

29.117/2:98  
Clemson University



3 1604 019 688 706

# Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks 1988 Report



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

*Cover: Grey Towers, Glenside, PA. Built in 1893 for a wealthy sugar refiner, Grey Towers is an outstanding example of an American medieval "castle." This limestone balcony is cracking and spalling, and will need to be repaired and restored to prevent further damage. Other exterior features are also in need of repair. Listed as a Priority 2 landmark in the Section 8 Report, Grey Towers exhibits potentially serious damage and over \$577,000 is needed for preservation work. Photo: John Milner Associates.*

**Damaged and Threatened  
National Historic Landmarks  
1988 Report**

Compiled by  
Camille M. Martone

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

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS  
DEPOSITORY ITEM

JUN 12 1989

CLEMSON  
LIBRARY

## **FOREWORD**

Section 8 of the National Park System General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended, requires the Secretary of the Interior to monitor the status and condition of National Historic Landmarks and to report annually on those which are threatened or damaged. Prepared by the National Park Service, the 1988 report lists and describes those Landmarks which are threatened or damaged to such an extent that the qualities for which the resources were initially designated are in danger of being irreversibly damaged or destroyed. Also included is a listing of additional Landmarks that exhibit potential damage or threats. Selected photographs of endangered buildings, structures, and sites are included in the introduction.

## CONTENTS

Report Highlights: Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks .....	5
Introduction to the 1988 Section 8 Report .....	7
Monitoring and Evaluation Process .....	7
Analysis of Endangered National Historic Landmarks in 1988 .....	8
Assistance to Endangered National Historic Landmarks: 1988 Activities .....	12
Selected Photographs of Priority 1 National Historic Landmarks .....	13
1988 List of Priority 1 National Historic Landmarks (NHLs)	
Alabama	
Fort Morgan .....	21
Fort Toulouse .....	21
Gaineswood .....	21
Sloss Blast Furnaces .....	21
Alaska	
Cape Krusenstern Archeological District .....	22
Eagle Historic District .....	22
Fur Seal Rookeries .....	23
Holy Assumption Orthodox Church .....	23
Kennecott Mines .....	24
Wales Sites .....	24
Yukon Island Main Site .....	24
Arizona	
Awatovi Ruins .....	25
Old Oraibi .....	25
Painted Desert Inn .....	25
Pueblo Grande .....	26
Roosevelt Dam .....	26
California	
Ferryboat <u>Eureka</u> .....	27
Guajome Ranch House .....	27
Gunther Island Site .....	27
Las Flores Adobe .....	28
Sailing Schooner <u>C.A. Thayer</u> .....	28
Sailing Ship <u>Balclutha</u> .....	28
Steam Schooner <u>Wapama</u> .....	29
Tugboat <u>Hercules</u> .....	29
Warner's Ranch .....	29
Colorado	
Pike's Stockade .....	30
Florida	
Fort Zachary Taylor .....	30
Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District .....	30

Georgia	
Central of Georgia Railroad Shops and Terminal	31
Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company Plant	31
Warm Springs Historic District	31
Idaho	
Fort Hall Site	32
Illinois	
Cahokia Mounds	32
Illinois and Michigan Canal	32
Old Kaskaskia Village	33
Reliance Building	33
Vachel Lindsay House	34
Iowa	
Blood Run Site	34
Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School	34
Kansas	
Lecompton Constitution Hall	35
Nicodemus Historic District	35
Kentucky	
Ashland	36
Indian Knoll	36
Louisiana	
Cabildo	36
Homeplace Plantation House	37
Port Hudson Battlefield	37
Vieux Carre Historic District	38
Maine	
Fort Halifax	38
Maryland	
Resurrection Manor	38
Massachusetts	
Jethro Coffin House	39
Michigan	
Parke-Davis Research Laboratory	39
Minnesota	
Thorstein Veblen Farmstead	39
Mississippi	
Champion Hill Battlefield	40
Holly Bluff Site	40
Isaiah T. Montgomery House	40
Melrose	41
Missouri	
Harry S Truman Historic District	41
Research Cave	42
Ste. Genevieve Historic District	42




