the integrity of the Landmark.

Other threats for which Landmarks are listed in this report include fire and earthquake damage, lack of fire protection, and sale without protective covenants. Many Landmarks, particularly districts, suffer from more than one threat.

Ownership of Endangered National Historic Landmarks.

In FY 1994, the largest single segment of owners of Priority 1 NHLs remains the private sector (40%). State governments are sole owners of 9%, federal agencies wholly own 9% and local governments own 7%. Four percent are owned by Tribal groups. 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 threatened or endangered in this report include 30% under multiple ownership.

The figure below shows how the endangered and threatened Landmarks are distributed among the private and public sectors in FY 1994.



National Historic Landmarks Owned by Federal Agencies

Federal agencies have whole or partial ownership of approximately 108 NHLs. Of those wholly owned by federal agencies, thirteen are listed as Priority 1 in FY 1994 and twenty-eight are listed as Priority 2. While federal agencies have special responsibilities under the law (see box) to protect National Historic Landmarks, they often lack the funding necessary to stabilize or repair deteriorated Landmarks. The National Park Service has acquired a number of National Historic Landmarks through actions of Congress, without sufficient funding for proper care. These include Landmarks such as Alcatraz Island that are accessible only with difficulty, as well as the Park Service's newest responsibility, the Presidio in San Francisco, which includes over 850 structures. Maintenance of facilities

such as these is extremely costly. New uses must be found that will make maintenance of these buildings for the education and enjoyment of the public economically feasible.

While the above Landmarks are wholly owned by a federal agency, in many cases, particularly in large areas such as Cape Krusenstern in Alaska, federal agencies may own only a portion of the Landmark. While this report lists all known owners of a Landmark, it is not usually possible to identify which are responsible for the identified threats or danger. Thus, agencies identified as Landmark owners in this report are not necessarily responsible for the damage or threats listed unless this is specifically stated. Threats to the integrity of these properties include deterioration, erosion, vandalism, inappropriate new construction and demolition. In addition, base closures and the need for space for new technology pose threats to some federally owned National Historic Landmarks.

FEDERAL PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES

Federal Agencies are required to comply with sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, under which they must consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Under the act, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation reviews and comments upon federally owned, assisted, and licensed undertakings that may 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.

Types of Resources

National Historic Landmarks are comprised of buildings, structures, sites, and districts. Of the 351 NHLS listed in this report, 34% are individually listed buildings, 35% are historic districts (which often include numerous buildings and structures) and 23% are sites. Sites are usually, but not always, archeological. 7% of the listed NHLs are structures, which include resources such as ships, mills, bridges and dams. There has been an appreciable shift from last year, when historic districts comprised 42% of the total, and buildings only 26%. From year to year historic districts and buildings tend to be more seriously endangered, overall, than do sites and structures, though individual examples of the latter may be extremely endangered. In the case of districts, which may be very large, severe endangerment of a few key buildings may cause listing in the Section 8 report. Buildings and districts tend to be subject to new construction and alterations which may not be done in a manner compatible with their historic character. The Preservation Tax Incentives

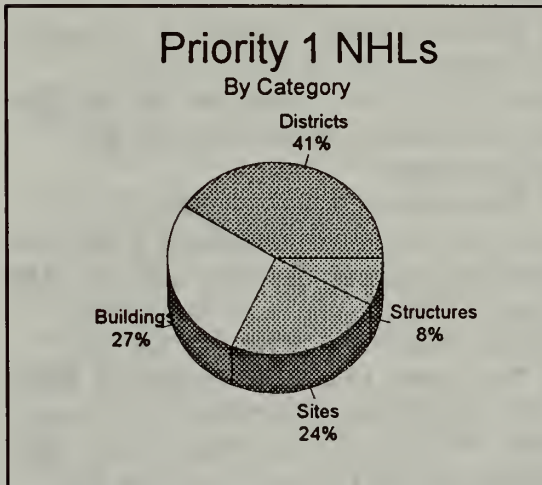
program was conceived to encourage retention of historic integrity as well as continuing or adaptive new use of historic properties. Over the past seventeen years since their implementation, preservation tax incentives have resulted in over 25,000 buildings being rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. These include buildings that are important to local communities as well as National Historic Landmarks. The figure above shows the percentage of

techniques for small house museums and other topics of mutual concern. The owners were uniformly enthusiastic about the conference, not only for the information imparted, but also for the networking opportunity. They enjoyed sharing information about their Landmarks and were concerned about preserving them properly.

As funding permits, the National Park Service provides detailed condition assessment reports to Landmark owners which identify causes and symptoms of threats to the historic property, and identify remedial treatments and costs. The Western Region of the National Park Service completed a condition report on the Government House in Pago Pago, American Samoa. The estimated cost of repair and rehabilitation for this building, which is the official residence of civilian governors of American Samoa, is \$360,000. Stabilization is needed as soon as possible. Funding was not available for additional full condition assessments in FY 1994, but the Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service provided site inspections of a number of NHLs listed as Priority 1 and Priority 2. Professional staff prepared reports on several buildings in the Virginia City, Montana NHL, the Carlsbad Reclamation Project in New Mexico, the Elephant Butte Dam Tender's House, and the Rawlins, Rock Springs and Wheatland Depots in Wyoming. These reports identified problems and suggested solutions, and were made available to owners as a basis for preservation planning and fundraising. These reports are less expensive than the in-depth condition assessment reports, and allow coverage of more Landmarks. Staff from National Park Service regional offices continued providing technical assistance to owners of existing Landmarks as well as working on nominations for new Landmarks and updating boundaries where needed.

SUCCESS STORIES

Thirty-seven Landmarks which had been listed as endangered last year have been removed from the list because they have been stabilized or



resources of each type that are listed as Priority 1 in FY 1994.

Assistance to Endangered National Historic Landmarks: 1994 Activities

The National Park Service provides technical assistance for the preservation of National Historic Landmarks. The NPS publishes comprehensive information on preservation approaches and treatments for resource types and specific materials. It also provides training for governmental and private owners and professionals. In FY 1994, the Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service put on a training conference for fifty Landmark owners in their region. The conference stressed how to repair and restore historic properties in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and sources of financial assistance, as well as marketing

restored or the threat has been removed during the past year. In addition, eight have improved from Priority 1 to Priority 2 status.

Landmarks removed from the Section 8 report this year include the following, grouped by type of ownership:

Wholly federal:

1. The ferryboat, Eureka, in California, owned by the National Park Service, was repaired at a cost of over \$2 million dollars.

2. **Cape Canaveral** in Florida, owned by the US Air Force, significant for the launch of the first U.S. earth satellite, has developed a plan for the maintenance of the Launch Complex and is seeking funding from the Legacy Program.

3. **Pensacola Naval Air Station**, in Florida, owned by the U.S. Navy, is recording buildings slated for demolition to HAER standards, and funding a resurvey of the NHL district.

4. **Hopeton Earthworks**, Ohio, an important archeological site of the Hopewell culture, and adjacent agricultural easements have been acquired by the National Park Service.

5. & 6. **Madison Museum**, and **Norris Museum**, Wyoming, significant examples of park architecture, owned by the National Park Service, now are receiving sufficient maintenance.

7. **Medicine Wheel**, Wyoming, owned by the Forest Service, and significant for archeology and ethno-history, is now being protected by implementation of a site management plan which regulates use of the property.

Landmarks wholly owned privately, whether by a single or multiple owners:

1. The **Thomas Memorial Library** in Alaska, site of an important meeting between Tanana Chiefs and the U.S. government. The building, which was suffering from inappropriate alterations, has been removed because its owners agreed to consult with the Historic Preservation Commission before undertaking any further alterations.

2. The **Lightship WAL-605**, in California, was restored with ISTE money and state matching funds

3. The **Lindenmeir Site**, in Colorado, an important archeological site, which was being offered for sale without protective easements, has been taken off the market.

4. The **Howard House** in the District of Columbia, home of the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, is being rehabilitated by its owner, Howard University.

5. The **Carry Nation House**, home of the noted temperance leader, located in Kansas, has been removed because alterations reported last year do not threaten the integrity of the structure.

6. The **Mayo Clinic Buildings** in Minnesota, site of the first private practice of group medicine in the United States, has had extensive repair and maintenance performed and fire protection installed.

7. The **Pillsbury A Mill**, Minnesota, symbolizing the role of Minneapolis as the chief flour-milling center of the United States to 1930, is currently being utilized for warehousing; demolition is no longer planned at this time.

8. The **Veblen Farmstead**, Minnesota, home of the economist and social thinker who coined the term, "Conspicuous consumption", has been meticulously restored by the owner, who has placed preservation easements on the property.

9. The non-contributing, deteriorated smoke stack at the **Patee House**, Missouri, terminus of the Pony Express, has been removed.

10. Major restoration of the **Charles M. Russell House**, Montana, home of the noted western painter, has been completed.

11. **Villa Lewaro**, New York, designed by black architect Vertner Woodson Tandy, has been acquired by a new owner who is rehabilitating it.

12. The boundary of the **Coker Experimental Farms**, South Carolina, significant for advances in biology, has been adjusted to exclude the non-contributing area.

13. Although under multiple private ownership, the **Beale Street Historic District**, Tennessee, associated with Jazz, is undergoing extensive renovation by the city of Memphis.

14. The **Robert R. Moton House**, Virginia, home of an influential black educator, the head of Tuskegee Institute, has been sold to a new owner who will protect it.

15. **Traveller's Rest**, West Virginia, home of Revolutionary War general Horation Gates, has been rehabilitated.

16. **The Sheridan Inn**, Wyoming, operated by "Buffalo Bill" Cody, has received a new roof and fire sprinkler system.

Landmarks removed from the list which are entirely state-owned include:

1. **Gaineswood**, significant for its elaborate Greek Revival architecture, which has been received extensive restoration and repair by the State of Alabama.

2. **Casa Malpais**, a Hopi pueblo in Arizona, was removed because damage from previous vandalism has been repaired, and increased security measures have been instituted.

3. **The Cabildo**, in Louisiana, site of the Louisiana Purchase, has been restored after extensive fire damage.

4. The effect of a new bridge near the **St. Croix Boom Site**, Minnesota, significant as the main log storage area in the state to 1914, has been determined to be minor.

5. The state purchased conservation easements on the property adjacent to the **Robert Frost House**, New Hampshire, home of the great poet.

6. **La Fortaleza**, owned by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, associated with Spanish American exploration and settlement, is being restored by the Commonwealth.

7. The deterioration at **Fort Hill**, South Carolina, important in the War of 1812 has been addressed.

8. **The Pinson Mounds**, Tennessee, an important archeological site for post-Archaic and Pre Contact developments, is being stabilized, and where this is impossible, data is being recovered. The work is being state funded.

9. **Fort Christian**, owned by the government of the Virgin Islands, has received its third HUD Community Development Block Grant which will correct major deterioration.

Locally owned Landmarks removed include:

1. **The Spencer Park Dentzel Carrousel**, in Indiana, is being restored.

2. **The Volstead house**, Minnesota, home of

the author of the Volstead Act which established Prohibition, has been repaired and painted by the city.

In addition, the following Landmarks with mixed ownership were removed:

Federal and State:

1. Damage to **Puukohola Heiau**, an impressive temple built by King Kamehameha, has been mitigated. This Landmark is partially owned by the National Park Service.

Multiple Private, public:

1. The **Vieux Carre** in Louisiana has been removed because the permit for the proposed construction on the waterfront has been denied; a traffic control plan is being reviewed by the city; and the formosan termites are being controlled.

State, Local and Private:

1. **Franklin Battlefield**, site of a significant Civil War battle, now has two local preservation groups working for its protection. The city has bought a sixty seven acre tract to protect it from industrial development, and has received a grant to stabilize part of the earthworks.

Funding was critical to the preservation of twenty six of the thirty-seven Landmarks removed from the endangered list this year. Sources identified include departmental budgets in the case of federally owned property; the Department of Defense Legacy Program; state and local government appropriations; and funding from ISTEA, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, which provides that 10% of a state's federal allocation for transportation must be spent on enhancements, including preservation. In some cases, private owners such as universities, were able to fund the restoration themselves. Community Development Block Grant funds were used for the restoration of Fort Christian in the Virgin Islands.

CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION FOR ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The National Park Service wishes to acknowledge the outstanding contributions of specific individuals and organizations to the preservation of National Historic Landmarks; certificates of appreciation were presented to the following in 1994:

Mr. Roy E. Adams, State Historic Preservation Officer; and Mr. Frederik Gjessing, Restoration Architect for your restoration of Fort Christian, Virgin Islands

Alamo Rent-a-Car, for contributions towards the restoration of the C.A. Thayer, California.

Friends of Kennecott for successfully lobbying for funds for emergency stabilization of Kennecott Mill, Alaska

Col Robert H. Griffin, US Army Corps of Engineers; and Mr. F. Lawrence Oaks, State Historic Preservation Officer, for your efforts towards erosion control at Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson, Elmore County, Alabama

Col. Robert H. Griffin, US Army Corps of Engineers; Mrs. Mary Allen Jolley, University of Alabama; and Dr. Douglas E. Jones, for bank stabilization at the Moundville Site, Alabama

Claire Holland, Chief Ranger, Division of Parks, Alaska for refurbishing a World War II bunkdr at Fort Abercrombie, Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie NHL, Alaska

Holy Ascension Restoration Committee for soliciting funds and mobilizing support for the restoration of Holy Ascension National Historic Landmark

Mr. Gerald McKinney, Director of State Parks, for data recovery and stabilization at Pinson Mounds, Tennessee

Mr. Lawrence F. Oaks, State Historic Preservation Officer; The Finance Department, State of Alabama; and the Alabama State Legislature for restoration and preservation of the First Confederate Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama

Dr. Arleen Pabon, State Historic Preservation Officer; the Honorable Carlos Pesquera, Secretary of Transportation and Public Works; and Pedro Rossello, Office of the Governor, for efforts towards the preservation and restoration of the La Fortaleza, Puerto Rico

Mr. James Sefcik, Director, Louisiana State Museum; and the Honorable Melinda Schwegmann, Lt. Governor and Commissioner, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, for restoration of The Cabildo, Louisiana

Tahoe National Forest for multidisciplinary investigations and innovative interpretation of the Donner Camp, California.

David R. Cormany, Resource Management Specialist, U.S. Marine Fisheries, for stabilization and development of the St. George Sealing Plant, Seal Islands National Historic Landmark, Alaska

LIST OF ALL FY 1994 ENDANGERED PRIORITY 1 AND 2 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Arrows after the name of a National Historic Landmark indicate changes in status from last year's report. For example, a change from Priority 1 to Priority 2 is indicated by (1 \Rightarrow 2). The reason for the change in status is indicated in the listing. Landmarks which have been removed from the Section 8 report this year are listed as Priority 3, not endangered, with an explanation for their change of status.

ALABAMA

Priority 1 Landmarks

APALACHICOLA FORT SITE

Russell County (Holy Trinity vicinity)
Ownership: Private

Significance: Spanish Exploration and Colonial Settlement. Apalachicola Fort was the northernmost Spanish outpost on the Chattahoochee River. It was founded in 1690 to prevent the English from Carolina from gaining a foothold among the Lower Creeks.

Threat: Severe Erosion/Flooding. Recent flooding and increased water levels of Walter F. George Lake have combined to saturate the ground in the area of the fort site. The saturation caused major erosion and slumping of the river bank in front of the site.

Recommended Action: Preservation/Data Recovery. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, is currently studying various options to alleviate this situation.

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 fort 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/New Development. All masonry structures are deteriorating. Some of the Endicott period batteries are structurally unsound, 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 (1890s) are deteriorating and in need of preservation. A proposed development adjacent to the state park threatens to destroy Civil War earthworks, archeological remains, and create a visual intrusion.

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Preservation and Acquisition. Deteriorated and damaged structures should be repaired, and the fort should be stabilized. State appropriations should be used for preservation of this landmark, according to the recommendations of the Historic Structures Report, and acquisition of lands adjacent to the state park.

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

GAINESWOOD

(2⇒3)

Marengo County, Demopolis

Ownership: State

Significance: Architecture, Greek Revival with elaborate interior detailing.

Reason for Change: The State of Alabama has undertaken extensive restoration and repair of this building between 1990 and 1993.

Monitoring of this property will continue.

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, New Construction, and Demolition. The new roof on the restored chapel is in need of repair. The schedule for making necessary repairs depends upon the likelihood of the military departing. The Navy plans to close Adak Naval Air Station within five years. The future disposition of the site is unknown.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance and Documentation. An NPS inspection occurred in September 1993 and a boundary review is in process. 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 FIELD AT FORT GLENN

(New listing)

Umnak Island

Ownership: State

Significance: War in the Pacific, 1941-45, Engineering, Architecture. It is unlikely that there remains another World War II military post as untouched by subsequent human activity. Visitors to the NHL liken it to a military ghost town. Fort Glenn's historic structures, many with painted murals, unusual architectural detail, and camouflaging, together with a pristine historic landscape convey a powerful sense of history. Fort Glenn was the first Alaska project commissioned after the outbreak of war with

Japan in 1941. Secretly built under the guise of a fish processing plant, Fort Glenn provided aerial defensive cover for the Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears at Dutch Harbor in Unalaska Bay. On June 3 and 4, 1942, U.S. Army pursuit planes took off from the steel matting runway at Fort Glenn to surprise and contest Japanese bombers returning from the attack on Dutch Harbor. In July and August 1942, the months directly following the Japanese invasion of Kiska and Attu islands, Fort Glenn was the most advanced outpost in the Aleutians. Fort Glenn served as a proving ground for early problems of airstrip construction on unstable Aleutian tundra. Aviation engineers passed on the specialized engineering acumen gained at Fort Glenn to new offensive bases at Adak, Shemya, and Amchitka.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration, Environmental Contamination, and Demolition. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as part of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, has announced plans to clean up World War II contaminants remaining on the island. This includes demolishing remaining World War II structures. The Corps classified historic structures on Fort Glenn as structural hazards and, according to approved cleanup proposals, has slated all structures for demolition. Because of severe Aleutian Island weather, the structures of Fort Glenn are additionally threatened by physical deterioration.

Recommended Action. Section 106 consultation on DERP cleanup action. Legislation authorizing DERP actions should be examined to determine if funds allocated for cleanup can be applied to structural stabilization instead of demolition of historic properties. HABS/HAER documentation is recommended for all historic buildings in the district. The State of Alaska should be encouraged to develop a preservation plan for the district.

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 pot hunting 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. Native corporations should also be encouraged to take active roles in discouraging pot hunting and the sale of artifacts. Geologists are concerned that the dock for the Red Dog mine will change the water action and cause erosion of the beach with consequent possible loss of

archeological material. An inventory of archeological resources within the NHL is necessary to evaluate the damaging uses and to develop a plan to mitigate their impact.

CAPE NOME MINING DISTRICT DISCOVERY SITES

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: Protection, Monitoring NPS is continuing to work with the Corps of Engineers and the SHPO to prevent further damage to these units. Fiscal restraints have prevented NPS from revisiting the Landmark to determine if the 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 Fort Mears 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 facilities 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 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 structures. Despite these events, significant buildings and structures have survived. The National Park Service completed an intensive site inspection of three structures at the Naval Base and updated the physical description of the NHL in 1989. Condition assessment reports resulting from the 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.

EAGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Eagle

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

Significance: **Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939.** From 1900 to 1904, 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 head-quarters 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 Landmark, including the Customs House, Federal Courthouse, Northern Commercial Company store, and quarters and stables at Fort Egbert. In 1975 BLM received a Congressional appropriation for stabilization and planning of their portion of the Landmark, which includes the fort. The National Trust, under contract to

the BLM, prepared a preservation plan and provided architectural assistance on the fort. BLM continues to maintain and use the buildings for interpretative purposes under a cooperative agreement with the Eagle Historical Society.

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, threatening a critical portion of the historic district. Two privately owned waterfront buildings, which contributed to the historic district, were sold by the owner and moved out of the district, resulting in a loss of historic context. The customs house which was imminently threatened, has been moved to a permanent foundation away from the river (its second move within the Landmark). The situation is becoming more acute every year.

Recommended Action: Stabilization of the river bank and alteration of drainage patterns are essential to correct the problem before irreparable damage occurs. The United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, has allocated funds for a river bank stabilization project to mitigate the erosion and ice-scouring problem. NPS and BLM are participating in the Section 106 consultation process for this project.

FORT WILLIAM H. SEWARD

Port Chilkoot, Haines Borough

Ownership: Private

Significance: **American Military History.** An Executive Order established Fort William H. Seward, then known as Haines Mission, on December 31, 1898. Fort Seward, was the last of a series of eleven military posts established during the peak years of the Alaska gold rush (1897-1904). During boundary disputes with Canada, the fort provided a U.S. military presence in Alaska. The United States Army permanently garrisoned Fort Seward in April 1902. Between 1925 and 1940 the fort was the only active military establishment in Alaska. Fort Seward was deactivated at the end of World

War II and the land was sold to a private enterprise, the Port Chilkoot Company.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate

Construction/Alterations and Severe Physical Deterioration. A 1992 Landmark status report lists only 25 of approximately 85 original frame buildings remaining. There were 27 structures when a 1987 NPS status report was completed. Contributing buildings are owned by several individual owners. All of the buildings are equally threatened and all are significant parts of the district. The integrity of the Landmark is dependent on preservation of the building group. Exposure to natural elements and the high cost of maintenance present serious threats to the exteriors of several buildings. Inappropriate exterior alterations to individual buildings by their owners have also jeopardized the integrity of the Landmark.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage, Administrative Action, Technical Assistance, and Education. Repair damage and deterioration identified in the National Park Service status reports of 1987 and 1992. The NPS and SHPO should provide technical advice to property owners for repairing damage. Funds should be found for rehabilitation. A local design review board should be created and an ordinance restricting construction in the district should be implemented. Owners and the community should be educated on Landmark significance and preservation techniques. The community should be encouraged to develop a preservation plan.

HOLY ASCENSION ORTHODOX CHURCH

Unalaska, Alaska

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture, Art, Education, Religion. 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 bell tower 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.

The long term preservation of this church and its rich collection of icons and historic objects is in jeopardy. 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. Repair the

damage and deterioration identified in the 1985 National Park Service condition assessment report and make the buildings secure. Sources of funding need to be identified and tapped.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION SITE, KISKA ISLAND

Kiska Island

Ownership: Federal (FWS)

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 fishermen 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: Multiple 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 individually owned lots within the complex has recently increased visitation. The Department of Transportation is planning to improve the road to the site. 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. Measures to remove hazardous materials (asbestos) should be mitigated. The public should be educated regarding the significance of the resource and technical

assistance should be given to the owners in carrying out suitable preservation actions, particularly in light of the rapid growth of tourism. HABS/ HAER documentation of the industrial buildings was completed in 1985. In 1988, a National Park Service-funded condition assessment report was completed for the Recreation Hall which identified needed repair work and included cost estimates. In 1992, Friends of Kennecott, a non-profit organization, received State monies and a direct congressional appropriation through the Historic Preservation Fund for emergency stabilization of the mill building. This stabilization was completed in 1993. The mill 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.

Threats and damages 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 new docks along the islands is occurring in an attempt to attract large fish processing plants. Development of such plants may threaten significant commercial structures in the district. In 1992-1993, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) identified sixty hazardous waste clean up sites on the islands associated with federal management of the seal harvest.

Recommended Action: Preservation and Education, Section 106 Evaluation. Technical assistance to the local government combined with public education about the Landmark's significance is an essential first step, but funding is needed for actual repairs to the historic industrial buildings. HABS/HAER 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 indepth 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; preservation tax credits for rehabilitation of income-producing property may enable rehabilitation of the St. George Hotel. Section 106 compliance should be initiated with regard to the clean up of hazardous waste.

SITKA SPRUCE PLANTATION

Unalaska Island
Ownership: Local

Significance: Agriculture. The planting of this grove of Sitka Spruce in 1805 on the naturally treeless Aleutian Island of Amaknak is the oldest recorded afforestation project on the North American continent. The project reflects Russian interest in developing the Aleutian Islands and making them, as well as all Russian America, more self-sufficient. In 1805 Court Chamberlain Nikolai Rezanov ordered the shipment of an unknown number of two to three year-old seedlings from the heavily forested lands near Sitka. The grove was planted around a small lake on the eastern side of the tundra-covered Amaknak Island. In 1834 the Russian churchman Rev. Veniaminov recorded a grove of twenty-four thriving trees. However, the modest plantation failed to provide Russian inhabitants with a ready supply of timber for shipbuilding, European-style log construction, or fuel. Slow growth cycles and a vast and ready timber supply to the east dampened Russian enthusiasm in the venture. Fossil records indicate that trees once covered the Aleutian Islands. At the time of Russian occupation, the volcanically active region had been treeless for several million years. A unique record of Russian efforts to alter the natural setting, the trees are dwarfed in size and gnarled in appearance due to the harsh environment. Three original trees survive at the site and constitute a city park.

Threat/Damage: Severe Environmental Contamination and Site Deterioration.

World War II construction on the Island partially filled in the small lake adjacent to the Landmark creating an artificial water table. A system of World War II wooden pipes carries storm runoff from the wetland ecosystem to Unalaska Bay. The infrastructure is inadequate; severe flooding periodically inundates the Landmark leaving the trees standing in water. New construction projects on lands adjoining the Landmark have continued to add fill to the area, significantly altering the topography. The wet and stormy

Aleutian climate exacerbates erosion and drainage. Seepage from underground fuel tanks and a diesel fuel spill have tainted runoff and surrounding soils. Under normal conditions, Sitka Spruce trees can live to be 400 to 500 years old. Dramatic ecological changes to the micro-climate put the three 188 year old trees in immediate danger.

Recommendation: Repair Damage, Restore Environment, Education. The city is attempting to locate the multi-point source of fuel contaminants in the soil and reach an agreement with the private land owner for clean up. The city and the private land owner should also install a new drainage system that would include and recognize the larger ecosystem of the trees. They should consult with the U.S. Forest Service Institute of Northern Forestry, Fairbanks, to restore the habitat. The city historical commission and parks department should educate the public on the ecological repercussions of construction and contaminants in the area.

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 and others.

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 (FWS) 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. It was determined that the oil spill in March of 1989 caused no damage to the site.

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 (FWS)

Significance: Military: site of the only World War II battle on the North American continent, it was captured by the Japanese & reoccupied by Americans in 1943.

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

Significance: Transportation, exploration/settlement: used by prospectors and "boomers" during the Klondike gold rush.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses, New Development and Erosion

Recommended Action: Education and Protection

KODIAK NAVAL OPERATING BASE

Kodiak District, Kodiak

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Coast Guard)

Significance: Military: base for ships and subs playing a critical role in the Aleutian Campaign of World War II.

Threat/Damage: Demolition and Deterioration

Recommended Action: Development and implementation of a management plan in consultation with State Historic Preservation Office and NPS; reassessment of boundary.

