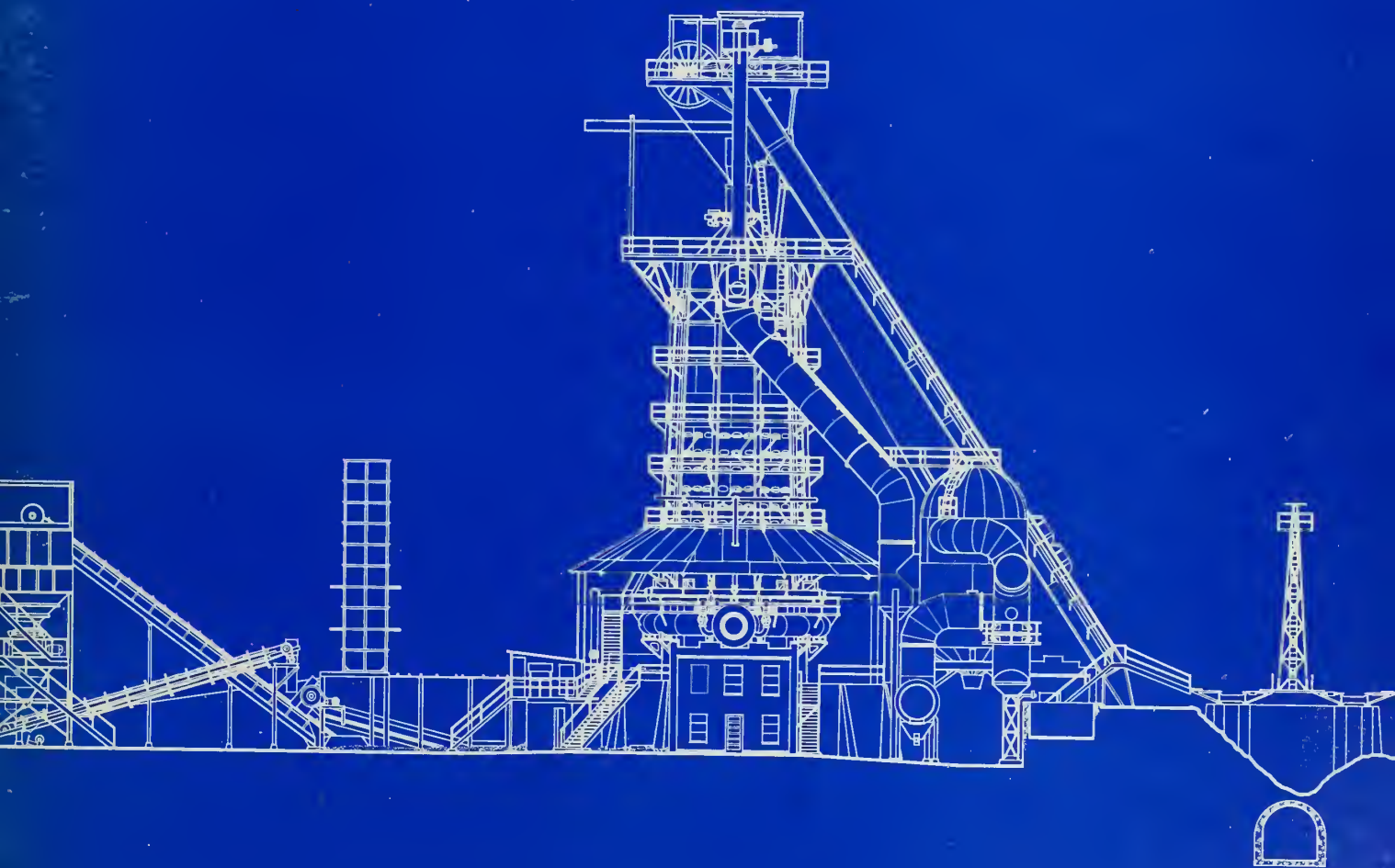


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Clemson University



Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks 1987



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

Cover: Sloss Blast Furnaces, Birmingham, AL. This landmark, which includes two blast furnaces, casting sheds, blowing engines, coke ovens and stockbins, is one of the oldest extant industrial complexes for the manufacture of iron in the Post-Civil War South. Flooding has caused extensive corrosion of the metal structural elements and foundation. Photo: Courtesy, Historic American Engineering Record, NPS.

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INTRODUCTION

Section 8 of the National Park System General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended, requires the Secretary of the Interior to monitor the status and condition of National Historic Landmarks threatened or damaged. In response to this mandate, the "Section 8 Report" is prepared by the National Park Service each year and submitted to Congress.

The report that follows, **Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks for 1987** lists and describes those Landmarks which are threatened or damaged to such an extent that the nationally significant features for which the sites were designated are in danger of being irreversibly damaged or destroyed.

In addition to the listing of Priority 1 and Priority 2 National Historic Landmarks for 1987, it should be noted that selected photographs of endangered structures and sites are included following the report's Appendices.

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INTRODUCTION

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE OF THE SECTION 8 REPORT

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are acknowledged as our Nation's most important historic and cultural resources: buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites commemorating historical events that changed the course of history; architectural, artistic, humanistic, social, political, educational, and cultural achievements; and primary sites associated with Native American and ethnographic history. National Historic Landmarks include the homes of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson; the Revolutionary War Battlefield at Fort Ticonderoga; the terminal of the Pony Express; and the Ebenezer Baptist Church where Dr. Martin Luther King served as minister.

Congress, aware of the need to preserve and protect these significant historic resources, directed the Secretary of the Interior in Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1970 (amended in 1976) to develop and implement an annual monitoring and reporting system. Any National Historic Landmark that is found to be endangered, that is, threatened or already damaged, is included in the annual Section 8 Report. The Section 8 Report also contains recommendations for the preservation work that is required to retain the characteristics of the property that made it eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS

To monitor the 1,811 National Historic Landmarks nationwide, the National Park Service annually undertakes site inspections of selected properties and solicits, through letter or telephone interviews, information on the status of other NHLs from a variety of sources, including owners, local officials, and State Historic Preservation Officers.

A two-step process has been adopted by the National Park Service in order to assure consistency in monitoring NHLs. The first step is to evaluate the physical intactness or "integrity" of the property at the time it was designated a National Historic Landmark. The second step is to determine if, or to what degree, the integrity has been threatened or damaged. Materials, workmanship, design, setting, location, feeling, and association each contribute to a Landmark's integrity.

The National Park Service assigns a priority status to each NHL during the monitoring process. These priority ratings are re-evaluated annually. They include:

Priority 1 NHLs are those properties which are seriously damaged or imminently threatened with such damage. Priority 1 NHLs are, therefore, listed in the Section 8 Report.

Priority 2 NHLs are those which exhibit potential damage or threats but which are not sufficiently serious or imminent to warrant Priority 1 status. Priority 2 NHLs are listed in Appendix II.

Priority 3 NHLs are those which 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.

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY 1 STATUS AND INCLUSION IN THE SECTION 8 REPORT

Two general conditions must exist before an NHL is given Priority 1 status and listed in this report:

1. The NHL's integrity is threatened or damaged, or serious damage is expected to occur if no action is taken.
2. Inadequate protection strategies are being utilized to ensure that the NHL's integrity will be preserved.

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

In many cases, however, efforts are underway to mitigate damage to NHLs brought about by Federal undertakings. Under the provisions of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviews and comments upon federally-owned, assisted, and federally licensed undertakings that have an effect upon properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. National Historic Landmarks are included on the National Register and thus afforded the protection of this legislation. This process is outlined in Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 800.

NHLs reviewed or about to be reviewed by the Council are not listed as threatened or damaged NHLs in the Section 8 Report unless serious damage has already occurred. An NHL will be listed if the 106 review process has been completed and the long-term preservation of the NHL still has not been assured. A list of Priority 2 NHLs potentially threatened by ongoing or anticipated Federal undertakings is included in Appendix III.

1987 SUMMARY OF THREATS AND DAMAGES TO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

In 1987, 79 landmarks are severely damaged or imminently threatened with such damage, or approximately 4% of the total number of NHLs. Since 1977 when the first Section 8 Report was prepared, the percentage of endangered NHLs has remained approximately 3% to 4% of the total number of NHLs. The relatively low number is due, in part, to the public recognition and private sector protection many NHLs receive. Additionally, the majority of NHLs listed in the Section 8 Report have been listed in the previous year's report.

National Historic Landmarks Repeatedly Listed in the Section 8 Report

Five of the NHLs listed in the 1987 Section 8 Report have been listed each year since 1977. Twenty of the NHLs listed this year have been listed each year since 1982. Of those which continue to be listed in the report, most are in economically depressed areas where adaptive reuse options are limited; in these cases, there is also limited public recognition. Often, these endangered NHLs pose difficult technical problems. Even if sufficient funding were available, their protection and preservation could not be assured. For example, water erosion at Fort Fisher, in North Carolina, and Fort Toulouse, in Alabama, continues despite vigorous efforts in past years to stabilize the shoreline. The unique features of Eastern State Penitentiary--an early-19th century prison with small cells, window bars, and a fortress-like wall--has made finding a compatible new use more difficult. Many of these landmarks were threatened or damaged at the time they were designated.

Newly-Listed Endangered NHLs

Twenty-three Priority 1 NHLs are listed in the 1987 Section 8 Report that were not listed in the 1986 Section 8 Report. Most of these newly listed NHLs were Priority 2 NHLs in 1986 whose threats and damages increased in 1987 and now warrant listing in the Section 8 Report.

National Historic Landmarks Owned or Affected by Federal Agencies

There are 21 Priority 1 NHLs owned or partially-owned by Federal agencies which are listed in the 1987 Section 8 Report. Those agencies administering NHLs, in whole or in part, included in this year's report are:

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Virginia City Historic District, NV; Yukon Island Main Site, AK; Alkali Ridge, UT; Eagle Historic District, AK; Cape Krusenstern, AK

Bureau of Reclamation (BR)

Fort Hall Site, ID; Roosevelt Dam, AZ;

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Old Oraibi, AZ; Fort Hall Site, ID; Cape Krusenstern, AK; Awatovi Ruins, AZ

U.S. Army

Fort Fisher, NC; Molstad Village, SD; Fort Sam Houston, TX

National Park Service

Harry S Truman Historic District, MO; Cape Krusenstern, AK; Sailing Schooner C.A. Thayer, CA; Sailing Ship Balclutha, CA; Steam Schooner Wapama, CA; Tugboat Hercules, CA; Ferryboat Eureka, CA

Department of Commerce

Fur Seal Rookeries, AK

U.S. Marine Corps

Las Flores Adobe, CA

U.S. Navy

Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District, FL

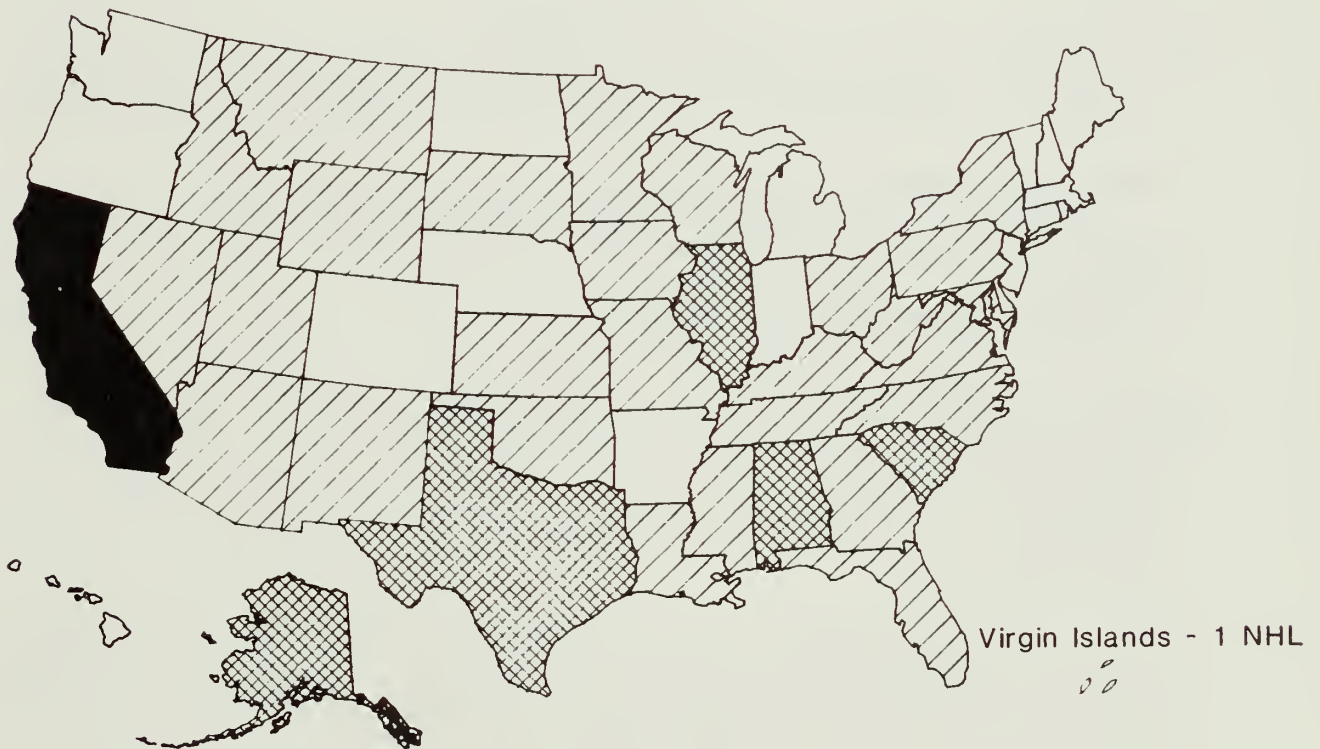
Priority 2 NHLs Owned or Affected by Federal Agencies

Alterations and new construction at several active military bases noted during 1986 monitoring continued this year. It is expected that significant historic resources on some bases will be destroyed in order to meet current defense facilities needs. Mitigation will be limited to documentation of the buildings and structures prior to demolition. A list of these landmarks is included in Appendix III.