Montana	
Butte Historic District	42
Virginia City Historic District	43
Nevada	
Fort Ruby	43
Virginia City Historic District	43
New Jersey	
Abbott Farm Historic District	44
Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District	44
Great Falls of the Passaic Historic District	45
Monmouth Battlefield	45
New Mexico	
Carlsbad Reclamation Project	46
Manuelito Complex	46
Seton Village	46
New York	
Historic Track	47
Nott Memorial Hall	47
North Carolina	
Fort Fisher	47
Ohio	
Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker House	48
Hopeton Earthworks	48
Oklahoma	
101 Ranch Historic District	48
Pennsylvania	
Eastern State Penitentiary	49
Fairmount Waterworks	49
Fort Mifflin	50
United States Naval Asylum	50
Rhode Island	
Fort Adams	50
South Carolina	
Market Hall and Sheds	50
Penn School Historic District	51
Pompion Hill Chapel	51
William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures	51
South Dakota	
Blood Run Site	52
Deadwood Historic District	52
Molstad Village	52
Tennessee	
Nashville Union Station and Trainshed	53
Pinson Mounds	53

Texas	
John Nance Garner House .....	53
Lubbock Lake Site .....	54
Resaca de la Palma Battlefield .....	54
U.S.S. Texas .....	54
Utah	
Alkali Ridge .....	55
Virginia	
Thunderbird Archeological District .....	55
Waterford Historic District .....	55
Virgin Islands	
Columbus Landing Site .....	56
West Virginia	
Elkins Coal and Coke Company Historic District .....	56
Wisconsin	
Dousman Hotel .....	56
Taliesin .....	57
Wyoming	
Sheridan Inn .....	57
Swan Land and Cattle Company Headquarters .....	57
Appendix 1	
Index of NHLs Listed in the 1987 Report Removed from	
Priority 1 Status in the 1988 Report .....	59
Appendix II	
List of 1988 Priority 2 NHLs .....	61
Appendix III	
Index of Priority 2 NHLs Threatened by Federal	
Undertakings .....	65
Appendix IV	
List of NHLs Inspected in 1988 and Cost Estimates for	
Preservation of NHLs .....	67



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

- Of the 1,841 National Historic Landmarks nationwide, 102 have been identified as severely damaged or imminently threatened. These so-called "Priority 1" Landmarks represent 5.5% of all National Historic Landmarks. An additional 204, the so-called "Priority 2" Landmarks, face uncertain futures. Together, Priority 1 and 2 Landmarks account for over 16% of all National Historic Landmarks.
- Endangered National Historic Landmarks represent a wide range of resources, from penitentiaries to churches, from homes of statesmen to homes of former slaves. Approximately two-thirds of the most endangered Landmarks are located in rural and/or remote areas.
- The leading cause of endangerment is severe physical deterioration; inappropriate adjacent construction, incompatible and damaging new uses, site erosion, vandalism, and proposed demolition are also primary threats.
- Of the approximately 185 archeological sites that are designated National Historic Landmarks, 23, or 12.5%, are listed as "Priority 1" Landmarks. These figures indicate that archeological sites appear more susceptible to threats and damage than other nationally significant resources.
- Seventeen percent of the Nation's most endangered NHLs are owned by Federal agencies, with the National Park Service administering the greatest share (9).
- The number of NHLs reported as endangered has increased 29% in 1988, from 79 to 102. The newly listed resources include historic districts, battlefields and forts, residential structures, and an archeological site. The majority of the newly reported endangered NHLs are located within the boundaries of the NPS Mid-Atlantic Region.
- Thirty-nine of the endangered NHLs have been listed at least five times over the past 12 years, and seven have been listed in every report since 1977.
- Only 3 endangered NHLs from the 1987 report were removed from this year's report.
- Over the past 4 years, 43 indepth inspections, detailing the condition of endangered and threatened NHLs, have been undertaken by the NPS. These inspections have identified over \$15 million of needed preservation work, ranging from \$43,137 to save the First Baptist Church in Nicodemus, Kansas, to \$1.151 million to save the Washo Club Building in Virginia City, Nevada.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2012 with funding from  
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://archive.org/details/damagedthreatene001988>

## INTRODUCTION

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are acknowledged as our Nation's most important historic and cultural resources: buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites commemorating historical events that changed the course of history; architectural, artistic, humanistic, social, political, educational, and cultural achievements; and primary sites associated with Native American and ethnographic history. National Historic Landmarks include the homes of statesmen like Henry Clay and Ralph Bunche; battlefields such as the Champion Hill Battlefield in Mississippi and Wounded Knee in South Dakota; such architectural monuments as Rockefeller Center and Monticello; and other resources such as Cape Canaveral and the Bonneville Dam.