LADD FIELD (FORT WAINWRIGHT)

Fairbanks vicinity

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army)

Significance: Military: critical World War II transfer point of American lend-lease planes to Soviet air crews.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations, New Construction, Demolition

Recommended Action: Education, Technical Assistance, Rehabilitation

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CO. MAGAZIN

Kodiak District, Kodiak

Ownership: Local

Significance: Exploration/settlement

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

SITKA NAVAL BASE

Sitka, Sitka District

Ownership: State, Federal (BIA)

Significance: Military: the Navy's first air station in Alaska when World War II began

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)

Significance: Transportation: gold rush era town with almost 100 remaining structures and remains of White Pass gold rush trail

Threat/Damage: New Construction and Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Education, Rehabilitation, Boundary Study

Landmarks Removed from

Endangered/Threatened Status

THOMAS (GEORGE C.) MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(2⇒3)

Fairbanks

Ownership: Private

Significance: **Social/Humanitarian.** Site of an unprecedented meeting between six Tanana chiefs and U. S. Government officials in 1915.

Reason for Change: Owners have agreed to consult with the Historic Preservation Commission of Fairbanks on any future alterations.

Dedesignated June 3, 1994

SOURDOUGH LODGE

Gakona vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Transportation: one of the last of the log "roadhouses" built for prospectors on

way to Klondike gold fields.

Reason for Dedicatation: Sourdough Lodge was destroyed by fire in December, 1992.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Priority 1 Landmarks

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Maoputasi County, Pago Pago

Ownership: American Samoa Government

Significance: **Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939; World War II.** The U.S. Navy constructed Government House in 1903 at U.S. Naval Station Tutuila as a residence for the naval governor of American Samoa. Until 1951 the naval governors and their families occupied the imposing residence as they administered the affairs of the Samoans. The naval station became, in fact, the capital of American Samoa. Since 1951 the house has been the official residence of the civilian governors of American Samoa.

Threat/Damage: **Deterioration, Damage by Natural Processes.** The building is suffering from deterioration and termite damage. Steel I-beams around the foundation perimeter have rusted through; wood resting on the I-beams is rotted. The building rests unevenly on the foundation, causing floors and walls to buckle. Termite damage has exacerbated the structural problems. There is leakage through a second floor patio into the parlor below. Loose weatherboards and trim also allow water to penetrate into the building. Repairs over the years have only patched problems and improper repairs have increased the damage and deterioration.

Recommended Action: **Repair, Rehabilitation.** A National Park Service-funded condition assessment undertaken in 1993/94 estimated that \$360,000 is needed to repair and stabilize the building. Further research is needed to determine the chronology of construction and additions over the years. Stabilization and

repairs should be undertaken as soon as possible, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation."

Priority 2 Landmarks

BLUNT'S POINT BATTERY

Maoputasi County, Pago

Ownership: American Samoa Government

Significance: World War II: a rare example of a World War II coastal gun that remains in situ in the Pacific.

Threat/Damage: Damage by Natural Processes

Recommended Action: Conservation

ARIZONA

Priority 1 Landmarks

AWATОВI RUINS

Antelope Mesa, Keams Canyon vicinity

Ownership: Indian Trust (Hopi Tribe)

Significance: **Native American History and Prehistory.** Awatovi is a massive pueblo ruin of the Hopi people occupied from at least A.D. 1200 to its sudden abandonment in 1701. It was encountered by Coronado's men in 1540, and later became the site of a Spanish Colonial mission complex established in the 17th century. Major excavations were conducted at the site during the Awatovi Expedition from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University in the 1930s. The Landmark is represented by two major mounds composed of buried and collapsed room groups surrounding a living plaza and adjacent activity areas. The eastern mound also contains the ruins of the 17th century Spanish Mission San Bernardo de Aguatubi. The site also includes ceramic production areas, coal mining features, and physical remnants of various dry and irrigation based 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; and vandalism in the form of pot

hunting which has damaged unexcavated portions of the ruin.

Recommended Action: Protection, Stabilization, Education. Stabilization remains a major issue, and is needed on parts of the 17th century Spanish mission area, the deep cross-section trench on the Western Mound, and several other wall segments and features exposed during the Awatovi Expedition in the 1930s. Illegal site visitation and excavations still occur sporadically. Educational activities are needed to ensure that the significance of the NHL is recognized and the property's protection is encouraged.

KINISHBA RUINS

Gila County, Whiteriver vicinity
Ownership: White Mountain Apache Tribe

Significance: Indigenous American Populations. Ruins of a pueblo large enough to house up to 1,000 persons, abandoned about A.D. 1400. The site exemplifies the ancient Western Pueblo archeological tradition.

Threat/Damage: Erosion. Erosion of original ruins, collapse of 1930's reconstruction. There is a serious erosion problem along the arroyo, and prehistoric masonry is falling into it on both sides. The east ruin group, reconstructed in the 1930s, is rapidly collapsing. The western part of this group, including both prehistoric and reconstructed walls, is beginning to drop into the arroyo.

Recommended Action: Education, Protection and Stabilization. The threat to Kinishba remains severe, but important steps have been taken to protect the ruin. The BIA-Fort Apache Agency improved the fence around Kinishba and placed salt blocks outside the ruin to prevent livestock from seeking salt in the arroyo banks beneath the walls of the ruin. This stopped

further erosion of the banks due to cavitation and trampling by livestock, but run-off erosion is still serious. Salt-tolerant grasses were sowed along the arroyo banks to retard the erosion. The BIA helped the Tribe apply for an NPS Indian Grant to do an architectural evaluation of the reconstruction as part of a preservation plan for Kinishba Ruins. The BIA-Fort Apache Agency archeologist also led school groups on tours of the ruins to increase awareness of its importance and the need for its preservation.

In May 1994, a National Park Service expert in ruins stabilization inspected the NHL. A general condition evaluation was made and four alternatives for treatment were developed with rough cost estimates. The four alternatives are benign neglect, complete restoration, partial restoration and stabilization of extant remains, and reduction of safety hazards only. Partial restoration and stabilization of extant remains is the recommended treatment at an estimated cost of \$255,000 - \$350,000. A preservation plan and documentation of the remaining original fabric are recommended as part of this treatment.

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 Alterations/Repairs. 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 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, redocumentation of the NHL, 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.

YUMA CROSSING AND ASSOCIATED SITES

Yuma County, Arizona
(also Imperial County, California)
Ownership: Federal (BR), State, Local, Indian (Quechan), 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, Development. Several of the contributing structures within the district exhibit damage due to a variety of

causes. Poor site drainage during periods of heavy rainfall is causing damage to buildings within the Quartermaster Depot: the Corral House and Storehouse are suffering from rising damp; adobe walls are eroding; an interior wall of the Corral House has begun to collapse. Drainage problems, erosion, and visitor use are 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. 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. Negotiations to re-open the bridge are now underway among the Quechan Tribe, Yuma County, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Recommended Action: Monitoring, Protection, Rehabilitation. Deterioration of contributing structures within the Landmark should be carefully monitored and funding sought for repairs and rehabilitation. The Yuma Crossing Foundation is beginning a study of alternatives for restoration/ rehabilitation of the Corral House and is applying for funds to begin the first phase of the work. Drainage problems at the Quartermaster Depot must be corrected; any work on the site and buildings should stress preservation of historic fabric. Arizona State Parks is looking at management alternatives to decrease deterioration caused by visitor use at the Territorial Prison. Continued monitoring of separation cracks is needed. Condition assessments and reuse studies at Fort Yuma should be continued. An engineering study of the Ocean-to-Ocean highway bridge is needed and identified repairs should be made. Development and construction activities undertaken within and adjacent to 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)

Significance: Architecture in the Parks: Colter designed these buildings at the beginning of the 20th century.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Preservation, Maintenance.

PUEBLO GRANDE

Maricopa County, Phoenix

Ownership: State, Local and private

Significance: Native American History: one of few remaining large Hohokam village sites, with evidence of irrigation.

Threat/Damage: Development in area of NHL threatens archeological resources; traffic and train vibrations destabilize ruins.

Recommended Action: Protection, Education, Completion of NHL Boundary Study

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

CASA MALPAIS

(2 ⇒3)

Apache County, Springerville Vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Example of Pueblo methods of building communities.

Reason for Change: Increased security and surveillance measures have been implemented at the site. Damage from vandalism has been repaired.

Recommended for Dedesignation

ROOSEVELT DAM

Gila County, Globe vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BR)

Significance: **Technology (Engineering and Invention).** The first major public works project completed under the National Reclamation Act and an outstanding feat of engineering.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New

Construction/Alterations. Construction of a reinforced concrete addition along the top and face of the dam radically alters the historic appearance of the Landmark and irrevocably impairs its integrity.

Recommended Action: Administrative Action.

Historic American Engineering Record documentation of the Theodore Roosevelt Dam, power canal and diversion dam are complete. HAER documentation of the powerhouse and transformer house are underway. Historic archeological investigations associated with dam construction are complete; prehistoric archeological investigations will continue for several more years. A National Register nomination for the remaining resources is being prepared by the State. Withdrawal of NHL designation of the dam should be initiated upon completion of the National Register nomination.

CALIFORNIA

Priority 1 Landmarks

ALCATRAZ ISLAND

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: **Political and Military Affairs:** Site of first lighthouse on Pacific Coast; first official army prison in U.S.; as a civilian prison to incarcerate the most hardened criminals, it was designed for punishment rather than rehabilitation.

Threat/Damage: **Deterioration.** Structures damaged by vandalism incurred during the 1969-71 occupation by Native Americans continue to deteriorate. Significant rainfall during the winter of 1992-93 saturated the ground, resulting in the collapse of cliffs and undermining of the Warden's Residence and other structures. Deterioration is expected to increase as structures remain exposed and not stabilized.

Recommended Action: **Stabilization;**

Maintenance; Repairs. The development concept plan approved in 1993 should be implemented and treatment of historic structures should be initiated. An analysis of structural problems of the Main Cell Block was completed in 1994. An estimated \$3.5 million are needed to complete the stabilization and repairs of the building. The cliffs require stabilization at an approximate cost of \$2 million. Island-wide stabilization costs are expected to total several million dollars.

AQUATIC PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

Significance: Architecture in the Parks. Aquatic Park as a complex of structures is a major example of the use of the "streamlined moderne" architectural style which also incorporates a maritime theme.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The Maritime Museum building 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.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration. Water penetration through the roof and metal-frame windows has been halted and damage to interior finishes has been repaired. Construction documents for window replacement, correction of building envelope problems, and rehabilitation of the penthouse are complete. The proposed work will restore the external appearance and details of the windows and roof surfaces but will internally incorporate contemporary materials and methods to upgrade the windows and roofs. Preparation of construction documents for the repairs to the bleacher area and exterior decorative elements

are needed. Overall project repair and rehabilitation costs are estimated at over \$15 million.

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 forecastle deck has been recaulked, but supporting deck beams and hull framing continue to corrode. 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. The highest priority preservation work includes renewal of the center section of the main weather deck, repair of the concrete waterways, and complete overhaul of the shipboard electrical system, standing rigging, fittings and spars, and renewal of various riveted attachments. An estimated \$2,362,000 is needed to complete the remaining work.

BODIE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mono County

Ownership: Federal (BLM), State, Local, 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 condition 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. The possibility of renewed exploration activities and a large-scale mining operation threaten the integrity of the Bodie Historic District. The mining company that was conducting exploratory work in the historic mining area is in bankruptcy proceedings. The bankruptcy trustee intends to actively market the property and has continued to renew the claims. Several mining companies are said to be interested in acquiring the properties. An Environmental Impact Report for the State of California remains to be completed before a permit for additional exploratory drilling on federal and privately-patented lands can be granted. 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 destroy historic mining-related resources on and around Bodie Bluff and damage the integrity of the district's historic landscape qualities.

Recommended Action: Protection. Federal legislation that would close approximately 6,000 acres of public lands adjacent to Bodie to mineral activity except for valid existing rights awaits action in the Congress. A temporary

mineral withdrawal for this acreage is currently in effect. There is a strong likelihood that already patented claims within the NHL boundary will be developed. If so, mining and reclamation activities that will result in the least damage to the historic resources and landscape should be encouraged. Most of the proposed exploration and mining would occur on privately-patented lands, which are interspersed with public lands within and around the proposed Landmark boundaries.

The Bureau of Land Management and Mono County are developing a management plan for the Bodie Bowl Area of Critical Environmental Concern (a BLM designation). Adequate protection of the historic integrity and scenic values of the National Historic Landmark should be included in the management plan, as required in BLM's Bishop Area Resource Management Plan.

Mono County has the authority to regulate mining on 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 on public lands. 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, California State Parks and Recreation Department, and NPS. NPS is updating the National Historic Landmark documentation in order to define the Landmark boundary and identify the contributing elements of this historic landscape property. The documentation project should be completed to better assist the planning process.

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, adobe hacienda built in 1852-1853 with a double courtyard housed a variety of farming functions and living quarters. 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 has raised \$1 million towards the estimated \$2.5 million needed for the rehabilitation of the ranch house. A preliminary historic structure report, historic landscape study, and archeological assessment have been completed. Stabilization work is scheduled to begin in 1994.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Technical Assistance. Fundraising should continue until additional funds needed to complete restoration/rehabilitation work are secured. Revisions to the National Historic Landmark documentation to more accurately determine the building's period and areas of significance should be completed before restoration and rehabilitation plans are finalized.

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. 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. Proposals to rebuild the central core or to brace the

chimneys are being evaluated. Repairs and seismic reinforcements are projected to cost \$1.8 million. Another earthquake could cause the collapse of the house if repairs are not undertaken. The University plans to construct a retaining wall this year that will help to stabilize the site; funding is being sought to stabilize the house.

Recommended Action: Restoration. The amount of FEMA funds that will be allocated to repairs and stabilization at the Hanna House has not yet been determined. The University should continue to seek additional funding to complete repairs. All work should conform to the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties."

MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD

Solano County, Vallejo

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Navy)

Significance: Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939. The Mare Island Navy Yard became the first permanent Naval base on the Pacific coast in 1854 and embodied the nation's effort to extend its naval power into the Pacific. The shipyard has been associated with military affairs, development of industrial design, and persons significant in U.S. maritime history through World War II.

Threat/Danger: Base Closure. Planning for the closure of the Shipyard is underway. There are nearly 100 historic buildings within the shipyard NHL. Long-term protection of the historic resources once the Navy has vacated the base is uncertain. A chronic lack of maintenance funds has resulted in deterioration of many of the most significant buildings. Damage from the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake has exacerbated the maintenance problems. The down-sizing of the Navy has reduced the work force at Mare Island. To decrease operational overhead costs, personnel and material are being consolidated into the more structurally sound buildings. Other buildings are being converted for less intensive uses, such as storage, which require

minimum maintenance. As base closure goes forward, buildings will not be maintained or repaired and will continue to deteriorate.

Recommended Action: Repair; Documentation; Long-Term Preservation.

Congressional support is needed to provide the necessary funds and direction to ensure that the historic structures are maintained during the closure process and that proper planning takes place to allow for a smooth transfer out of military use. The historic resources survey should be completed and reevaluation of the significance of base resources to the National Historic Landmark and National Register should be completed. A structural analysis of the buildings with cost estimates for needed repair work should be undertaken by personnel experienced with historic buildings.

HABS/HAER documentation should be undertaken for the most significant structures and those whose physical condition may prevent their reuse. The re-use plan must ensure that redevelopment of the property will occur in a manner that preserves the historic qualities of the base. Compatible new uses for Mare Island's historic resources should be actively sought. Review of actions affecting historic resources on Mare Island once the base leaves the Navy's hands must be incorporated into the City's planning process.

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 one of two surviving examples of the sailing schooners designed specifically for use in the 19th-century Pacific Coast lumber trade, and one of three surviving three-masted schooners in the country.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The wooden hull, decks and superstructure of the schooner are badly rotted. Water is seeping through the decks, thus increasing the rate of rot

in hull timbers. Marine-boring worms threaten the strength and water-tight integrity of the hull's immersed portions. Longitudinal distortion of the hull girder has further weakened the schooner's fabric. Without major structural repairs the natural stresses imposed on the vessel will eventually cause the schooner to sink, or to collapse if removed from the water.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation. Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. An Historic Structure Report, which discusses preservation options, was completed in 1990, but no action has been taken as yet. Cost estimates for needed repairs and preservation of this ship are \$5,264,000 - \$6,655,000, and estimated annual maintenance costs are \$180,000. Limited funding will be provided by Alamo Rent-a-Car's "Protect and Preserve" program for endangered historic properties, established in cooperation with the National Trust in 1994. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish the required work; exploring additional sources of funding should continue. HAER documentation of the vessel is recommended.

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 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. NPS cost estimates for the needed repairs and preservation of the vessel are \$1,962,000, and estimated annual maintenance costs are \$200,000. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish the required work. Exploring 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 immediate protection measures to slow deterioration of the building. The ranch house and barn should be thoroughly documented to HABS standards.

Priority 2 Landmarks

BALBOA PARK

San Diego County, San Diego

Ownership: Local

Significance: Architecture, Recreation: some of the finest Spanish Baroque revival structures in America; originally constructed for the Panama-California Exposition in 1915, expanded in 1935-36 for California-Pacific International Exposition.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, New Construction

Recommended Action: Education, Protection, and Restoration

FOLSOM POWERHOUSE

(New Listing)

Sacramento County, Folsom

Ownership: State

Significance: Technology of hydroelectric power generation

Threat/Damage: Alternatives for proposed bridge crossing would damage integrity of resources associated with Powerhouse.

Recommended Action: Selection of alternative that would not adversely affect Landmark or associated resources.

LAS FLORES ADOBE

San Diego County, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Marine Corps)

Significance: Architecture: example of Monterey Colonial ranch house, a style unique to California.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration

Recommended Action: Undertake repairs recommended in condition assessment reports; develop long-term preservation plan; education.

LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM

Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

Ownership: Private

Significance: Recreation in the U.S. The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum is one of the few historic sites in the United States associated with the Olympics and is the only stadium in the world that has served as the principal stadium for two Olympic Games.

Threat/Damage: Damage from Natural Causes: Earthquake. The Coliseum, a concrete structure, sustained severe damage in the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Repairs are to be completed in time for the beginning of the 1994 football season.

Reason for Change: The Coliseum Commission has consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Recommendations: **Repair.** SHPO, FEMA, NPS, and local preservation organizations should continue to review and monitor the on-going repairs in order to ensure a sensitive approach to the repairs and adherence to the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation."

LOS CERRITOS RANCH HOUSE

Los Angeles County, Long Beach

Ownership: Local (City of Long Beach)

Significance: Architecture

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration--water penetration of adobe walls; roof repairs and seismic stabilization needed.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and repair; Protection

MUIR, JOHN, HOUSE

Contra Costa County, Martinez

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Conservation of Natural Resources.

Threat/Damage: Fire Threat; floor plan and construction materials would allow immediate spread of fire throughout house.

Recommended Action: Install fire suppression system.

NEW ALMADEN

Santa Clara County

Ownership: Private and Local (County)

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier: site of first mercury deposit discovered in North America; mercury was essential in mining process during the gold rush.
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Damaging Uses, Incompatible Alterations, and Vandalism
Recommended Action: Education, Protection, and Technical Assistance

OAK GROVE BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION

(1 ⇒ 2)

San Diego County, Aguanga Vicinity

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.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The adobe of the rear wall is crumbling and pieces have broken out. The rear windows and doors are very weathered and in poor condition.

Reason for Change: The owner replaced the roof in 1993/94, which provides much greater protection for the building.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/ Deterioration, Technical Assistance. Repairs to the adobe walls, windows and doors should be undertaken, and the northwest corner of the property should be stabilized with a retaining wall. Historical research should be undertaken prior to initiating rehabilitation work beyond repairs. All work should be carried out in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation".

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Military History; Exploration and Settlement. Established by the Spanish to guard the entrance to San Francisco Harbor; headquarters of U.S. Army on the Pacific coast until 1949.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Earthquake Damage at Fort Point; Proposed alterations to Golden Gate Bridge approach.

Recommended Action: Complete repairs to damaged sections of Fort Point; repoint.

Provide technical assistance on road modifications.

ROYAL PRESIDIO CHAPEL

(New Listing)

Monterey County, Monterey

Ownership: Private (Catholic Diocese)

Significance: Only remaining presidio chapel in California and the sole existing structure of the original Monterey Presidio.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration of carved stone facade from marine environment, rising damp.

Recommended Action: Condition assessment inspection to determine course of action to solve deterioration and moisture problems.

SAN FRANCISCO CIVIC CENTER

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: State, Local

Significance: Architecture; World War II; Recreation: scene of founding of the United Nations, and of the drafting and signing of post-World War II peace treaties with Japan; regarded as finest and most complete example of the City Beautiful movement in architecture and planning.

Threat/Damage: Damage - Earthquake; New Construction

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance and Repairs: Appropriate re-use plans needed for Library and State Building; new construction within and adjacent to district should be compatible.

SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army)

Significance: World War II in the Pacific: The principal west coast port for shipping of supplies and personnel to the Pacific front.

Threat/Damage: Damage - Earthquake

Recommended Action: Complete repairs

SINCLAIR (UPTON) HOUSE

Monrovia, Los Angeles County

Ownership: Private

Significance: Literature, Social and Humanitarian Movements. Upton Sinclair was one of America's most influential American

novelists in the area of social justice.

Threat/Damage: Earthquake Damage; the house was damaged in an earthquake on June 28, 1991. The insurance company has made a final settlement offer, after the owner's request to demolish the building was denied in court.

Recommended Action: Repair.

SPACE LAUNCH COMPLEX 10

Santa Barbara County, Vandenberg Air Force Base

Ownership: Federal (Air Force)

Significance: Man in Space

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Technical Assistance

WATTS TOWERS

(New Listing)

Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

Ownership: Public (State and Local)

Significance: Sculpture and Architecture.

Among the finest examples of American naive art.

Threat/Damage: Earthquake Damage from 1994 Northridge earthquake

Recommended Action: Continue repairs.

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

EUREKA (Ferryboat)

(1 ⇒ 3)

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: **Transportation**. Last intact wooden-hulled side-wheel steamer afloat in the continental U.S; contains the only working shipboard walking-beam engine,

Reason for Change: Over \$2 million were spent during 1993/94 to repair the deficiencies in EUREKA's hull condition. The immediate threat to the vessel has been addressed through this work.

LIGHTSHIP WAL-605

(2 ⇒ 3)

Alameda County, Oakland

Ownership: Private

Significance: One of last American Lightships

Reason for Change: The rigging above the water and cabins below deck were restored with a matching grant from the State. An ISTE grant of \$110,000 will be used for sandblasting and painting the hull, and rehabilitating the hull fittings, stern tubes rudder posts, and interior fuel tanks. The Port of Oakland plans to build a floating berth at Jack London Square.

COLORADO

Priority 1 Landmarks

CENTRAL CITY/BLACK HAWK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Gilpin County

Ownership: Multiple Private and Local

Significance: **Westward Expansion of the United States: The Mining Frontier in the Colorado Rockies**. 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 NHL contains hundreds of buildings which date to the towns' mining era.

Threat/Damage: **Demolition; Inappropriate Alterations; New Construction**. On November 6, 1990, a State initiative authorized limited stakes 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. A percentage of the gambling revenues is earmarked for historic preservation. Gambling began in Fall 1991. It has boosted the local economy; however, escalating land prices and real estate speculation have led to the demolition of historic structures. Perhaps more importantly, the demand for larger gaming areas has resulted in numerous inappropriate and massive additions to historic structures. The new construction has taken an especially heavy toll on historic interior spaces as they are converted from traditional uses to gaming. The NHL towns are located in a narrow mountain valley, and increased vehicle and pedestrian traffic, as well as the need for additional water supplies and parking, have had a major impact on the NHL. Anticipated Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund projects at the Argo Tunnel may also alter the historic landscape of the NHL district. To date, the lack of an adequate water supply has been the primary limiting factor in supporting new gaming-related development in the NHL. In 1993, Central City, which currently has a population of 358, began planning for the construction of a water development project. The proposed project, which would include the construction of a reservoir, would allow Central City to implement full build-out of its comprehensive plan: a population of 3,500 people, 12,000 gaming devices, 300 hotel rooms, and a golf course.

Recommended Action: Preservation; Technical Assistance. Although the pace of development has slowed, much of the historic community is still under assault and, unless action is taken, the NHL will be greatly compromised. The effects of the gambling initiative, and its attendant development pressures, on the NHL should be closely monitored. The Colorado SHPO and NPS have worked closely with the NHL communities in the establishment of design guidelines for rehabilitation and new construction. Following the adoption of a comprehensive plan, the city of Black Hawk developed a new zoning ordinance and design standards. These regulations more clearly define development expectations of the

community, including protection of its historic resources. The guidelines call for protection of all primary historic structures, secondary structures, and site features, including rock retaining walls and other attributes of the historic landscape. They also set standards for new construction that limit the mass and scale to be similar to that of building seen traditionally in the area. Central City has also adopted design guidelines. However, given the intense development pressure, it is not clear how successfully these guidelines will be implemented. The Corps of Engineers, the SHPO, the Advisory Council, and the NPS should continue to review the proposed plan to determine the extent of impact of the proposed water project, including the cumulative effect of proposed new construction within the NHL.

CRIPPLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Teller County, Cripple Creek

Ownership: Multiple Private and Local

Significance: Westward Expansion of the United States; The Mining Frontier in the Colorado Rockies. 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 NHL 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; Demolition; New Construction. On November 6, 1990, a State initiative authorized legalized, limited stakes 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. A percentage of the gambling revenues is earmarked for historic

preservation. Gambling began in October 1991, and the city was not prepared for the impacts of development. While gaming has boosted the local economy, escalating land prices and real estate speculation have led to the demolition of historic structures and inappropriate development. 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 (exteriors only), 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. The Cripple Creek Historic Preservation Department received a grant from the Colorado Historical Society to conduct an intensive survey of Cripple Creek resources identified approximately 340 historic commercial and residential buildings.

Recommended Action: Preservation; Technical Assistance. Although development has slowed during 1993, the effects of the gambling initiative and its attendant development pressures on the NHL should be closely monitored. In January 1992, the City hired a preservation officer, who is preparing historic preservation guidelines to cover all commercial districts and residential areas. These guidelines are still in the research and planning stages. The city has received Certified Local Government status. The Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service has offered technical 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.

LEADVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lake County, Leadville

Ownership: Multiple Private and 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 many early structures and much of its historic appearance. 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. An inventory of mining properties has not been completed, while Superfund cleanup is continuing without a preservation plan in place. In addition, some key buildings within the NHL, including the Quincy Block and the Bank Annex, are vacant and suffering from neglect. Others, such as the Opera House, are deteriorating because the owners cannot afford the extensive maintenance and repairs needed. The Tabor Grand Hotel has been successfully renovated with an Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) from the State. St. Vincent Hospital has been purchased and is undergoing restoration.

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 (BR) regarding cultural resource management, and plans include a survey and inventory of NHL properties. The City of Leadville and Lake County should continue to work to preserve the Historic Mining District and promote economic development. The SHPO should continue to monitor the project, and provide any necessary assistance toward the development of a historic preservation plan. Funding needs to be found to assist with the stabilization and repair of other historic structures.

Priority 2 Landmarks

GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Clear Creek County

Ownership: Multiple, private and local

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier. The two hard-rock mining communities have retained much of their 19th century boom-town architectural character.

Threat/Damage: New Construction (factory outlet mall)

Recommended Action: Monitoring of the design/construction of the mall.

LOWRY RUIN

(1 ⇒ 2)

Montezuma County, Pleasant View vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BLM)

Significance: Archeology-Prehistoric. The 50 room Lowry Pueblo (Ruin) was constructed by the Anasazi (Ancient Ones) about 1060 A.D., on top of the ruined pithouses of an 8th century ancestral culture.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration.