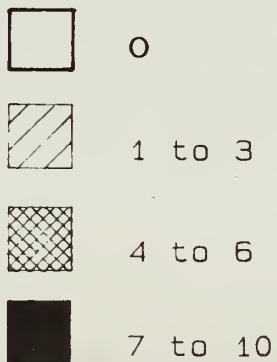
Statewide Distribution

NHLs listed in the 1987 Section 8 Report appear throughout the continental United States and Alaska. The 79 NHLs listed in 1987 are distributed throughout 35 states. Most of the 35 states have no more than three or four NHLs listed. However, Alaska has six NHLs listed in the Section 8 report, and California has ten NHLs listed (See Map).

Priority 1 National Historic Landmarks 1987



Number of Priority 1 NHLs



Types of Resources

Buildings	24	Sites	20
Structures	10	Districts	25

Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, Sloss Blast Furnaces in Alabama, Illinois and Michigan Canal in Illinois, and all ships listed in the report are structures.

62% of the NHLs listed in the 1987 Section 8 Report are buildings and historic or archeological districts. Sites listed in the report are primarily archeological sites, although sites significant for events, such as Resaca de la Palma Battlefield in Texas are also included. Large resources containing significant historic buildings or structures, such as the Illinois and Michigan Canal, usually pose multiple preservation problems.

Ownership

Private	50	State or local	34
Federal	18	Indian Trust	4

Note: The column above does not total 79 because several NHLs have multiple owners.

Distribution of NHLs by Categories of Primary Threat and Damages

Severe Physical Deterioration	46
Inappropriate Construction/Alterations	11
Severe Site Erosion	10
Damaging Uses	7
Vandalism	3
Potential Demolition	2

Severe physical deterioration and damage of building materials has been the greatest threat and damage (58%) to NHLs listed in the Section 8 Report since 1977. This high percentage is related to the fact that most of the NHLs listed in the report are buildings and districts of which many include buildings. Physical deterioration from lack of maintenance and adequate repair of building components, and deterioration from vacant and underutilized buildings, are the reasons for most of the damage landmark buildings face. Without proper maintenance, deterioration can seriously threaten a landmark's integrity.

Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. Alterations or additions to accommodate a landmark's new use may be sensitively accomplished and thus respect the property's historic integrity. On the other hand, if such new construction or alterations radically change, damage, or destroy historic materials, the building site, or the overall setting, the result may be loss of the landmark's integrity.

Severe Site Erosion. Wind and water erode and damage many historic and prehistoric above-ground architectural and archeological features such as earthworks, walls, trenches, berms and Indian mounds. These features, by their nature, tend to be unprotected from the weather. Therefore, when there is no maintenance or repair to counteract or retard this process, erosion can become severe, causing a threat to the integrity of the resource.

Damaging Uses. As the uses for historic buildings and sites change over time, a new use can pose a threat or cause damage to significant features. Archeological resources are particularly susceptible to damage by various modern activities.

Vandalism. Vandalism is a threat to any historic building or site, particularly vacant buildings and remote archeological sites. In both cases, security may not be adequate, and physical damage or theft of objects or building material is common. In its worst form, vandalism can result in arson or extensive looting of artifacts, which may totally destroy the resource.

Potential Demolition. This category includes those NHLs that are imminently threatened with demolition of either all or a significant portion of the building, structure, or site.

National Historic Landmarks Listed in 1986 Which Are Not Listed in the 1987 Report

In 1987, 5 NHLs listed in 1986 have been removed from the 1987 Section 8 Report, (3 because remedial work was undertaken; 1 through dedesignation; and 1 through demolition). They are: Gambell Sites in Alaska, Mayo Clinic Buildings in Minnesota, Scott Joplin House in Missouri, San Jose De Gracia Church in New Mexico, and Trinity Church in Rhode Island. Information on these NHLs is included in Appendix I.

In past years, both public and private efforts have resulted in improving the status of a few threatened and damaged NHLs in the Section 8 Report. Seven NHLs were removed for positive reasons in 1982, three in 1983, and three in 1987. Over the last ten years, funding has included grant assistance, or direct cash or material donations from public and private sources. The extensive damages and threats NHLs must exhibit to warrant listing in the report generally require remedial action that is too costly to correct by private owners.

PRESERVATION EFFORTS DURING 1987

Carrying Out the Secretary's Initiatives for Endangered Landmarks

During 1987, the National Park Service implemented several initiatives supporting the Secretary of the Interior's commitment to endangered National Historic Landmarks. The Secretary's position, stated in the 504 Report to Congress, identified endangered NHLs as a priority activity in cultural resource management. The Secretary has pledged assistance in mobilizing and shaping a nationwide program based on private sector funding to save these nationally significant properties. To this end, the National Park Service sponsored a symposium to discuss private sector funding initiatives for endangered National Historic Landmarks on October 28, 1987. Approximately 20 representatives of successful historic preservation and significant non-profit organizations, and individuals experienced in fundraising and private donations attended the meeting. The symposium included a discussion of technical and economic problems encountered by Landmark owners and the National Park Service in providing

assistance to these landmarks. Specific recommendations were made by symposium members for utilizing private sector expertise and dollars to focus attention on endangered Landmarks and to bring about the long-term preservation of these nationally significant properties.

The recommendations of the symposium members will be incorporated into a publication on ten years of monitoring the condition of National Historic Landmarks. This publication is scheduled for printing in 1988. In addition to the recommendations of the symposium members, the publication will describe the types of landmarks commonly endangered, the most common threats, and the successes and failures of various assistance efforts.

Indepth Inspections and Condition Assessment Reports: Approximately \$10 Million Identified by NPS to Correct Deterioration and Damages to Date

In 1987, Congress continued to appropriate funds to the NPS specifically for technical assistance to endangered National Historic Landmarks. Indepth inspections of damaged and threatened NHLs have been undertaken on 13 NHLs during 1987. Using computer technology, this methodology ensures nationwide standardization of data relating to building deficiency and costs. These indepth inspections will also provide landmark owners and administrators with a useful document for specifically identifying and prioritizing needed preservation work.

To date, 34 indepth inspections have been performed on Priority 1 and 2 NHLs since 1985. The condition of these landmarks has been analyzed, recommended work treatments identified and prioritized, and cost estimates prepared. Condition assessment reports were prepared for each of the NHLs inspected. Appendix IV includes a list of landmarks inspected in 1986-1987, and the estimated costs to carry out work necessary to assure their preservation. A list of all NHLs that have received these inspections and their individual cost estimates for undertaking preservation work is available from the Preservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service.

These condition assessment reports have been made available to owners, preservation organizations, and interested public and private groups to assist NHL owners in obtaining technical and financial assistance for carrying out the recommendations of each condition assessment report.

This \$10 million does not represent the total funds needed for preserving endangered landmarks, but only those NHLs that received NPS-funded inspections. Several Federal agencies and State governments have funded planning studies and prepared cost estimates for endangered landmarks which are noted in the report.

General Technical Assistance

During 1987, the National Park Service provided general technical assistance to many NHL owners and public officials on a variety of preservation issues ranging from sources of financial assistance to recommended maintenance techniques for historic and cultural properties. Approximately 50 site inspections were made by NPS staff in which preservation information was provided to owners or administrators of NHLs.

Special Projects: Waterford Historic District

The National Park Service was alerted to the sudden threat to the integrity of Waterford in the Summer of 1986. The sale of a historic farm in the center of the district and adjacent to the village for residential development was deemed by the National Park Service to be a serious threat to the landmark, resulting in possible revocation of Landmark status. This concern led the Loudoun County Planning Commission and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer to request the National Park Service's assistance to prevent or mitigate damage to Waterford.

The National Park Service has provided technical assistance to Loudoun County on methods for mitigating damage to the historic agricultural lands surrounding the village of Waterford that are threatened by construction of a housing development. NPS representatives have reviewed the developer's plan and provided specific comments on the effects of the proposed development on the integrity of the district. In addition, the NPS has encouraged Loudoun County to rezone the area surrounding Waterford to prevent further development of the open space surrounding the village, and has recommended the enlargement of the locally-designated boundaries of the district to correspond with the National Historic Landmark boundaries. This action would ensure that the historic agricultural lands are protected by the local historic district review commission.

In July 1987, the Department of the Interior was directed by the Congress to prepare a report on Waterford Historic District and similarly threatened National Natural and Historic Landmarks. In this report, the Department was requested to consider the threat of development and offer a recommendation for alleviating this threat. In the report, several options available to the Department under existing legislation were discussed. This report was prepared and transmitted to Congress in October 1987.

Faced with the possibility of losing landmark designation, Loudoun County is considering re-zoning of the Waterford Area, but whether this will occur before development of the property takes place is unknown. The Waterford Historic District continues to be listed in the 1987 Section 8 Report.

**1987 LIST OF PRIORITY I NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS (NHLS)**

Alabama

FORT MORGAN

Baldwin County, Mobile Point

Ownership: State

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. All masonry and wood structures are severely deteriorated. Large areas of the Fort threaten to collapse. A historic structure report is being prepared to identify damage and recommend preservation treatments.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation. Deteriorated and damaged structures should be repaired, and the Fort should be stabilized immediately. State appropriations should be used for preservation of this landmark according to recommendations of the historic structure report.

FORT TOULOUSE/FORT JACKSON

Elmore County, Fort Toulouse

Ownership: State

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

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

Recommended Action: Stabilization. The construction of a 45-foot rip-rap wall at the river's edge followed by the pumping of dredge material from the river between the wall and the river bank is necessary, as recommended by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This \$14 million plan would prevent further wave action against the shoreline and stabilize the bank without damaging archeological materials. If funding is not available, total excavation of the site may be the only recourse.

Alabama

GAINESWOOD

Marengo County, Demopolis

Ownership: State

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

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

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration. The National Park Service sponsored an indepth inspection of the property in 1987, and a comprehensive report was written. The owner should be encouraged to undertake preservation treatments recommended in the report, including repairs to the roof, wood structural members, and interior plasterwork. Legislative action by the State is also needed to provide the necessary funds for this critical work.

SLOSS BLAST FURNACES

Jefferson County, Birmingham

Ownership: Public (local)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The tunnel running underneath the stock trestle floods when it rains, causing corrosion of the metal structural elements and foundation. Remaining coke and limestone inside the furnaces mixes with rainwater to form a caustic solution which attacks paint and metal. Plants and trees growing between walls and foundations are cracking brickwork and damaging mortar.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation. The site was acquired by the city for development as a museum, and some preservation work was completed; however, further stabilization and repair of the complex are necessary. An intensive program to eliminate damaging vegetation and control their regrowth should be initiated at once. Long-term preservation of the site as a museum is desirable, together with repair of key historic features.

Alaska

CAPE KRUSENSTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue Sound

Ownership: Federal (BIA, BLM, NPS),
private, native

Significance: Native American History and Prehistory. The district is one of the richest archeological resources in North America documenting the presence of arctic man. A series of 114 marine beach ridges show progressive occupation by peoples living on the shore of Kotzebue Sound, adjacent to the Bering Strait. The ridges contain evidence of nearly every major cultural period thus far identified in arctic history, going back about 5,000 years. A concentration of sites is found within the Cape Krusenstern National Monument, the federally-owned portion of the site. Sites include small settlements or villages, summer tent camps, caches, burials, and miscellaneous markers of coast-dwelling natives of the region. Behind the beach ridges are two sites with older materials, dating back 6,000 to 11,000 years. The sites of two Eskimo villages are further evidence of prehistoric occupation.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. Three serious threats exist within the National Historic Landmark (NHL): (1) Construction of a harbor, road, and town for an adjacent lead-zinc mine within the NHL boundary; (2) Pothunting within the boundaries of the NHL and the National Monument; (3) Increased all-terrain vehicle traffic in the area.