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

### The Monitoring and Evaluation Process

To monitor the 1,841 National Historic Landmarks nationwide, the National Park Service undertakes site inspections of selected properties and solicits, through letters or telephone interviews, information on the status of other NHLs from a variety of sources, including owners, State Historic Preservation Officers, and local officials.

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

The second step is to determine if, or to what degree, the Landmark's integrity has been

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

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

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

**Priority 1:** Landmarks in this category are properties which are seriously damaged or imminently threatened with such damage. The Landmark's integrity has been found to be seriously damaged, or serious damage is likely to occur within two years. Further, it must be shown that no or inadequate protection strategies are being utilized to preserve the Landmark's integrity. Descriptions of all Priority 1 Landmarks may be found on pages 14 through 65.

**Priority 2:** Landmarks in this category are those which exhibit potentially serious damage or which in the future may be seriously threatened, but the endangerment itself is not sufficiently critical at the present time to warrant Priority 1 status. A list of Priority 2 Landmarks may be found in Appendix II, beginning on page 67.

**Priority 3:** Landmarks in this category 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.

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

action is taken.

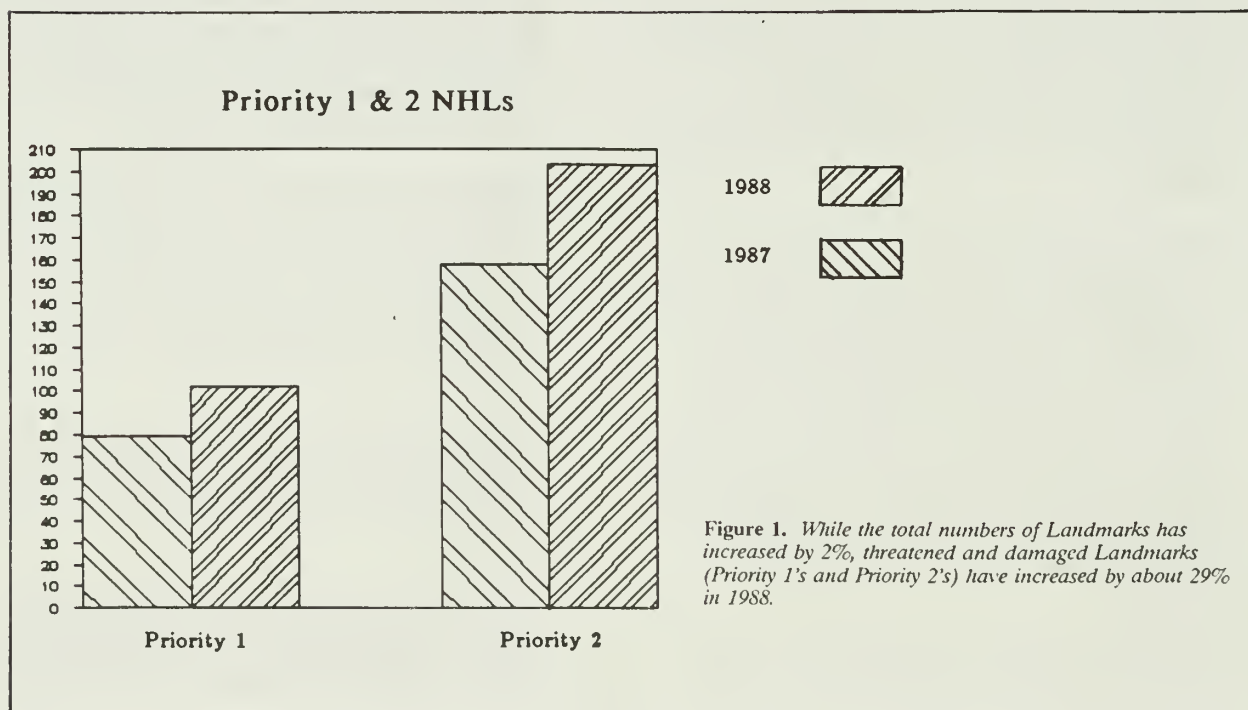
In some cases, efforts are underway to mitigate damage to NHLs brought about by Federal undertakings. Under the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviews and comments upon federally owned, assisted, and 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 in the National Register and thus afforded the protection of this legislation. The process is outlined more fully in Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 800.