Reason for Change: BLM has carried out extensive repair and stabilization of the area, including sealing the roof and ventilating to reduce the moisture that was causing most of the spalling and structural damage.

Recommended Actions: Monitoring and

Maintenance: An active cyclical program of monitoring and maintenance is essential to detect and correct structural problems as they occur and to insure future site stability.

PIKE'S STOCKADE

Conejos County, Sanford vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Westward Expansion: Exploration of the West: Zebulon Pike raised the American flag over Spanish soil here on the second official U.S. expedition into the Louisiana territory.

Threat/Damage: Severe deterioration of the reconstructed log stockade, possible loss of archeological resources due to flooding.

Recommended Action: Archeological Survey; Repair Deterioration

SILVERTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

San Juan County, Silverton

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Significance: Western Expansion: The Mining Frontier: A principal mining town in southwestern Colorado, Silverton was important in the economic development of the Rocky Mountain area.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration; Incompatible Alterations; Fire in the Town Hall (the town is continuing restoration).

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance; Boundary Study; Rehabilitation and Education

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

LINDENMEIER SITE

(2 ⇒ 3)

Larimer County, Fort Collins vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Earliest Inhabitants: only extensive Folsom site known.

Reason for Removal: Property has been taken off the market.

COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Priority 1 Landmarks

LANDING BEACHES, ASLITO/ISELY FIELD, AND MARPI POINT (New Listing)

Saipan Island, Chalan Kanoa Vicinity
Ownership: Commonwealth (Ports Authority)

Significance: World War II in the Pacific. In 1944, an American victory here marked the breaking of the inner line of Japanese World War II defenses in the Pacific. Afterwards, Saipan became a base for U.S. B-29 bombers for long-range bombing of the Japanese homeland through the end of the war.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible

Additions/Alterations. Planned expansion of Saipan International Airport threatens resources at Aslito/Isely Field.

Recommended Action: Cultural Resources Management Plan. Develop and implement cultural resources management plan for the National Historic Landmark to be integrated into the masterplan for development of the Saipan airport.

TINIAN LANDING BEACHES, USHI POINT FIELD, AND NORTH FIELD (New Listing)

Tinian Island

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Navy)

Significance: World War II in the Pacific. North Field is an approximately 3,000-acre parcel contained within the 4,000-acre military exclusive use training area at the northern tip of Tinian Island. The district contains numerous historic resources including Unai Chulu, one of the largest and earliest Chamorro habitation sites in the Mariana Islands dating back to 1,000 B.C.; Japanese air operations buildings (Ushi Point Field) and defensive structures built prior to and during World War II; remnants at Unai

Chulu and Unai Babui beaches of the most successful amphibious assault landing during World War II; and remnants of the American airbase of North Field itself, including the world's largest operations airfield, which was the location from which the atomic bombs were assembled and dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses (Earth-Moving Activities, Tourism, Military Training). The Unai Chulu Chamorro habitation site was damaged in 1985 by Japanese bone collectors attempting to retrieve the remains of Japanese soldiers and civilians killed during World War II, and in 1991 and 1994 by road-clearing activities sponsored by Tinian Municipality. The most recent activity by the Municipality was undertaken to widen an access road on the west side of the island. Seven and a half miles along the access road were bulldozed, as were areas around the atomic bomb pits. A tank was unearthed in the vicinity of Unai Chulu. In addition, both the Chamorro culture resources and the World War II resources are threatened by the increased use of Tinian for military training, and by increased tourism due to World War II commemoration activities and the planned construction of five hotel/casino complexes in the southern portion of the island.

Recommended Action: Protection. Initiate agreement with Municipality of Tinian regarding their activities within the military lease area and monitor compliance with agreement. Complete ongoing inventory and cultural resource management plan; develop and implement cultural and natural resource interpretive plan and site protection plan; develop and implement military training plan which takes into account the historic resources.

CONNECTICUT

Priority 2 Landmarks

BARNARD (HENRY) HOUSE

Hartford County, Hartford

Ownership: Private

Significance: Education: Barnard was made the first U.S. Commissioner of Education in 1867 by President Andrew Johnson.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

CHENEY BROTHERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hartford County, Manchester

Ownership: Multiple Private

Significance: Business: The Cheney brothers introduced technical innovations to the silk manufacturing industry here.

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Protection

HUNTINGTON BIRTHPLACE

(New Listing)

Windham County, Scotland

Ownership: Private

Significance: The American Revolution

Threat/Damage: Deferred maintenance/property for sale

Recommended Action: Condition assessment and immediate stabilization if warranted; regular maintenance; acquisition by township; development of protective restrictions

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Priority 1 Landmarks

TERRELL (MARY CHURCH) HOUSE

District of Columbia

Ownership: Private

Significance: Social and Humanitarian movement. Residence of the civil rights leader who achieved national prominence as the first

President of the National Association of Colored Women.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The house was originally half of a duplex; the other side of the duplex was demolished several years ago. The house has been vacant for some time and is rapidly deteriorating from a lack of maintenance.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation/Compatible Reuse. Immediate steps should be taken to stabilize the house. The owner should rehabilitate the house and find a compatible new use for it or a new sympathetic owner.

Priority 2 Landmarks

GOMPERS (SAMUEL) HOUSE

District of Columbia

Ownership: Private

Significance: Social & Humanitarian movements: Gompers lived here while he was president of the American Federation of Labor.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

Landmarks Removed from Endangered/Threatened Status

HOWARD (OLIVER OTIS) HOUSE

(2⇒3)

District of Columbia

Ownership: Private

Significance: Education: Howard was a Union General and head of the Freedman's Bureau

Reason for Change: Howard University is rehabilitating the property

FLORIDA

Priority 1 Landmarks

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 southernmost stronghold of the U.S. Navy during the Spanish American War. Originally a three-story masonry structure, the fort's second and third tiers were 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. The potential for live ordnance may pose a threat to the structures and visitors. All of the fort except the visitors' center and parade ground have had to be closed to visitors due to the potential for structural failure. Complete restoration of the fort, including the Endicott Battery, has been estimated at \$1.5 million.

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Technical Assistance. Deteriorated elements of the fort should be stabilized in accordance with a 1989 National Park Service condition assessment report.

NOTE: A \$250,000 Special Category Grant has been appropriated by the Florida State Legislature to repair and restore the northern casemates. Work will include architectural planning, masonry repairs, installation of new copings and roof slabs, repair/replacement of cistern covers, and replacement of damaged stone paving. This is the first phase of a complete restoration of the fort. Total

restoration is estimated to cost approximately \$1.5 million.

OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD

Okeechobee County, Okeechobee vicinity
Ownership: Private

Significance: Westward Expansion. The Okeechobee Battlefield was the site of a battle between Seminole Indians and American forces under General Zachary Taylor. This United States victory was the turning point in the Second Seminole War.

Threat/Damage: New Construction. Residential and commercial development has encroached on the site of the battlefield which had been open pasture land. A key portion of the 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 of key portions of the battlefield site by public and/or private entities committed to preservation, loss of integrity may require dedesignation.

Priority 2 Landmarks

EL CENTRO ESPANOL DE TAMPA

(1⇒2)

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.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration. The building is deteriorated due to water damage from leaking roof and gutters.

Reason for Change: In 1991, the Trust for Public Land replaced the roof and gutters and treated the building for termite infestation. The building has been stabilized. A study on reuse of the building funded by the Florida Legislature has been completed. The State of Florida has

allocated grant funding for the first phase of rehabilitation through the Division of Historic Resources Special Category Grants Program. Phase I will involve the complete rehabilitation of the vestibule and cantina.

Recommended Action: Repair Deterioration, Rehabilitation. Repair and rehabilitation should be undertaken as funding is obtained.

MAR-A-LAGO

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.

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration. Possible damage to architectural materials from emissions and vibrations from aircraft from nearby airport.

Recommended Action: Consultation/Repair; It is recommended that the responsible federal agency consult with the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation under the Section 106 process prior to consideration of updated flight paths. Damaged building fabric needs to be repaired and restored.

ST. AUGUSTINE TOWN PLAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

St. Johns County, St. Augustine

Ownership: Multiple Public and Private

Significance: Spanish Colonial Exploration and Settlement; Architecture, Regional and Urban Planning: The oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the continental United States.

Threat/Damage: New Construction, Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Education, Protection, Reevaluation of Landmark Study

TAMPA BAY HOTEL

Hillsborough County, Tampa

Ownership: Local

Significance:

Military/Literature/Architecture. The Tampa Bay Hotel served as headquarters for the U.S. Army that invaded Cuba during the Spanish

American War. This large Moorish and Turkish Revival style hotel was a pioneer effort in Florida's resort/tourist development.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration/ Fire hazard.

The foundation will need major work within 3 - 5 years. The entire building needs repointing, and a sprinkler system is needed for fire safety.

Recommended Action: Restoration;

installation of sprinkler system; Technical

Assistance. A preservation plan, since updated, and Condition Assessment Report prepared in the 1980s is guiding repairs and restoration.

The estimated cost of all work required is \$9.8 million.

Landmarks Removed from

Endangered/Threatened Status

CAPE CANAVERAL AIR FORCE STATION

(2⇒3)

Brevard County, Cocoa Beach vicinity

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Air Force)

Significance: Technology, Earth and Space

Exploration: Site of the launch of the first U.S. earth satellite in 1958.

Reason for Change: The Air Force has completed its Section 106 activities. The Air Force has also had the Army Corps of Engineers conduct a detailed condition assessment of the resource with recommendations for maintenance of Launch Complex 26. Funding will be sought for implementation of recommendations as per the Legacy Resource Management Program.

Recommended Action: Monitoring of property will continue.

PENSACOLA NAVAL AIR STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

(2⇒3)

Escambia County, Pensacola

Ownership: Federal (US Navy)

Significance: Military, Naval History.

Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District is the United States' first permanent naval air station, first navy pilot training center, and first naval installation to send pilots into combat.

Reason for Change: The Navy has completed its section 106 activities and implemented a Memorandum of Agreement that required the

buildings slated for demolition to be recorded to HAER standards. The Navy has also funded, through the Legacy Program, a resurvey of the NHL District.

Recommended Action: Evaluation, Monitoring. Review and evaluate the resurveyed NHL District study. Continue monitoring of resource.

GEORGIA

Priority 1 Landmarks

HISTORIC AUGUSTA CANAL AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Richmond County, Augusta
Ownership: Private, Local

Significance: Business, Manufacturing Organizations. The Historic Augusta Canal and Industrial District is an outstanding example of post Civil War industrialization of the "New South" movement of the late 19th century. The water power provided by the Augusta Canal enabled Augusta to become the leading textile manufacturing city in the south by the early 1900s.

Threat/Damage: New Construction/Deterioration. The canal and associated historic textile mills are suffering from deterioration. It also appears that numerous significant historic resources associated with the district were not included in the landmark when it was designated in 1978.

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Technical Assistance. Those elements of the canal and the textile mills that are deteriorated should be stabilized. The recommendations of the National Park Service boundary expansion study completed in 1992 should be adopted. The City of Augusta received an ISTE A grant to develop a Master Plan for preservation of the district.

SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT

(2⇒1)

Chatham County, Savannah
Ownership: Multiple Private

Significance: Architecture, Regional and Urban Planning: The district retains much of James Oglethorpe's original city plan from the early eighteenth century. In addition, the district contains one of the most significant groupings of pre-Civil War and Victorian urban architectural properties in the United States. The urban plan for Savannah is currently under consideration for Listing as a World Heritage Site.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations, Proposed New Construction. Construction within the historic district of incompatible modern structures has occurred. The General Services Administration (GSA) is currently developing plans to construct a modern federal courts complex within the historic district that could have a severe impact on the integrity of the historic district. GSA has contracted for a survey of historic properties within the historic district that are within the viewscape of alternative site locations for the courts complex in accordance with Section 106 procedures.

Recommended Action: Education, Technical Assistance, and Survey. The National Park Service has been in contact with GSA and offered Technical Assistance to that agency with its Section 106 activities. The Savannah Historic District NHL needs to be surveyed and its NHL study revised.

Priority 2 Landmarks

WARM SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT (1 ⇒ 2)

Meriwether County, Warm Springs vicinity
Ownership: State

Significance: Political and Military Affairs and World War II. Warm Springs Historic District is significant for its association with Franklin D. Roosevelt and for the important humanitarian movement that had its beginnings

here--the treatment and rehabilitation of polio patients.

Reason for Change: The Governor of Georgia awarded funding matched by Coca-Cola, for a planning grant for the rehabilitation of the Pool Complex at Warm Springs. In 1994, a \$500,000 Phase 1 grant from the State of Georgia was appropriated for the restoration of the bathing pools and structures was awarded. A Phase 2 grant for 1995 should complete the restoration of this property.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance. The National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Office should continue monitoring of this work and provide technical assistance as requested.

COLUMBUS HISTORIC RIVERFRONT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Muscogee County, Columbus

Ownership: Private, Local

Significance: Business, Manufacturing

Organizations: Use of hydrotechnology in southern textile manufacturing.

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Stabilization, and Rehabilitation

STALLINGS ISLAND

Columbia County

Ownership: Private

Significance: Indigenous American

Populations: one of the most important shell mound sites in the Southeast, giving information on the Late Archaic Period.

Threat/Damage: Vandalism

Recommended Action: Protection, Data

Recovery

HAWAII

Priority 2 Landmarks

HOKUKANO-UALAPUE COMPLEX

Maui County, Molokai

Ownership: State

Significance: Native Hawaiians: site includes six temples and two fish ponds.

Threat/Damage: New Construction, Incompatible Alterations, Damaging Uses, and Flooding

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Stabilization, and Protection

HONOKOHAU SETTLEMENT

Hawaii County

Ownership: Federal (NPS), Private, State

Significance: Native Hawaiians: site includes ancient house sites, temples, fishponds, a toboggan slide, tombs and scattered petroglyphs.

Threat/Damage: New Construction, Damaging Uses

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Compatible New Use

HUILUA FISHPOND

Honolulu County

Ownership: Private

Significance: Native Hawaiians: ancient fishpond on island of Hawaii.

Threat/Damage: Flooding, Erosion, Vegetation Overgrowth

Recommended Action: Stabilization

Note: The state has begun stabilization and restoration but is restricted by lack of funding.

KAUNOLU VILLAGE SITE

Maui County, Lanai City vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Native Hawaiians: well preserved ruins of fishing community deserted in 1880.

Threat/Damage: New Construction, Incompatible Alterations, Deterioration, Damaging Uses, Erosion, and Slumping

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Stabilization, Protection, Education and Documentation

MOOKINI HEIAU

Hawaii County, Hawi vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Native Hawaiians: ruins of a large sacrificial temple with open stone-paved court.

Threat/Damage: New Construction, Damaging Uses, Possible base closure which may deny access to the Landmark.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Protection

***Landmarks Removed from
Threatened/Damaged Status***

PUUKOHOLA HEIAU

(2 ⇒ 3)

Hawaii County, Kawaihae

Ownership: Federal (NPS) and State

Significance: Native Hawaiians: impressive temple built by King Kamehameha to fulfill the prophecy of Hawaiian Island unification.

Reason for Change: Damage to John Young Homestead caused by bulldozing during firefighting efforts has been mitigated.

IDAHO

Priority 1 Landmarks

FORT HALL SITE

Bannock County, Fort Hall

Ownership: Indian Trust (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes) and Federal (BR, BIA)

Significance: **Westward Expansion: The Fur Trade.** Built in 1834 by Nathaniel Wyeth of Boston and bought by the British in 1837, Fort Hall was the major rendezvous for American and British trappers and traders west of the Rockies. There, American and Hudson's Bay Company factors traded with Shoshone and Bannock Indians. In the 1840s the fort was the key stop on the Oregon Trail for settler and missionary wagon trains, guided by ex-trappers. The Fort Hall archeological site occupies a small peninsula bounded by the Snake River and two inlets. It is covered by tall grass, mounds, ridges, depressions, and a silt deposit and incised by dirt roads, livestock trails, and eroding banks. A gravel road leads to the site from the east on the same path as the Oregon Trail.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Site Erosion.** The threat to the Fort Hall NHL from the Snake River remains severe. Rip-rap placed on the north and west side of the site in the 1970s and 1986 remains intact and effective in bank

protection. The east side next to a small inlet is exposed, however, and the bank abuts the southeast bastion and east wall of the stockade. Past events show that the margins of the site proper erode rapidly during cold, wet periods due to ice jamming and flooding. The greatest threat to the site, however, is the shift of the river into a cut-off (neck) channel upstream. In the past 10 years, the channel has doubled in size and is migrating south at an increasing rate, to the point where its mouth is less than 500 feet from the site proper.

Recommended Action: **Monitoring, Testing, Protection.** During the summer of 1993, the Corps of Engineers-Walla Walla did a hydrological evaluation of the Fort Hall reach of the Snake river. Their agency report confirms the movement of the neck channel, and it recommends prioritized alternatives for stabilization. In the fall, a test excavation was done that reportedly confirms the identity of this NHL as the site of the original Fort Hall built by Nathaniel Wyeth. In the spring of 1994, a magnetometer survey of the Fort location was completed and a detailed contour map made. These investigations were conducted under a resolution passed by the Business Council of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall. The Bureau of Reclamation funded the test excavations with additional funds and services provided by the National Park Service and supplemental volunteer labor and services provided by the Tribes.

Needed as soon as possible are: (a) an archeological survey to establish a more accurate boundary for Fort Hall, embracing the associated remains outside the stockade; (b) the relocation and remarking of rebar stakes placed around the site proper and along the neck channel so the Tribe or BIA can continue monitoring the rate of bank loss, biannually if possible; and (c) a preservation and management plan for the Fort Hall NHL developed by the Tribes, BIA, and BOR. Appropriate management actions should be implemented to protect the site from potential erosion or to address endangered resources that cannot be protected.

ILLINOIS

Priority 1 Landmarks

GRANT PARK STADIUM

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Local

Significance: Recreation. An imposing presence on Chicago's downtown lake front, Grant Park Stadium (Soldier Field) embodies civic pride, and was designed to be adaptable for a variety of public gatherings. The Classic Revival style stadium, which was designed by Holabird and Roche, opened in 1924, and was the site of many well-known events including the Dempsey-Tunney World Championship boxing bout of 1927, several famous Notre Dame football games, and ceremonies for the 1933 "Century of Progress" Exposition. Since 1971, the stadium has been the home of the Chicago Bears football team.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical

Deterioration; Demolition; Inappropriate Alterations. The major tenants of Grant Park Stadium are the Chicago Bears, who are considering moving to a new stadium. Although the Bears' lease runs through the end of the decade, the advance planning required for adaptive reuse and alternative tenants makes this a critical juncture in the history of the stadium. The future of the stadium has been an ongoing debate in Chicago. Some citizens and city officials want to see it demolished, others would like to see it "domed," or at least refurbished in a way to make it more attractive to the Chicago Bears.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage;

Adaptive Reuse; HABS/HAER

Documentation. Negotiations should continue with the Chicago Bears for a long-term lease of the stadium and the City should also seek additional uses for the NHL. Also recommended is an Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation, which would ensure a permanent record of the NHL. The Illinois SHPO should continue to monitor the

restoration work.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL LOCKS AND TOWPATH

(2⇒1)

LaSalle, Grundy, and Will Counties, Joliet vicinity

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. The Illinois and Michigan Canal has received some funding for restoration, however there is not enough money to provide for the preservation, maintenance, and restoration/rehabilitation of the 300 miles of canal. Some of the canal's structures are unstable and, as a result, are vulnerable to further deterioration. In some cases, inappropriate materials have been introduced to repair the locks and aqueducts, resulting in radical changes to the historic appearance. 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.

Reason for Change: The appropriated funding has not been sufficient to stabilize the buildings and structures along the 300 miles of the canal.

Recommended Action: Repair

Damage/Deterioration; Protection;

Restoration; Technical Assistance; Boundary Study. 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 Illinois Michigan National Heritage Corridor Commission (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.

PULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Multiple Private, State

Significance: American Ways of Life:

Industrial Towns. Built in 1880-1884, Pullman was the first major effort in the United States to create a completely planned, model, industrial town in which all the structures and facilities-- industrial, cultural, religious, recreational, and residential--were coordinated and integrated into a master plan for the purpose of providing ideal living conditions for working men. Designed by architect Solon S. Beman and landscape engineer Nathan F. Barrett, the town was constructed for George Pullman, industrialist and manufacturer of the Pullman sleeping car. By 1890, 12,000 people lived in the town. Approximately 1,650 of the town's original 1,750 dwellings are extant.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical

Deterioration; Inappropriate Alterations;

Demolition. In 1991, the State of Illinois purchased the Hotel Florence and the Administration Building, which are major components of the District. The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) did emergency stabilization of the collapsed roofs of the Administration Building. Further rehabilitation is planned, and funding has been secured through ISTEA. Recently, \$3.5 million has been allocated for roof and tuckpointing replacement and repair, and stabilization in areas of extensive need in the district; however that

may be insufficient. Many of the other NHL's buildings are also deteriorated and suffer from inappropriate alterations. Approximately 25 Pullman row houses are in housing court due to building and other safety code violations. For the few houses that are vacant, open, and at least two years property tax delinquent, application has been made to the Chicago Abandoned Properties Program (CAPP). Via CAPP, the City acquires title to property and conveys it, at minimal cost, to parties interested in saving it. The Heritage Pullman Bank recently announced a loan program targeted to landmarks. Additional assistance would be useful for those not eligible for CAPP as well as for the most severely deteriorated structures.

Recommended Action: Repair

Damage/Deterioration Adaptive Reuse;

Technical Assistance. The State of Illinois should continue to seek funding to stabilize NHL District buildings. In 1991-1992, the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, sponsored an in-depth Condition Assessment Report of Market Hall, another severely deteriorated building within the NHL District. NPS should continue to offer technical assistance to the Pullman Foundation, the non-profit association which owns Market Hall. Other individual property owners within the NHL District should also be encouraged to rehabilitate their buildings and remove inappropriate alterations. Technical assistance and/or funding for the preparation and publication of design guidelines would help ensure appropriate rehabilitations.

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. Designed by Daniel Burnham and John W. Root as one of the earliest skyscrapers, the building's 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, particularly on the building's glazed terra cotta wall.

Numerous terra cotta panels have stress cracks and all need to be repointed. The interior does not meet current safety codes and is mostly unoccupied. In 1985-86 the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service sponsored a Condition Assessment Report of the NHL; restoration was estimated at \$10-15 million.

Recommended Action: Repair

Damage/Deterioration; Adaptive Reuse. The NHL was recently purchased by the City of Chicago to facilitate a restoration and renovation program. The City of Chicago is the interim owner of the property until it is turned over to the Baldwin Development Company for restoration under a redevelopment agreement with the city. The terms of the redevelopment agreement include strict guidelines regarding the restoration of exterior and significant original interior features. Both the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois have pledged loan money to assist private developers in the restoration of the building. All parties involved should continue negotiations to secure a long-term, full-building tenant for the Reliance Building who will rehabilitate and preserve the building, and return it 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 sample 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 isolation of plutonium was a milestone in the development of nuclear energy.

Threat/Damage: New Construction; Damaging Uses. The landmark consists solely of Room 405, a small 6 by 9 foot laboratory space with shelves and counters along the walls. In 1989, Room 405 was vacated and the contents were placed in storage. Some of the laboratory instruments were put on display in the building lobby. The University is now planning to retain Room 405 and restore it to its former appearance. However, a completion date has not been established. At the present time, Room 405 is empty.

Recommended Action: Restoration. The NHL should remain at a Priority 1 status until the University of Chicago restores the NHL's historic integrity by replacing the room's contents and restoring the NHL to its 1942 appearance. Until that time, the status of the landmark should be closely monitored.

SEARS, ROEBUCK, AND COMPANY COMPLEX

Cook County, Chicago
Ownership: Private

Significance: Business. Situated on Chicago's west side, this landmark served as the headquarters of Sears, Roebuck and Company from the time it was built in 1905 until 1973, when the company moved to Sears Tower in downtown Chicago. The complex is the oldest extant unit of Sears, which by 1900 had come to dominate the nation's mail-order business. Several significant structures are located in the landmark complex, including the Administration Building, the Merchandise Building, the Printing and Advertising Building, and the Power Plant. The Merchandise Building has three million square feet of floor space, making it the world's largest business building at the time of construction. For many years, the Printing and Advertising Building was the printing plant for

the Sears Catalog, the famous "wish book" of the American consumer.

Threat/Damage: Demolition; Inappropriate Alterations. Sears has a contract with a private developer to redevelop the 55-acre Landmark site. The redevelopment, the Homan Square Project, which includes residential, commercial, and institutional uses, poses a serious threat to the integrity and landmark status of the NHL as it calls for the demolition of the Merchandise Building, which is the largest building in the NHL district. The City of Chicago allocated Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOME funds to the developer, the Westside Affordable Housing Limited Partnership. The Homan Square Project involves construction of 600 affordable housing units adjacent to and within the NHL over the next five years. Three contributing buildings within the NHL will be rehabilitated for office and commercial use. The Merchandise Building will be demolished, but its historically significant 13-story clock tower will be preserved.

Recommended Action: Protection; Technical Assistance. The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and local preservation groups should continue to monitor the situation, and every effort should be made to work with Sears and the private developer in order to protect the landmark buildings. In coordination with the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of National Park Service, the developer has completed a HABS report on the NHL, including documentation of the soon-to-be-demolished Merchandise Building.

WILLIAMS (DANIEL HALE) HOUSE

(2 ⇒1)

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Private

Significance: Science; Medicine; African-American History. Home of one of America's first Black surgeons among whose accomplishments are one of the first successful heart operations (1893) and the establishment of

quality medical facilities for Blacks. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams (1856-1931) was the founder of Provident Hospital and Training School Association in Chicago, the nation's first hospital fully administered by Blacks and a distinct source of pride for the Black community.

Threat/Damage: Fire Damage, Lack of Funding, Deferred Maintenance, Future Uncertainty. The property is currently receiving minimum maintenance with resources available. The owner is attempting to obtain low-interest rehabilitation funding to restore property.

Reason for Change: The property suffered extensive fire damage in June of 1993.

Recommended Action: Monitoring; Protection; Technical and Financial Assistance. The State of Illinois and owner should continue to seek funding to stabilize and repair the NHL building. The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and local preservation groups should monitor the situation, and provide what assistance they can.

Priority 2 Landmarks

DePRIEST (OSCAR STANTON) HOUSE

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Private

Significance: African-American History. This is the home and office of Oscar Stanton DePriest (1871-1951), a Republican who, in 1928, became the first Black American elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from a northern state.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration

Recommended Action: Repair

Damage/Deterioration

FORT de CHARTRES

(New Listing)

Randolph County, Prairie du Rocher

Ownership: State

Significance: Destroyed by the British in 1772, the fort was the center of French civil and

military government in the Illinois area in the 18th century.

Threat/Damage: Severe Erosion due to 1993 flooding of the Mississippi.

Recommended Action: Restoration; Repair Damage/Deterioration

FORT SHERIDAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lake County, Fort Sheridan

Ownership: Federal (Army)

Significance: Military Affairs; Architecture. A 230-acre historic core area within modern Ft. Sheridan, the landmark is important for its association with notable architectural firms, including Holabird and Roche, and the integrity and number of its surviving buildings.