Recommended Action: Protection. Long-term monitoring of mining activities is needed to minimize damage to known archeological resources. An inventory of the archeological resources of the landmark should be undertaken. Native corporations should also be encouraged to take active roles in discouraging pothunting and the sale of artifacts.

EAGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Eagle

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

Significance: Exploration and Settlement. From 1894 to 1911 the City of Eagle served as judicial, military, transportation and communications center for interior Alaska during the Alaska gold rush. Fort Egbert was established at Eagle to serve as headquarters for the District of North Alaska. Eagle was the seat of the first court and was the first incorporated city in Alaska. There are approximately forty structures and sites within the townsite of Eagle and adjacent Fort Egbert. The district includes the Customs House, Federal Courthouse, Northern Commercial Company store, and quarters and stables at Fort Egbert.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. Run-off water from higher ground and the scouring action of ice on the Yukon River have combined to undercut the riverbank to the point that three of the historic waterfront buildings are threatened. Culverts and ditches to abate run-off have been constructed close to the historic structures without archeological testing or recovery. While the situation is becoming more acute every year, funds have still not yet been identified to mitigate the erosion problem. The areas presently threatened are privately owned.

Recommended Action: Stabilization of the river bank and alteration of drainage patterns are essential to correct the problem before irreparable damage occurs.

Alaska

FUR SEAL ROOKERIES

St. Paul 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 policymaking in the late nineteenth century. The site itself is associated with the history of the Aleut people and its long-term connection with the commercial fur seal industry-- an industry no longer active. 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. The threats or damages to this landmark include deterioration of structures, and lack of maintenance, incompatible modifications to historic seal industry buildings and proposed demolition of historic structures. Damp and windy climatic conditions combined with years of poor maintenance have led to varying degrees of deterioration of the historic structures.

Recommended Action: Preservation. Technical assistance to the local governments combined with public education is an essential first step, but funding is needed for actual repairs. Economic feasibility studies for adaptive reuse could possibly save some of the historic industry buildings. Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record recording would be appropriate for buildings without reuse options and those of exceptional historic and architectural significance to the district. A National Park Service-funded indepth inspection and condition assessment report for the Government House on St. Paul Island, and for St. George the Great Martyr Orthodox Church on St. George Island will be completed in 1987.

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 chapel is in danger of structural failure. One log wall has bowed out; and doors and windows are missing. Limited funds available to the parish have been used to maintain the main church building only. In 1973 the Kenai Historical Society replaced the log supports with cement blocks to stabilize the chapel. There is strong interest in preserving the building, but insufficient funds to do so. In 1985, an indepth inspection of the church and chapel was sponsored by the National Park Service as part of the Service's expanded technical assistance to endangered NHLs.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. Repairing the damage and deterioration identified in the National Park Service condition assessment report is recommended. Sources of funding need to be identified.

Alaska

WALES SITES

Wales, Alaska

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, a midden and a present-day Native Alaskan community.

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

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

YUKON ISLAND MAIN SITE

Kachemak Bay

Ownership: Federal (Bureau of Land Management)
and Private

Significance: Native American History. The rich archeological resource represents the oldest and most continuously inhabited Eskimo site known in the Cook Inlet, and helped to define the Kachemak Bay culture (c. 750 B.C.). Yukon Island Main Site 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, sliding into the ocean, and subject to further damage from periodic, violent storms. Other sites and features associated with the Main Site are undergoing less severe damage from erosion.

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 values before they are lost.

Arizona

AWATTOVI RUINS

New Listing

Antelope Mesa, Keams Canyon Vicinity

Ownership: Indian Trust

Significance: The Original Inhabitants: Indian Meets European. Site of one of the most important Hopi villages encountered by Coronado's men in 1540. Occupied from c.1200 A.D., Awatovi was also the site of a Spanish mission built during the 17th century. Excavations were conducted at the site by the Peabody Museum in the 1930s. The landmark consists of a large pueblo ruin composed of two major mounds surrounding a living plaza and adjacent activity areas. Additional portions of the site include ceramic production areas, coal mining features, and physical remnants of varied historic agricultural fields.

Threat/Damage: Vandalism and Severe Site Erosion. The site is threatened by continued erosion of site components; destabilization of architectural and archeological features resulting from exposed archeological excavations; and vandalism in the form of treasure and pothunting.

Recommended Action: Protection, Stabilization. A portion of the site has been fenced. Construction of a fence around the complete site is recommended to control access to the site. Backfilling and partial stabilization of exposed excavations and architectural features is also necessary. A thorough site inspection is recommended to evaluate site damage over the past three years.

OLD ORAIBI

Navajo County, Hopi Indian Reservation

Ownership: Indian Trust

Significance: Native American History, Prehistory, and Architecture. Old Oraibi is the oldest continuously inhabited pueblo in the Southwest. Located on top of Third Mesa in Navajo County, 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. Deterioration of the pueblo accelerates yearly. A combination of factors contribute to its deterioration, including natural erosion, neglect, new construction, alteration of existing buildings, misuse and vandalism. In addition, intrusive concrete block repairs and additions, power lines, and television antennae have damaged historic materials and altered the historic appearance of the pueblo.

Recommended Action: Preservation and Stabilization. A preservation and stabilization program is needed to prevent further physical deterioration and to provide technical assistance to residents on compatible rehabilitation and modernization techniques.

Arizona

ROOSEVELT DAM

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

Significance: Engineering. Acknowledged for its outstanding engineering, Roosevelt Dam was one of the first major public works projects completed in 1906-1911 under the the Roosevelt Administration. It was specifically designed to increase the agricultural productivity of this arid region, located along the Salt River. Other components of the landmark include a smaller diversion dam, powerhouse and the remains of an earlier 13-mile power canal.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alterations. A proposal to increase the emergency flood control capacity of Roosevelt Lake, raising the level of the dam by 68 feet, will require construction of a reinforced concrete addition at the top of the granite-faced dam. Such proposed new construction would radically alter the historic appearance of the landmark and irrevocably impair its integrity.

Recommended Action: Documentation. The loss of integrity of Roosevelt Dam seems certain, although the actual project work has not begun. The National Park Service is continuing to assist the Bureau of Reclamation in completing the recording of this landmark to Historic American Engineering Record Standards. If proposed construction is undertaken, dedesignation may be appropriate.

California

FERRYBOAT EUREKA**New Listing**

San Francisco County, San Francisco Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

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

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

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation. Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. The National Park Service cost estimates for the needed repairs and preservation of this ship are \$5,000,000, and estimated annual maintenance costs are \$250,000. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish the required work. Exploring non-Federal sources of funding should continue.

California

GUAJOME RANCH HOUSE

New Listing

Vicinity of Vista, San Diego County

Ownership: Public (Local)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The ranch house has been vacant since the property was deeded to the County approximately 15 years ago. The building is in very deteriorated condition; it is plagued with termite damage and moisture problems. The County has plans to restore the 1924 chapel adjacent to the house, using a State grant, but there are insufficient funds to undertake the necessary work on the ranch house.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Technical Assistance. A National Park Service indepth inspection and condition assessment report was completed in 1986 for this landmark, and needed repairs to the ranch house were identified. Historic structure reports for both the chapel and the ranch house should be completed and any restoration/rehabilitation plans for the property reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office. There is a lack of documentation of the level of significance of the property. The National Register nomination should be revised to define the property's significance and landmark qualities more clearly to ensure that future rehabilitation and interpretation plans adequately preserve the property's most significant features.

GUNTHER ISLAND SITE (TOLOWOT)

Humboldt County, Eureka vicinity

Ownership: Public (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. This has resulted in the loss of formerly intact archeological deposits, including human remains.

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. Periodic measurement of site erosion is also needed to ascertain the rate of site loss.

California

LAS FLORES ADOBE

New Listing

Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego County

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Marine Corps)

Significance: Architecture. The Las Flores adobe ranch house is a prime example of a 19th century Monterey Colonial style residence. This building combined elements of the traditional Spanish-Mexican adobe with the New England frame architecture, and included a two-story veranda across the facade to create a popular building type unique to California during the mid-19th century. Historic and prehistoric remains within the landmark boundary exist but have not been evaluated.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Las Flores Adobe has been leased to the Boy Scouts of America by the U. S. Marines since 1973. The organization has performed very limited upkeep of the property; and the Marines have provided no financial assistance for its preservation. The house is in a very deteriorated state; it needs a new roof; many windows are missing; and it displays extensive termite damage.

Recommended Action: Preservation. The Marines and the Boy Scouts should be encouraged to provide greater support and funding for preservation activities as recommended in the 1986 National Park Service condition assessment report. The National Park Service will maintain contact both with the Boy Scouts, who wish to restore the building, and with the lessors.

LUTHER BURBANK HOUSE AND GARDEN

Sonoma County, Santa Rosa

Ownership: Public (local)

Significance: Science and Technology. Luther Burbank was an internationally known horticulturalist during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. During his years at the Santa Rosa gardens, he made significant contributions in the field of agriculture. He developed many new strains and varieties of plants in the Santa Rosa experimental garden. The landmark consists of three acres of land, including the 1883-1926 experimental garden, his 1883-1906 home, the original greenhouse, and a stable.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Burbank's original greenhouse on the property has developed large structural cracks in the brick foundation and attached potting shed. Because the foundation of the building constitutes the major support for this predominantly glass greenhouse, its structural stability is critical to the longterm preservation of the landmark.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. Repair of the foundation is essential to halt further structural problems. Stabilization should be undertaken in a manner that is least destructive to the historic fabric and is also unobtrusive. The city received a State grant to undertake the work.

California

SAILING SCHOONER C.A. THAYER**New Listing**

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The wooden hull, decks and superstructure of the schooner are badly rotted. The unsound decks allow water to seep below, thus increasing the rate of rot in internal hull timbers. Marine-boring worms threaten the strength and watertight integrity of the hulls' immersed portions. Longitudinal distortion of the hull girder has further weakened the schooner's fabric. Finally, high winds and associated swells could part moorings and result in the C.A. Thayer being thrust against the pier, ultimately causing the resource's loss.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation. Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. The National Park Service cost estimates for the needed repairs and preservation of this ship are \$6,500,000, and estimated annual maintenance costs are \$180,000. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish the required work. Exploring non-Federal sources of funding should continue.

SAILING SHIP BALCLUTHA**New Listing**

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Balclutha's steel hull is badly corroded and many of her wooden parts are rotted. Rusting of the hull plates may be aggravated by electrical currents in the water surrounding Balclutha from nearby construction equipment. Water leakage through rotted portions of the deck has greatly accelerated corrosion of internal structural members. Balclutha's proximity to an operating vessel area has prevented proper mooring, resulting in additional damage to her hull through contact with fender piles and occasional collisions.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation. Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. The National Park Service cost estimates for the needed repairs and preservation of this ship are \$4,000,000, and estimated annual maintenance costs are \$200,000. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish the required work. Exploring non-Federal sources of funding should continue.

California

STEAM SCHOONER WAPAMA**New Listing**

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

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 Wapama is so badly deteriorated due to dry rot that she has been placed out of the water on a barge with internal and external structural supports. Portions of the vessel are unsafe for public access. She is severely distorted in both her proper vertical and mid-body planes. These distortions, called hogging and racking, have significantly weakened the structural integrity of the vessel. Continual rainwater over the aft superstructure is also increasing the rate of rot below deck.

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 the resource's loss. The National Park Service cost estimates for the needed repairs and preservation of this ship are \$2,000,000, and estimated annual maintenance costs are \$200,000. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish the required work. Exploring non-Federal sources of funding should continue.

TUGBOAT HERCULES**New Listing**

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

Significance: Technology, Business, and Transportation. The Tugboat Hercules, a riveted steel, single screw offshore tugboat, was built in 1906-7 by John H. Dialogue and Son, from Camden, New Jersey, who were considered the finest tugboat builders of the period in the United States. Hercules is one of the last examples of the large offshore tugs that performed towing services up and down America's coasts.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Deterioration of the hull, decks, bulkheads, and machinery due to corrosion and cathodic action on hull plates is aggravated by electrical currents introduced into the water by nearby construction equipment. Seepage through the deck margins accelerates internal corrosion. High winds and associated swells can part the moorings and blow her against pier pilings ultimately causing the resource's loss.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation. Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. The National Park Service cost estimates for the needed repairs and preservation of this ship are \$4,200,000, and estimated annual maintenance costs are \$220,000. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish the required work. Exploring non-Federal sources of funding should continue.