NHLs reviewed or about to be reviewed under Council procedures are not listed as threatened or damaged NHLs in this 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 has not been assured. A list of Priority 2 NHLs affected by ongoing or anticipated Federal undertakings is included in Appendix III.

#### Analysis of Endangered National Historic Landmarks in 1988

In 1988, 102 Landmarks have been identified as severely damaged or imminently threatened with such damage. These Priority 1 Landmarks constitute 5.5% of the total number of NHLs nationwide. This represents an increase of 29% over FY 1987, when 79 Landmarks were identified as endangered. This increase may be due, in part to improved monitoring procedures in the NPS Mid-Atlantic Region, where the majority of NHLs are located. Similarly, the number of Priority 2 Landmarks has increased from 158 in 1987 to 204 in 1988, an increase of 28%. These increases occurred primarily in the eastern two-thirds of the country. Figure 1 compares 1988 endangered NHLs with 1987 endangered NHLs.





**Ownership of Endangered National Historic Landmarks.** The largest single segment of owners of endangered NHLs is the private sector (47%), although State and local governments own 33% of all Priority 1 Landmarks. Federal agencies own or administer another 17%. Because many of the properties are not used for income-producing purposes, Federal tax incentives are not a viable financial tool to spur needed preservation work. Figure 2 shows how the Priority 1 Landmarks are distributed among the private and public sectors.

**National Historic Landmarks Owned or Affected by Federal Agencies.** Listed in this year's report are 21 Priority 1 NHLs owned or partially owned by 9 Federal agencies. The distribution of these landmarks is as follows:

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  
 Carlsbad Reclamation Project, NM

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)  
 Old Oraibi, AZ  
 Fort Hall Site, ID  
 Cape Krusenstern, AK  
 Awatovi Ruins, AZ  
 Manuelito Complex, NM

U.S. Army  
 Fort Fisher, NC  
 Fort Des Moines Provisional Army  
 Officer Training School, IA

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
 Molstad Village, SD

National Park Service  
 Harry S Truman H.D., MO  
 Cape Krusenstern, AK  
 Sailing Schooner C.A. Thayer, CA  
 Sailing Ship Balclutha, Ca  
 Steam Schooner Wapama, Ca  
 Tugboat Hercules, CA  
 Ferryboat Eureka, CA  
 Painted Desert Inn, AZ  
 Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook  
 Proving Ground, NJ

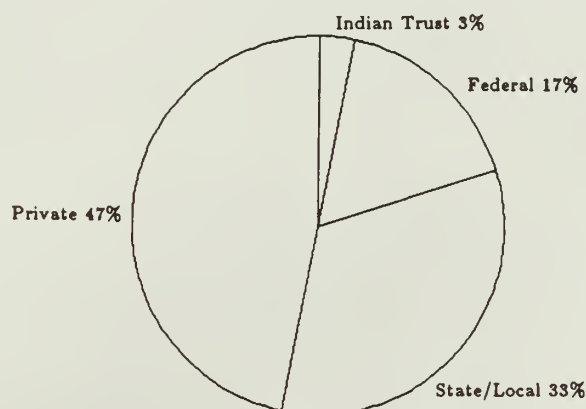
Department of Commerce  
 Fur Seal Rookeries, AK