Threat/Damage: Base Closure; Future Uncertainty. The base is closed and the property may be sold without covenants to protect its historic district.

Recommended Action: Protection; Monitoring.

KENNICOTT GROVE

Cook County, Glenview

Ownership: Private

Significance: Biological Sciences: Botany.

Home of Robert Kennicott, 19th century naturalist, explorer, and founder of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Threat/Damage: Encroaching Development; Possible Changes to Cultural Landscape; Appears to be discrepancies in the National Register and NHL boundaries.

Recommended Action: Boundary Study; Monitoring; Glenview Park District maybe acquiring surrounding lands (which were originally part of the grove, and are now threatened with development). A boundary study is recommended to define and protect the NHL.

LINDSAY (VACHEL) HOUSE

Sangamon County, Springfield

Ownership: State

Significance: Literature: Poetry. The poet Vachel Lindsay lived in this house most of his life, and the house contains many of his drawings, writings, and possessions.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Restoration.

OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE

LaSalle County, Ottawa Vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Indigenous American Populations.

The site, which was part of the Kaskaskia Indian Village visited by the French explorers Marquette and Joliet in 1673, is the best-documented historic Indian site in the Illinois River Valley.

Threat/Damage: Site Erosion.

Recommended Action: Monitoring; Stabilization.

SOUTH DEARBORN STREET - PRINTING HOUSE ROW NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Multiple Private

Significance: Commercial Architecture. This district includes the Manhattan, Fisher, Old Colony, and Monadnock Buildings which, as a group, illustrate the "Chicago School" of architecture.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration.

STARVED ROCK

LaSalle County, Ottawa vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: French Exploration and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley. Starved Rock was the first major center of French influence in the Illinois country, and was the site of Ft. Louis, built in 1683.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction.

Recommended Action: Monitoring; Technical Assistance; Boundary Study.

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. Archeological excavations conducted at the site, which is the largest settlement of its type in the Ohio River Valley, have yielded significant information on the Mississippian culture that flourished throughout the southeastern United States from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1600. The Indiana State Museum currently administers the 100-acre site as a State park which encompasses the site's fortified main ceremonial complex and residential areas. The ceremonial complex consists of ten mounds arrayed around a central plaza. 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 as it meanders northward within its floodplain, systematically removing Three Mile Island that forms a barrier between the Angel Mound Site and the river. Analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs indicates that Three Mile Island has eroded from 190 acres in 1913 to 51 acres in 1987. Given this rate of erosion, the island will be eroded away by about the year 2014. However, the narrow upstream portion of the island may erode away even earlier,

exposing the eastern portion of the site to erosion at an earlier date.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. Steps should be taken to erect erosion control structures in the most immediately threatened area in the northeastern section of the site. Efforts should 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. The current owner of the island has applied for a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers to construct riprap embankment along the river bank. 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.

CANNELTON COTTON MILLS

Perry County, Cannelton
Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture and Business. The Cannelton Mill is one of the most impressive pre-Civil War mills in the mid-west. This utilitarian, beautifully constructed manufactory was designed by Thomas Tefft of Rhode Island and financed by New Englanders to receive and process cotton grown in the South. When constructed, the Cannelton Mill represented a broad-based attempt to challenge the textile Industry of New England and it was one of the largest mill structures west of the Alleghenies.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. There are numerous areas of structural masonry and heavy timber deterioration due to water penetration. The most serious is the separation of the towers from the building. The fourth floor has suffered extensive damage to the ceiling and floor. The interior wall plaster is failing in numerous places throughout the building thereby exposing the sandstone blocks.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Rehabilitation. Structural masonry and timber should be stabilized and rehabilitated. The owner has a grant for half the amount necessary to conduct temporary roof repairs and is struggling to raise additional local matching funds.

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 previous owner of the property stripped the hotel of many of its historic features prior to going bankrupt in 1987.

The hotel has been sold to a developer who is seeking legislative approval for a gambling casino to be run in the hotel. The outcome is uncertain; in the interim, the new owner has declined to carry out necessary measures for stabilization and the hotel continues to deteriorate rapidly from neglect. 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. The owner needs to carry out emergency stabilization measures before more of the structure is lost. The Indiana Historic Landmark Commission,

State Historic Preservation Office and local government need to work with the new owner to protect the historic character of the hotel regardless of the new use. State preservation groups are actively involved in trying to preserve and restore the building, and some private funds have been raised for stabilization.

*Landmarks Removed from
Endangered/Threatened Status*

SPENCER PARK DENTZEL CAROUSEL 2⇒3

Cass County, Logansport
Ownership: Local

Significance: Recreation. One of the three earliest Dentzel menagerie carousels.
Reason for Change: Carousel is being restored.

IOWA

Priority 1 Landmarks

BLOOD RUN SITE (Site also in South Dakota)

Lyon County, Iowa, Larchwood vicinity
Lincoln County, South Dakota, Sioux Falls vicinity

Ownership: Multiple Private, State

Significance: Native American History. This site was occupied by Oneota Indians between A.D. 1700 and 1750. It is the only known mound group attributable to the Oneota culture; these people were 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; Severe Site Erosion. In the South Dakota portion, cultivation and construction of a residential subdivision and golf course 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. In the Iowa portion of the site, burial mounds continue to be leveled and disturbed by farming and natural erosion in the flood plain. 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, which damaged the former village. The mining continues just north of the NHL boundary. In 1990, the State of Iowa completed a Historic Sites Planning Project, which included an analysis of the site. There is no on-site manager but the site is being monitored by a historic sites manager and the Lyon County (Iowa) Conservation Board. The State of Iowa is acquiring lands and easements. However, the State of South Dakota has encountered difficulty in purchasing lands related to the NHL.

Recommended Action: Protection; Condition Assessment Report. Easements or cooperative agreements with the owners should be obtained that will protect undisturbed deposits on the site. A master plan for management of the site should be prepared. Additional purchases 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. NPS is considering doing a new area study for the site.

FORT DES MOINES PROVISIONAL ARMY OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL

Polk County, Des Moines

Ownership: Federal (Army), State, Local,
Multiple Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939; America Becomes a World Power; WWI, WWII. The property achieved national historic significance as the 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. 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. It will probably be several years before the Department of the Army disposes of the base. The Army has a Memorandum of Agreement, signed in 1987, with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council addressing the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1988 and its implications for Fort Des Moines. The preservation of the status of Fort Des Moines as a National Historic Landmark was an integral part of the MOA and a local re-use committee has been organized under the direction of the Iowa SHPO to ensure NHL status during and after transfer of Fort Des Moines. The MOA stipulated that the Army would develop preservation guidelines for the few remaining structures they own. However, no master maintenance or preservation plan has yet been prepared. Buildings are in disrepair and may be lost. Construction of a new reserve training center is taking place.

A consortium has expressed interest in acquiring the property, probably for development purposes. The City of Des Moines has declined requests to enact protective zoning or to designate the Fort as a local Landmark because

the portions of the site under federal control are considered to be outside the city.

Recommended Action: **Protection; Adaptive Reuse; Education; Stabilization.** Both the Army and private owners need to be encouraged to maintain their properties. Efforts should be made to find sympathetic new owners for the remaining properties. The Iowa SHPO has requested that the Army Corps, the lead agency in the base disposal program, place preservation covenants on the buildings when they are offered for sale. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation was completed in 1989 by the Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers repaired roofs to 26 buildings in 1993 and plans to do the remaining buildings in 1994. An historical archeological survey was completed in 1993. One of the recommendations of the survey is to conduct additional archeology at the site.

Priority 2 Landmarks

AMANA COLONIES

Iowa County, Amana vicinity
Ownership: Multiple Private
Significance: Social and Humanitarian
Movements: one of most durable of 19th century utopian communities.
Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations; New Construction; Demolition.
Recommended Action: Protection.

FARM (THE) HOUSE (KNAPP-WILSON HOUSE)

(New Listing)
Story County, Ames
Ownership: State
Significance: Residence of Seaman A. Knapp, noted agriculturalist and teacher, and James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture (1897-1913).
Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.
Recommended Action: Repair
Damage/Deterioration.

FLOYD (SERGEANT) MONUMENT

(New Listing)
Woodbury County, Sioux City Area
Ownership: Local Government

Significance: A 100-foot obelisk commemorates the burial of the only member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to lose his life during the expedition.
Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration.
Recommended Action: Repair
Damage/Deterioration.

INDIAN VILLAGE SITE

O'Brien County, Wittrock Area
Ownership: State
Significance: Archeology: a little-disturbed Mill Creek Indian culture village.
Threat/Damage: Erosion towards site.
Recommended Action: Protection.

PHIPPS SITE

Cherokee County, Cherokee vicinity
Ownership: Private
Significance: Archeology: Mill Creek Indian culture village.
Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses; Erosion.
Recommended Action: Protection; Stabilization.

WILLIAM M. BLACK (Dredge)

Dubuque County, Dubuque vicinity
Ownership: Local Government
Significance: Business: Shipping and Transportation: Technology (Engineering and Invention): Transportation.
Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration.
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance; Repair Deterioration; Condition Assessment Report.

KANSAS

Priority 1 Landmarks

NICODEMUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Graham County, Nicodemus
Ownership: Multiple Private

Significance: **American Ways of Life: African-American Community.** Nicodemus is the only remaining town established by African-Americans of the "Exoduster" movement out of

the South to the Midwest. The Exodusters increased the African-American population of Kansas from 627 in 1860, to 17,108 in 1870, and 43,107 by 1880--many of these newcomers lived in all-African-American communities. Many of these communities were promoted by Benjamin "Pap" Singleton, born a slave in Tennessee and later escaping to Canada. After the Civil War, Singleton returned to Tennessee and, abandoning efforts to form African-American communities in the South, urged his fellows to move west. The Nicodemus Town Company was formed in 1877 to promote the towns of Nicodemus and Hill City--typical of the role of land speculators in the settlement of the plains. Like many towns on the plains, Nicodemus, populated by African-Americans from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, declined dramatically in population when the railroad passed it by.

Threat/Damage: Severe physical deterioration. Many of the buildings and structures in the Nicodemus Historic District are suffering from physical deterioration. Four of the most important buildings in the NHL district are particularly threatened: the A.M.E. Church, the Baptist Church, the Nicodemus School, and the Fletcher/Switzer residence. Of these, the A.M.E. Church is in the worst condition. The community is unable to undertake needed preservation measures without financial assistance.

Recommended Action:
Rehabilitation/Restoration; Protection. In 1993, the National Park Service completed a feasibility study as the first step towards possible designation as a National Historic Site and inclusion in the National Park System. The study found Nicodemus to be suitable for inclusion. The study further finds that Nicodemus needs protection soon or the structures will deteriorate to the point where they will have to be razed. The community needs both financial and technical assistance to stabilize and rehabilitate the buildings in the NHL.

Priority 2 Landmarks

EL CUARTELEJO

Scott County, Scott City vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Archeology: Pueblo ruin attributed to a group of Picuris Indians who left the Southwest due to Spanish incursions.

Threat/Damage: Site Erosion; Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Stabilization; Repair Deterioration.

FORT LEAVENWORTH

Leavenworth County, Leavenworth

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army)

Significance: Military: the fort protected caravans on the Santa Fe Trail and was temporary capital of the Territory of Kansas in 1854.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.

Recommended Action: Monitoring; Technical Assistance.

HASKELL INSTITUTE

Douglas County, Lawrence

Ownership: Federal (BIA)

Significance: Education: late 19th century off-reservation Federal school for Indians.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations/Physical deterioration.

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation; Technical Assistance; Education.

SUMNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL/MONROE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

(New Listing)

Shawnee County, Topeka

Ownership: Federal (NPS), City

Significance: These two schools were the focus of the 1954 Supreme Court case Brown vs Board of Education. This landmark case overturned the 1896 Plessy vs Ferguson decision that established the "separate but equal" doctrine of racial segregation.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration from water damage and vandalism at Monroe Elementary School. At Sumner Elementary School the district is planning alterations inconsistent with

the historic integrity of the structure.

Recommended Action: The Facility Manager at Brown vs Board of Education NHS recommends repairing the roof, replacing missing and broken glass windows, and repairing the HVAC and electrical systems at Monroe Elementary School. Rehabilitation is underway. At Sumner Elementary School, the School District needs technical assistance.

WAGON BED SPRINGS

Grant County, Ulysses vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Westward Expansion: site of an oasis on the dry 60-mile stretch of the Cimarron cut-off on the Santa Fe Trail. Ruts of the trail are visible.

Threat/Damage: Possible Inappropriate Boundaries; Incompatible Alterations.

Recommended Action: Protection; Education; Technical Assistance. The NPS is currently preparing a new boundary study of the NHL.

WARKENTIN FARM

Harvey County, Halstead vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Agriculture, Ethnic Heritage: Bernard Warkentin was a key figure in the German-Russian Mennonite immigration to the Central and Great Plains regions of the United States (1873-1885), and in the introduction and promotion of European wheat varieties.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations/Damaging Use; Flood Damage.
Recommended Action: Monitoring; Repair Damage.

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

NATION (CARRY A.) HOUSE

(2 ⇒ 3)

Barber County, Medicine Lodge

Ownership: Private

Significance: Politics/Government; Social/Humanitarian: Nation was a noted temperance leader at the turn of the century.
Reason for Change: Alterations reported last year do not threaten the integrity of the structure.

KENTUCKY

Priority 2 Landmarks

PERRYVILLE BATTLEFIELD

Boyle County, Perryville vicinity

Ownership: State, Private

Significance: The Civil War: Site of one of the 1862 battles that stopped a Confederate offensive in the west.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations, New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

NOTE: The State of Kentucky has appropriated \$2.5 million in ISTEA money for land acquisition at Perryville Battlefield. In addition, the National Park Service has undertaken a Condition Assessment Study for the Bottom House, a historic structure located on the battlefield.

LOUISIANA

Priority 1 Landmarks

U.S.S. CABOT (Aircraft Carrier) (New Listing)

Orleans Parish, New Orleans

Ownership: Private

Significance: Maritime Heritage of the U.S.: Naval Architecture. The U.S.S. Cabot exemplifies a unique class of light carriers built atop the incomplete hulls of cruisers for service in World War II. Commissioned in 1943, she served with distinction, earning 9 battle stars and the prestigious Presidential Unit Citation for her wartime service. She was sold to the Spanish navy in 1967, and resold in 1989 to a private organization which brought her to New Orleans to be used as a museum.

Threat/Damage: Demolition for Scrap: The owner has not been able to raise enough money

to restore and maintain the ship, and plans to sell her for scrap in the near future.

Recommended Action: Dedesignation. If the U.S.S. Cabot is sold for scrap she should be dedesignated.

POVERTY POINT (New Listing)

West Carroll Parish, Epps vicinity
Ownership: State and Private

Significance: Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations, Archaic Adaptations of the Mississippi Valley Region. The Poverty Point Site is recognized as the largest and most complex ceremonial and occupational earthwork site of the Late Archaic/Transitional Period (2000-500 B.C.) in the United States. Archeological research at the site has identified this area as the center of the Poverty Point culture area that occupied the Lower Mississippi Valley and served as the trading center for exotic materials brought into the site from the Midwest and Southeast areas of the United States.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations/Damaging Uses. Recently a portion of the raised occupational earthworks was destroyed by farming activities. The northern portion of the site (Motley Mound Complex) was acquired for farming purposes which could destroy fragile archeological remains.

Recommended Action: Boundary Survey/Acquisition. The National Park Service should complete its National Historic Landmark boundary survey for this property. The State of Louisiana, or a preservation organization, should acquire the Motley Mound Complex.

COURTHOUSE AND LAWYER'S ROW (New Listing)

East Feliciana Parish, Clinton
Ownership: Parish

Significance: Architecture, Greek Revival. The Courthouse and Lawyer's Row constitutes the most outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture for a complex of legal offices. The complex consists of a courthouse and five adjacent law office buildings.

Threat/Damage: Severe Deterioration. The slate roof on the Courthouse is leaking badly, the cupola needs to be replaced, poor drainage is causing a rising damp problem, and the exterior woodwork needs to be restored, according to an inspection report by the State of Louisiana.

Recommended Action: Preservation Plan/Restoration. The owner should have a condition assessment report undertaken on the courthouse. This report should guide all future restoration.

FORT ST. PHILIP

Plaquemines Parish, Triumph vicinity
Ownership: Private

Significance: The Civil War, Naval Action. Fort St. Philip (constructed by the French in 1746 and rebuilt by the Spanish in 1791), and Fort Jackson, across the Mississippi on the west bank, were attacked and captured by Federal forces under the command of Flag-Officer David G. Farragut in April 1862. Their surrender caused the Confederacy to lose New Orleans.

Threat/Damage: Damage by Natural Processes, Severe Physical Deterioration. High water flooding through a breach in a nearby levee inundates most of the fort. An 1890s seawall does not protect the Civil War period fort from flooding. Parts of the Endicott batteries (1890s) have collapsed.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. The Corps of Engineers should be encouraged to repair the levee in front of the fort to eliminate flooding. Flood damage to the fort should be repaired.

NATCHITOCHES HISTORIC DISTRICT

Natchitoches Parish, Natchitoches
Ownership: Multiple private

Significance: Architecture, Historic District (Colonial through Greek Revival) and Vernacular Architecture. Natchitoches is the oldest permanent European settlement in Louisiana. The district contains a mixture of late 18th and 19th century architectural styles, including rare examples of French colonial boussilage construction. The present town layout still follows the 1800 town plat.

Threat/Damage: New Construction/Demolition. Widening of an existing bridge in the historic district to five-lanes has been proposed. The current plan would entail the demolishing of some contributing buildings and would alter the historic vista, damaging the overall character of the district and the town's relationship with the river. In addition, there is concern over damage from vibration due to increased traffic if the bridge is expanded. Incompatible construction within the district has also impacted the Landmark's integrity.

Recommended Action: Monitoring, Education, Technical Assistance. The bridge construction and road-widening project will require a Section 106 review that will provide an opportunity to present alternative options for the preservation of the historic district. A team of preservation specialists from the National Park Service evaluated the situation and recommended a thorough study of alternative locations for relocating the bridge; a full traffic operations analysis and development of a comprehensive plan for the historic district. The National Historic Landmark documentation should be amended to include archeology and landscape resources.

PORT HUDSON BATTLEFIELD

East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge Parishes,
Port Hudson
Ownership: State and Private

Significance: The Civil War, War in the West. Port Hudson was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River to fall to Union Forces. Two Union black regiments participated in the assault. 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. This site has been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a priority area for the American Battlefield Protection Program.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Zoning and New Construction. The Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry has declared the highway through the landmark an enterprise zone, encouraging new development. 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.

Recommended Action: Acquisition/Protection/Education. The Office of Louisiana State Parks and the National Park Service have completed an American Battlefield Protection Program Study for Port Hudson with recommendations that should be implemented. These include the identification of archeological resources within the landmark boundary, land acquisition or easement donations for significant tracts, and an effective State or local ordinance controlling future development in areas where archeological materials are present. The NHL nomination should be revised to add significant areas not within the current boundary. A major public education effort should be initiated to increase local awareness of the landmark and facilitate implementation of protection strategies.

Priority 2 Landmarks

HOMEPLACE PLANTATION HOUSE

St. Charles Parish, Hahnville vicinity

Ownership: Multiple private

Significance: Architecture, Colonial: excellent example of a French Colonial, two-story raised cottage, one of the few remaining buildings of this type in the United States.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration

Recommended Action: Preservation. The owners should be encouraged to undertake work as recommended in the 1987 National Park Service Condition Assessment Report to complete the preservation of this building.

Landmarks Removed from Endangered/Threatened Status

THE CABILDO

(2 ⇒ 3)

Orleans Parish, New Orleans

Ownership: State

Significance: Spanish Exploration and

Settlement/Architecture: The most important surviving monument of the period of Spanish domination in the Louisiana Territory. The transfer of the Louisiana Purchase took place in the Cabildo.

Reason for Change: The State of Louisiana has finished restoration and repair of all fire damage to the building.

Recommended Action: Monitoring of property will continue.

VIEUX CARRÉ HISTORIC DISTRICT

(1⇒3)

Orleans Parish, New Orleans

Ownership: Multiple Public, Private

Significance: 18th and 19th Century

Architecture. Known as the "French Quarter," this 85 block area is part of the original city plan laid out in 1721.

Reason for Change: The Army Corps of Engineers denied the permit for the proposed Insectarium on the wharf at the edge of the Landmark. On-site evaluation of the new casino site indicates the new building will have minimal visual impact on the historic area. A

traffic control plan is being reviewed by the city. The Formosan termites are being controlled.

Recommended Action Monitoring

MAINE

Priority 1 Landmarks

FORT KNOX

Waldo County, Prospect

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 casemates below is threatening collapse. A bond issue to correct the problem was defeated in November 1990.

Recommended Action:

Stabilization/Legislative Action. The State should seek alternative funding to stabilize the fortress until the bond issue can be reintroduced on the ballot.

Priority 2 Landmarks

COLONIAL PEMAQUID STATE HISTORIC SITE

Lincoln County, Bristol

Ownership: State

Significance: English Exploration and Settlement. The site of a fortified village, founded ca. 1625, which marked the northeastern frontier of New England.

Threat/Damage: Erosion

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Monitoring

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 one and 1/2-story house and is representative of 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. 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.

USS CONSTELLATION (Sloop)

Baltimore Independent City
Ownership: Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860. Among the longest commissioned vessels in the U.S. Navy, Constellation was the first American vessel to engage and defeat an enemy vessel. Largely rebuilt in 1855 as a Sloop-of-war, Constellation was also one of the last sail-powered warships to leave the dockyards for use by the U.S. Navy.

Threat/Damage: Severe Deterioration. The Constellation's keel is badly distorted, threatening the ship's stability. This "hogging" has severely affected the integrity of the hull: the vessel is currently taking on about 1000 gallons of water per day. Rainwater has penetrated through all of the decks and a considerable number of the deck beams and knees are rotted. The main mast and the main yardarm are also severely deteriorated; the latter was removed because of its threat to public safety. The sloop is in imminent danger of sinking.

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Restoration. The vessel should be stabilized immediately and restored when funding permits.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ST. MARY'S CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

St. Mary's County
Ownership: Multiple private, State
Significance: English Exploration & Development: St. Mary's City was the capital of the Maryland colony until 1695, and the third permanent English settlement in America.
Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations
Recommended Action: Protection

Note: A new Master Plan Update for St. Mary's City has been adopted and a new cultural resource management plan is being prepared. The Maryland Historical and Environmental Trusts are developing a plan to acquire open-space conservation easements surrounding St. Mary's City. The Maryland Historical Trust has secured matching funding through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act to begin this acquisition.

***Landmarks Removed from
Endangered/Threatened Status***

**CASSELMAN'S BRIDGE, NATIONAL
ROAD**

(2⇒3)

Garrett County, East of Grantsville on U.S. 40
Ownership: State

Significance: Transportation: part of the earliest Federal highway project, the National Road; at completion, it had the largest stone arch in the U.S.

Reason for Change Adjacent construction has been completed with less adverse impact than feared.

MASSACHUSETTS

Priority 1 Landmarks

BOSTON NAVAL SHIPYARD

Suffolk County, Boston
Ownership: City, Private

Significance: Transportation, Commerce. The Shipyard, built c. 1800, introduced shelters for shipways, contained one of the nation's first drydocks, pioneered in modern ship construction, and manufactured all of the Navy's rope for over a century. The Landmark covers nearly 130 acres containing 90 buildings, 6 miles of railroad, and numerous docks, piers, and shipways. The Commandant's House was designed by Charles Bulfinch, and numerous granite buildings within the shipyard were designed by Alexander Parris. The restored U.S.S. Constitution, commissioned in 1797 is docked within the Shipyard.

Threat/Damage: Potential Development/
Deterioration. The design guidelines for the area between the historic naval shipyard buildings and the water have been amended to allow heights up to 155'. Such massive buildings would be out of scale with the historic buildings and would destroy their relationship to the water. The ropewalk and chain forge are

in need of stabilization. Cleanup of hazardous wastes needs to proceed in a manner respectful of the historic resources.

Recommended Action: **Protection/
Stabilization**. Restoration of original design guidelines set forth in the MOA between the Boston Redevelopment Authority, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer in 1978. Stabilization needs to be carried out on the rope walk and chain forge.

LUNA (Tugboat)

Suffolk County, Boston
Ownership: State

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.

Damage/Threat: **Deterioration**. In December 1993, Luna was refloated and moved into a drydock. Two separate marine surveys have determined the vessel is structurally sound. The Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) has failed to act upon the recommendations of the marine surveys even though a cost-effective stabilization plan has been developed by the Luna Preservation Society. This inaction has permitted further deterioration of the vessel because of rain water infiltration.

Recommended Action:

Administrative/Stabilization/Rehabilitation. The Luna should be stabilized and restored under sympathetic ownership. If the vessel cannot be stabilized and is scuttled, it should be dedesignated as a National Historic Landmark.

WALDEN POND

Middlesex County, vic. Concord
Ownership: State

Significance: Literature. Here Henry David Thoreau developed his internationally influential philosophy which he set forth in the book titled Walden. The Walden area is the setting in which principles of ecological science, conservation and man's essential relationship to nature were conceived by Thoreau. 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. Numerous tracts of land associated with Thoreau are outside the existing boundaries and are currently unprotected from development. 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. In the past five years a major preservation movement has been organized both locally and nationally. At least one major tract of land has been purchased in order to prevent the development of an approved subdivision.

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. Funding must be found to do the study and create the plan. 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

Significance: The Civil War & Technology

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING CO. (Part of LOWELL LOCKS AND CANALS HISTORIC DISTRICT)

Middlesex County, Lowell

Ownership: State

Significance: Industry and Manufacturing; a major textile manufacturing complex.

Threat/Damage: Fire damage

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation, adaptive reuse

OLD DEERFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Franklin County, Deerfield

Ownership: Private, Local

Significance: Development of The English Colonies & Architecture: an early outpost of New England's northwestern frontier.

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection, Education

THE MOUNT (EDITH WHARTON HOUSE)

Berkshire County, Lenox

Ownership:

Significance: Literature

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Repair

OLD SOUTH CHURCH

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

Note: Though the exterior was restored, extensive deferred infrastructure work is needed.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: Private, Federal: NPS

Significance: Architecture, Georgian, & government: The Church was the scene of numerous pre-Revolutionary War protest meetings, one of which led to the Boston Tea Party.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

OLD WEST CHURCH

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture: a major early work by Asher Benjamin in the Federal-Adamesque style.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Repoint masonry; repaint deteriorated painted elements.

SUMNER (CHARLES) HOUSE

Suffolk County, Boston

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political & Military Affairs, Social & Humanitarian Movements: Sumner was an outspoken opponent of slavery, a U.S. Senator, and a leader in foreign affairs after the Civil War.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

Landmarks Removed from

Endangered/Threatened Status

LOWELL'S BOAT SHOP

Essex County, Amesbury

Ownership: Private

Significance: Maritime History and Industry: established in 1793, this boat shop has been in continuous use longer than any other in the U.S.; it is credited with the design of the American dory, the most widely used fishing craft of the 19th century.

Reason for Change: Federal Funds have been appropriated for both stabilization and restoration and easement protection, and the property has been purchased by the Newburyport Maritime Society, Inc.