California

WARNER'S RANCH

New Listing

Warm Spring Vicinity, San Diego County

Ownership: Private

Significance: Westward Expansion. 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. Perhaps 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 recently collapsed. Other 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 should be encouraged to seek funds to undertake preservation action as recommended in the National Park Service 1986 condition assessment report. Stabilization of the adobe walls and repair of the roof should be undertaken immediately.

Florida

FORT ZACHARY TAYLOR

New Listing

Monroe County, Key West

Ownership: State

Significance: Political and Military Affairs; Spanish American War. Fort Zachary Taylor was a strong union outpost in the South throughout the Civil War and defended Key West Naval Station, the most important stronghold of the U. S. Navy during the Spanish American War. Originally a three story masonry structure, the fort has had the second and third tiers removed during a modification.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The roof is severely deteriorated and causing moisture problems on the interior. There may be structural damage as masonry walls are deteriorated and cracking. Erosion from tides and storms threatens the foundations of the fort.

Recommended Action: Inspection/Stabilization/Repair Damage. The fort should be inspected to determine the extent of structural damage, and then stabilized. Deteriorated and damaged elements of the fort should be repaired.

Florida

PENSACOLA NAVAL AIR STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

New Listing

Escambia County, Pensacola

Ownership: U.S. Navy

Significance: Military, Naval History. Pensacola Naval Air Station is the United States' first permanent naval air station, first navy pilot training center, and first naval installation to send pilots into combat. It was the site of several American altitude records and the first successful catapult launching of an aircraft from a ship. The district includes 55 historic structures on approximately 82 acres. The most significant buildings in this historic district from the standpoint of aviation history are the metal seaplane hangers erected between 1916 and 1918.

Threat/Damage: Potential Demolition. The Navy plans to demolish five of the seaplane hangers, and two historic buildings within the district. The purpose of this undertaking is to open the waterfront area of the Naval Air Station for future construction to meet operational requirements. A Memorandum of Agreement mitigating the effects of the demolition has been drafted between the Navy, the Florida State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council and is expected to be signed in the first half of 1988.

Recommended Action: Administrative Action. Because several of the structures have been slated for demolition, they should be recorded to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER). Although HABS/HAER recording would document these structures, their demolition will represent a major loss to the district's historical integrity.

Georgia

DIXIE COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY PLANT

Fulton County, Atlanta

Ownership: Private

Significance: American Commerce and Industry. The Coca-Cola company has ranked as a major international corporation since World War I, and has been a pioneer in national advertising and marketing techniques. This building housed the earliest Coca-Cola bottling operations, marking the important transition between Coca-Cola solely as a fountain drink to one which could be purchased in bottles. The structure is a two-story brick corner building with a variety of European-derived architectural features.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Inappropriate Alterations. All windows on the primary elevation, which included distinctive Queen Anne-style sash and transomed storefront windows have been removed and blocked in with masonry. Smaller, modern window sash have been inserted within the blocked-in spaces. Too few repairs have been made and, as a result, the plant is deteriorating rapidly. A new addition to the historic structure has recently been proposed. At present, funds to repair the building or implement the proposal for an addition are unavailable.

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation. The owners should be encouraged to raise funds to undertake the preservation of the building. Technical assistance should be provided to ensure that overall work treatments are based on recommendations resulting from an indepth inspection of the bottling plant sponsored by the National Park Service. If a new addition is designed, its impact on the historic resource should be studied prior to work.

Idaho

FORT HALL SITE

Bannock County, Fort Hall

Ownership: Indian Trust and Federal (Bureau of Reclamation)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion, Vandalism, and Damaging Uses. Serious erosion continues along the east side of the site from flooding and ice jams on the Snake River. The threat to the north side of the site has been stabilized by rip-rapping and patching, under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). However, the river shows signs of changing course, ultimately flowing directly into the Fort Hall site and rapidly destroying it. This would be catastrophic. Finally, cattle and vehicular traffic are creating deep depressions in the soil, and relic hunting of artifacts is not uncommon.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Protection. Rip-rapping and patching, and other necessary construction should be undertaken to prevent further erosion from occurring on the site; large scale stabilization upstream could prevent the river from changing course. If long-term protection is not planned, archeological excavation may be necessary. A National Park Service site inspection to assess damages and prepare cost estimates for preservation is planned this year.

Illinois

CAHOKIA MOUNDS

St. Clair County

Ownership: State and Private

Significance: American Archeology and Prehistory. Cahokia Mounds is considered to be the fountainhead of Mississippian culture, the most highly developed prehistoric Indian culture in North America and which flourished circa A.D. 600-1500. The largest Mississippian site, Cahokia, contains over 100 mounds, including Monk's mound, the largest prehistoric earthen structure in the U.S.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. The east and west faces of Monk's Mound have collapsed due to erosion. The mound appears to have temporarily stabilized, but the State Historic Preservation Office is concerned that the slumping will continue in the very near future.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. An engineering study has been initiated to determine the precise causes of the slumping. Possible sources of funding should be explored to ensure the longterm preservation of the resource.

Illinois

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL

La Salle, Grundy, and Will Counties

Ownership: State

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Several historically significant aqueducts are unstable and, as a result, are in danger of collapsing. The Aux Sable and Fox River aqueducts are spalling and there are voids in the limestone. In some cases, inappropriate materials have been introduced in attempts to repair the locks and aqueducts, resulting in radical changes to the historical appearance. The Illinois Michigan National Heritage Corridor Commission, which was created in 1985, will control development on publicly-owned property adjacent to and over the canal.

Recommended Action: Protection and Stabilization of the locks and aqueducts is needed immediately to assure the landmark's historic integrity. Inappropriate alterations should be removed, and preservation of the landmark accomplished.

OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE

New Listing

La Salle County, Ottawa Vicinity

Ownership: Private

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

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction. Proposed residential and commercial development along the river severely threatens the integrity of this site. Initial construction, which will include a series of riverside houses, roads, and a lake would damage at least 20% of the site, and destroy significant Indian burials. Limited excavation occurred in the 1940's and 1960's; however, the site is predominantly intact.

Recommended Action: Protection/Excavation. An easement or cooperative agreement with the owners should be obtained to protect undisturbed deposits on the site. If this is not achievable, excavation of the site is recommended before archeological deposits or burials are totally destroyed.

Illinois

RELIANCE BUILDING

Cook County, Chicago

Ownership: Private

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The building is currently for sale. The exterior is in fair condition, but the lack of maintenance has led to serious deterioration of the glazed terra cotta curtain wall. Numerous terra cotta panels have stress cracks and all need to be repointed. Much of the interior has been completely remodeled, and is mostly unoccupied and in poor condition. The interior does not meet current safety code standards.

Recommended Action: Rehabilitation. The National Park Service sponsored an in-depth inspection of the Reliance Building in 1985, then outlined specific work recommendations in a report. A sympathetic new owner should be found who will undertake the work recommended by the report within an innovative new use plan to make the landmark structure economically viable.

VACHEL LINDSAY HOUSE

New Listing

Sangamon County

Ownership: Private

Significance: Contemplative Society: Literature, Drama, Music. Lindsay was a Midwestern poet who became one of the major figures of America's poetic renaissance in the middle to late 1800s, writing such poems as "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan" and "Santa Fe Trail." The house, built in 1848, features an L-shaped plan with Greek Revival elements.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Due to the weight of the structure and rising damp, the soft-fired brick foundation is crumbling, and the mortar is disintegrating. Support walls are bulging and the second floor beams are cracked. An estimated \$300,000 is needed to undertake extensive repairs of the structure. The Vachel Lindsay Association is a private organization that is currently undertaking a national fundraising campaign to finance the project.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration. An Historic Structures Report and an engineering and blueprint study of the foundation were completed in July 1987. The owner should be encouraged to seek funds to undertake repair work as recommended in the report and study.

Iowa (and South Dakota)

BLOOD RUN SITE

Lyon County, Iowa

Ownership: Multiple Private

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

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. In the Iowa portion of the site, burial mounds have been levelled by farming in the flood plain and the former village damaged by gravel mining. In the South Dakota portion, housing developments are encroaching upon the site. The Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs, a State agency, is in the process of purchasing a portion of the site. Also, a resolution was passed in South Dakota supporting the acquisition of a portion of the site for public interpretive use. Negotiations between parties are taking place, but the future of the site remains questionable.

Recommended Action: Protection. An easement or cooperative agreement with the owners should be obtained that will protect undisturbed deposits on the site. If this is not achievable, excavation of the site is recommended before archeological deposits are totally destroyed.

Kansas

NICODEMUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Graham County, Nicodemus

Ownership: Multiple private and public (local)

Significance: Black American History and Westward Expansion: The Farmer's Frontier. Nicodemus is the oldest surviving town settled by former slaves who travelled north during the Post-Civil War Reconstruction Era. Established in 1877 by the Nicodemus Town Company, this small community represents the beginning of the movement of free Blacks to other States during the 19th century. Nicodemus Historic District includes residential, commercial, and religious structures predominantly of native limestone.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The few remaining structures in the district associated with this historic period are abandoned and continue to deteriorate rapidly; others are already in ruins and cannot be saved. Two projects undertaken by the National Park Service within the district include an Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project with a publication of the results, and a completed condition assessment report for the Old Baptist Church. Both projects stimulated community interest in the landmark's heritage; however, the community is financially unable to undertake needed preservation measures.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. Total loss of the landmark district is predicted unless the structures are secured and structurally stabilized. The condition assessment report estimated that it would cost \$13,136 to repair and restore Nicodemus' Old First Baptist Church. The community does not have the resources to undertake the work.

Kentucky

ASHLAND

New Listing

Fayette County, Lexington

Ownership: Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs. Designed for statesman Henry Clay by Benjamin Latrobe in 1806, then reconstructed in 1857 by Clay's son, Ashland is a combination of Federal and Italianate styles. As a result of Henry Clay's successful political leadership prior to the Civil War, he held the posts of Senator, Speaker of the House, and Secretary of State.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Water problems have caused the plaster in the house's significant interior to crack and fall. The staircase is separating from the wall. The rear of the building is sagging, causing cracks in the walls. Unfortunately, the owner lacks funds to undertake repairs needed to assure long-term preservation of the structure.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration. The building should be inspected to determine the source of the water problems and repairs made. An indepth site inspection should be conducted to identify priority preservation work and establish cost estimates. The owner should be encouraged to seek funds.

INDIAN KNOLL

Ohio County, Beaver Dam vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Native American Prehistory. Archeological excavations at Indian Knoll, one of the largest and most fully documented of Archaic midden sites in the eastern United States, continues to provide vital information on the subsistence and culture of Archaic Indian populations. The Archaic period was the first major cultural pattern to distinguish the inhabitants of the Eastern Woodlands from other North American Indian cultures. The site contains shell middens representing the Archaic Indian culture, dating to 3000 B.C.

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

Recommended Action: Protection. Destructive agricultural activities should be stopped through a cooperative agreement that provides financial remuneration to the owner for loss of income. If this cannot be achieved, the site should either be acquired by a public non-profit organization for the purpose of protecting the archeological resources or, as a last resort, excavated, thus salvaging the remaining resources.

Louisiana

HOMEPLACE PLANTATION HOUSE

St. Charles Parish, Hahnville vicinity

Ownership: Multiple Private

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

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

Recommended Action: Preservation. Immediate repair of the roof to prevent further leaking and fumigation to destroy the termites are necessary. A National Park Service indepth inspection is underway for this landmark and should be completed in 1988. A report resulting from this inspection should provide technical assistance to the owners in determining the long-term preservation of this property.

PORT HUDSON BATTLEFIELD

East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge Parishes

Ownership: State and multiple private

Significance: American Military History. Port Hudson was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River to fall to Union forces. The Union's success ensured free passage of Union troops throughout the Mississippi River and separated Arkansas, Texas, and much of Louisiana from the rest of the Confederacy. Two Union regiments of free Blacks and ex-slaves participated in the assault. Until this victory was achieved, the value of Black combat troops had been questioned by the Union Army.

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

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

Louisiana

VIEUX CARRE HISTORIC DISTRICT

New Listing

Orleans Parish, New Orleans

Ownership: Multiple (Private and Public)

Significance: 18th and 19th century architecture. Known as the "French Quarter," this 85 block area is almost identical with the original city plans laid out in 1721. A wide variety of architectural styles represent the interaction between "Creole" and American, making the Vieux Carre the most important example of this transition in the United States.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction. A new aquarium and city park to be developed along the riverfront--approved by the City of New Orleans--may seriously impact the integrity of the district. Construction, including the removal of historic wharf structures, would be visually intrusive to the district, and significantly change the character and historic setting of the industrial riverfront. Increased congestion and pollution within the district are two probable side effects. Finally, this project could stimulate additional commercial development, threatening the NHL's remaining riverfront and residential areas.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance. Because construction of the new aquarium seems inevitable, attention should be given to its design. The owners should be encouraged to work with the State Historic Preservation Office and local preservation organizations in minimizing the demolition of historic structures, and in keeping the size and scale of the structure as restrained as possible. Public transportation should be encouraged to minimize the impact of increased congestion on the district.