U.S. Marine Corps  
 Las Flores Adobe, CA

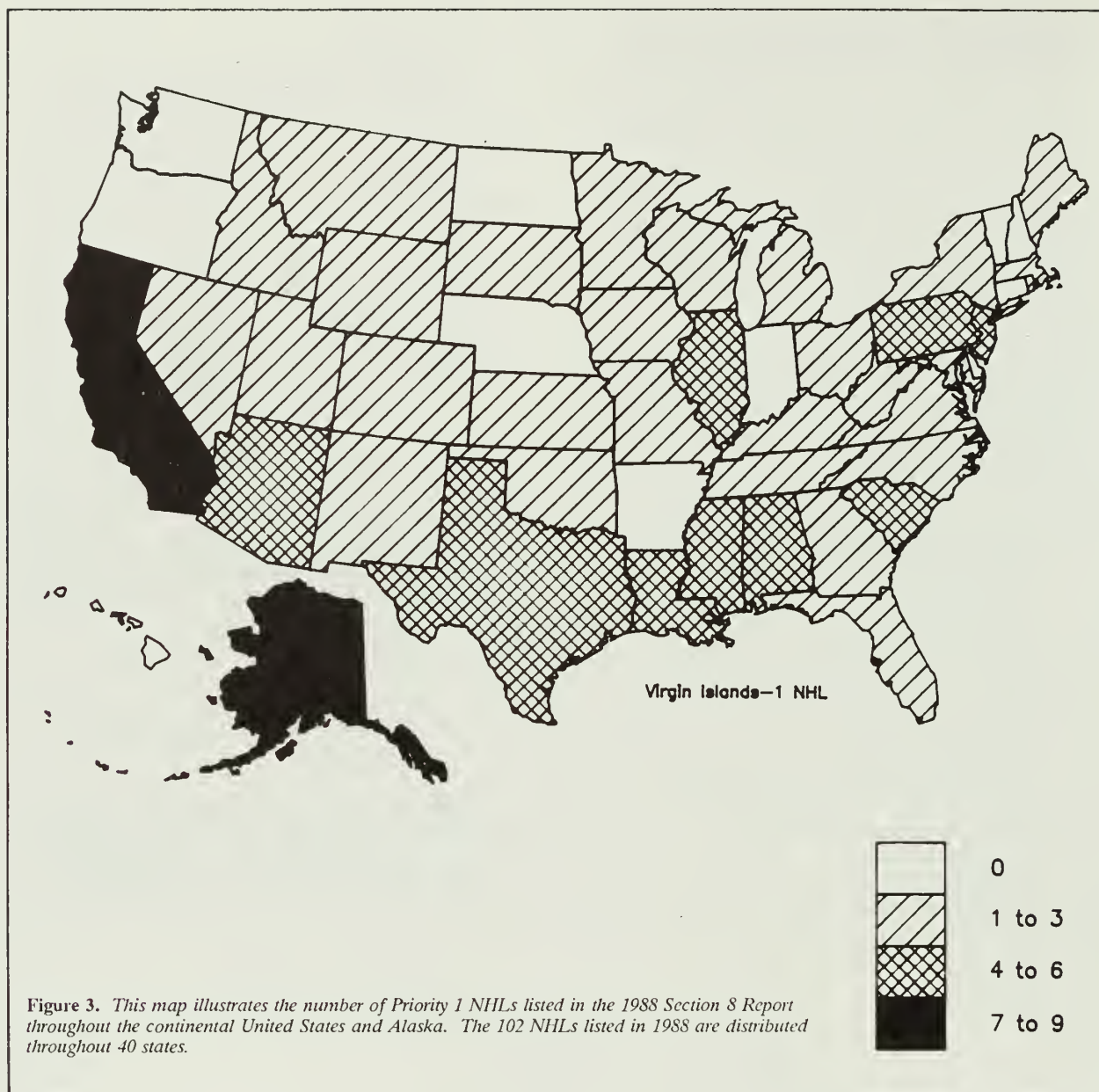
U.S. Navy  
 Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic  
 District, FL

Appendix III of this report contains a list of Priority 2 NHLs that are subject to ongoing or anticipated undertakings by Federal agencies which may cause damage or pose threats.

**Ownership Distribution**



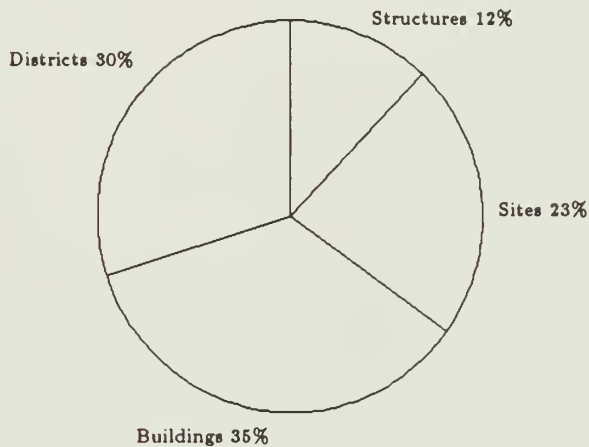
**Figure 2.** This chart reflects ownership of Priority 1 Landmarks listed in the 1988 Section 8 Report. Most endangered Landmarks are privately owned, and are used for non-commercial purposes. In many cases, the owners are satisfied with the current use of the Landmark. In other cases, there are no reasonable opportunities for reuse as an income-generating property. Use of Federal tax incentives for rehabilitating many of these properties is not a viable preservation option at this time.