MICHIGAN

Priority 2 Landmarks

BAY VIEW HISTORIC DISTRICT

Emmet County, Bay View

Ownership: Multiple Private

Significance: Architecture, Education, Social & Humanitarian Movement Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection, Education

COLUMBIA (Steamer)

Wayne County, Ecorse

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation, Adaptive reuse.

FAIR LANE (HENRY FORD ESTATE)

Wayne County, Dearborn

Ownership: Private

Significance: Business & Transportation: Ford revolutionized American life by mass-producing an inexpensive car.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

HIGHLAND PARK FORD PLANT

Wayne County, Highland Park

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture, Business, Transportation, & Technology: designed mostly by Albert Kahn, this plant is the birthplace of the moving assembly line.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Rehabilitation

SS CITY OF MILWAUKEE (Car Ferry)

(1⇒2)

Benzie County, Elberta

Ownership: Private

Significance: Transportation.

Threat/Damage: Potential increase in berthing fees might prove prohibitively costly to the non-profit which owns and maintains the ferry.

Reason for Change: The rise in berthing fees is currently being negotiated. Change is not imminent.

Recommended Action: The Michigan Department of Transportation, which sets berthing fees, needs to take into account the status of the SS City of Milwaukee as a National Historic Landmark and the non-profit status of her owners, and reduce the fees accordingly.

STE. CLAIRE (Steamer)

Wayne County, Ecorse

Ownership: Private

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation, Adaptive reuse.

MINNESOTA

Priority 1 Landmarks

FORT SNELLING

Hennepin and Dakota Counties, St. Paul vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: **Westward Expansion; Military-Aboriginal American Contact; Northern Plains.** This site 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 early period, 1819-1858. Four buildings and a stone wall remain from that era. The fort was also used during the Civil War, and was important in the settlement of the Dakota Territory. It was decommissioned in 1946. Although the earliest period was most significant, the NHL boundary includes evidence from all phases of the fort's history.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical**

Deterioration. Approximately 30 of 37 structures in the post housing and headquarters areas (built after 1881) are vacant and in a deteriorating condition. Neither the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, nor the new concessionaire who operates the sports fields intend to develop these structures, which leaves their status in limbo. The buildings remain vacant, unheated, and subject to vandalism.

There are no current viable proposals for adaptive reuse of the structures. The Minnesota National Guard has abandoned reuse considerations for several of these buildings. The Historic Sites Department of the Minnesota Historical Society intends to remove two buildings, as outlined in a "Program of Utilization." A large portion of the post quartermaster/motor pool/stables area has been declared surplus and 11.5 acres is offered for public sale by G.S.A. Barracks Buildings 17 and 18, adjacent to the restored historic fort, have been vacant for several years and were used for salvage materials in 1993. They had been proposed for demolition as part of the Historic Fort Snelling master plan for site interpretation and were recently identified for preservation in a reuse study.

Recommended Action: **Protection;**

Stabilization. The SHPO should evaluate the potential use for structures administered by the Department of Natural Resources. Reuse studies and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation should be promptly completed for Buildings 17 and 18 and for other buildings showing major deterioration. The National Park Service has recommended that the "Program of Utilization" be re-evaluated to allow for retention of these buildings. Structures within the areas administered by the G.S.A. and other federal agencies should be assessed for their historic significance and considered for adaptive reuse. Stabilization work is urgently required on several buildings dating after 1880. Funding sources should be identified to stabilize structures and work prioritized to the most historic buildings.

WASHBURN A MILL COMPLEX

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 1988 by the Minneapolis Community Development Agency (MCDA), the complex was primarily vacant with limited space used for warehousing. 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. Temporary bracing of the south wall of the A Mill has been completed. Other fire-damaged walls which have not been braced continue to erode. Repeated break-ins continue despite efforts to secure the property. The property was documented for HAER in December 1992.

Recommended Action: Preservation; Stabilization. A study by the owners is currently underway to determine whether the remaining walls are structurally sound enough to retain in place. It is expected that the study will recommend additional wall stabilization and reuse of the complex for a combination of interpretive ruin, orientation museum, and housing development. The cost estimate for debris removal and additional structural stabilization is about \$1 million. Whether this proposal can be implemented will depend upon whether the owners can find funding. 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 and vicinity
Ownership: State, Private, Native (Mille Lac)
Significance: Archeology: ancestral home of part of the Lakota nation; contact site between them and the French.

Threat/Damage: New Construction/Damaging Uses.

Recommended Action: Boundary Study; Technical Assistance; Education; Protection.

KELLOGG (FRANK B.) HOUSE

Ramsey County

Ownership: Private

Significance: Politics/Government. A trust-buster in the Teddy Roosevelt and Taft Administrations, Kellogg later joined the State Department, scaled down U.S. intervention in Latin America and negotiated the Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1928, in which 62 nations renounced the use of war. Kellogg received the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in designing this pact.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations.

Recommended Action: Education; Technical Assistance.

SOUDAN IRON MINE

St. Louis County, Tower vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Oldest, deepest, and one of the richest iron deposits in the U.S.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration of exterior structures, crusher foundations in need of major repair and stabilization.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance; Repair Damage; Restoration.

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

MAYO CLINIC BUILDINGS

(2 ⇒ 3)

Olmsted County, Rochester

Ownership: Private

Significance: Science/Medicine: site of first private practice of group medicine in the United States.

Reason for Change: Significant maintenance work performed, including the complete re-roofing of the structure. Central automated fire sprinkler protection has been completed in the building.

PILLSBURY A MILL

(2 ⇒ 3)

Hennepin County, Minneapolis

Ownership: Private

Significance: Business/Industry: symbolizes the role of Minneapolis as the chief flour-milling center of the United States from 1880 to 1930.

Reason for Change: The building is currently being utilized for warehousing for the adjacent milling operations. No threats at the present time.

ST. CROIX BOOM SITE

(2 ⇒ 3)

Washington County, Stillwater vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Business/Timber: most important log storage area in Minnesota, terminal point for log drives on the St. Croix river from 1856 to 1914.

Reason for Change: Wayside area is stable since being upgraded. The proposed bridge construction should have little effect.

VEBLEN (THORSTEIN) FARMSTEAD

(2⇒3)

Rice County, Nerstrand vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Intellectual Currents: Veblen was an economist, social scientist and critic of American culture who coined the term "conspicuous consumption".

Reason for Change: The owner has meticulously restored the house and barn and placed preservation easements on the property.

VOLSTEAD (ANDREW J.) HOUSE

(2 ⇒ 3)

Yellow Medicine County, Granite Falls vicinity

Ownership: Local Government

Significance: Politics/Government; Social/Humanitarian; Prohibition.

Reason for Change: The building has been painted and deteriorated boards replaced.

MISSISSIPPI

Priority 1 Landmarks

SIEGE AND BATTLE OF CORINTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

(2⇒1)

Alcorn County, Mississippi and Hardeman County, Tennessee

Ownership: Public and Private

Significance: **The Civil War, War in the West.** The Siege and Battle of Corinth, Mississippi, are two separate events which had a decisive effect on the outcome of the Civil War. The Siege of Corinth (April 28-May 30, 1862) resulted in the destruction of a key Confederate railroad link, leading to Union control of central and western Tennessee. Union victory at the Battle of Corinth (October 3-4, 1862) convinced the British Government that recognition of the Confederacy was not appropriate.

Threat/Damage. **Development, Inappropriate Uses.** Recent discoveries of large sections of Civil War earthwork and new historical research, indicate the need to resurvey the area and update the National Historic Landmark nomination. Resources that have been identified are being destroyed. A section of earthworks, with rare picket rifle pits, was destroyed by a logging operation. Many of these areas are for sale. A newly discovered 500 yard section of earthworks was recently sold for development.

Recommended Action. **Boundary Restudy, Public Education.** The Civil War in Corinth needs to be restudied to determine the disposition of remaining resources. Newly identified resources should be included in the landmark boundary of this property. Technical assistance should be provided to the Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth on appropriate preservation methodology. Public education efforts should be carried out to provide the general public with an appreciation of the Civil War resources in their community and the consequences of their loss. The American Battlefield Protection Program has provided

funding for acquisition of a portion of this property.

CHAMPION HILL BATTLEFIELD

Hinds County, Edwards vicinity
Ownership: Private

Significance: The Civil War, War in the West. 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 on the Mississippi and allowed Grant to focus his attacks on other parts 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 Deterioration/Development Pressure. The Coker House stands vacant. Although stabilized with a temporary roof in recent years, this significant structure will be lost in the near future if deterioration is not addressed. Development pressure threatens additional areas of the Landmark.

Recommended Action: Protection/Restoration. A Condition Assessment Report was completed in 1986 by the National Park Service that provides recommendations for repair and restoration work with cost estimates. The non-profit group that owns the Coker House is using the report as part of a fund raising program to implement restoration. Efforts to raise funds should continue to ensure long-term preservation of this Landmark. Assistance should be provided to groups attempting to preserve battlefield acreage.

NOTE: The Conservation Fund, with the assistance of the Richard King Mellon Foundation, has purchased and donated lands within the boundaries of this National Historic Landmark to the State of Mississippi.

MONTGOMERY (ISAIAH T.) HOUSE

Bolivar County, Mound Bayou
Ownership: Private

Significance: American Ways of Life, Ethnic Communities and Social and Humanitarian Movements, Civil Rights Movement. Isaiah T. Montgomery lived in this house from 1910 to 1924. He established the town of Mound Bayou and was its first mayor. 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.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The brick veneer is continuing to separate from the building, 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.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation. The owner should be encouraged to seek funds for undertaking the recommendations of the 1985 National Park Service Condition Assessment Report.

PEMBERTON'S HEADQUARTERS

Warren County, Vicksburg
Ownership: Private

Significance: The Civil War, War in the West. 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 to discuss the surrender of Vicksburg in this house. 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 side. Mold and mildew are found throughout the building. Wood rot is evident, and some of the ceilings have collapsed.

Recommended Action:

Stabilization/Restoration. The owner should be encouraged to undertake a sympathetic restoration. Advisory assistance is recommended to help the owner understand the significance of the resource and proper preservation treatments. A National Park Service Condition Assessment Report completed in July 1992 should be utilized.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ARLINGTON

Adams County, Natchez

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture: a Greek Revival building in an extensive landscaped park.

Threat/Damage: Erosion

Recommended Action: Stabilization

FAULKNER (WILLIAM) HOUSE (ROWAN OAK)

Oxford, Lafayette County

Ownership: State

Significance: Literature, Fiction: Faulkner was a Nobel prize winning author.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Restoration

**HIGHLAND PARK CAROUSEL
(New Listing)**

Lauderdale County, Meridian

Ownership: City of Meridian

Significance: Recreation: The Highland Park Carousel is one of the best preserved late 19th century carousals in the country.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration of the carousel shelter.

Recommended Action: Restoration of the shelter roof.

**OAKLAND MEMORIAL CHAPEL
(New Listing)**

Claiborne County, Alcorn

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture, Greek Revival

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

ROSALIE MANSION

Adams County, Natchez

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture, Greek Revival

Threat/Damage: Adjacent new construction, traffic congestion, visual and auditory intrusion

Recommended Action: Monitoring, relocating parking away from Landmark

MISSOURI

Priority 1 Landmarks

SAINTE GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ste. Genevieve County, Ste. Genevieve

Ownership: State and Multiple Private

Significance: **European Exploration and Settlement.** Ste. Genevieve is one of the oldest surviving French Colonial settlements in the United States, and has the single largest ensemble of 18th-century French Colonial-style buildings within an intact town plan.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical Deterioration; Flooding; Damaging Uses.** Flooding during 1993 caused a wide range of damage to structures. Beauchamp House, Jean Marie Pepin dit Lachance House and Guibourd-Valle House suffered structural damage to their foundations due to the use of heavy equipment during the flood. Joseph Caron House, Green Tree Tavern, Amoureux House, Bequette-Ribault House, and Pierre Dorlac all suffered water damage. Jean Baptist Birke House was surrounded by a levee and suffered approximately 80% damage. Dodge House is currently vacant and has suffered extensive

damage from the flood and from insect infestation. As many as 100 historic structures were damaged including the Joseph Seraphin House, Francois Valle House, Antoine Lalumandiere House, and the Francois Morel Aubuchon House. Major damage to city infrastructure occurred, affecting aesthetic characteristics of the district.

Recommended Action: **Repair Damage and Deterioration; Restoration; Protection; Flood Control; Completion of NHL Nomination Revisions.** Need to provide technical assistance to the community and to encourage and support continued preservation efforts. Construction of the proposed Corps of Engineers levee would help prevent future flooding.

U.S.S. INAUGURAL (Minesweeper)

City of St. Louis
Ownership: Private

Significance: **Military: War in the Pacific, 1941 - 1945:** An example of an Admirable class fleet of minesweepers which serviced and protected larger naval vessels in operations against the Japanese in World War II. They formed the largest class of minesweepers and proved to be the most successful. The ships were fitted with both wire and acoustic sweeping equipment and could double as anti-submarine warfare and anti-aircraft ships. They were also used as patrol and escort vessels. The U.S.S. Inaugural earned two battle stars in the Pacific in World War II.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical Deterioration (Ship Sank).** On August 2, 1993, during the flood of 1993, a group of vessels including the U.S.S. Inaugural broke away from their moorings and were swept downstream, crashing into the Poplar Street Bridge. They then continued downstream until corralled by Coast Guard tugs and other vessels. The U.S.S. Inaugural was then tied up at the American Commercial Valley Barge complex. At that time the ship was listing, had a 4-foot gash about 12 feet above the water line, and much of the superstructure was lying across the ship. On

September 23, 1993, the U.S.S. Inaugural rolled over and sank to the bottom of the Mississippi River. The river is about 60 feet deep at this point. A salvage company attempted to raise the ship in mid-June, 1994, but was unsuccessful. The owner does not currently have funds to make another attempt.

Recommended Action: **Restoration.** Funds should be sought to raise, repair and restore the ship.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY

City of St. Louis

Ownership: Private

Significance: Beverage Manufacturing Businesses -- Anheuser-Busch, notable for its Romanesque-style buildings, was the first brewery to adopt the pasteurization process, and also pioneered the use of refrigerator cars and ice-houses in the brewing process.

Threat/Damage: Demolition; New Construction; Inappropriate Alterations.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance; Protection; Education.

CARRINGTON OSAGE VILLAGE SITE

(1 ⇒ 2)

Vernon County, Horton vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Cultural Developments of Indigenous Americans: Accommodation -- Dating from about 1775 to 1825 A.D., the Carrington Site was one of the last dwelling places of the Big Osage Indians in southwest Missouri, before they moved to a reservation in Kansas.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses: Agricultural.

Recommended Action: Protection; Education; Monitoring; Excavation.

Reason for Change: Site visit revealed no deep digging or erosion.

EADS BRIDGE

City of St. Louis

Ownership: Local Government

Significance: First American bridge in which

steel was employed in the principal members. Arches were erected using the innovative cantilever method.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations; Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Protection, Repair.

ERLANGER (JOSEPH) HOUSE

City of St. Louis

Ownership: Private

Significance: Medical Science -- Joseph Erlanger, who received the 1944 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology, made a major contribution to the understanding of the electrical nature of the human nervous system.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations; Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance; Education; Repair Deterioration.

FORT OSAGE

Jackson County, Independence vicinity

Ownership: Local

Significance: Archeology; Military; Commerce. A Hopewell settlement site, and the first outpost of the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase.

Threat/Damage: Erosion

Recommended Action: Protection; Technical Assistance. State funding is being requested for stabilization of the eroded areas. Technical assistance on control of erosion and preservation of the site is necessary. The site needs more archeological studies.

RESEARCH CAVE

Callaway County, Portland vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Cultural Developments of Indigenous Americans: deposits reflect intermittent occupation for over 8,000 years.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses.

Recommended Action: Archeological examination.

TRUMAN (HARRY S) FARM HOME

Jackson County, Grandview

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Political and Military Affairs -- Working here from 1906 to 1917, the future

President developed abilities that served him throughout his career, such as the knowledge of farming that shaped his Federal farm programs and enhanced his appeal to farmers in the close-fought election of 1948. In December, 1993, President Clinton signed legislation adding the Truman Farm Home to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

Threat/Damage: New Construction.

Recommended Action: Protection; Restoration.

TRUMAN (HARRY S) HISTORIC DISTRICT

Jackson County, Independence

Ownership: Federal (NPS) and Multiple Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs -- This predominantly residential historic district recalls the life and career of President Truman.

Threat/Damage: Demolition; Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Protection; Education.

UTZ SITE

Saline County, Marshall vicinity

Ownership: Private and State

Significance: Cultural Developments of Indigenous Americans: Ethnohistory -- This is believed to have been the principal settlement of the Missouri Indians.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses (Agricultural); Severe Site Erosion.

Recommended Action: Protection; Stabilization.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE GYMNASIUM

Callaway County, Fulton

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs After 1945: Winston Churchill introduced the term "Iron Curtain" in a speech here in 1946.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage and Deterioration; Technical Assistance.

***Landmarks Removed from
Threatened/Damaged Status***

PATEE (JOHN) HOUSE

(2 ⇒ 3)

Buchanan County, St. Joseph

Ownership: Private

Significance: Mail Service -- This eastern terminus of the Pony Express was one of the best-known hotels west of the Mississippi River.

Reason for Change: The deteriorated, non-contributing chimney was removed in April, 1994.

MONTANA

Priority 1 Landmarks

BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Silver Bow County, Butte

Ownership: Local, Multiple Private

Significance: **Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier.** The district was the center of the largest copper mining regions 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; Inappropriate Alterations.** Many of the structures within the Butte Historic District suffer from deterioration. The Diamond headframe, the first steel headframe constructed in Butte, and the only remaining headframe that used flat hoisting rope is rapidly deteriorating and the legs have been buried in acid-generating rock which is causing rapid corrosion of the metal. Economic problems in Butte continue to make long term preservation difficult. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the

Office of Surface Mining are involved in the clean-up of mine tailings and runoff, which is altering the historic landscape of the district.

Recommended Action: **Stabilization; Rehabilitation.** The Regional Historic Preservation Plan, which places the Butte National Historic Landmark in a regional context, is in its final draft and will be distributed for comment. The plan represents the cooperative effort of many people interested in the preservation of the Butte Landmark and was sponsored and supported by Superfund monies, ARCO (a major landholder), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Continued public awareness of the value of the historical and architectural heritage in Butte is critical. A number of specific projects have been completed (development of the Butte-Anaconda Heritage Park and Anselmo Mine) and hopefully this kind of action can continue. Funds for mothballing buildings are now available through Butte's Urban Renewal program which can provide necessary time for economic improvement.

GRANITE PARK CHALET

Glacier County, Glacier National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS), Private

Significance: **Architecture in the National Parks; Tourism.** Granite Park Chalet, one of the four buildings that comprise the Great Northern Railway Buildings NHL, is immediately threatened. Its Swiss Chalet-type of architecture is one of very few American examples of European-style hostelry in the United States.

Threat/Damage: **Physical Deterioration.** This building is suffering from varying degrees of physical deterioration. The facility has not been in operation since 1992 due to environmental, safety, and health concerns. Public meetings have been held and an Environmental Assessment has been written. The site is isolated and at high elevation so severe deterioration is hastened by the harsh winters as

well as further vandalism and disuse. Only funding and manpower will govern how soon the Chalet can resume operation.

Recommended Action: Repair

Damage/Deterioration; Rehabilitation; Technical Assistance. Even though some preservation work will be completed in the summer of 1994, some concerns will still remain, including additional structural preservation, the availability treatment, and storage of drinking water, fire protection, sewage, and wastewater treatment and disposal.

SPERRY CHALET

Glacier County, Glacier National Park
Ownership: Federal (NPS), Private

Significance: Architecture in the National Parks; Tourism. Sperry Chalet is one of four buildings in the Great Northern Railway Buildings NHL. Its Swiss Chalet-type architecture is one of very few American examples of the European system of hostelrys in the United States.

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration. Because of physical deterioration, Sperry Chalet was closed in 1992. Only funding and manpower can govern when the Chalet can resume operation. High elevation of the site and severe weather conditions slows rehabilitation and hastens deterioration. An Environmental Assessment has been written which addresses the threats: structural preservation, water availability, treatment, and storage, fire protection, and sewage and wastewater treatment and disposal.

Recommended Action: Repair

Damage/Deterioration; Rehabilitation; Technical Assistance. An Environmental Assessment has been written, but now funding for the necessary work will have to be found. In the meantime, close monitoring should be continued.

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Madison County, Virginia City
Ownership: Multiple Private, Local, Federal (BLM)

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 Alterations. 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 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. 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: Repair

Damage/Deterioration; Protection. Technical assistance is needed for the city to create and implement a historic preservation ordinance with design review powers. The owners of the commercially operated portion of the NHL need major financial and technical assistance in the rehabilitation and preservation of their historic structures. The National Park Service (NPS) received funding for a Special Resource Study

during 1994 to define alternatives for preservation.

Priority 2 Landmarks

BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Beaverhead County, Dillon vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BLM), State

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier: first territorial capital and site of Montana's first gold discovery.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance; Rehabilitation; Boundary Study; HABS/HAER documentation.

FORT BENTON

Chouteau County, Fort Benton

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Significance: Westward Expansion;

Transportation: a fur trading center and embarkation point which prospered with steamboat traffic, but declined after the railroad came in.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration; NPS Condition Assessment completed in 1992.

Recommended Action: Protection; Rehabilitation.

MANY GLACIER HOTEL

Glacier County, Glacier National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS), Private

Significance: Architecture in the National Parks; Tourism. Many Glacier Hotel is one of four buildings comprising the Great Northern Railway Buildings NHL featuring Swiss Chalet-type architecture and an American example of European-style hostelry systems.

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration.

Structural movement has made some walls in the lower floors of Annex 1 out of plumb, the existing fire suppression sprinkler system is corroded and electrical wiring is obsolete. The oil-fired steam boiler system is a possible fire hazard and obsolete.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration; Rehabilitation; Technical Assistance. The replacement of obsolete systems should be done at the earliest time

possible and monitoring should be ongoing..

NORTHEAST ENTRANCE STATION

Park County, Yellowstone National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Architecture in the National Parks; Tourism. Of all the entrance stations in the national parks and monuments, the Northeast Entrance Station at Yellowstone is a classic in terms of its rustic design. This station is unique for its architectural integrity and harmony with the landscape.

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration; Road Construction.

Recommended Action: Repair Deterioration; Monitoring.

PICTOGRAPH CAVE

Yellowstone County, Billings vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Archaeology. One of the key archaeological sites used in determining the sequence of prehistoric occupation on the northwestern Plains.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses (Motorcycling); Encroaching Development.

Recommended Action: Protection; Monitoring.

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

RUSSELL (CHARLES M.) HOUSE AND STUDIO

(2 ⇒ 3)

Cascade County, Montana

Ownership: Private

Significance: The famous western painter, Charles M. Russell, occupied this house from 1900 to 1926.

Reason for Change: Major restoration and rehabilitation to site has been completed.

NEBRASKA

Priority 2 Landmarks

CAPTAIN MERIWETHER LEWIS (Dredge) (New Listing)

Nemaha County

Ownership: Private

Significance: Transportation--Maritime;

Commerce: The 1931 pipe-line suction cutter dredge is one of the best preserved examples of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers vessels built to control floods and to improve navigation in the Missouri River basin.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion; Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation; Repair Damage/Deterioration; Technical Assistance.

FATHER FLANAGAN'S BOYS' HOME

Douglas County, Boys Town

Ownership: Private

Significance: Social and Humanitarian

Movements: Poverty Relief and Urban Social Reform: a prototype for boys' homes worldwide.

Threat/Damage: New Construction; Changes to Site.

Recommended Action: Education; Protection.

FORT ROBINSON & RED CLOUD AGENCY

Dawes and Sioux Counties, Crawford vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Westward Expansion: the fort was a base for Army campaigns against several groups of Native Americans.

Threat/Damage: Loss of right of way, new visitor center may adversely affect the landscape.

Recommended Action: Education; Protection.

LEARY SITE

Richardson County, Rulo vicinity

Ownership: Private, Native (Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska)

Significance: Archeology: large prehistoric village and burial area of the Oneota culture.

Threat/Damage: Agricultural Development; Vandalism.

Recommended Action: Education; Protection.

PALMER SITE

Howard County, Palmer vicinity

Ownership: Federal (Bureau of Reclamation), Private

Significance: Archeology; Ethnohistory

A Skidi Pawnee Indian village.

Threat/Damage: Pot hunting, Plowing, Irrigation.

Recommended Action: Excavation; Protection; Monitoring.

WALKER GILMORE SITE

(New Listing)

Cass County

Ownership: Private

Significance: Archeology: A key archeological site outlining the prehistoric cultural stages represented in the Central Plains.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. Severe Site Erosion.

Recommended Action: Excavation, Stabilization.

NEVADA

Priority 1 Landmarks

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 associated with the mining industry. The highway follows the historic road that connected the settlements.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion, Damaging Uses, Deterioration. Several contributing buildings, a portion of the historic

highway at Greiner's Bend, and the entire mountainside adjacent to Gold Hill are in danger of sliding into an inactive mining pit developed in the 1970s. The cumulative effect of contemporary surface mines within the central corridor of the district has been a gradual destruction and disintegration of the historic landscape which constitutes the visual heart of the historic district. Vandalism, tourism-related commercial development and rural (residential and recreation-oriented) development also contribute to the degradation of the integrity of the Landmark. 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 Con-Imperial pit require stabilization to ensure that the Greiner's Bend road does not collapse and to prevent further failure of the mountainside and pit. Identification of the total range of resources in the district, including archeological and landscape elements, should continue. A comprehensive planning process is needed to assist local and State planning bodies to balance ongoing mining and other activities with preservation of the district's cultural resources.

Priority 2 Landmarks

LEONARD ROCKSHELTER

Pershing County, Lovelock vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Indigenous American Populations; early Indian occupation of the Great Basin.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses, Vandalism

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Protection

Recommended for Dedesignation

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. 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. Two of the four remaining structures at Fort Ruby reportedly burned in July 1992. The log structures were in poor condition when this site was designated as a Landmark and had deteriorated significantly since designation. The structures were not being maintained and were used for storage. A portion of the Landmark is being used as a trailer park.

Recommended Action: Administrative. Archeological and historical evaluation of the property is needed to determine its continued eligibility for National Historic Landmark or National Register listing. HABS documentation of the remaining log structures is recommended.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Priority 2 Landmarks

HARRISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Cheshire County, Harrisville

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Significance: Architecture & Business: exceptionally well-preserved early 19th century industrial community.

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

MACPHEADRIS-WARNER HOUSE

(New Listing)

Rockingham County, Portsmouth

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture (Georgian)

Threat/Damage: Deterioration/lack of funding

Recommended Action: Repair/fund raising

*Landmarks Removed from
Threatened/Endangered Status*

FROST (ROBERT) HOMESTEAD

(2⇒3)

Rockingham County, Derry vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Literature; Frost, author of eleven volumes of poetry, lived here 1900-1909.

Reason for Change: Conservation easements were purchased on the adjoining property which had been for sale.

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 the chronological sequence of occupation as well.

Recommended Action: **Protection.** A recently-formed land conservancy in the central New Jersey area, Delaware & Raritan Greenway, Inc., has begun an education and planning effort aimed at protecting the Abbott Farm resources. This effort, if properly supported, promises to address many of the threats to the district. 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.