Maryland

RESURRECTION MANOR

St. Mary's County, Hollywood vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture. Resurrection Manor, one of the earliest extant brick farmhouses in the U.S., is located on one of the first manorial grants made in Maryland. It is a 1 1/2-story house and is representative of the dominant building type of the Southern colonies during the early-18th century.

Threat/Damage: Potential Demolition. The property was sold in 1986. The new owner is not interested in saving the manor house, which is severely deteriorated and plans to develop the entire eight-acre tract of land.

Recommended Action: Dedications. If demolition of Resurrection Manor occurs as planned, the site should be deleted from the inventory of National Historic Landmarks. If demolition does not take place, a sympathetic new owner should be found.

Minnesota

KATHIO SITE**New Listing**

Mille Lacs County, Vineland

Ownership: State and private

Significance: The Original Inhabitants: Indian Meets European. Kathio is the ancestral home of the present-day Dakota Sioux, one of the largest extant Native American groups in the United States. It was also an important contact point between the Dakota and the French. It is also one of the two largest concentrations of prehistoric sites in Minnesota. Today, part of the district is the home of the southernmost segment of the Ojibwa population in the Western Great Lakes, and demonstrates the continuity of Native American occupation to the present time. The archeological district is included in Mille Lacs-Kathio Site State Park. Nineteen sites are known within the landmark boundaries including habitation sites, mounds, a ricing camp, an Indian School and sawmill sites.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction. Public and private recreational development threatens the archeological components of the NHL district. Of the 19 individual sites identified, 8 are in imminent or serious danger from this development. Pending development includes: extensive landscaping by a private party on the Grace Site; a proposed Minnesota Historical Society-Tribal Development project at the Indian School Site; plans for a road, bridge and dam at the Pelaga Point Site; a dam and power line, and road at the Buckmore Dam Site; use of the Old Shakopee Bridge Site as a bait resource and dumping ground; and construction of a home at the Cunz Site.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance and Boundary Study. The National Park Service completed an indepth inspection and condition assessment report for this landmark in 1987. Implementation of the report's recommendations, including technical assistance and boundary revisions, is critical to the survival of the site.

Mississippi

CHAMPION HILL BATTLEFIELD

Hinds County, Edwards vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: The Civil War. The Union victory at this site paved the way for Grant's successful seige of Vicksburg on May 16, 1863. These victories were of enormous strategic value to the Union forces because they destroyed Confederate control in the west and allowed Grant to focus his attacks on the eastern part of the Confederacy. This hill battlefield contains some of the original buildings used as headquarters and hospitals during the Battle of Champion Hill. The Coker House, a fine Greek Revival structure, is one of the few remaining buildings on the battlefield site.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The Coker House has been vacant for several years and is severely deteriorated. Portions of the roof, the foundation and the rear veranda have collapsed.

Recommended Action: Protection/Restoration. The owner of the Coker House, who is sympathetic to the preservation of the landmark, is using the National Park Service condition assessment report as part of a fundraising plan to fund and implement necessary work as recommended by the report. Efforts to raise funds for the restoration of the building should continue.

Mississippi

HOLLY BLUFF SITE

Yazoo County, Holly Bluff

Ownership: Private

Significance: Native American Prehistory. The Holly Bluff Site is the best example of the Lake George Phase of the Mississippian (temple mound) culture. The Mississippian Indian culture was one of the most highly developed prehistoric Indian cultures in North America. The 50-acre archeological site originally contained the following outstanding features: a central mound 57 feet in height, 27 smaller mounds, an earthen embankment, and a moat.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. As a result of land levelling for building construction and years of farming, the majority of the mounds have already been seriously damaged or lost. Site features will be destroyed unless farming and building activities are stopped immediately.

Recommended Action: Protection. Since most of the archeological features present at the time of Holly Bluff's designation as a landmark appear to have been destroyed, a survey of the site should be performed to determine if significant archeological resources remain. If they do not, the site should be dedesignated. If the site has retained sufficient material integrity, a cooperative agreement with the owner should be made to cease damaging activities.

ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY HOUSE

Bolivar County, Mound Bayou

Ownership: Private

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The brick veneer is continuing to separate from the structure, permitting moisture to penetrate and rot the wooden framing. The second floor cannot be occupied at present because the leaking roof has caused the ceiling plaster to fail. An indepth inspection of the property was conducted under National Park Service sponsorship in 1985 and a series of critical work areas identified, as well as the costs to completely rehabilitate the house; however, the owner is not financially able to make extensive repairs.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation. The owner should be encouraged to seek funds for undertaking the recommendations of the inspection report.

Missouri

HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Jackson County, Independence

Ownership: Multiple Private and Federal
(National Park Service)

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

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Alterations. The city removed approximately 20% of the National Historic Landmark district from protection by the local Heritage Commission. A gravel parking lot was constructed near the corner of Truman and Delaware Streets without any requirements to screen cars from the street or the Truman Home. The city eliminated the position of Historic Preservation Officer for the city, who functioned as the local historic preservation spokesman. In 1986, the city erected large metal utility poles adjacent to the district boundaries. These factors have combined to pose an immediate threat to the physical as well as visual character of the district.

Recommended Action: Protection and Preservation. Implementation of the 1986 comprehensive historical resource management plan for the landmark is necessary. The management plan outlines various preservation alternatives to preserve the character of the district. These include minimal property acquisition, donation of facade easements, when absolutely necessary, and technical assistance to property owners on successful rehabilitation techniques.

RESEARCH CAVE

Callaway County, Portland vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Native American History and Prehistory. Research Cave, a sandstone rock shelter, is an extremely rich and varied archeological resource containing data of singular importance. The site contains at least four different periods of human occupation spanning over 5,000 years. Excavations at differing occupation levels have produced chipped stone artifacts (Archaic period), grit-tempered pottery (Middle/Late Woodland), various historic materials and artifacts (early historic and late prehistoric period), and evidence of 19th-century saltpeter mining.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. The owner of the property and others live in house trailers located on top of cultural deposits in the cave. The property is currently for sale. Purchase by another owner unsympathetic to the significance of the resource is possible.

Recommended Action: Protection. Assistance is needed to find a sympathetic owner for the site. Any exposed surface deposits should be covered, and an easement or cooperative agreement with the present or future owner obtained to prohibit damaging uses to the archeological deposits. In the absence of any positive action, excavation of the most threatened archeological materials is recommended.

Missouri

STE. GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ste. Genevieve County, Ste. Genevieve

Ownership: Multiple private and public

Significance: European Exploration and Settlement. Ste. Genevieve is one of the oldest surviving French Colonial Settlements in the continental United States. The town developed between 1735-1740 after lead deposits were discovered in the area. Ste. Genevieve continued to flourish under Spanish control after 1762. Ste. Genevieve has the single largest ensemble of 18th-century French Colonial style buildings in the United States and an intact town plan. It retains to a remarkable degree the scale and texture of its 18th-century heritage. There is a discontinuous first town settlement archeological site dating from ca. 1723.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Flooding of the Mississippi occurs and has inundated many of the historic buildings in the district. Some of the structures on the north side of the district are vacant. In 1986, an agricultural levee broke, leaving 15 foot ruts in the first settlement archeological site, which is presently outside the landmark boundary. Additional damage occurred in April 1987, when the Agricultural and Stabilization Conservation Service covered the ruts using heavy machinery without the State Historic Preservation Office's compliance review. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers estimates that this has severely damaged about 50% of the site.

Recommended Action: Protection. Congress has appropriated \$31 million for a flood control project at Ste. Genevieve sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Implementation of that proposal developed by the Corps of Engineers to eliminate or reduce the present and long-term threat of flooding is needed. An Historic American Buildings Survey project for the district will be completed in 1988.

Montana

BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Silver Bow County

Ownership: Public and Private

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier. The district is the center of the largest copper mining region in the world, where more than two billion dollars worth of minerals 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, headhouses, and rail tracks.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Many structures are abandoned and are continuing to deteriorate due to lack of maintenance and financial assistance. In the past few years, some historically significant mining structures were demolished by the Anaconda Company.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation. Implementation of a 1985 Butte Anaconda Historical Park System Master Plan is essential and would provide an interpretive park system of 25 sites; protect the structures from vandalism and demolition; and identify fundraising sources for stabilization. The State Historic Preservation Office is monitoring the activities of preservation groups within the district.

Montana

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Madison County, Virginia City

Ownership: Multiple (Public and Private)

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 and Incompatible Alterations. Many of the historic commercial structures are unmaintained and thus continue to deteriorate at a rapid rate; still others have undergone tourist-related alterations that do not meet the Department's preservation standards. Finally, the owners and managers of the district do not have sufficient financial resources to preserve the integrity of the landmark.

Recommended Action: Protection. Technical assistance is needed for the city to create a historic preservation ordinance with design review powers. The owners of the commercially operated portion of the National Historic Landmark need major financial and technical assistance in the rehabilitation and preservation of their historic structures. The city should be encouraged by the State Historic Preservation Office to apply for Certified Local Government (CLG) status, and to undertake an inventory of all historic resources.

Nevada

FORT RUBY

White Pine County, vicinity of Hobson

Ownership: Private

Significance: Western Expansion. Fort Ruby was an important station on the Pony Express and Central Overland Stage Line during the 1860's, and as a military post to defend stage and telegraph facilities against Indian attacks during the Civil War. The site consists of two small log structures on a 10-acre site near Lake Ruby.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The log structures were in poor condition when this site was designated as a landmark, and are in even worse condition now. The structures are currently not maintained and are merely used for storage. A trailer park has been constructed on the site, and a two-story frame house has been erected between the two historic buildings. As a result, archeological features on the site may be subject to damage.

Recommended Action: Dededesignation. Although the log structures were severely deteriorated at the time of landmark designation, they may now have lost their integrity. The National Park Service is considering dedesignation.

Nevada

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Storey and Lyon Counties

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

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier. Virginia City was a prototype for all frontier mining boom towns, owing its success to the 1859 discovery of the Comstock Lode. This landmark includes several populated settlements besides Virginia City, such as Gold Hill and Silver City--open land dotted with open pit mines, mine shafts and tailings, and industrial archeological features associated with the Comstock boom. The historic road connecting these settlements features residences typical of the mining era.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. Portions of the town of Gold Hill and the historic Greiner's Bend Road linking the settlements are in danger of sliding into an inactive mine pit. Four-inch settlement cracks divide the road bed of Greiner's Bend. Estimates indicate that the collapse of this portion of the landmark could occur at any moment. The mountainside adjacent to Virginia City is slumping into the pit as well. Mining exploration activities are a continual threat to the district's integrity. Finally, vacant and underutilized buildings, many of which are privately owned, that are an integral part of Virginia City's landmark significance continue to deteriorate.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. Repairing the walls of the inactive mine pit is critical to prevent collapse of the surrounding land and further slumping of the mountainside. A comprehensive plan is needed that takes into consideration ongoing mining activities as well as the longevity of the City's cultural resources.

New Mexico

SETON VILLAGE

Santa Fe County, 6 miles south of Santa Fe

Ownership: Multiple (Private)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Several buildings are in severely deteriorated condition. For example, the walls of the hogan and kiva are spalling and a roof has collapsed. Murals painted by Native Americans between 1920 and 1930 have been damaged by moisture penetration and vandalism. As a result of an indepth site inspection sponsored by the National Park Service in 1986, work recommendations were identified and costs established for preserving the hogan, kiva, and Seton Castle itself. Temporary repairs were completed in 1986.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Protection. The hogan and kiva, in particular, need to be stabilized, and the Castle repaired using preservation treatments recommended in the inspection report. An art conservator should evaluate the murals and offer suggestions for their protection and conservation. Funding sources should be explored.

New York

HISTORIC TRACK

Orange County, Goshen

Ownership: Private

Significance: Recreation. Originally laid out in 1854, Historic Track is one of the oldest active harness racing courses in the United States. It contains several buildings from ca. 1911, including a street grandstand, stables, barns, and an Edwardian judges' stand and grandstand. Its designation as a National Historic Landmark commemorates the founding of a uniquely American sport and the development of the American standard-trotter horse breed.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Deferred maintenance has resulted in severe physical deterioration of the buildings, structural weakening of the grandstand and drainage problems for the race track. Without proper repair and maintenance, the Track may cease to be a viable commercial operation.