**Geographical Distribution.** The majority of cultural resources that are designated National Historic Landmarks are located in the eastern half of the country. Endangered NHLs listed in this year's report are located throughout the continental United States and Alaska. The 102 Priority 1 Landmarks are distributed among 40

States. Most States have no more than three or four NHLs listed, although California has nine NHLs that are endangered and Alaska has seven. Approximately two-thirds of the Priority 1 Landmarks are located in rural or remote areas. Figure 3 provides a state-by-state distribution of Priority 1 NHLs.

### Resource Types



**Figure 4.** This chart reflects the types of Priority 1 Landmarks listed in the 1988 Section 8 Report. Structures are resources such as bridges, dams, or slips. Most Landmarks listed in the Section 8 Report each year are buildings or districts composed primarily of buildings. Sites listed in the report are primarily archeological sites, although battlefields and sites associated with historical events also fit under this definition. Large resources containing significant historic buildings or structures, such as the Illinois and Michigan Canal in Illinois, usually pose multiple preservation problems.

**Profile of Resource Types.** National Historic Landmarks are comprised of buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects. Of those 102 NHLs in the Priority 1 category, 35% are buildings and another 30% are districts. Sites comprise 23% and structures make up the remaining 12%. No objects are listed as Priority 1 Landmarks. Figure 4 provides a summary of this information.

**Principal Threats and Damages to Priority 1 NHLs.** This report identifies the type of threat and/or damage associated with each Priority 1 Landmark (figure 5 shows the principal threats). Since the National Park Service began its annual monitoring of Landmarks, severe physical deterioration and damage of building materials has been the leading cause of endangerment. The principal threats and damages facing National Historic Landmarks can be categorized into the following six areas:

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

**Inappropriate construction/ alterations:** new construction and alterations that

change, damage, or destroy historic building materials, the property's site or overall setting.

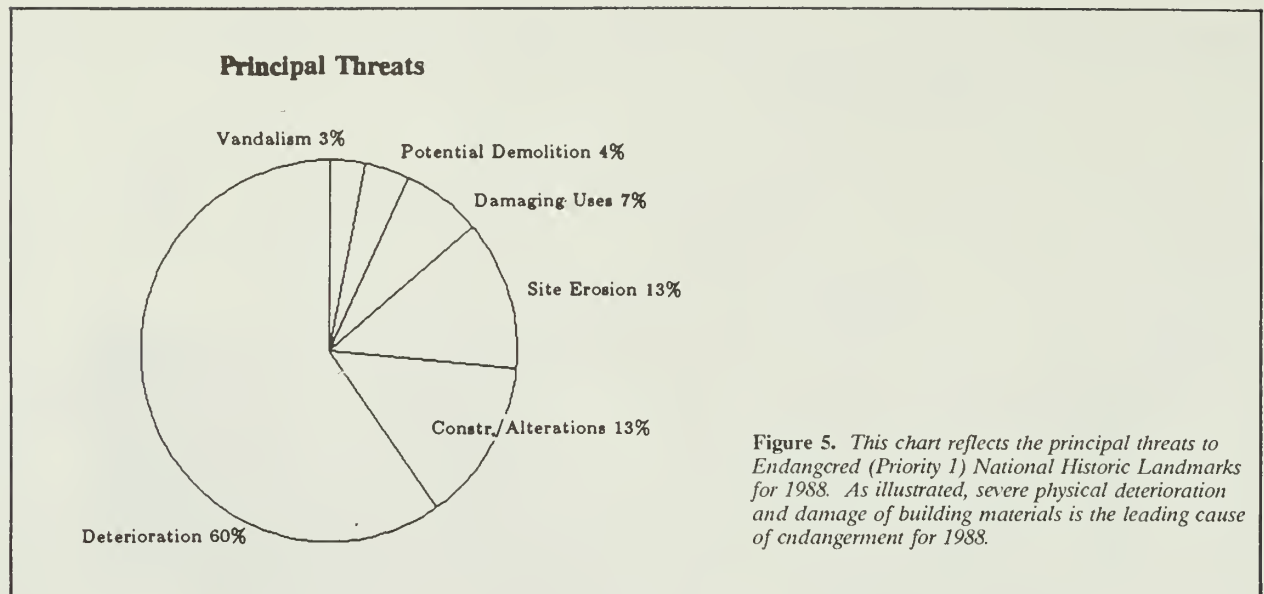
**Severe site erosion:** wind and water which erode and damage historic and prehistoric above-ground architectural and archeological features, such as earthworks, walls, trenches, berms, and Indian mounds.