CAPE MAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

(New Listing)

Cape May County, Cape May

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Significance: **Architecture:** Cape May has one of the largest collections of nineteenth century frame buildings left in the United States. It contains over 600 summer houses, old hotels and commercial structures that give it a homogeneous architectural character as a textbook of American vernacular building. It may be the oldest seashore resort in America.

Threat/Damage: **Demolition/New Construction:** Threatened demolition of significant and/or contributing structures within and along the border of the District: proposed subdivision on newly cleared sites.

Recommended Action:

Rehabilitation/Boundary Study: Rehabilitation

and reuse of deteriorated and/or vacant structures, especially the major hotels. If demolition and subsequent subdivision occur, reduce District boundaries accordingly.

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 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, now known as the ATP site, form a contiguous group located along the Passaic River in the heart of the district. This damage is 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. Despite the extensive damage, and the deteriorated condition of the three remaining mills, some portions may be salvageable. What had survived as a cohesive industrial district would become a series of disassociated fragments if new, incompatible construction were to be allowed within the district boundaries.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/ Rehabilitation and Planning. A *special* \$4 million National Park Service grant has been awarded to the City of Paterson for undertaking preservation work in the district. These funds are currently being used by the City and the NPS for a variety of projects including assessing building conditions throughout the district, conducting an environmental assessment and completing a pre-development planning analysis of the ATP site, preparing design guidelines, restoring parts of the raceway system and educating Patersonians about the historic significance of the District. The city has acquired ownership of the ATP site. This past year also saw the opening of the first rehabilitated building in the district in nearly ten years. These activities must be sustained and broadened in the coming years in order to fully address the threats to the District.

MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD

Monmouth County, Freehold Vicinity
Ownership: State

Significance: The American Revolution. Monmouth Battlefield State Park was the site of the battle between American and British forces on June 28, 1778. It was both the largest infantry action of the war and 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. Research has established that only three of the park's dwellings, which have been tree-ring dated to 1731, 1745, and 1746, predate the

battle. A rebuilt barn of c.1710, part of the Tennent Church Parsonage, was used by Pennsylvania troops as a blockhouse in repulsing the attacks of British grenadiers during some of the battle's heaviest fighting.

Threats/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. A majority of the park's structures have been vacant from 15 to 20 years and have suffered severe water damage. Emergency measures have stabilized two deteriorated dwellings, including one previously reported as "beyond repair." Funding is available for its restoration. However, available funds are inadequate to stabilize, let alone restore, all the battlefield structures. Endangered outbuildings include a 1744 granary and the Tennent Parsonage barn which collapsed in August 1991.

In addition to the threats to buildings, secondary threats are being posed by the natural reforestation of large sections of former farmland. The 1778 grain field on which the main American army was positioned is now an impenetrable thicket.

Recommended Action: Administration, Stabilization, and Restoration. All historic structures should be stabilized immediately and restored/reconstructed as appropriate. Historic structure reports should be prepared for all projects including full HABS recording and additional tree-ring dating. Archaeologically sensitive means should be used to re-clear former farm fields.

Priority 2 Landmarks

CLARK THREAD COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hudson County, East Newark, Newark
Ownership: Private

Significance: Business. Clark was the world's foremost maker of cotton thread in the late 19th century.

Threats/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration
Recommended Action: Technical Assistance, Rehabilitation.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT

Monmouth County, Sandy Hook

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Transportation. Sandy Hook is the oldest standing light tower in the United States.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Restoration

NEW MEXICO

Priority 1 Landmarks

ANDERSON BASIN (BLACKWATER DRAW)

Roosevelt County, Portales/Clovis Vicinity

Ownership: Private, State

Significance: **Archeology.** Blackwater Draw, the remains of an extinct river bed which runs from the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in New Mexico to the Brazos River in Texas, contains extensive stratified Clovis and Folsom period artifacts, campsites, kill sites and well preserved associated extinct Pleistocene animal remains. Blackwater Draw has yielded much information on the Paleo Indian period, the ecological changes which occurred with the recession of the glaciers, and the resultant cultural adaptations by man to the changing environment.

Threat/Damage: **Damaging Uses, Erosion, Visitor Impact.** The privately owned portion of the NHL is in danger of being lost due to agricultural activities, especially irrigation. Erosion on the steep 30-foot embankments has been measured at about three to six inches per year, mostly due to irrigation. On the State-owned portion of the landmark self-guided tours have caused some damage to the site. Guided tours have not caused damage, and Eastern New Mexico University is working to get volunteers or paid staff to observe tourist activity.

Recommended Action: **Stabilization, Protection.** The damaging agricultural activities should be stopped. The State should negotiate with the private owner for a cooperative

agreement concerning the management of the site.

FOLSOM SITE

Colfax County, Folsom vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: **Archeology.** Discoveries here confirmed theories of early advent of humans in the Americas. Paleontologists in the 1920s conclusively proved the association of extinct fauna and human culture at this site. Spurred by this seminal discovery, archaeologists have since extensively investigated early peoples.

Threat/damage: **Erosion; Damaging Uses.** The entire site is being eroded by natural weathering processes. However, grazing activities are causing the greatest destruction to the most historically significant portion of the site. Cattle trails that access the drainage channel water runoff into the arroyo, resulting in the continuing loss of the site.

Recommended Action: **Protection (fencing), Stabilization.** Fence the site to prevent access for cattle. Existing cattle trails and erosion channels need to be stabilized through the construction of water bars or similar water diversion devices. The Folsom Site is being considered for acquisition in the current Boundary Study for Capulin Volcano National Monument. It would be administered as a scientific research site only.

GLORIETA PASS BATTLEFIELD

San Miguel and Sante Fe Counties, Santa Fe vicinity

Ownership: Private, State, Federal (NPS)

Significance: **Civil War.** At Glorieta Pass in March 1862, elements of Sibley's Confederate brigade from Texas clashed with Federal volunteer troops from Colorado in the decisive engagement of the Civil War in the Far West. Destruction of the Confederate supply base by a

Union flanking detachment compelled Sibley to withdraw from New Mexico and abandon his design of seizing the rich Colorado mines and a large part of the southwest.

Threat/Damage: New Construction. Although the State Highway Department has abandoned their proposal to widen and realign State Highway 50 through the battlefield, new threats to the integrity of the battlefield have emerged. Local landowners are building structures on the battlefield despite warnings to halt from the National Park Service. NPS is compiling a Land Protection Plan, but the local citizens are resisting compliance to the plan. Until funds are forthcoming to purchase the individual parcels of land, the battlefield will continue to undergo loss of integrity due to development.

Recommended Action: Protection. The Land Protection Plan should be completed and efforts to educate neighboring landowners should continue. The plan should contain enforcement provisions or be adopted by the local community. The State should negotiate with private owners concerning acquisition of easements and property.

HAWIKUH

Cibola County, Zuni vicinity
Ownership: Native (Pueblo of Zuni)

Significance: Archeology. Hawikuh Pueblo was one of the six Zuni city-states of early historic times. The Zuni Pueblos formed a major center of Southwestern Indians in late prehistoric times. Hawikuh, founded in the 1200s and abandoned in 1680, was the first pueblo seen by Spanish explorers. In 1539 Estevanico, the black advance scout and interpreter for Fray Marcos de Niza's expedition, made contact with the Indians, and was slain by them. Fray Marcos turned back and never did see the city. The next year, Hawikuh was the first pueblo encountered by Coronado's expedition. After a pitched battle with the inhabitants, in which a few Spaniards were wounded and a few Indians killed,

Coronado stormed Hawikuh and took possession of the pueblo, making it his headquarters for several months. The site is part of the Zuni-Cibola Complex NHL but has its own independent NHL designation.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Damaging Uses, Erosion. Increased uncontrolled visitation is subjecting the ruins to significant impact. Trails and minor digging are prevalent. Uncontrolled grazing is also causing significant impact to the ruins. Additional trails have been created and deterioration of standing walls has occurred. Natural deterioration, uncontrolled visitation, vandalism, and pot hunting are all increasing at the site.

Recommended Action: Protection, Education, Technical Assistance, Repair Damage. Fencing of the immediate ruin area is needed. Staffing or patrolling of the ruin by the Pueblo of Zuni law enforcement personnel could possibly help to alleviate or reduce digging and site destruction.

MANUELITO COMPLEX

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

Significance: Archeology. The Manuelito Complex, formally known as the Manuelito Archeological District, evidences continuous Anasazi occupation from AD 700 to ca. 1300. Approximately 120 archeological sites have been identified, mostly of a prehistoric nature. Archaeologists feel that it is possible that after 1300, at the end of what is identified as the Kintiel phase, 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 continues to erode due to flash flooding, which seriously threatens Big House, the single most important site in this NHL, 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. Several residences have been built close to many of the 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. The State Land Office, which owns portions of the site, is sympathetic but has no mandate to manage the resources on it.

Recommendations: Stabilization, Protection, HABS Documentation. The arroyo erosion problem should be immediately assessed and corrected. Planning for visitor management and general resource conservation should be implemented. A definitive ownership list needs to be prepared and a comprehensive preservation plan addressing stabilization of the site and scheduled archeological investigation needs to be undertaken by those entities owning sites in the area. Purchase and management of the entire site by one entity should be considered. The Navajo are very interested in maintaining their portions of the site, but need funding assistance to do so. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation should be undertaken for the Big House before it is irretrievably lost.

SAN LAZARO

Santa Fe County, Santa Fe vicinity
Ownership: Private

Significance: Archeology-Prehistoric Architecture; Archeology-Spanish Exploration and Settlement in the Southwest. Two pueblos at this site represent the largest ruin in the Galisteo Basin, comprising almost

2,000 ground-floor rooms. One is prehistoric; the other is historic. The ruins have the potential to yield information about the now extinct Tano-speaking Indians, believed to be the inhabitants of the Galisteo Basin.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses/Erosion. The private owner along with other people are excavating the ruins. In the past, the owner excavated twelve rooms. In 1993 he stated he planned to cease excavation and backfill the areas. Despite this, excavation is occurring at an increased rate. The prehistoric pueblo, on the west side of the Arroyo del Chorro, is in danger of severe damage due to erosion and floods. There is not any noticeable erosion at this time.

Recommended Action:

Education/Protection/Stabilization. The owner needs to be educated about the potential archeological wealth of the area and the need to protect it from further excavation. The west slope of the Arroyo del Chorro should be back sloped by professional archeological excavation, have filter fabrics set in place, and be revegetated. Continue to monitor the excavation and erosion of the site.

SETON VILLAGE

Santa Fe County, Santa Fe vicinity
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 twentieth 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 and some, such as the hogan and the kiva, may be beyond

repair. Seton Castle is deteriorating rapidly and is in need of immediate stabilization and repair. While the Castle retains a high degree of historic integrity, the owner lacks the funding necessary to adequately maintain the building. The structures' roofs leak badly. Repair and restoration recommendations identified by the National Park Service in a condition assessment undertaken in 1986 have still not been carried out due to the lack of funds. The surrounding area has been developed in five-acre lots. Increased property taxes at the same rate as developable land also put pressure on the owner, who would like to keep the remaining 100-acre site intact. New construction has taken place in the area; however, it is not clear how much of the construction is within the NHL boundaries.

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Protection, HABS Documentation. All remaining structures need to be stabilized and repaired using preservation treatments recommended in the Condition Assessment Report. Sources of funding for the work must be identified. An art conservator should evaluate the murals and offer suggestions for their protection and conservation. A cyclical maintenance document should be developed for the site to provide for adequate seasonal maintenance. All the buildings in the village should be resurveyed and reevaluated to determine their contributing or non-contributing status in the district. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation is recommended for the kiva and hogan before they are reduced to rubble. HABS documentation should also be completed for the Castle. On a more optimistic note, the owner has established a non-profit organization, the Ernest Thompson Seton Institute, Inc., to raise money for restoration of Seton Village. The Institute has assembled an impressive Board of Directors and an Advisory Board and has contacted the Woodcrafters League and the Boy Scouts of America for possible funds and volunteer help.

ZUNI-CIBOLA COMPLEX

Cibola and McKinley Counties
Ownership: Native (Pueblo of Zuni)

Significance: Archeology, Ethnography. Consisting of four non-contiguous sites, the Complex illustrates the development of the Zuni culture. Spanning several millennia in prehistoric and early historic periods, the complex is one of the most important centers for ethnographic research in the United States. The prehistoric sites demonstrate the fusion of Mogollon and Anasazi traits leading to the Zuni culture, while the later sites illustrate the Spanish/Indian interactions and the continuity of the Zuni culture.

Threat/Damage: Erosion, Vandalism, Deterioration, Overgrazing. Uncontrolled access has resulted in pothunting, vandalism, overgrazing and trampling of sites. Natural deterioration continues to slowly erode the site. The Rio Pescado is encroaching on trash middens adjacent to Yellow House, while a flood could severely damage the structure itself. Increased uncontrolled visitation and digging are significant problems, contributing to deterioration of the site. Walls are being undermined in excavated areas. The standing walls at the Great Kivas are in desperate need of immediate stabilization. The petroglyphs are being defaced. In 1990 the registered members of the Zuni Tribe voted against the concept of becoming an affiliated area of the National Park Service due to concerns over possible interference concerning tribal religious ceremonies.

Recommended Action: Protection, Stabilization, Technical Assistance, Education, Repair Damage/Deterioration. The Zuni Tribe needs to develop a cultural protection program which would enforce rules and regulations. Staffing or, at a minimum, patrolling the Village of the Great Kivas by Zuni law enforcement personnel would help slow down digging and rock art destruction. Immediate stabilization of standing walls at Village of the Great Kivas would save what has not already fallen over.

Fencing of immediate area of Yellow House would minimize grazing damage. The Zuni Tribe could invite the National Park Service back into the program to help develop some means of site protection.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ABO

Torrance County, Abo vicinity

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Cultural Development of Indigenous Americans: Archeology, PreContact Developments, and Ethnohistory.

Threat/Damage: Erosion; Grazing.

Recommended Action: Stabilization; Regular Maintenance.

ACOMA PUEBLO

Cibola County, Casa Blanca vicinity

Ownership: Native (Pueblo of Acoma)

Significance: Cultural Developments of Indigenous Americans. One of the oldest continuously occupied settlements in the U. S.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations.

Recommended Action: Technical and Financial Assistance; Education.

BARRIO DE AMALCO HISTORIC DISTRICT

(New Listing)

Santa Fe County, Santa Fe

Ownership: Multiple Private Owners

Significance: Architecture, Spanish Exploration and Settlement.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses; Deterioration; Vandalism.

Recommended Action: Condition Assessment; Education; Repair damage/deterioration.

BIG BEAD MESA

Sandoval County, Casa Salazar vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BLM and USFS)

Significance: Cultural Developments of Indigenous Americans: Archeology. Navajo territory by early 1800s.

Threat/Damage: Erosion/Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Stabilization in accordance with a condition assessment that was completed in FY 1994.

CARLSBAD RECLAMATION PROJECT

Eddy County, Carlsbad vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BR), Private

Significance: Agriculture as Business

Enterprise. 1880s private irrigation project.

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration; Vandalism.

Recommended Action: Protection; Repair Damage.

Note: The Bureau of Reclamation has contracted with the National Park Service to prepare a condition assessment report for the McMillan Gate Keeper's House and Garage/Boathouse, the two structures which are deteriorating; BR plans to develop a memorandum of agreement with the Advisory Council for management of the NHL.

COLUMBUS AND CAMP FURLONG

Luna County, Columbus

Ownership: Local, Private, State

Significance: Military Affairs. Scene of "Pancho" Villa's 1916 attack and assembly point for Gen. John Pershing's punitive response.

Threat/Damage: New Construction.

Recommended Action: Education.

LINCOLN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lincoln County, Lincoln

Ownership: State, Local, Multiple Private

Significance: Westward Expansion: One of the best preserved frontier cow towns.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses; Possible Incompatible Uses; Inappropriate Alterations.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance; Education.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

Santa Fe County, Santa Fe

Ownership: State

Significance: Spanish Exploration and Settlement. Oldest public building in the continental U.S.

Threat/Damage: New Construction; Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Actions: Condition Assessment Report.

PECOS PUEBLO

San Miguel County, Pecos vicinity

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Native Americans, Spanish Exploration. One of the largest pueblos in the seventeenth century, and a landmark for Spanish explorers.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Actions: Stabilization; Repair Deterioration.

QUARAI

Torrance County, Punta de Agua vicinity

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Cultural Development of Indigenous Americans: Indian involvement in controversies between church and state in the middle 1600s.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration; Erosion.

Recommended Action: Stabilization; Protection; Regular Maintenance.

SAN ESTAVAN DEL REY MISSION CHURCH

Cibola County, Acoma

Ownership: Native (Pueblo of Acoma)

Significance: Colonial Architecture. Large, impressive example of Spanish Colonial mission church.

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration; Site Erosion; Inappropriate Alterations.

Recommendations: Rehabilitation; Restoration.

TAOS PUEBLO

Taos County, Taos vicinity

Ownership: Native (Taos Pueblo)

Significance: Archeology; Ethnohistory; Taos was a center of resistance to Spanish rule in the 17th century. Taos is a World Heritage Site.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations; New Construction.

Recommended Action: Education; Technical Assistance.

TRINITY SITE

Socorro County, Bingham vicinity

Ownership: Federal (Army), Private

Significance: Military Technology. Scientists exploded the world's first nuclear device here on July 16, 1945.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration of the structures associated with the first bomb.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance; Condition Assessment Report; Education; Protection; Repair.

Note: The Army has recorded Trinity related structures and artifacts and is developing a maintenance plan for the McDonald Ranch House.

NEW YORK

Priority 1 Landmarks

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 Olmsted. 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: **Demolition.** The New York Office of Mental Health has vacated the building. Plans to demolish the structure have been postponed but alternative reuses are not being pursued.

Recommended Action: **Rehabilitation.** A reuse feasibility study is needed followed by rehabilitation for a compatible new use, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

MOUNT LEBANON SHAKER VILLAGE

New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York
Ownership: Private

Significance: Social and Humanitarian

Movements. Founded in 1787, this was the first and most influential of the 19 Shaker communities which were established in this country. This community was economically more successful than any of the others, and it housed the central ministry which directed the affairs of the other communities through subordinate ministers, elders and trustees. The community grew to include eight settlements known as "Families" and 2500 acres of farm land. The Families were situated at regular intervals along a road which ascends Mount Lebanon in order to share water power from an underground raceway. Numerous buildings in at least three of the Families survive, including the original meetinghouse, a five-story dormitory, the tannery, a chair factory, and a blacksmith shop.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible New Development, Liquidation of Historic Collections, Deterioration.

The main group of historic structures has for many years been occupied by a private school which has had difficulty financing the maintenance of the historic buildings. The school entered into a sale/lease back arrangement for these buildings and 300 acres with a local preservation organization, the Mount Lebanon Heritage Foundation (MLHF), which lacks funding to complete the purchase and to finance the operation or maintenance of the property. The extensive system of underground aqueducts appears to be receiving little preservation or maintenance attention. An additional 2200 acres of the original tract lack any protection at all and are subject to development. Finally, the 2500 item collection of Shaker-made objects used in the Village, considered one of the most important collections of its kind anywhere, was sold to a collector in 1990. The collection includes a number of pieces of built-in furniture which had been considered integral features of the buildings. It is not certain whether the

collection could be returned to the historic location.

Recommended Action: Documentation, Financial Assistance, Acquisition of Protective Easements. A detailed study of the entire 2500 acre property is needed. Associated agricultural lands, contributing buildings and building sites and engineering features such as the system of mill races need to be identified and mapped. The National Historic Landmark nomination needs to be amended to include all contributing features. An aggressive financial campaign needs to be mounted in order to fund the maintenance of the buildings, the protection of land, and the reacquisition of the collection.

NIAGARA RESERVATION

Niagara County, Niagara Falls
Ownership: State

Significance: Conservation. 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. The Canadian-American bridge authority proposes to greatly expand the toll plaza and build a series of large incompatible buildings within the boundary of the NHL. Efforts by the preservation community, led by the New York State Historic Preservation Office, to scale back the design for the new toll building (proposed as 600 feet long and 75 feet high, clad in reflective glass) appear to have been successful. However, damage already has occurred to the visual setting of the Reservation from the intensive commercial development of the Falls area. Up to now, the most notable intrusions have been 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. 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 establish a committee to pursue an agreement to formulate and vigorously pursue goals for protecting and restoring the natural 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.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ARTHUR (CHESTER A.) HOUSE

New York City

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political & Military Affairs 1865-1939. Arthur, who lived here after his Presidency ended in 1885, was known for civil service reform.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Brooklyn

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Significance: Architecture; Victorian

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection

BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING

Erie County, Buffalo

Ownership: Local

Significance: Architecture: Beaux Arts

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Rehabilitation.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

Erie County, Buffalo

Ownership: State

Significance: Recreation: World Fairs; Architecture: NeoClassical; Humanitarian Movement; Designed by H.H. Richardson; landscape designed by Olmsted and Vaux. One of the first institutions to treat insanity as an illness.

Threat/Damage: Demolition

Recommended Action: Protection/Documentation

COLE (THOMAS) HOUSE

Greene County, Catskill

Ownership: Private

Significance: Art

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

Federal appropriations are being considered which could lead to the property being added as a unit of the National Park Service.

MILLER-CONKLING-KERMAN HOUSE

Oneida County, Utica

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political & Military Affairs 1865-1939

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

NOTT MEMORIAL HALL

(1 ⇒ 2)

Schenectady County, Schenectady

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture. Italian and Gothic elements combined.

Reason for Change: In 1993, the State Historic Preservation Office awarded a \$300,000 matching grant to Union College for roof repair. The College has raised over \$8 million for capitol improvements and an endowment fund for long-term maintenance. Repair, stabilization, and restoration are now underway.

OLANA

Columbia County, Church Hill

Ownership: State

Significance: Art. 19th century artist Frederick E. Church's exotic house, which combines

Persian, Moorish, Italian and East Indian styles.

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

RIVERBY STUDY

Ulster County, West Park

Ownership: Private

Significance: Literature & Conservation of Natural Resources. Studio of noted naturalist and conservationist John Burroughs.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

SCOTT (GENERAL WINFIELD) HOUSE

New York City

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political & Military Affairs 1783-1860. Scott was a victorious general in the Mexican-American War.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Protection

STEEPLETOP

Columbia County, Austerlitz

Ownership: Private

Significance: Literature. Home of Edna St. Vincent Millay, a leader in the Bohemian culture movement of the 1920s and a noted literary figure.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation

U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE

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.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible interior alterations by the Smithsonian Institution and the GSA continue.

Recommended Action: Continued monitoring by the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation under the Section 106 process and other review authorities.

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL, MAIN BUILDING

Oneida County, Utica

Ownership: State

Significance: Architecture

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

VILLA LEWARO

(2⇒3)

Westchester County, Greenburgh

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture. Designed by African American architect Vertner Woodson Tandy for Madame C.J. Walker, a noted African American entrepreneur.

Reason for Change:: A new sympathetic owner is rehabilitating the property.

NORTH CAROLINA

Priority 1 Landmarks

FORT FISHER

New Hanover County, Wilmington vicinity

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

Significance: **The Civil War, Naval Action.**

This was the largest earthwork fortification of any in the Confederacy. It protected the Cape Fear River approaches to Wilmington and was the last Atlantic fort in the blockaded Confederacy to fall. Its fall in January 1865 helped isolate the Confederacy and led to its defeat. This site was designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a priority area for the American Battlefield Protection Program.

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

Earthworks which formerly existed 200 feet from the present shoreline are now under water. Beach erosion continues at an alarming rate and threatens to destroy more of the remaining earthworks. Since 1978, more than 40 feet of shoreline have been eroded by wave action. In 1991 three feet of land were lost. Recreational

use of the landmark has also eroded interior earthworks.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. A permit for construction of a stone erosion-control revetment has been issued by the Division of Coastal Management. The State has appropriated its share of the construction cost for the revetment, and the Army Corps of Engineers plans to construct it to stabilize the beach and protect the fort in FY 1995.

Priority 2 Landmarks

MARKET HOUSE

Cumberland County, Fayetteville

Ownership: Local (City of Fayetteville)

Significance: Architecture, Early Gothic Revival

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation.

Research, architectural plans and landscape construction have been completed, but funds are currently lacking for restoration and rehabilitation of the building.

UNION TAVERN

Caswell County, Milton

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture and Commerce

Threat/Damage: Fire

Recommended Action: Monitoring of repairs.

Note: In 1991, Union Tavern was purchased by a preservation group that installed a new roof structure and temporary roof covering. This group is continuing the restoration of the property.

OHIO

Priority 1 Landmarks

FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD

Lucas County, Maumee

Ownership: State

Significance: Advance of the Frontier.

Political & Military Affairs 1783-1860

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/Legislation.

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

Ottawa County, Johnson's Island

Ownership: Federal (VA); 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. 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. To date the developer has not satisfied an Ohio Department of Natural Resource (ODNR) requirement to assure protection of the habitat of the Lake Erie Water Snake. Because of this the developer has not acquired the required ODNR and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers permits. Former threats of mining an adjacent quarry have apparently been abandoned.

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 still 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, it should be dedesignated.

SERPENT MOUND

Adams County, Locust Grove
Ownership: State

Significance: Cultural Developments of Indigenous American Populations. Earthen snake effigy site, probably dating from the Adena period. One of the first areas in the United States to be set aside because of its archeological value.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/ Potential Erosion. A developer has applied for a Corps of Engineers permit to dam Brush Creek in order to create a man-made lake. The developer would then create a resort and residential community on land adjacent to Serpent Mound. The new lake would surround the Mound on three sides and aggravate an existing erosion problem. The development would also irreparably alter the historic landscape and related archeological sites would be lost.

Recommended Action: Protection. The permit should be denied and land should be acquired to protect Serpent Mound from further development threats.

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

HOPETON EARTHWORKS

(1⇒3)
Ross County, east bend of Scioto River,
Springfield Township

Ownership: Federal: NPS

Significance: Native American Prehistory.

The Hopeton Earthworks, dating from approximately 100 B.C. - 200 A.D., is believed to have been a religious center for the Hopewell culture.

Reason for Change: The site and adjacent agricultural easements have been acquired by the National Park Service.

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. Pickett 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; Erosion; Fire. Only five major structures remain at the ranch: a dairy barn, two silos, and two storage buildings. The General Store burned to the ground in 1987. The Blacksmith's Shop was also totally destroyed by fire in 1991. All that is left of the ranch house is the foundation. Erosion and unstable subsoil conditions caused by flooding of the Arkansas River's Salt Fork threaten the Landmark.

Recommended Action: Stabilization;

Restoration; HABS Documentation. In the fall of 1987, the National Park Service sponsored an in-depth site inspection of the two barns and the blacksmith shop, and outlined specific work

recommendations and cost estimates in a Condition Assessment Report. However, lack of funding prevented the work from being done. 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 occurs.