Recommended Action: Repair damage/deterioration. Repairs to the historic stables, barns and grandstand are needed. If the barns can be rehabilitated, then leased, the owner may be able to raise funds for an active maintenance program.

North Carolina

FORT FISHER

New Hanover County, Wilmington vicinity

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

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

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

Recommended Action: Stabilization of the beach is essential to prevent further erosion of the site and loss of archeological material. An extensive rip-rapping (bank stabilization) program should be implemented, or total excavation of the site should be performed before all archeological materials are lost.

Ohio

HOPETON EARTHWORKS

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

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

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. Farming activities and pothunters continue to damage Hopeton Earthworks. The use of plows for farming has displaced subsurface archeological material. As a result, artifacts brought to the surface are being taken by unauthorized "collectors." The introduction of gravel mining in the landmark boundaries will likely damage archeological resources, such as burials.

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

Oklahoma

101 RANCH HISTORIC DISTRICT

New Listing

Marland, Kay County

Ownership: Multiple (Private)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. Flooding, erosion, and unstable subsoil conditions caused by flooding of the Arkansas River's Salt Fork threatens the landmark. The river has eroded the banks near the historic Blacksmith Shop and threatens to undermine the structure. Also, all but three of the buildings are abandoned and most are in a severe state of deterioration. The owners lack funds and technical assistance to preserve this landmark.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. A stabilization program is needed that would include construction to control flooding and prevent further erosion of the site. Technical assistance should be provided to the owners in preservation of the landmark.

Pennsylvania

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Public (local)

Significance: Architecture and Social and Humanitarian Movements. Constructed between 1823-29, as a model in prison management and design, this stone Gothic Revival structure was designed with improvements in light, heat, space and ventilation in an effort to make the prison an instrument of reform rather than punishment.

The prison includes a central rotunda with seven cell blocks, and is surrounded by a massive stone wall with two towers flanking the entranceway.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The penitentiary has been vacant since the mid-1970's and is severely deteriorated; cell roofs have collapsed, skylights have broken, and there is interior damage to the structure. The prison is for sale, and a feasible reuse plan for the structure has not been found. No stabilization efforts are being made.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation. Immediate stabilization of the prison is needed, followed by overall rehabilitation for a compatible new use which would preserve the significant design and features of the building.

FAIRMOUNT WATERWORKS

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Public (local)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The old mill house (ca. 1822) and pavilion are currently being reconstructed; funds are available to rehabilitate the pump room, and the engine house is being offered for use as a restaurant provided rehabilitation work is undertaken. The new mill house (ca. 1860) however, is sustaining extensive damage to its iron supports. There are no plans to preserve or rehabilitate the structure, and it continues to deteriorate.

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

Pennsylvania

FORT MIFFLIN, COMMANDANT'S HOUSE

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Public (local)

Significance: American Military History. 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. About 120 feet of the sea wall has collapsed, leaving the rampart in that area unprotected.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. The collapsed sea wall must be rebuilt to protect the site. The Commandant's house needs to be stabilized, then rehabilitated or restored. Other deteriorated buildings should be repaired. Leasing of the fort by a local preservation organization may increase visitation and help ensure a compatible new use for this landmark.

Rhode Island

FORT ADAMS

Newport County, Newport

Ownership: State

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

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

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

South Carolina

MARKET HALL AND SHEDS

Charleston County, Charleston

Ownership: Public (local)

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Moisture entering the building is causing severe deterioration of the building exterior and to a lesser degree, the interior. The source of the moisture is unknown at this time. The brownstone is spalling and eroded, and stucco has spalled in places, revealing the brick substructure. Inappropriate repairs have occurred over the years. Lack of maintenance, coupled with the moisture in the exterior walls, has resulted in vegetation on the roof and in cracks along the walls. The owners have no plans or funds to repair the damage to the building.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Restoration. Further investigation of the building's condition is needed and a comprehensive plan developed and implemented for repairing the brownstone and eliminating the moisture problem. The owners should be encouraged to seek funds to undertake specific work recommendations made as the result of a National Park Service-sponsored site inspection in 1986. If preservation work is not begun soon, the landmark's fragile exterior materials and features will be lost.

PENN SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Beaufort County, Frogmore

Ownership: Private

Significance: American Black History and Education. Penn School, the first school for free Blacks in the South, served the community as an educational institution, health clinic, and farm bureau. It was a pioneering institution in health services and self-help programs for ex-slaves in the Post-Civil War South. The district comprises a 45-acre site and 18 buildings dating from the 19th and 20th-centuries.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Lack of regular maintenance coupled with termite damage over the past several decades has resulted in severe deterioration of all 18 buildings. As a result, some of the buildings can no longer be used, and the district is underutilized.

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

South Carolina

POMPION HILL CHAPEL

Berkeley County, Huger

Ownership: Private

Significance: 18th-Century Architecture. Pompion Hill Chapel, constructed in 1763, is one of the best preserved, small Georgian Revival churches in the South. It was the first Anglican church (the official religion in Colonial South Carolina) built outside of Charleston, and demonstrated the growing social and political development of rural 18th-century South Carolina. Pompion Hill Chapel is a one-story brick structure with a jerkinhead roof and rectangular plan.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The foundation is being damaged by the adjacent Cooper River. Portions of the church walls have developed serious structural cracks, the result of riverbank erosion. Efforts to stabilize the bank were made in 1977, but no work has taken place since that time.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. An indepth site inspection sponsored by the National Park Service in 1986 was the basis of a detailed report intended to assist owners in preserving this landmark. Work treatment areas were identified and prioritized and cost estimates provided. Now, the owners will be encouraged to carry out the report's recommendations.

WILLIAM AIKEN HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED RAILROAD STRUCTURES

Charleston County, Charleston

Ownership: Multiple private

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. No repairs have been made to the vacant railroad structures for years. At this point, the buildings are so seriously deteriorated that if stabilization is not undertaken immediately, significant features and historic building materials will surely be lost.

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

South Dakota (and Iowa)

BLOOD RUN SITE

Lincoln County, South Dakota

Ownership: Multiple Private

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

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. In the Iowa portion of the site, burial mounds have been levelled by farming in the flood plain and the former village damaged by gravel mining. In the South Dakota portion, housing developments are encroaching upon the site. The Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs, a State agency, is in the process of purchasing a portion of the site. Also, a resolution was passed in South Dakota supporting the acquisition of a portion of the site for public interpretive use. Negotiations between parties are taking place, but the future of the site remains questionable.

Recommended Action: Protection. An easement or cooperative agreement with the owners should be obtained that will protect undisturbed deposits on the site. If this is not achievable, excavation of the site is recommended before archeological deposits are totally destroyed.

DEADWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

New Listing

Lawrence County, Deadwood

Ownership: Multiple

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier. Deadwood was the site of the first gold strike in the Black Hills region, and location of the last big strike of precious metals on the mining frontier. Founded in 1875, Deadwood retains its mining town atmosphere with many original buildings. The Historic District contains a number of commercial and residential structures dating predominantly from 1883-1893 and 1894-1900.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations. Many structures in the district are being radically altered by inappropriate renovation. Many owners have little regard for the historic value of their structures, and some structures are deteriorated and abandoned. Traffic congestion and pollution have also had adverse effects on the district. The Old Lawrence County Courthouse is now vacant and until recently was threatened with demolition.

Recommended Action: Stabilization of vacant structures and development of an economic feasibility study on restoring the Old Lawrence County Courthouse would help ensure its longterm preservation. Public education on the landmark's significance and increased community involvement are also recommended.

South Dakota

MOLSTAD VILLAGE

Dewey County, Mobridge vicinity

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

Significance: Native American Prehistory. Molstad Village (ca. A.D. 1500) represents an important transition period when Central Plains Indian culture influenced that of the Middle Missouri Indian. The results of the interaction of these two Native American cultures formed the basis for the way of life practiced by the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa Indians. This prehistoric Indian village contains numerous circular house rings, including an area fortified by a ditch and bastion. The present boundaries include approximately 10 acres but significant archeological resources may extend beyond these boundaries.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. Bank erosion from the adjacent river is occurring at a rate of approximately 10 feet per year. As a result, house ring sites outside the landmark boundary have sustained damage; and the ditch and bastion are now in imminent danger of collapse. The wind is further eroding site features. In addition, the entire site is being severely impacted by cultivation and cattle grazing. Total destruction of the site appears likely within the next several years.

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

Tennessee

NASHVILLE UNION STATION AND TRAINSHED

Davidson County, Nashville

Ownership: Public (Local) and Private

Significance: Architecture and Engineering. The station is a three-story masonry structure executed in the Romanesque Revival style with a 2-1/2-story clocktower. Using a series of steel trusses joined by I-beams, the station's trainshed is the largest, single span, gable-roofed trainshed in America. This structural system was a forerunner of modern building construction techniques.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Potential Demolition. While the station itself has been recently renovated as a hotel, the trainshed has been vacant for approximately 11 years. Portions of the shed's roof are missing, allowing rain to enter and accelerating damage to the structural system. The new owners of the trainshed are considering moving the structure or tearing it down. Either alternative could jeopardize the status of this National Historic Landmark.

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

Texas

FORT SAM HOUSTON

New Listing

San Antonio, Bexar County

Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army)

Significance: Architecture/Political and Military Affairs. Fort Sam Houston was the Army's principal supply base in the Southwest. The fort supplied the "Rough Riders" in 1898 and Pershing's Mexican campaign in 1916. Experiments with the Wright biplane led to the establishment of the Signal Corps aviation section in 1914. The fort covers 35,000 acres along the northeastern edge of San Antonio.

Threat/Damage: Incompatible Alterations and Deterioration. Insensitive rehabilitation work has negatively impacted several buildings within the district. Original plastered walls and ceilings have been replaced with wall-board on many buildings. Original windows and stone lintels were removed and infilled with concrete blocks, and brick and stone masonry was repointed with portland cement. The Band Building, built in 1890, has deteriorated due to lack of maintenance. Due to plugged drains and changes in grade, water is "ponding" against the foundation. The ornate pressed tin ceiling has been damaged due to chipping off of paint with a hammer. Recently, the porch and chimney have collapsed and the interior floors and walls are deteriorating due to a leaking roof. Finally, the owner continues inappropriate rehabilitation work without notifying the State Historic Preservation Office.

Recommended Action: Administrative Action. Section 106 Review should be implemented immediately. If inappropriate modifications continue, a review of the National Historic Landmark designation may be warranted.

LUBBOCK LAKE SITE

Lubbock County, vicinity of Lubbock

Ownership: Local

Significance: Native American History and Prehistory. Lubbock Lake Site contains the most extensive 11,000-year sequence of archeological occupation in the western states. These deeply stratified deposits contain well-preserved artifacts and faunal materials. The site covers a 300-acre tract of land surrounding a dry wash on the north side of Lubbock.

Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses. Incompatible recreational use of the site by off-road vehicles is damaging archeological material. In addition, the planting and irrigation of elm trees on the site is causing a mixing of the stratified layer of archeological material and those materials that are water soluble are being destroyed. Petroleum production is occurring on the northeast corner of the district boundary.

Recommended Action: Protection. Completion and implementation of the management plan, developed by the City of Lubbock, the State Historic Preservation Office and Texas Tech University, should be encouraged to assure preservation of remaining significant features of the site, including an immediate ban on the misuse of recreational vehicles. Data recovery may be required if long-term effects cannot be controlled.

Texas

RESACA DE LA PALMA BATTLEFIELD

Cameron County, Brownsville vicinity

Ownership: Multiple 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/Alterations. 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. Although no construction is taking place within the landmark boundaries, residential and commercial development continues to the south within view from the landmark site. There is also a persistent threat that the owners will develop the site for commercial purposes, or sell it to another developer.

Recommended Action: Protection. Finding a sympathetic owner seems essential at this point. An open-space easement or a cooperative agreement with a new owner is recommended to prevent development in critical areas of the landmark.

U.S.S. TEXAS

Harris County

Ownership: State

Significance: American Military History. The U.S.S. Texas is the only surviving World War I warship of her class and the last remaining American-built warship powered by reciprocating steam engines. The ship was built in 1911-1914 and served in World War I and at the Normandy Landing during World War II.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The ship is receiving some maintenance; however, it continues to deteriorate at a rapid rate. The ship has riveted construction and is prone to leaking. Some underwater leaks have been repaired but others in the hull and torpedo bays are slowly filling the ship with water. Dirt on the exterior of the hull is causing corrosion and needs cleaning. Together these problems are causing deterioration both on the inside and outside of the ship. The Department of the Navy plans to allocate \$5,000,000 by the end of 1987 for preservation work, but approximately twice that much is needed to complete the job.

Recommended Action: Protection. A management plan, which would include restoration of the ship, interpretive treatment of the interior, and reconstruction of the docks, was completed, but the State Historic Preservation Office believes that without the additional funding the ship will continue to deteriorate. Private funding sources need to be identified.