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

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

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





#### Assistance to Endangered National Historic Landmarks: 1988 Activities

During 1988, the National Park Service, in cooperation with Landmark owners and other interested organizations, undertook a variety of initiatives supporting the Secretary of the Interior's commitment to endangered National Historic Landmarks. Among these initiatives include the following:

Nine indepth inspections of Priority 1 and 2 NHLs were undertaken in FY 1988, bringing to a total of 43 Landmarks that have received such evaluations since 1985. To date, over \$15 million in work needs has been identified by these condition assessment reports. Appendix IV provides a list of NHLs receiving indepth inspections in 1988.

A symposium focusing on endangered Landmarks was sponsored by the National Park Service on October 28, 1987. This meeting brought together representatives from national, State and local organizations, business leaders, and owners to discuss ways of improving assistance to NHLs. A summary of the proceedings, including a list of recommendations from symposium participants, was published by the NPS and will be available in November, 1988.

Local preservation groups, neighborhood organizations, and the National Park Service were instrumental in persuading the City of Philadelphia to reject incompatible reuse plans for Eastern State Penitentiary, a Priority 1 Landmark. The reuse plans would have resulted in the destruction of major portions of the Landmark.

Thirteen "Landmarks at Risk" bulletins summarizing the findings of indepth inspections undertaken in 1985 and 1986 were printed with the assistance of the National Park Foundation and the Georgia Institute of Technology. These bulletins were distributed to national, State, and local organizations; members of the media; and Landmark owners to publicize the needs of specific NHLs. Six additional bulletins are being prepared for publication in FY 1989.

A cooperative agreement was established between the National Park Foundation and the National Park Service to administer donations received in a special NHL fund maintained by the Foundation. Donations were received to support preservation work on the Holy Ascension Orthodox Church in Unalaska, Alaska.

A special traveling exhibit has been prepared by the National Park Service to publicize the NHL program and the plight of specific Landmarks. The exhibit will open in Philadelphia on December 7, 1988.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRIORITY 1  
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS



*Painted Desert Inn, Petrified Forest National Park, AZ. This Landmark, built in 1937, is a Pueblo Revival style structure with highly notable interior features. Water penetration in the roof has caused structural damage and is beginning to damage significant interior murals. Photo: H. Ward Jandl.*



*Fort Ruby, White Pine County, NV. This structure is the former Fort Ruby Headquarters and one of the only four extant pre-1870 log structures in Nevada. It is a rare example of palisade log construction. The structure has not been maintained and is in poor condition. New construction close to the historic log structures has altered their archeological and visual integrity. Photo: Holly Dunbar.*





*Kennecott Mines, Kennecott, AK. This complex is the best remaining example of an early 20th-century copper mining camp in the nation. The Landmark includes the mill town, mine camps, and a tramway system. The major industrial structures have not been maintained since the complex's closing in 1938. This photo of the leaching plant and mill illustrates the extensive deterioration. Photo: NPS Files.*



*Chapel of St. Nicholas at Holy Assumption Orthodox Church, Kenai, AK. This Landmark which includes the church, rectory, cemetery, and chapel, has been the principal and most enduring representative of Russian culture in south central Alaska from 1841 to the present. The Chapel of St. Nicholas is an outstanding example of Russian log construction. The structure is minimally used and maintained, one wall is collapsing, and doors and windows are missing. Photo: NPS Files.*



*Deadwood Historic District, Deadwood, SD. Deadwood is significant as the site of a rich gold strike in 1875. The historic district contains commercial and residential structures of the mining town. Many structures in the district are being radically altered by inappropriate renovation work. Other structures are deteriorated and abandoned. A fire destroyed two commercial structures adjacent to Saloon #10 as seen in this illustration. Photo: Ken Loeschke.*



*Market Hall and Sheds, Charleston, S.C. This Landmark, built in 1841, is an excellent example of Greek Revival Architecture and is one of the few remaining 19th-century market complexes in the U.S. Moisture problems are causing severe deterioration to the building's exterior. Photo: Lee H. Nelson, FAIA.*