WHEELOCK ACADEMY

McCurtain County, Millerton Vicinity

Ownership: Native

Significance: Education: Aboriginal

Populations. Wheelock Academy was the prototype for the tribal school system established by the Five Civilized Tribes. Founded as a mission school in 1832, Wheelock became the first national tribal academy in 1842, thereby setting the precedent for approximately 35 academies maintained by the Five Tribes. These schools were unique in American Indian history because they were sponsored, controlled, and financed by the Indians. The academies had sophisticated educational standards, attracting teachers from leading Eastern colleges. The success of the Five Tribes in achieving first class citizenship in Oklahoma can be traced to this commitment to education. Most of the buildings were constructed during the 1880s, replacing earlier structures that were destroyed by fire.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical

Deterioration. Since the school closed in 1955, the buildings have suffered from varying degrees of neglect. Pushmataha Hall, one of the academy's most important buildings, has been vandalized, and fire danger is high because of lack of security. Windows are broken, and the kitchen door has been torn from its frame. The roof is leaking badly and has caused extensive water damage; the second floor framing is deflecting almost 24 inches from the horizontal. Other buildings on the campus are suffering from similar neglect.

Recommended Action: **Restoration; Protection; Repair Damage/Deterioration; Technical Assistance.** Security should be enhanced to protect the buildings from further vandalism. Existing damage must be repaired, and the Oklahoma SHPO should continue to work with the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma regarding the preservation of the Landmark. In addition, funds should be sought for HABS documentation, stabilization, and rehabilitation.

Priority 2 Landmarks

BOLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Okfuskee County, Boley
Ownership: Multiple Private, Local
Significance: American Ways of Life: African-American Community. Largest of the towns established in Oklahoma to provide African-Americans with an opportunity for self government in an era of racial oppression and segregation.
Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration; Vandalism.
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation; Stabilization; Education.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL CAPITOL

Cherokee County, Tahlequah
Ownership: Native
Significance: Ethnohistory: The Cherokee National Capitol at Tahlequah represents the Cherokee tribe's continuing successful adjustments to change, even after the bitter "Trail of Tears" removal from the East.
Threat/Damage: Possible Inappropriate Alterations.
Recommended Action: Monitoring; SHPO Involvement; Technical Assistance.

FORT SILL

Comanche County, Lawton Vicinity
Ownership: Federal (Army)
Significance: Westward Expansion: Base of army campaigns against Southern Plains tribes in the late 1800s.
Threat/Damage: Deterioration; Possible Incompatible Alterations; New Construction Near Boundaries.

Recommended Action: Monitoring; Repair Damage/Deterioration.

MARLAND (ERNEST WHITWORTH) MANSION

Kay County, Ponca City
Ownership: Local, Multiple Private
Significance: Business: Petroleum Industry. Ernest Whitworth Marland owned the largest independent oil company in the U.S. in the mid-1920s.
Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration.
Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration; Restoration.

STAMPER SITE

Texas County, Optima Vicinity
Ownership: Private
Significance: Indigenous American Populations. Stamper is one of the few excavated sites of the North Canadian River branch of the Panhandle Culture, ca. 1200-1450.
Threat/Damage: Possibly Incompatible New Construction.
Recommended Action: Monitoring; SHPO Involvement; Education; Technical Assistance.

OREGON

Priority 2 Landmarks

DEADY AND VILLARD HALLS, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Lane County, Eugene
Ownership: State
Significance: Architecture: First and second buildings of the University of Oregon, Deady is Italianate and Villard has Second Empire features.
Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Incompatible Alterations
Recommended Action: Rehabilitation, Continued Repair
*Note: The University of Oregon is carrying out an innovative program which pairs students in the historic preservation degree program with master craftsmen in the department of the physical plant. Together, they are gradually

repairing the buildings as funding becomes available.

JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Jackson County, Jacksonville

Ownership: Multiple Private, Local

Significance: Architecture. Unaltered group of commercial and residential mid-19th century buildings.

Threat/Damage: New construction and damaging uses threaten historic landscape values; truck traffic on highway through the center of town destabilizes historic brick commercial buildings.

Recommended Action: Protection, Rehabilitation, Seismic Strengthening, Public Education

Dedesignated October 12, 1993

SAMUEL ELMORE CANNERY

Clatsop County, Astoria

Ownership: Private

Significance: Business: Manufacturing. The Elmore Cannery was the longest continuously operated salmon cannery in the U.S.

Reason for Removal: Destroyed by fire.

PENNSYLVANIA

Priority 1 Landmarks

BEDFORD SPRINGS HOTEL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bedford County, Bedford

Ownership: Private

Significance: **Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860 and Recreation.** The Bedford Springs Hotel Historic District is significant as one of the nation's finest remaining examples of the mineral springs resort phenomenon of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, presenting a vivid picture of resort spa architecture and its lifestyle. The Bedford Springs Hotel became renowned in the 19th

century as a fashionable place for recuperation, relaxation, and leisure among society elite. The resort served as the summer White House during James Buchanan's presidency (1857-61). During WWII, the hotel served as a Navy radio training facility and then as an internment camp for captured Japanese diplomats.

Threat/Damage: **Ownership/Physical Deterioration/New Construction.** The bank, which acquired the hotel through foreclosure, is seeking a new owner to purchase and develop the property. Since the hotel has been vacant it has continued to deteriorate from lack of maintenance. Additionally, new modular homes, incompatible with the District's historic structures, have been constructed on adjacent land.

Recommended Action: **Administrative, Technical Assistance, Adaptive Reuse, Stabilization and Protection.** A boundary study should be funded to incorporate and protect those areas that were omitted from the original nomination. Technical assistance should be offered to the bank or the new owner to assist in developing plans for the preservation and adaptive reuse of the property. The local township should be encouraged to enact historic ordinances to protect the character and integrity of the historic district.

BOMBERGER'S DISTILLERY (MICHTER'S) (New Listing)

Lebanon County, Schaefferstown

Ownership: Private

Significance: **Agriculture and Business:** The Bomberger's distillery, which originated in 1753, is both the nation's oldest distillery and a primary example of the small scale commercial distilling operations which enabled the United States to become one of the world's largest producers of whisky. Bomberger's also represents the transformation of whiskey distilling from an agricultural enterprise, carried on in conjunction with other farming activities, to the status of a full-scale industry in its own

right.

Threat/Damage: Uncertain Ownership/Deterioration. The property is severely deteriorated from lack of maintenance. It was sold at public auction by the U.S. Marshal in August, 1994. No protective restrictions or covenants were attached to the property as a condition of sale. Moreover, no local historic ordinances or zoning provisions exist which would assist in ensuring that the property's significant historic features are preserved.

Recommended Action: Preservation, Protection. State Historic Preservation Office and National Park Service should work with the new owner and the township to preserve and protect as much of the property as possible. The township should be assisted in developing local protective mechanisms for historic preservation. The Advisory Council for Historic Preservation should work with the office of the U.S. Marshal to develop procedures to provide for the protection of Landmarks when similar situations arise in the future.

BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD

Delaware County, Chadds Ford
Ownership: Multiple private

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 that resulted in the capture of Philadelphia, the American capital. 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 suburban development of the area. Relic hunters continue to pose an ongoing problem for the protection of the archeological resources.

Recommended Action:
Protection/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.

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 today is 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 rail yard 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 roadbed of the remaining 28 miles 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 Page, Pennsylvania, has been undermined 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. A proposed long distance power transmission line with a right-of-way 260 feet wide and towers 158 feet high, that would have crossed the EBT line five times, was defeated under the leadership of the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office. This project would have posed a major threat to the historic setting of large portions of the railroad.

Recommended Action: Inspection, Stabilization, Rehabilitation and Protection. 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. NPS funds are currently being used to undertake basic stabilization and fire protection work, as well as assessing additional needs.

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, and ventilation in an effort to make the prison an instrument of reform rather than punishment. The prison includes the original central observatory with its seven radiating cell blocks as well as numerous later additions, all of which are surrounded by a massive stone perimeter wall.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The penitentiary has been vacant since the early 1970's and is severely deteriorated; cell roofs have collapsed, skylights have been broken, and there is interior damage

throughout the structure. Health hazards also exist within the structure due to loose asbestos and pigeon excrement. A study of the property has been undertaken to analyze the condition of the structures and identify needed repair work. A second study explored the feasibility of compatible reuse options. Stabilization efforts began in 1991. Implementation of a public tour program is being undertaken in 1994 with assistance from the National Park Service in order to explore and establish the level of interest in the property as an historic site.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/ Rehabilitation. Completion of stabilization and repairs to the prison are needed, followed by overall rehabilitation that would preserve the significant design and features of the building.

FAIRMOUNT WATERWORKS

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia
Ownership: Local (Water Authority)

Significance: Architecture and Technology. The Fairmount Waterworks, located on the east bank of the Schuylkill River at the head of navigable waters, used innovative methods for pumping water and were an integral part of the initial five acres of 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 engine house and pump room, and other historic structures.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The old mill house (ca. 1822) and pavilion (ca. 1870) have been restored and rehabilitated; the pump room within the basement of the Engine House has been restored as the central space of a new interpretive center, and the Engine House has been offered for use as a restaurant provided rehabilitation work is undertaken. A local developer has proposed using much of the facility to house a non-profit sports center focussing on training rowers. 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 Mill House 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 Fairmount Park Commission, should continue for all structures. The Commission should also move forward on accepting and supporting uses of the complex.

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 has been made by the city since 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.

FRIENDSHIP HILL

Fayette County, Pennsylvania
Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Political and Military Affairs: Jeffersonian Period. Friendship Hill was the home of Albert Gallatin, who immigrated to this country in 1780 and eventually became Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury. He served President Madison in the same capacity, and later as a representative in the peace negotiations with the British in 1814, and as minister to France. While he was away from home much of the time, he nevertheless was responsible for building major portions of the main house. No other buildings from the Gallatin period survive. However, the post Gallatin buildings are important to the historic continuum at the site and represent essential aspects of the rural character and function of the property.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Subsidence. The horse and carriage barn (known as the upper barn) located near the house is deteriorated and requires stabilization and repair as well as routine maintenance. Portions of the ground beneath the structure have subsided as much as 24 inches; major portions of the sills have rotted.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. Work should proceed immediately to stabilize the barn.

MEASON (ISAAC) HOUSE

Fayette County, Dunbar Township
Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture: The Meason House was built in 1802 by a Scots-Irish builder, Adam Wilson, for Isaac Meason. Meason was a frontier settler who had amassed a fortune in land, iron timber and other resources in the Fayette County area. The house features a seven-part Palladian plan situated at the top of a hill inside a semi-circular enclosure. The entire exterior of the house, its dependencies and connectors as well as the surrounding wall are

executed in cut and dressed ashlar of extraordinary quality.

Threat/Damage: Strip Mining, Incompatible Adjacent Development, Lack of Adequate Fire Protection. Surface mining is to be carried out within 900 feet of the house. The blasting will be monitored and limited, but has the potential to seriously damage the house. Owners of land along the main approach to the house are building incompatible structures, including an apparent junkyard, and have refused to allow the owner of the Meason property an easement for running a water line. The water line is essential to provide protection against fire.

Recommended Action: Land Reclamation and Protection, Fire Protection. There is an immediate need to evaluate the impact of adjacent mining on the historic property, structurally, visually and ecologically, and to determine the preferred means of protection. The National Park Service will consult with the Advisory Council in compliance with the Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976 (PL94-429). Local officials must be engaged in exploring means to insure access to necessary water for the site and minimizing the adverse effects of incompatible uses of the adjacent and surrounding properties.

PSFS BUILDING

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture.
The PSFS building was the premier International Style building in the United States, commissioned by the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society in 1932 for their headquarters. Philadelphia architect George Howe and Swiss architect William Lescaze designed not only the building and its interiors but the furnishings. It remains today as one of the most important works of modern architecture. Major features of the building include the its overall form, the use of materials, and a number of distinctive interior

spaces. The form of the building incorporates the functional aspects (eg., elevators and mechanicals which included one of the first central air conditioning systems in an office building) into a visual expression of those functions. Materials included large continuous expanses of glass set in aluminum and organized into a black and white composition of glazed brick, granite, and limestone. The major interior spaces include the banking hall on the second floor, and the board room and dining room on the 33rd floor and the elevator lobbies through out the building.

Threat/Damage: Sale of Original Features.
Meritor, the PSFS successor company, was declared insolvent in December, 1992, and taken over by the FDIC for liquidation of assets. The ownership of the PSFS building itself is in dispute. It continues to be occupied by tenants but the future is uncertain. Original furnishings by Lescaze have been claimed by the FDIC and removed from the premises for possible sale. This development and the lack of any clear protection of the interiors has raised acute concerns regarding the building's future.

Recommended Action: Protective Easements.
The exterior and interior of the building need to be protected by conservation easements. Original furnishings should be returned and included in the easement protection. The FDIC's responsibility under 106 and 110(f) of the Historic Preservation Act is currently being explored. Other possible federal action could include leasing the space for currently needed offices and developing an appropriate conservation and maintenance plan for the property.

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 *and* two flanking residences, also designed by Strickland.

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 from GSA in March of 1988 with no preservation easements in place. Laning Hall, an 1868 residential building, designed by John MacArthur, Jr., the architect for City Hall, was demolished in 1993. In March of 1994 a development plan was announced that included new high rise buildings in addition to the townhouses. 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. The Philadelphia Historical Commission and Department of Licenses and Inspections should continue to be encouraged to enforce local ordinances requiring maintenance of the property's historic features. The Philadelphia City Council and the City Planning Commission should not approve the zoning variances that would be necessary in order to construct the proposed new highrises, which are entirely incompatible with the complex.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture

Threat/Damage: Renovation scheme under consideration to transform the performance hall,

one of the last remaining and most intact 19th century opera houses in the country, to a multi-purpose space.

Recommended Action: Monitor progress of schematic designs and feasibility studies to evaluate extent of impact on the performance hall.

CAMBRIA IRON WORKS

Cambria County, Johnstown

Ownership: Private

Significance: Industry, Ethnic Heritage, Architecture, and Engineering

Threat/Damage: Sale/Uncertainty of future economic viability

Recommended Action: Preservation Planning; Documentation of industrial process.

CORNWALL IRON FURNACE NATIONAL LANDMARK DISTRICT

Lebanon County, Cornwall

Ownership: State, Multiple private

Significance: Commerce & Industry:

An example of the charcoal furnaces that produced most of America's iron until the 1850's.

Threat/Damage: New Construction.

Recommended Action: Planning, Protection.

DELAWARE CANAL

Northampton and Bucks Counties

Ownership: Private, Local, State

Significance: Commerce, Communication, Technology, Transportation & Recreation

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Protection, Stabilization, Restoration

EAKINS (THOMAS) HOUSE

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Local

Significance: Art; Noted American painter

Thomas Eakins lived here almost his entire life.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Implement prioritized recommendations of recently-completed master plan and code analysis of the building.

MARSHALL (HUMPHRY) HOUSE

Chester County, West Chester vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Agriculture

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection/
Documentation

MILL GROVE

Montgomery County, Audubon

Ownership: County

Significance: Art, Conservation of Natural
Resources, Science & Recreation: John James
Audubon's house.

Threats/Damage: Incompatible New
Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Local

Significance: Architecture. Largest and most
elaborate city hall in the United States.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Incompatible
Alterations

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation; complete
Master Plan and implement its prioritized
recommendations.

READING TERMINAL HEADHOUSE

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Private

Significance: Engineering. Largest single-span
arched-roof trainshed in the world.

Threat/Damage: Disuse of headhouse office
towers.

Recommended Action: Redevelopment as
offices.

**SEARIGHTS TOLLHOUSE, NATIONAL
ROAD**

Fayette County, Haddenville

Ownership: State

Significance:

Threat/Damage: Mining/New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

WOODLANDS, THE

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture. Notable example of
late Georgian domestic architecture, remodeled
in Adamesque style.

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommendation: Restoration; continuing efforts
to improve use and public access to all of the
building's significant ground floor spaces.

Landmarks Removed from

Endangered/Threatened Status

**COLONIAL GERMANTOWN HISTORIC
DISTRICT: LOUDOUN MANSION**

(1 ⇒ 3)

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Local

Significance: Architecture: The numerous houses
within the district illustrate the Germanic
character of the early town, the diversity of the
occupations of its citizens and the
Americanization of the community. Loudoun,
built by a Philadelphia merchant around 1801,
exemplifies the increasing domination of
Philadelphia over Germantown after the
Revolution.

Reason for Change: The City of Philadelphia
has completed stabilization and repaired most of
the damage from the 1993 fire.

NEW MARKET

(2⇒3)

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Local

Significance: Commerce and Industry. This
18th century street market was used well into
the 19th century.

Reason for Change: Rehabilitation is nearing
completion.

PUERTO RICO

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

LA FORTALEZA

(2 ⇒ 3)

San Juan Municipality, San Juan

Ownership: Commonwealth

Significance: Spanish Colonial Exploration and Settlement - Caribbean

Reason for Change: Funds have been allocated by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for restoration. Work is in progress on restoration of the wall and a historic structures report is being done for La Fortaleza.

Recommended Action: Continued monitoring of the property.

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 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

Significance: The American Revolution

Threat/Damage: New Construction

Recommended Action: Protection

SOUTH CAROLINA

Priority 1 Landmarks

CHAPPELLE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

(2⇒1)

Richland County, Columbia

Ownership: Private

Significance: **Architecture**. One of the finest works of the pioneer black architect John Anderson Lankford. This 1920s three story brick structure is the central building on Allen University campus.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical**

Deterioration. The roof of the Chappelle Administration Building is severely deteriorated as is the rest of the building.

Recommended Action: **Preservation**

Plan/Restoration. This building should have a Condition Assessment Report which identifies the restoration needs and costs. Restoration should follow this report.

PENN SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Beaufort County, Frogmore

Ownership: Private

Significance: **Education, Ethnic Populations.** 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 contains 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/Rehabilitation. Condition assessments have been completed for six of the deteriorated buildings. Work has begun on preservation of three buildings.

POWDER MAGAZINE

Charleston County, Charleston

Ownership: Private

Significance: **British Colonial Exploration and Settlement, Southeast.** This masonry building was constructed in 1713 by order of the colonial government of South Carolina as part of Charleston's early walled fortification system. It is the lone remaining building of that system.

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical**

Deterioration. There are numerous leaks in the tile roof. Moisture in the masonry is causing interior wooden elements to deteriorate. In addition, during normal freeze-thaw cycles, masonry and mortar joints are damaged by the expanding-contracting moisture in the building.

Recommended Action: **Stabilization.** The tile

roof should be repaired immediately to eliminate water infiltration into the building. Study of the building and its moisture problems should be undertaken before restoration plans are developed.

Priority 2 Landmarks

CAMDEN BATTLEFIELD

Kershaw County, Camden

Ownership: Private

Significance: The American Revolution, War in the South

Threat/Damage: Ownership problems

Recommended Action: Survey boundaries

DRAYTON HALL

Charleston County, Charleston vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture, Georgian

Threat/Damage: Erosion, new construction in viewshed

Recommended Action: Completion of stabilization, plan to protect viewshed

NOTE: During 1993 a portion of the bank of the Ashley River in front of Drayton Hall was stabilized by construction of a stone revetment by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

MARKET HALL AND SHEDS

Charleston County, Charleston

Ownership: Local

Significance: Architecture, Greek Revival; one of few market complexes remaining in the U.S. from the first half of the 19th century

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

NOTE: In 1993, the City of Charleston began structural research on Market Hall in preparation for restoration.

MIDDLEBURG PLANTATION

Berkeley County, Huger vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture, Georgian

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, fire threat

Recommended Action: Restoration

MIDDLETON PLACE

Dorchester County, Summerville vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: The American Revolution, The Declaration of Independence

Threat/Damage: Adjacent new development in viewshed

Recommended Action: Protection of historic viewshed

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

COKER EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Darlington County, Hartsville vicinity

(2 ⇒ 3)

Ownership: Private

Significance: Science, Biological Sciences

Reason for Change: The boundary is being reduced to exclude the area where construction has occurred. The site of the historic experimental plots for which the Landmark is significant has retained its integrity.

Recommended Action: Continued monitoring of the property.

FORT HILL

(2 3)

Pickens County, Clemson

Ownership: State

Significance: Political and Military Affairs, War of 1812, Post-War Nationalism, Jacksonian Democracy, Manifest Destiny, and the Rise of Sectionalism

Reason for Change: On-site inspection determined that the deterioration had been addressed.

Recommended Action: Continued monitoring of the property.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Priority 1 Landmarks

BLOOD RUN SITE (See entry under Iowa)

FRAWLEY HISTORIC RANCH

Lawrence County, Spearfish vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: **Westward Expansion: The Cattlemen's Empire.** The Frawley Ranch is one of the largest cattle ranches in western South Dakota. It is also a living illustration of the failure of the Federal government's 160-acre homestead concept in the semi-arid west. The growth of the ranch to its almost 5,000 acres was made possible by the acquisition of unsuccessful homesteads. Important sites on the ranch include a Sioux burial ground, a hotel which served stagecoach and freight routes, an 1890s school house, and numerous ranch buildings from several homesteads. Three generations of the family have owned the ranch, and the Frawleys continue ranching today.

Threat/Damage: **Deterioration; New Construction.** Although the owner is personally committed to preserving the ranch for both its historical and agricultural worth, financial concerns have forced him to subdivide his land. The county commissioners have approved the concept of a planned unit development (PUD) for 70 homes on over 2,800 acres. The first eight homes will be clustered near some of the historic structures. Because the agricultural lands are integral to the ranch's importance, the development will impact the historic landscape severely. The big stone barn near Interstate 90 has further deteriorated. A large wall was lost to heavy snows. A third threat is posed by the State Department of Transportation's widening the existing two-lane U.S. highway, which bisects the ranch, into a four-lane thoroughfare. The agency has accommodated the site by moving the proposed highway farther from historic structures.

Recommended Action: **Protection; Condition Assessment Report; Adaptive Use; Technical Assistance.** In 1984, the Frawley Ranch received a special grant from the Historic Preservation Fund for a feasibility study to identify contemporary, commercial uses for underutilized ranch buildings that would be compatible with their historic character. Financing has not been available to implement

the plan. In 1991, the NPS completed a Condition Assessment Report on the Anderson Dairy Ranch, which is the area of the Frawley Ranch near the approved homesites. Again, the owner has been unable to implement the proposed restoration. The SHPO should continue to closely monitor the development and housing construction plans and offer advice on acceptable preservation parameters, using guidance from the National Park Service landscape standards. The National Trust should continue discussions with the owner about strategies concerning taxes and other costs of the ranch. The owner should continue to monitor the highway construction, as well as investigate lessening the impact of the highway project using ISTEA monies.

Priority 2 Landmarks

BEAR BUTTE

Meade County, Sturgis vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Cultural Developments: Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration; Severe site erosion due to increased use of site for religious purposes.

Recommended Action: Stabilization; Education; Boundary Study.

DEADWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lawrence County, Deadwood

Ownership: Multiple private

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier of the Black Hills of South Dakota

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction (associated with gambling).

Recommended Action: Preservation; Stabilization; Education; Legislation.

MOLSTAD VILLAGE

Dewey County, Mobridge vicinity

Ownership: Federal (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.

Threat/Damage: Erosion. Bank erosion from the adjacent reservoir has been reduced recently due to the extremely low reservoir water levels.

Recommended Action: Monitor; Stabilization.

WOUNDED KNEE BATTLEFIELD

Shannon County, Batesland vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BIA), Private, Native American (Lakota)

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 Native Americans and U.S. troops in North America.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction; Alteration. A new access road and commercial/retail development are proposed in or near the Landmark. A community sponsored visitor center has been constructed on the site of the troop encampment.

Recommended Action: Protection; Technical Assistance; Education. The National Park Service completed a draft nomination in 1991 which includes a boundary description and a description of the contributing resources at the NHL. Two Lakota Survivors Associations have drafted legislation which has been introduced in Congress recommending the establishment of a Wounded Knee National Memorial Park to be administered primarily by tribal members. Both the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) need to continue to provide technical assistance to the Lakota regarding the future development of the NHL.

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

BLOOM SITE

(2 3)

Hason County,

Ownership: Private

Significance: Archeology-Prehistoric

Reason for Removal: The Bloom Site has recently undergone a boundary study. The boundaries revealed that the fish pond and dam

to be built will not impact the site or any cultural material or features.

TENNESSEE

Priority 1 Listing

MOCCASIN BEND ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Hamilton County, Chattanooga
Ownership: State, County, City

Significance: Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations, Civil War. The Moccasin Bend Archeological District contains one of the most significant concentrations of prehistoric and historic sites in the Southeastern United States. Major prehistoric archeological components include sites from the Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian periods. Stringers Ridge contains well preserved earthworks associated with the Battle of Chattanooga.

Damage/Threat: Severe Vandalism, New Development. County is pursuing funding to build an amphitheatre cut into the ridge which would seriously damage the cultural resources, especially the Civil War remnants.

Recommended Action: Protection, Technical Assistance. The county should be encouraged to secure the area to prevent looting and vandalism. Any development in the area should be planned to preserve significant cultural resources.

NASHVILLE UNION STATION AND TRAINSHED

Davidson County, Nashville
Ownership: Local and Private

Significance: Technology, Transportation. The Romanesque Revival headhouse is a three-story masonry building 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. Owners of the trainshed are considering moving the structure or tearing it down.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Rehabilitation. The trainshed 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.

Priority 2 Landmarks

YORK (ALVIN CULLOM) FARM (1 2)

Fentress County, Pall Mall vicinity
Ownership: State, Private

Significance: World War I. Residence of Alvin C. York, World War I Congressional Medal of Honor winner, from 1920 to 1964.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Many of the buildings on the 16 acre tract are in imminent danger of collapse due to deferred maintenance.

Reason for Change: The State of Tennessee has begun restoration of some of the buildings.

Recommended Action:

Stabilization/Restoration. The State of Tennessee should immediately appropriate funds to stabilize all the buildings on the York Farm, in accordance with the 1989 Condition Assessment Report prepared by the National Park Service.

LONG ISLAND OF THE HOLSTON
Sullivan County, Kingsport
Ownership: Local, Private

Significance: Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict, Western Trails and Travelers
Threat/Damage: New Construction
Recommended Action: Protection

SHILOH INDIAN MOUNDS

Hardin County, Shiloh
Ownership: Federal (NPS)
Significance: Indigenous American Populations: Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments. Shiloh Indian Mounds Site is the largest extant fortified Mississippian ceremonial mound complex in the Tennessee River Valley.
Threat/Damage: Continued Site Erosion. In 1992, the National Park Service undertook the partial stabilization of the river bank that threatened to erode away earthworks.
Recommended Action: Data Recovery/Stabilization

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

BEALE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

(2 ⇒ 3)
Shelby County, Memphis
Ownership: Multiple Private
Significance: Music, Jazz
Reason for Change: The City of Memphis has undertaken an extensive renovation of the Beale Street Historic District.
Recommended Action: Continued monitoring of property.

FRANKLIN BATTLEFIELD

(2 3)
Williamson County, Franklin
Ownership: State, Local, and Private
Significance: The Civil War, War in the West
Reason for Change: The city has bought sixty-seven acres at Winstead Hill, where the battle began, to protect them from industrial development. In addition, the city received a grant to stabilize the earthworks at Ft. Granger. Two local preservation groups, Save the Franklin Battlefield and Franklin Heritage have been formed.
Recommended Action: Monitoring

Note: The City of Franklin received a grant to stabilize the earthworks.