Utah

ALKALI RIDGE

San Juan County, Monticello vicinity

Ownership: Federal (Bureau of Land Management)

Significance: Native American Prehistory. Archeological excavations at Alkali Ridge added substantially to the knowledge of the development of the Pueblo Indian culture and defined the period known as Pueblo II. The Alkali Ridge area contains a number of archeological sites representing the Pueblo II and III Indian cultures (ca. A.D. 900-1300).

Threat/Damage: Vandalism. Alkali Ridge has been damaged by road construction, drilling, and activities associated with oil, gas, and uranium exploration as well as pothunting. Although, of late, oil and gas exploration and development have slowed, pothunting has increased due to the area's easy accessibility. Irretrievable loss of some significant archeological material has already occurred and further loss is predictable.

Recommended Action: Protection. A program supported by BLM for surveillance and monitoring of the landmark has been partially implemented. Further protection of the site by limiting access and developing more effective management controls is needed. Public education and the establishment of a local archeological society that can carry out these protection activities are necessary.

Virginia

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 structures in the village composed of brick, log, stone and wood 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. A 77-acre historic farm in the center of the landmark has been purchased for development as a residential subdivision. Construction of homes on this land may destroy the visual relationship between the historic farmland and the adjacent village.

Recommended Action: Protection. The optimum situation would be no development of this farm. The National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Office, therefore, have been working with local and county authorities to institute controls on development of agricultural lands and open space within the district. The owner should be encouraged to donate or sell an easement on the property that limits development.

Virgin Islands

COLUMBUS LANDING SITE

New Listing

St. Croix, Virgin Islands

Ownership: Public

Significance: Spanish Exploration and Settlement. This is the earliest site under the United States flag associated with Christopher Columbus. His crew's skirmish here with Carib Indians, on their second voyage to the New World, was the first recorded conflict between Europeans and native Americans. The site contains the remains of French Fort Sale and an aboriginal Indian site within the landing area.

Threat/Damage: New Construction and Site Erosion. At present, auto traffic and pot-hunting are eroding the site. Proposed recreational and residential development within the historic area threatens both the natural historic setting of Salt River Bay and the historic setting of Columbus Landing Site.

Recommended Action: Administrative Action and Protection. A boundary revision should be initiated to expand the historic area currently designated. A local legislative initiative to provide protection and preservation of the site may be necessary.

West Virginia

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 are 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 structure and objects in this complex that relate to the coking process were built between 1906 and 1919.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The complex has not been maintained or its materials repaired since operations 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/Rehabilitation. Stabilizing and securing the site, and finding a compatible new use are necessary if this landmark is to survive.

Wisconsin

DOUSMAN HOTEL

Crawford County, Prairie du Chien

Ownership: Private

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. Because there has been no effort to maintain and repair this structure for a number of years, the historic building materials have deteriorated to such an extent that the material integrity of the landmark is seriously threatened. A new investment group has an option to buy the building, and may undertake rehabilitation work; however, at the present time the building is unoccupied and in a deteriorated state.

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 Historic Preservation Office should continue to encourage the new investment group or other local developers to rehabilitate the structure using Federal income tax incentives.

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 in the Midway Farm complex are in a serious state of deterioration. Despite repairs undertaken in the past year by the owner, the age, condition, and lack of year-round occupation of the buildings make substantial restoration and stabilization extremely difficult.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. Continued repair and maintenance of the Midway Farm buildings are still needed as well as repairs to other structures comprising this complex. Increased use of the buildings, which are partially occupied only during the summer months, may assist in the long-term preservation of the landmark.

Wyoming

SHERIDAN INN**New Listing**

Sheridan County, Sheridan

Ownership: Private

Significance: Travel and Communication. William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody operated this hotel in 1894-96, catering principally to sportsmen. The building is a 145-foot-long, three-story, L-shaped frame structure, with a gambrel roof that slopes over the porch. The building has a piazza on two sides. The interior features an English-made "Buffalo Bill Bar" crafted of oak and mahogany, and the first bathtubs and electric lights in the region.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The building has been vacant for approximately 18 months, and its condition has deteriorated. Both the roof and windows have leaks; the front porch is deteriorated; and the entire heating system will need to be replaced. The building has changed ownership several times in the last few years, without any major repairs. The current owner is trying to sell the property. Until a sympathetic owner is found who puts the building to use, it will not be adequately protected.

Recommended Action: Indepth Site Inspection and Compatible New Owner. Continued monitoring by the State Historic Preservation Office and efforts to work with the owners to identify a buyer interested in the preservation of the building are necessary. An indepth site inspection is also recommended.

Wyoming

SWAN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS**New Listing**

Platte County, East Side of Chugwater

Ownership: Private

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Cattleman's Empire. Organized in Scotland, this company was one of the foreign concerns that flourished in the West when the range cattle industry was profitable. Surviving buildings include the ranch house, barn, commissary (general store), and office building (bunk house).

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The buildings are largely abandoned and suffer from neglect; broken windows and doors are now allowing the elements to accelerate deterioration. The owner has refused any assistance and apparently intends to allow the structures to decay.

Recommended Action: Administrative Action. Since the owner has refused assistance offered through the Condition Assessment Program in 1986 and has expressed opposition to any Federal expenditure to preserve the National Historic Landmark, it is unlikely that any action will be taken to halt deterioration. An Historic American Building Survey recording has already been done. Dedesignation should be considered.

APPENDIX I

NHLs In 1986 Section 8 Report Removed From Priority 1 Status In 1987 Report

The following National Historic Landmarks listed as Priority 1 or threatened and damaged in 1986, are no longer Priority 1 landmarks in 1987 because: (1) the threats previously reported did not occur; or (2) the damage is not expected to reoccur or increase within the next year; or (3) the landmark has been dedesignated:

Scott Joplin House, St. Louis, MO. Exterior restoration work on the house was completed in 1986, and eliminated the immediate threat of structural failure. Restoration work on the interior will begin this year, however, until the work is complete, the potential for vandalism remains. This landmark has maintained a Priority 1 status in the Section 8 Report since 1977. Although the landmark's status has been changed to Priority 2 this year, it will continue to be monitored.

San Jose De Gracia Church, Las Trampas, NM. An intense preservation effort by the community of Las Trampas has assisted in completing substantial repairs and preservation of this structure. A new roof has been installed eliminating water seepage into the walls, major cracks have been repaired, and the interior has been remudded and repainted. The landmark will maintain a Priority 2 status, however, it will be closely monitored in the event any structural problems reoccur.

Trinity Church, Newport, RI. The church and local community raised funds for the successful stabilization and preservation of this church. Consequently, the threats to the landmark have been eliminated, and the landmark has been deleted from the endangered property list.

Mayo Clinic Buildings, Rochester, MN. Of the two landmark buildings originally designated, the 1914 building was demolished in the summer of 1986. The 1928 Plummer Building is still standing, but plans for future construction on the site may adversely affect its integrity. The landmark's status has been changed to Priority 2, but monitoring of the site should continue in order to eliminate the threat of incompatible new construction in the future.

Gambell Sites, St. Lawrence Island, AK. The five sites that comprised this landmark were extensively damaged by vandalism in the form of digging and pothunting. The damage was so severe that the landmark lost its integrity and the property was dedesignated.

APPENDIX II

1987 Priority 2 National Historic Landmarks

The following National Historic Landmarks are those landmarks which exhibit potential damage or threats but are not presently serious or imminent enough to warrant Priority 1 status. There are 158 Priority 2 NHLs for 1987.

FY 87 PRIORITY II LANDMARKS

Alabama

Apalachicola Fort Site

Barton Hall
Curry Home
Moundville

Alaska

Birnirk Site
Cape Nome Mining District Discovery Sites
Chaluka
Chilkoot Trail and Dyea Site
Church of the Holy Ascension
Dutch Harbor
Erskine House
Fort William H. Seward
George C. Thomas Memorial Library
Skagway Historic District and White Pass
Sourdough Lodge

Arkansas

Nodena Site
Parkin Indian Mound

Arizona

Kinishba Ruins

California

Balboa Park
Mare Island Naval Shipyard
New Almaden
Richard Nixon Birthplace
San Diego Mission Church

Connecticut

Henry Barnard House
Monte Cristo Cottage

Colorado

Leadville Historic District
Lowry Ruin
Silverton Historic District
Telluride Historic District

District of Columbia

Chapel Hall, Gallaudet College

Florida

Fort San Marcos de Apalache
Mary McLeod Bethune Home
Okeechobee Battlefield
Tampa Bay Hotel

Hawaii

Honokohau Settlement
Huilua Fishpond

Illinois

Kincaid Site

Iowa

Fort Des Moines Provisional
Army
Officer Training School
Phipps Site

1987 Priority 2's Continued

Kansas

Fort Leavenworth
LeCompton Constitution Hall
Marais des Cygnes Massacre Site
Whiteford (Price) Site

Kentucky

Dr. Ephraim McDowell House
Locust Grove
Louisville Water Co. Pumping Station
Old State House

Louisiana

Fort St. Phillip
Marksville Pre-historic Indian Site
Oak Alley Plantation
Ursuline Covent

Massachusetts

Charles Sumner House
Faneuil Hall
Old State House
Walden Pond
William Monroe Trotter

Michigan

Fairlane (Henry Ford Estate)
Highland Park Ford Plant

Minnesota

Mayo Clinic Building
Thorstein Veblen Farmstead
Washburn Mill Complex

Mississippi

Ammadelle
Beauvoir
Grand Village of the Natchez Indians
Rocket Propulsion Test Complex
Rowan Oak
Waverley Plantation

Missouri

Bolduc House
Eads Bridge
Goldenrod Showboat
Scott Joplin House
Utz Site
White-Haven

Montana

Bannack Historic District
Russell (Charles M.) House and Studio

Nebraska

William Jennings Bryan House

Nevada

Leonard Rockshelter

New Hampshire

Harrisville Historic District

New Jersey

Pietro & Maria Botto House
Monmouth Battlefield
Sandy Hook Light
Sandy Hook Proving Ground HD

New Mexico

Acoma
Anderson Basin
Big Bend Mesa
Glorieta Pass Battlefield
Hawikuh
Lincoln Historic District
Manuelito Complex
Sandia Cave
San Gabriel de Yunge-Oinge
San Lazario
San Jose De Gracia Church
Taos Pueblo

1987 Priority 2's Continued

New Mexico (Cont.)

Trinity Site
Village of Columbus and Camp Furlong
Zuni-Cibola Complex

New York

Chester A. Arthur House
Gen. Winfield Scott House
Irving Langmuir House
Locust Grove
Miller-Conkling-Kerman House
Olana
Riverby Study
Slabsides
Steepletop
Thomas Cole House
Van Alen House
Villa Lewaro

North Carolina

Union Tavern

Ohio

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker House
Col. Charles Young House
Ohio & Erie Canal
Paul Dunbar House
Plum Street Temple

Oklahoma

Creek National Capitol

Oregon

Jacksonville Historic District
Samuel Elmore Cannery

Pennsylvania

Cornwall Iron Furnace
East Broadtop Railroad
Grey Towers (Beaver College)
Harmony Historic District
U.S. Naval Asylum

Rhode Island

Battle of Rhode Island Site
Brick Market
Old Slater Mill

South Carolina

Brick House Ruins
Snee Farm
Unitarian Church

South Dakota

Crow Creek Site
Fort Thompson Mounds
Frawley Historic Ranch
Mitchell Site

Tennessee

Franklin Battlefield
Long Island of the Holston

Texas

Alamo
East End Historic District
Fair Park
Fort Brown
Garner House
Harrell Site
Lucas Gusher, Spindletop Oil Field
Mission Concepcion
Plainview Site
Presidio Nuestra Senora de Loreta de la Bahia
San Jacinto Battlefield
Strand Historic District

Utah

Danger Cave
Fort Douglas
Reed O. Smoot House

1987 Priority 2's ContinuedVirginia

Green Springs Historic District
Ripshin Farm

Virgin Islands

Fort Christian

Wisconsin

Azatlan
Brisbois House
Ringling Brothers Circus Winter
Quarters

Wyoming

Fort D.A. Russell
Fort Phil Kearney

APPENDIX III

Priority 2 NHLs subject to ongoing or anticipated Federal undertakings which threaten their integrity. State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and affecting Federal agencies have, or will be, developing Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) to mitigate damage to these landmarks.

1. Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer's Training School, Des Moines, IA. A Memorandum of Agreement was recently completed. All of the buildings, except the Reserves Center and Chapel will be sold. Incompatible alterations to surplused historic buildings at Fort Des Moines have occurred in the past and led to this landmark's listing in prior Section 8 Reports. HABS recording of the buildings is complete.
2. Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth, KS. The Army has begun extensive alterations to many of the buildings at the post. Extensive window replacements are planned. The Army also wants to alter all of the heating and air conditioning systems, including removing the old steam radiators. These activities pose a threat to the historic integrity of many structures on the post. The Army has expressed a preference for disregarding a PMOA with the State. HABS recording of the Fort has been completed.
3. Harrisville Historic District, Harrisville, NH. A Department of Transportation funded highway project proposed for construction in the vicinity of Harrisville may damage the historic setting of this 19th century New England industrial town. Many alternatives have been developed, but none have been found acceptable to the local officials. No memorandum has been made final at this time.
4. Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, CA. Proposed construction activities by the U.S. Navy may result in the demolition of three historic buildings in one of the historic districts within the landmark boundary. In response to this, a comprehensive survey and planning document was recommended by the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Office to guide future construction work in the shipyard as part of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. The Navy has taken no steps toward preparation of this document. One early-20th century building and several archeological resources were destroyed during 1983-1984 by the Navy without Advisory Council knowledge. Incompatible alterations to other historic structures in the landmark are continuing.
5. Fort D.A. Russell, Cheyenne, WY. Construction of the MX missile, which is located at Warren Air Force Base, continues to affect over one hundred Colonial Revival brick buildings in this landmark through potential demolition, incompatible alterations and lack of maintenance.
6. Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City County, UT. Fort Douglas sits on some of the most prime real estate in Salt Lake City and its site integrity is threatened by a General Services Administration plan to excess land to the University of Utah. Specific threats include University plans for new construction directly adjacent to historic buildings and the site. The SHPO is working with the University and Post Command to minimize the impact of the plan. Previous incompatible building repairs by the Army Corps of Engineers are now being corrected.

APPENDIX IV

National Historic Landmarks Receiving Indepth Inspections in 1986-87
and
Estimated Cost of Preservation

Indepth inspections have been undertaken on endangered landmarks since 1985. The following 13 NHLs add to the 21 already inspected.

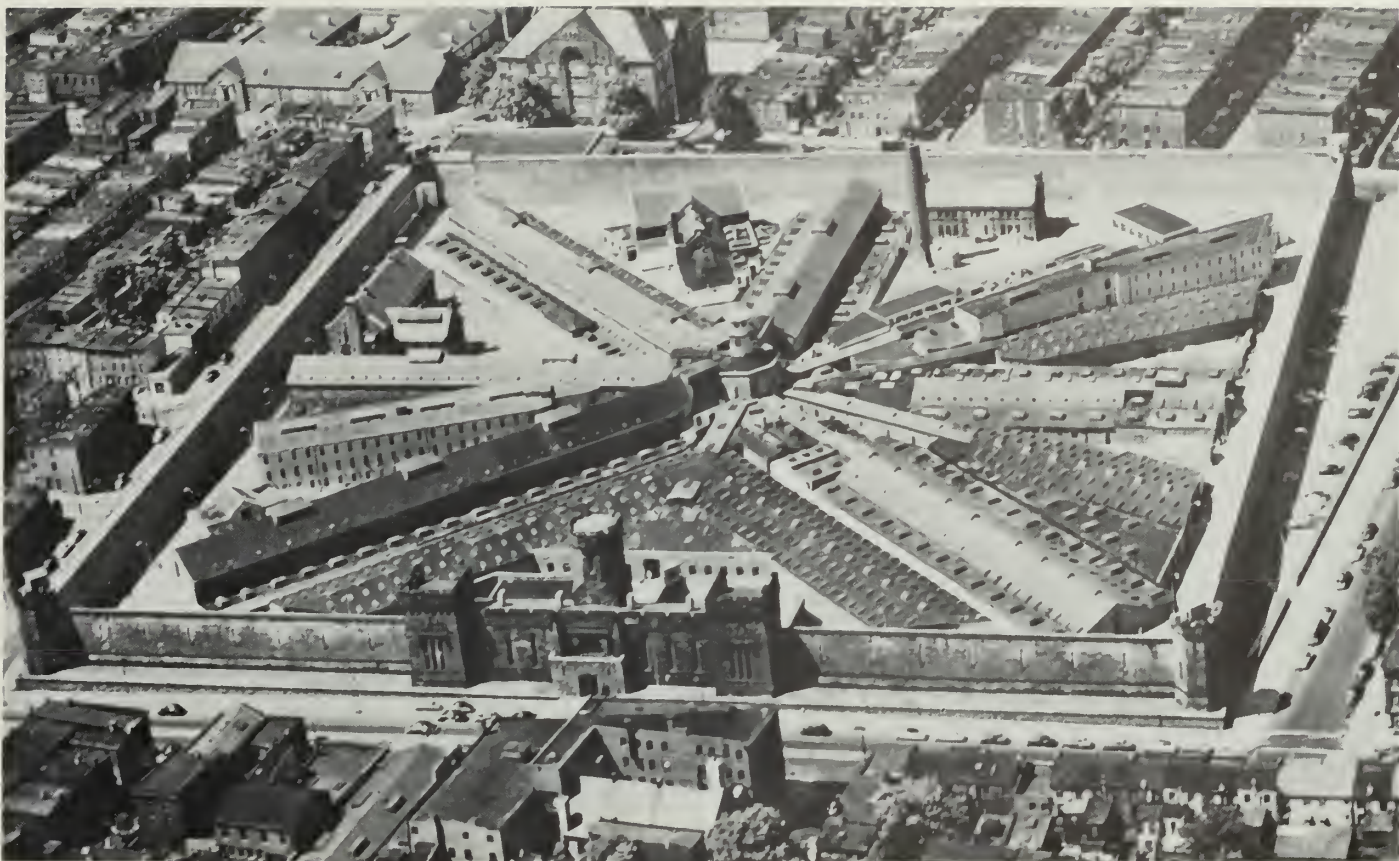
<u>Name</u>	<u>Critical</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Thomas Cole House, NY	\$60,516	\$57,510	\$14,940	\$132,966
2. Chester A. Arthur House, NY	28,632	67,260	0	95,892
3. Plum Street Temple, OH	0	191,162	8,875	200,037
4. Cornwall Iron Furnace, PA	103,240	239,180	36,960	279,380
5. Gaineswood, AL	84,162	87,923	59,676	231,761
6. Pompion Hill Chapel, SC	0	213,352 (preliminary)	9,468	222,820
7. Virginia City Historic District, Washo Club Building, NV	882,788	261,974	6,316	1,151,078
8. San Juan Bautista, CA Convento Wing	3,606	57,478	21,300	82,384
9. & 10. Fur Seal Rookeries, AK Government House	224,604	180,042	27,996	432,642
St. George Orthodox Church	328,308	206,850	217,788	752,946
11. Creek National Capitol, OK	214,315	240,233	65,638	520,186
12. Nicodemus Historic District, KA First Baptist Church	27,222	7,552	8,363	43,137
13. Ringling Circus Winter Quarters, WI Camel Barn	2,928	79,116	4,470	86,514
Elephant Barn	9,744	58,008	13,884	<u>81,636</u>
			TOTAL	\$4,413,379

Cost Categories

<u>Critical</u>	-failure of building elements or potential failure within two years if not corrected, and threats to the health and safety of users is present.
<u>Serious</u>	-deterioration of building elements which, if not corrected with 2-5 years, will result in failure of building elements or threats to the health and safety of the users.
<u>Minor</u>	-maintenance practices have not been followed and there is reduced life expectancy of the building elements.



Reliance Building, Chicago, IL. This architecturally significant building is one of the key monuments in the development of modern architecture. Lack of maintenance has led to severe deterioration of the glazed terra cotta panels on the exterior. An NPS indepth inspection identified needed repair work. Photo: NPS.



Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, PA. This stone Gothic Revival structure became an international model in prison management and design in an effort to make prison an instrument of reform rather than punishment. The structure has been vacant since 1970 and is severely deteriorated on the interior. Above: Aerial view illustrating the central rotunda from which radiate several cell blocks, seven of which were original. Photo: Courtesy, Historic American Buildings Survey, NPS. Below: Typical two-story cell block. Photo: NPS.





William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures, Charleston, SC. These railroad structures comprise the best extant collection of antebellum railroad structures in the U.S. The structures are vacant. Because no repairs have been made in years, the structures are in severely deteriorated condition. Photo: Courtesy, Historic American Buildings Survey, NPS.



Research Cave, Calloway County, MO. This sandstone rock shelter is an extremely rich and varied archeological resource containing significant prehistoric Indian remains. The landmark is threatened by the presence of a house trailer on top of cultural deposits in the cave. Photo: NPS.



Warner's Ranch, San Diego County, CA. This 1849 adobe ranch house is the major focus of Warner's Ranch, best known for its historic role as a Butterfield Overland Mail stage station from 1859-1861. Adobe walls and roof are deteriorating. An NPS indepth inspection identified needed repair work for this vacant structure. Photo: Courtesy, Gilbert Arnold Sanchez, Inc.



Coker House, Champion Hill Battlefield, Edwards, MS. The Coker House is one of the few remaining historic structures on Champion Hill Battlefield. It has been vacant for several years and is severely deteriorated. It was first listed in the Section 8 Report in 1979. Photo: Courtesy, Gil Ford.



Nashville Union Station and Trainshed, Nashville, TN. The station's trainshed is the largest, single span, gable-roofed trainshed in America. The structural system developed for the trainshed made a significant contribution to the evolution of modern building methods. The trainshed has been vacant for several years, damage to the structural system is accelerating, and new owners are considering moving or tearing the structure down. Above left: Romanesque Revival train station. Above right: Trainshed. Below: Interior of trainshed illustrating steel trusses and I-beams. Photos: Courtesy, Historic American Buildings Survey, NPS.



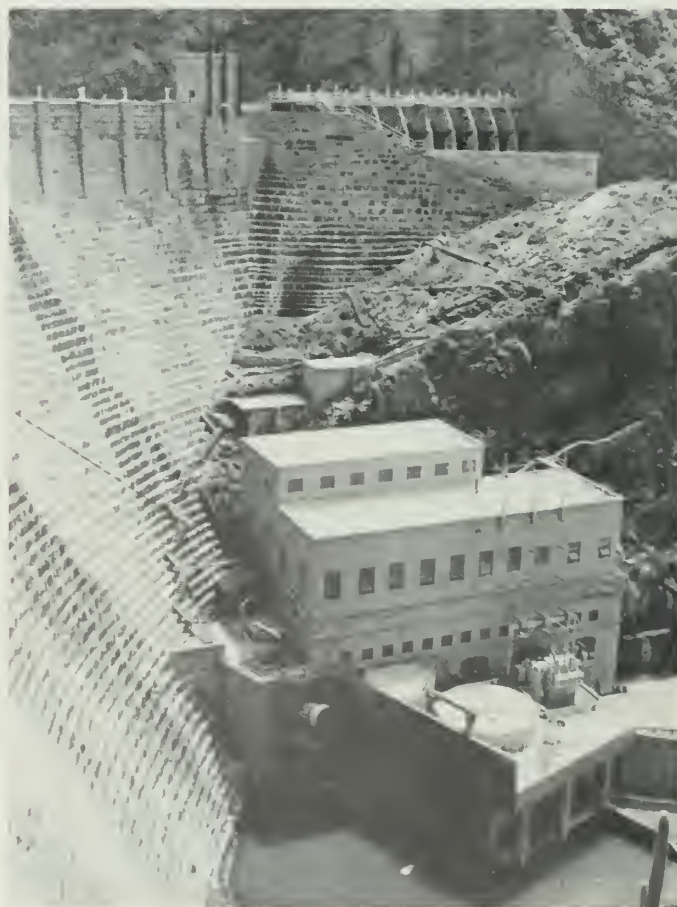


Resurrection Manor, St. Marys County, MD. This early 18th-century building is one of the earliest extant brick farmhouses in the United States. It is located on property that was one of the first manorial grants made in Maryland. The building has been listed in the Section 8 Report since 1983. Lack of repairs and maintenance have accelerated damage to the building. Holes in the roof have caused most interior features to deteriorate. To make way for residential development, Resurrection Manor may be demolished. Above: Current exterior view of Resurrection Manor. Right: Interior view of deteriorated paneled wall around fireplace. Photos: NPS.





Above: Sloss Blast Furnaces, Birmingham, AL. One of ten structures listed in the 1987 Section 8 Report, this landmark is threatened by increased metallic corrosion and damaging plant growth between walls and foundations. See cover photo of entire complex. Photo: Courtesy, Historic American Engineering Record, NPS.



Right: Roosevelt Dam, Gila County, AZ. This dam was the first major project completed under the Reclamation Act (1902), designed to increase the agricultural productivity of this arid region. Proposed construction of a reinforced concrete addition at the top of the dam would alter its historic appearance. Photo: NPS.