PINSON MOUNDS

(2⇒3)
Madison/Chester Counties, Pinson
Ownership: State
Significance: Indigenous American
Populations: Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments.
Reason for Change: In the summer of 1993 the State of Tennessee funded a data recovery and stabilization program at the section of Pinson Mounds Site threatened by erosion.
Recommended Action: Continued monitoring of property.

TEXAS

Priority 1 Landmarks

FAIR PARK TEXAS CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS

Dallas County, Dallas
Ownership: Local

Significance: **Recreation: World's Fairs.** Fair Park, built for the Texas Centennial Exposition of 1936-37, is one of the largest intact groupings of Exposition buildings remaining in the United States. The Exposition was a celebration of Texas independence and culture as well as architecture. The grounds were planned on two landscape design themes: a Beaux Arts theme that involved grand plazas and vistas that intersected or were terminated by major buildings, and a pastoral theme that used winding paths, random landscaping, and building siting to create a very informal atmosphere. The sculptures, murals and other art work remaining from the Exposition are also significant and, with the landscaping, contribute to Fair Park's overall ambiance.

Threat/Damage: **Demolition; Deterioration; Incompatible Alterations.** Fair Park presents a number of ongoing concerns. Numerous

development plans have been proposed that may threaten the historic integrity of the NHL. Planned additions to the Fine Arts Museum, the Aquarium Building, and the Natural History Museum are proposed. There is little funding for preservation or restoration work on the buildings, grounds, or artwork. In addition, regular maintenance still needs to be performed. None of the work recommended in the twelve Condition Assessment reports has been scheduled.

Recommended Action: Education; Protection; Restoration. The 1990-1991 Condition Assessment reports found the buildings and art work in deteriorated condition; funding should be provided to perform the work outlined in these reports. The City of Dallas needs to take a stronger stand on preserving the site, including strong preservation considerations in plans for redevelopment. Plans developed for major rehabilitation should be submitted to the SHPO to ensure that they meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards.

FORT BROWN

Cameron County, Brownsville
Ownership: Federal (FWS) and Local Government

Significance: Mexican War. Fort Brown was first established as an earthen star-shaped breastwork by General Zachary Taylor March 28, 1846. Named after Major Jacob Brown, killed in its defense, May 9, 1846, Fort Brown became a permanent post in 1848 when a new fortification was built 1/4 mile north of the 1846 structure. This post was occupied by Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War and the last battle of that conflict was fought nearby at Palmetto Hill, May 13, 1865. Expanded after the Civil War, the post was involved in Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, and was a focus of Army activity during the 1913-1917 border problems with Mexico. In 1882, the fort was the site of experiments by Lt. William Gorgas, later Surgeon General of the Army, seeking the cause of yellow fever. The fort

remained an active Army post until 1944, when it was abandoned.

Threat/Damage: New Construction; Severe Site Erosion; Severe Physical Deterioration; Demolition. The "Old Commandant's Home", built in 1868, has been condemned by the city of Brownsville and will be torn down if not repaired. Texas Southmost College plans to restore the building to its original historic appearance. However, funding is needed. In addition, the Officer's quarters are in great disrepair and continue to deteriorate. Most of the landmark is in no danger. Rehabilitation has occurred under the auspices of the Texas Historical Commission (SHPO). However, golf carts regularly cross the remaining mounds of the 1846 fort resulting in excessive wear on the unprotected remains, and the International Boundary and Water Commission will be constructing the new Los Tomates Bridge near the 1846 fort site in the next 12 to 24 months. The remaining earthenworks of the original Fort Brown face potential threats because the system of levees may be altered to accommodate the bridge construction.

Recommended Action: Restoration; Protection. Southmost College, owner of most of the site, is seeking funding to restore the "Commandant's Home" and Officer's quarters. Planning and work should be initiated in the near future if the "Commandant's Home" is to be saved. The International Boundary and Water Commission, City of Brownsville, and U.S. Fish Wildlife Service need to work together to mitigate any impacts from construction of the new bridge on the Landmark. The area should be monitored to assure that flooding does not occur on the NHL property.

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 (1933-1941).

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alteration; Deterioration.

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 where it is being used as a residence by its new owner. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was told about the move after it had occurred. The owner was contacted concerning the possibility of returning the house to the original site, and recently (April 1994) expressed willingness to discuss selling the property to the City of Uvalde. While the owner has no apparent interest in preserving the house, he has refused permission for the building to be documented to HABS standards. The owners of the original site of the frame house have refused offers by the Garner Memorial Museum to purchase the property. The owners are not maintaining it, using it only to park vehicles. The brick house is in need of repair: the foundation has settled, causing cracks in the walls.

Recommended Action: Education/Protection. The SHPO and the National Park Service should continue to encourage the owner to return the house to its original site. In addition, the City of Uvalde should work to protect the original site of the house from development and ensure protection of the cultural landscape and the remaining outbuildings. If the house cannot be

returned, archeological investigations of the remains of the house should be undertaken and the relocated house should be documented to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Standards. A new NHL boundary study or dedesignation of the National Historic Landmark should be considered if the house is not 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. The owner feels that if a governmental agency cannot purchase the property, he has "no alternative" but to proceed with development of the site.

Recommended Action: Protection. The City of Brownsville is discussing the possibility of acquiring the site. However, if no agreement can be reached and 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 should be considered if residential and

commercial development within the National Historic Landmark boundaries continues.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ALAMO

Bexar County, San Antonio

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs:

Mexican War and Its Precursors

Threat/Damage: New Construction;

Deterioration; Vandalism.

Recommended Action: Boundary Study;
Technical Assistance.

FORT BELKNAP

(New Listing)

Young County, Newcastle vicinity

Ownership: Local Government

Significance: Exploration/Settlement. Key post in a chain of defenses established to protect the Texas frontier. Used during the Civil War for campaigns against Native Americans.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Repair

Damage/Deterioration.

FORT DAVIS

(New Listing)

Jeff Davis County

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: A key post in U.S. Army fortifications in West Texas, established to guard the San Antonio-El Paso road. It rose to peak strength between 1879 and 1885.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration; New Construction. Deterioration to adobe structures and visual intrusion on historic scene by construction near the site.

Recommended Action: Restoration; Education.

FORT SAM HOUSTON

Bexar County, San Antonio

Ownership: Federal (Army)

Significance: America Becomes a World

Power: Military Affairs

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations; Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Education; Restoration; Protection.

Note: the Army is using restoration of the Band Building as a demonstration project to train craftsmen in proper methods of restoration of historic buildings. The Army plans to continue restoring other buildings in the District.

HARRELL SITE

Young County, South Bend vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Native American: Archeology, Prehistoric

Threat/Damage: New Construction-Bosque Reservoir.

Recommended Action: Boundary Study.

LUCAS GUSHER, SPINDLETOP OIL FIELD

Jefferson County, Beaumont vicinity

Ownership: Local, Private

Significance: Business: Extractive or Mining Industries -- Petroleum

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses; Site Erosion.

Recommended Action: Protection.

MISSION CONCEPCION

Bexar County, San Antonio vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture: Religion/Philosophy

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration-Lightning Strike.

Recommended Action: Repair

Damage/Deterioration.

PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD

Cameron County, Brownsville vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs: Mexican War and Its Precursors

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations; New Construction.

Recommended Action: Protection; Legislation (Allocation of Funds for Land Acquisition).

ROMA HISTORIC DISTRICT

(New Listing)

Starr County, Roma

Ownership: Local and Private

Significance: Commerce/Trade; Transportation; Government; Religion. The Roma Historic District is of outstanding significance in the bi-

national context of the Lower Rio Grande border area of the United States and in the history of Southwestern America vernacular architectural traditions.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.

Recommended Action: Condition Assessment Report; Restoration.

SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD

Harris County, Houston Vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Political and Military Affairs: Mexican War and Its Precursors

Threat/Damage: Physical deterioration, subsidence.

Recommended Action: Planning; Restoration; Funding for regular repair and maintenance.

UTAH

Priority 1 Landmarks

DANGER CAVE

Tooele County, Wendover vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: **Archeology - prehistoric and historic.** Danger Cave is one of the most significant archaeological sites in the American West. The cave contains stratified deposits dating from 8,500 B.C. to historic times. These stratified deposits give the site its great importance, as the cave provided Great Basin archaeologists with what was lacking up to the time of its excavation: a lengthy sequence of occupation spanning about 10,000 years in a dry cave setting with the availability of radiocarbon dating which could furnish a firm chronological framework. The finds at Danger Cave also resulted in the postulation of the presence of a Desert Culture, a concept which has played a great role in interpretations of the prehistory and Native American history in the arid West.

Threat/Damage: **Physical Deterioration; Vandalism.** This site is uncontrolled by its owners. Consequently, the cave has been

vandalized and subjected to pot hunting.

Recommended Action: **Protection.** This site needs protection in the form of closing it, at least occasional patrols, and signage to attempt to educate the public.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ALKALI RIDGE

San Juan County, Monticello vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BLM)

Significance: Archeology - Prehistoric

Threat/Damage: Vandalism/Energy Exploration; Inappropriate Alterations.

Recommended Action: Monitoring; Protection; Education.

DESOLATION CANYON

Carbon, Emery, Grand and Uintah Counties

Ownership: Federal (BLM), Private

Significance: Westward Expansion and Exploration

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses: vandalism, overuse, illegal off-road vehicle use

Recommended Action: Protection; Education.

FORT DOUGLAS

Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City

Ownership: State

Significance: Military: U.S. control of Mormon territory; protection of telegraph and transportation routes during Civil War

Threat/Damage: New Construction; Incompatible Alterations.

Recommended Action: Protection; Technical Assistance.

SMOOT (REED O.) HOUSE

(New Listing)

Utah County, Provo

Ownership: Private

Significance: Smoot's residence from 1892 until his death in 1941. Smoot, a U.S. Senator (1903-33), was a staunch advocate of protective tariffs. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930) raised import duties to an all-time high and invited retaliation by other nations, actions which most scholars believe exacerbated the Great Depression.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses; New Construction.

Recommended Action: Condition Assessment Report; Education; Protection.

VERMONT

Priority 2 Landmarks

ROBBINS AND LAWRENCE ARMORY AND MACHINE SHOP

Windsor County, Windsor

Ownership: Private

Significance: Business & Technology

Threat/Damage: Deterioration

Recommended Action: Restoration

VIRGINIA

Priority 1 Landmarks

JACKSON WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Richmond City

Ownership: Federal (NPS), Private

Significance: **African American Community Life and Social History.** During the decade around the turn of the century, when Richmond had powerful credentials for being 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. The fraternal organizations, cooperative banks, insurance companies, and other commercial and social institutions that figure most prominently in that saga bore fruit here. 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/Deterioration/New Construction.** 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. Those responsible for the demolition view it as the only available approach to revitalizing this famous neighborhood. New construction at the site is incompatible with the character of the district. There are also many individual contributing houses throughout the district which are vacant and deteriorating. Many of these houses are owned by the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority which is rehabilitating those they have assessed to be salvageable while demolishing others. Key institutional and commercial buildings such as the First Battalion Armory are in serious structural failure due to years of neglect.

Recommended Action: **Stabilization, Comprehensive Preservation and Economic Redevelopment.** In order to prevent further demolition, a variety of incentives as well as local protection mechanisms are needed to stimulate and manage reuse of existing historic structures. Key structures, such as the Armory, which are seriously deteriorated and have no immediate prospects for new use need to be stabilized and mothballed. 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 has begun. 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: Monitoring. 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, Preservation Easements, Rezoning.

Implementation by the county and private owners of the management plan that has been developed 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.

Priority 2 Landmarks

BACON'S CASTLE

Surrey County, Bacon's Castle
Ownership: Private

Significance: European Colonial Exploration & Settlement & Architecture. Unique Jacobean structure.

Threat/Damage: New Construction: development of rural setting

Recommended Action: Planning study, Protection

GREEN SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Louisa County
Ownership: Multiple Private

Significance: Architecture

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses (mining), Incompatible Alterations

Recommended Action: Protection; coordination between easement holders within the District; acquisition of new easements, public outreach and development and explanation of the visual standards by which easements are monitored once obtained.

***Landmarks Removed from
Threatened/Damaged Status***

**MOTON (ROBERT R.) HOUSE (HOLLY
KNOLL)**

(2⇒3)

Gloucester County, Cappahosic

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939, Education and Social/Humanitarian Movements. Moton was an influential black educator, head of Tuskegee Institute, and active in many Afro-American causes.

Reason for Change: Building has been sold to a sympathetic owner.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Priority 2 Landmarks

COLUMBUS LANDING SITE

(1⇒2)

St. Croix, Virgin Islands

Ownership: Local

Significance: Spanish Exploration and Settlement, Caribbean. This is the earliest site in the United States associated with Christopher Columbus. Site of the first recorded conflict between Europeans and Native Americans. The area also contains the remains of 17th century Fort Sale and an aboriginal village.

Reason for Change: Federal legislation to develop the Salt River Bay area into a joint National Park Service-Virgin Island park passed Congress and was signed by the President on February 24, 1992. Funding has been appropriated for land acquisition, and the park has received acreage through donation of lands. In addition, a protection plan has been developed for the area.

Threat/Damage: Unregulated recreational use, auto traffic, and vandalism were causing destruction of the area.

Recommended Action: Administrative Action. A new boundary study should be initiated for the area.

***Landmarks Removed from
Threatened/Damaged Status***

FORT CHRISTIAN

(2⇒3)

St. Thomas Island, Charlotte Amalie

Ownership: Territorial

Significance: European Exploration and Settlement. The oldest extant structure in the Virgin Islands, focal point of early Danish settlement.

Reason for Change: The fort has received its third HUD Community Development Block Grant for restoration. This will correct the major deterioration identified in the Historic Structures Report.

Recommended Action: Continued monitoring of property and restoration.

WAKE ISLAND

Priority 1 Landmarks

WAKE ISLAND

(New Listing)

Central Pacific Ocean

Ownership: U.S. Air Force

Significance: World War II in the Pacific. Wake Island became a symbol of hope for Americans when its defense force repulsed Japanese attacks shortly after Pearl Harbor. When Japanese forces captured Wake later in December of 1941, this action removed the American threat to the Japanese line of defense from Tokyo to the Marshall Islands. The Landmark includes World War II-related resources on Peale, Wilkes, and Wake Islands, the three islands in the coral atoll that comprise Wake.

Threat/Damage: Scheduled base closure. The U.S. Air Force plans to vacate Wake Island by September 30, 1994. There is no anticipated tenant to occupy or manage the structures on the island. World War II concrete structures are deteriorating from lack of maintenance and the

salt environment.

Recommended Action: Protection. The Corps of Engineers is coordinating preparation of a survey and historic preservation plan for the resources on Wake Island. Transfer of the island to a party that would protect the World War II resources in accordance with the preservation plan should be encouraged. Compliance with Section 106 and 110 needs to be initiated to ensure that the effects of the closure are considered prior to transfer or abandonment. HABS documentation should be completed prior to transfer and removal and long-term protection of artifacts should be ensured.

WASHINGTON

Priority 2 Landmarks

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CAMPS, SAN JUAN ISLAND

San Juan County, Friday Harbor Vicinity

Significance: European Colonial Exploration and Settlement. Sites associated with the conflict over the water boundary between Vancouver Island, B.C., and the U.S. Oregon Territory.

Threat/Damage: Erosion, Damaging Uses. Blockhouse threatened by erosion due to tidal inundation; visitor use and coastal erosion threaten middens at Bell Point and Jakle's Lagoon.

Recommended Action: Monitoring, Protection.

Recommended for Dedesignation

USS HORNET (CV-12)

Kitsap County, Bremerton

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Navy)

Significance: Maritime Heritage of the U.S.--Large Vessels. USS Hornet, an aircraft carrier launched in 1943, had a distinguished career in World War II that included the invasion of

Saipan and the Battle of the Philippine Sea, the amphibious landing on Palau, the Philippines, Iwo Jima and Okinawa, and strikes against the Japanese home islands. Hornet's significant career was capped with the recovery of the Apollo 11 and 12 astronauts at the conclusion of these two famous space missions.

Threat/Damage: Disposal, Scrapping. The Navy identified the Hornet as surplus to its needs and scheduled the carrier for disposal and scrapping. The vessel was available for acquisition by preservation organizations or local governments for several years through the Memorial Ship program. An interest group was formed, but was unable to raise the funds needed to maintain and preserve the vessel over an extended period. The ship has been surplused by the Navy and is to be moved to Long Beach, California, for storage until its new owner can find a location for scrapping the vessel. HAER documentation undertaken by the Navy is complete.

Recommended Action: Administrative.

Dedesignation will be pursued once destruction of the vessel has been ascertained.

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/Vandalism. 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

WESTON ASYLUM

Lewis County, Weston

Ownership: State

Significance: Architecture & Science

Threat/Damage: Deterioration, Natural Causes

Recommended Action: Stabilization, Rehabilitation.

***Landmarks Removed from
Endangered/Threatened Status***

TRAVELLER'S REST

(2 3)

Jefferson County, Kearneysville

Ownership: Private

Significance: The American Revolution. Built by Continental Army General Horatio Gates.

Reason for Change: Buildings have been rehabilitated.

WISCONSIN

Priority 1 Landmarks

DOUSMAN HOTEL

Crawford County, Prairie du Chien

Ownership: Private

Significance: American History. Built in 1864, the Dousman Hotel hosted travelers during the time Prairie du Chien served as a railroad center. The hotel was 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 physical 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 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. It is encouraging that a Wisconsin-based hotel/resort developer has an option to purchase the property. They plan to restore the building to its original condition and would operate it as a hotel. Historic American

Buildings Survey documentation for the hotel has been completed. However, the hotel was further damaged by flooding in 1993, giving the developer second thoughts about purchase.

THOMAS A. GREENE MEMORIAL MUSEUM

(New Listing)

Milwaukee County
Ownership: State

Significance: Science, Education. The Thomas A. Greene Memorial Museum at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee houses an outstanding example of an amateur naturalist collection, very few of which survive intact. It symbolizes the role natural history museums played in science education at liberal arts colleges and, in particular, in a women's college, around the turn-of-the-century. In addition to a comprehensive collection of mineral specimens from around the world, collected from 1878 to 1894, Greene assembled an unparalleled collection of fossils from the classic ancient reefs of the Milwaukee-Chicago area, stimulating further research on these structures by eminent geologists of the day and providing abundant material for future paleontological research. The collection is important because of its comprehensiveness, accompanying documentation, and irreplaceable nature. The collection was donated under the conditions that it be housed in the Greene Memorial Museum, that geology be taught at the college, that scientists be allowed to study the collection, and that the collection be kept separate and intact. The Greene Memorial Museum, dedicated on October 31, 1913, is a free-standing, two-story brick building erected originally as a college museum for the purpose of preserving and displaying the fossil and mineral collection and library of Thomas Greene. A building erected expressly to house a museum was an unusual feature at most colleges and universities. Architect Alexander C. Eschweiler, Sr., designed the building.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations.

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is in the process of moving the Greene collection to new, climate-controlled exhibit and compact storage space in Lapham Hall. The minerals have already been moved, and the fossils will be moved soon. The reasoning behind the move is that the collection will be better protected and more accessible for scientific study and visits by school fieldtrips. However, the cases and collection are an integral part of the Greene Museum and are cited together in the National Historic Landmark nomination. The removal of the collection from the Greene Museum destroys the integrity of the historic property and may result in the loss of the National Historic Landmark designation.

Recommended Action: Restoration. Preserve the integrity of the Greene collection and Greene Museum intact. Restore the integrity of the collection by assembling the collection back in the Greene Museum originally designed to house the collection.

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 years 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 report issued by the governor's commission in 1989 recommended that the complex be restored by a new, not-for-profit corporation, the Taliesin Preservation Commission. The commission has hired an executive director and staff, who are proceeding with management planning and preparation of a historic structures report. The J. Paul Getty Foundation provided a matching grant of \$50,000 in March of 1990 to document the historic structures at Taliesin as well as define a method for preservation. Total restoration and visitor use plans are estimated at \$28 million. The State appropriated \$8 million for preservation of the site. 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. In 1991 the windmill structure "Romeo and Juliet," previously the most threatened structure, was completely refurbished.

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. Taliesin received a grant to be used towards restoration from the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority in 1993. However, despite the funding received so far, the property is so complex and many of Wright's construction details are so fragile, that only a few of the worst conditions have been addressed. Taliesin acquired the Spring Green Restaurant last year and it is now in use as the visitor's center.

Priority 2 Landmarks

ASTOR FUR WAREHOUSE

(New Listing)

Crawford County, Prairie du Chien

Ownership: State

Significance: Exploration/Settlement; Commerce

Threat/Damage: Deterioration. Flooded in 1993, paint and window damage, rising damp.

Recommended Action: HABS/HAER document; Condition Assessment Report; Protection; Repair damage.

AZTALAN

Jefferson County, Lake Mills vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: Archeology. Large stockaded temple mound site, northernmost of major Mississippian culture sites.

Threat/Damage: Erosion.

Recommended Action: Stabilization.

BRISBOIS HOUSE

(New Listing)

Crawford County, Prairie du Chien

Ownership: State

Significance: Exploration/Settlement; Architecture

Threat/Damage: Flooded in 1993; rising damp; damage to basement.

Recommended Action: Condition Assessment Report; Protection; Repair Damage.

LAFOLLETTE (ROBERT M.) HOME

Dane County, Madison

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political Affairs: The Progressive Era. LaFollette was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Governor of Wisconsin, and a U.S. Senator. He was a Progressive Party candidate for President in 1924.

Threat/Damage: House still for sale.

Recommended Action: Education, find sympathetic buyer.

NAMUR HISTORIC DISTRICT

Door County, Namur

Ownership: Multiple Private

Significance: Ethnic Communities: Belgian-American

Threat/Damage: Physical Deterioration; Inappropriate Alterations, New Construction (road widening).

Recommended Action: Stabilization; Education.

OCONTO SITE

Oconto County, Oconto

Ownership: State

Significance: Archeology - Prehistoric.

Remains of the Old Copper Culture have been found here.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses.

Recommended Action: Protection.

RINGLING BROTHERS CIRCUS WINTER QUARTERS

Sauk County, Baraboo

Ownership: State, Private

Significance: Recreation. Winter quarters for both Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circuses until 1919.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations; Demolition.

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation.

VILLA LOUIS

(New Listing)

Crawford County, Prairie du Chien

Ownership: State

Significance: Exploration/Settlement; Commerce

Threat/Damage: Flooded in 1993; Paint and plaster damage; Foundation erosion.

Recommended Action: HABS/HAER document; Condition Assessment Report; Protection; Repair damage.

WYOMING

Priority 1 Landmarks

OREGON TRAIL RUTS

Platte County, Guernsey vicinity

Ownership: State

Significance: **Exploration; Settlement.** The best preserved Oregon Trail Ruts are those about 1/2 mile south of Guernsey, Wyoming. These ruts, two to six feet in depth and extending for 1/2 mile, provide striking evidence of the route followed by thousands of Americans in their migration across the Plains to Oregon between 1841 and 1869. This trail was also used by migrants to California, as the route was the same from Leavenworth through Ft. Laramie and west to South Pass--where the trail forked into the Oregon and California segments. The first wagon train to Oregon, the Bartleson-Bidwell party, passed over the Trail in 1841. More than 100 emigrants followed in 1842 and over 900 in 1843. The Trail became a clearly marked and deeply rutted road to the Far West. With the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869, traffic on the Trail rapidly declined, although sections of it continued in use locally for many years.

Threat/Damage: **Site Erosion; Damaging Uses.** The aeolian sandstone and siltstone ruts are vulnerable to erosion. With no on-site ranger or fencing, thousands of visitors walk on the ruts each year. Motorcyclists have been observed riding over the ruts.

Recommended Action: **Protection.** On-site supervision, or at least a barrier to prevent further erosion of the site.

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 severe physical deterioration. The barn is racking and deteriorating due to overloading of hay loft and lack of roof maintenance. The foundation and walls of the office are in poor condition. The roof of the store is very deteriorated, and the walls have openings which are causing the deterioration to accelerate.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration; Rehabilitation; Adaptive Reuse. In 1992, the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, completed a Condition Assessment Report for the NHL. Monitoring should continue, and the National Park Service should continue to provide technical assistance to the Landmark owner. The NHL is the focus of several preservation efforts and concerns, and local preservation groups are seeking funds for planning and/or possible acquisition of the property.

Priority 2 Landmarks

EXPEDITION ISLAND

Sweetwater County, Green River
Ownership: Local (City)

Significance: Westward Expansion: Scientific and Topographic Surveys -- Expedition Island was the embarkation point for Major John Wesley Powell's 1871 expedition down the Green and Colorado Rivers.

Threat/Damage: New Construction; Severe Site Erosion.

Recommended Action: Protection; Monitoring New Construction Projects. In 1994 erosion control measures should alleviate erosion problems on the southwestern bank of the island.

FORT PHIL KEARNY AND ASSOCIATED SITES

Johnson County, Storey vicinity

Ownership: Private, State

Significance: Westward Expansion: Military-Native American Conflict -- From 1866 to 1868, the fort was under virtual siege during the "Red Cloud War," as Sioux groups fought successfully to prevent White invasion of their hunting grounds.

Threat/Damage: New Construction; Incompatible Use of Surrounding Land.

Recommended Action: Protection.

SOUTH PASS

Fremont County

Ownership: Private and Federal (BLM)

Significance: Westward Expansion: Trails and Travelers -- South Pass was the easiest passage through the Rocky Mountains, and was heavily used by westbound settlers, fur traders, and miners.

Threat/Damage: Visual impact of pipeline through the viewshed of the Landmark..

Recommended Action: Boundary Study; Monitoring.

Landmarks Removed from Threatened/Damaged Status

MADISON MUSEUM

(2 ⇒ 3)

Teton County, Yellowstone National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Architecture -- Along with the Norris and Fishing Bridge Museums, Madison Museum is one of three rustic-style museums in Yellowstone National Park designed by Herbert Maier which served as models for Depression-era park structures throughout the West and Midwest.

Reason for Change: Increased maintenance.

MEDICINE WHEEL

(2 ⇒ 3)

Big Horn County, Kane vicinity

Ownership: Federal (Forest Service)

Significance: Indigenous American Cultural

Developments: Archeology and Ethnohistory --

Made of stones placed in a spoked circle

approximately 75-80 feet in diameter, the Big

Horn Medicine Wheel is the most elaborate of

all known medicine wheels.

Reason for Change: The site management plan

has been put into effect and regulates use of the

property. Visitors are required to walk from an

off-site parking area and to stay within

designated pathways. Damage from erosion has

been eliminated. A proposal for development of

the site was abandoned and no current threat

exists from new construction.

NORRIS MUSEUM

(2 ⇒ 3)

Teton County, Yellowstone National Park

Ownership: Federal (NPS)

Significance: Architecture -- Along with the

Madison and Fishing Bridge Museums, Norris

Museum is one of three rustic-style museums in

Yellowstone National Park designed by Herbert

Maier which served as models for Depression-

era park structures throughout the West and

Midwest.

Reason for Change: The building is being

maintained.

SHERIDAN INN

(2 ⇒ 3)

Sheridan County, Sheridan

Ownership: Private

Significance: Business: Service Industries --

William F. ("Buffalo Bill") Cody operated this

hotel in 1894-1896, catering principally to

sportsmen.

Reason for Change: The building has received a

new roof and fire sprinkler system in the last

two years. Further renovation is needed but the

structure is not "threatened".

DATE DUE

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