*Central of Georgia Railroad Shops and Terminal, Savannah, GA. This Landmark is the oldest and best surviving example of a mid-19th century integrated railroad shops complex in the U.S. Although the head house and trainshed are in good condition, shop structures, as these illustrated, are vacant and severely deteriorated. Fires have gutted some shops, and in some cases destroyed large roof sections. Photo: Paul Hawke.*





*Swan Land and Cattle Company Headquarters, Platte County, WY. The Swan Land Cattle Company was organized in Scotland and was one of the foreign concerns that flourished in the west when the range cattle industry was profitable. This illustration is of the general store, one of the surviving ranch structures. Structures are largely abandoned and are deteriorating. Photo: NPS Files.*



*Illinois and Michigan Canal Locks and Towpath, Will County, IL. The canal linked Chicago to the Mississippi River, and completed a continuous waterway to New York City making Chicago a leading grain market and meat packing center. The canal encompasses locks and other engineering structures associated with the operation of the Canal. This illustration is of the Fox River aqueduct, the most seriously threatened structure. The structure is spalling, there are voids in the limestone, and it is in danger of collapsing. Photo: NPS Files.*



*Awatovi Ruins, Antelope Mesa, AZ. Awatovi Ruins is the site of one of the most important Hopi Indian villages, encountered by Coronado's men in 1540. It includes the remains of the pueblo and a 17th-century Spanish mission complex. Excavations conducted in the 1930's by the Peabody Museum left much of the pueblo uncovered. The site is eroding, and vandalism is occurring. Above: View of a prehistoric Western room block taken immediately following the clearing of this section of the Western mound by the Peabody expedition in 1937. Below: Same view taken from the same vantage point in 1988. The exposed ruin has deteriorated due to weathering and slumping, and walls have been lost or displaced. Arrows indicate displacement of wall opening from 1937 to 1988. Photos: Sally Dean.*







*Fairmount Waterworks, Philadelphia, PA. These mid-19th century waterworks were the first municipal waterworks to use paddle wheels to pump water and the first to replace them with turbine engines. Above: Overall view of the waterworks. Most of the historic structures are being repaired or rehabilitated, however, the ca. 1860 mill house, in the left foreground, is sustaining extensive damage to its iron supports. Below left: Deteriorated ballustrade above the ca. 1860 mill house. Below right: Deteriorated columns at the Little Pavilion (not pictured in overall photo). Photos: Camille Martone.*





## LIST OF 1988 PRIORITY 1 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

### 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. The State should ensure that funds are made available 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 three 18th-century European fortifications (Fort Toulouse), and a partial reconstruction of an early 19th-century American fortification (Fort Jackson), as well as a number of prehistoric archeological sites.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Site Erosion. The archeological remains of Fort Toulouse and Fort Jackson, and 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.

#### 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 site inspection of the property in 1987, and a comprehensive report was written. The report has been used by the State to appropriate funds for restoration. A proposed work plan is underway and should be implemented to stop the damage.

#### SLOSS BLAST FURNACES

Jefferson County, Birmingham  
Ownership: 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. Vegetation between walls and foundations is cracking brickwork and damaging mortar. Some preservation work has been done, but the No. 2 furnace and many important support facilities continue to deteriorate.

**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 peoples. 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 range from small settlements or villages to cache pits. Behind the beach ridges are two sites with older materials, dating back 6,000 to 11,000 years. Two Eskimo villages exist within the district, both on sites evidencing prehistoric occupation.

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

**Recommended Action:** Protection. Long-term monitoring of construction and maintenance activities, associated with the adjacent mining, is needed to minimize damage to known archeological resources. Several new archeological sites were recorded in 1987 through an NPS inventory survey within the National Monument portion of the landmark; however, an inventory of the archeological resources outside the National Monument 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 1898 to 1911 the City of Eagle served as the judicial, military, transportation and communications center for the interior portion of the State during the Alaska gold rush. Fort Egbert was established at Eagle to serve as headquarters for the District of North Alaska. Eagle was the seat of the first court and was the first incorporated city in interior Alaska. There are approximately seventy historic structures and sites within the townsite of Eagle and adjacent Fort Egbert. The district includes the Customs House, Federal Courthouse, Northern Commercial Company store, and quarters and stables at Fort Egbert.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Site Erosion. Run-off water from higher ground and the scouring action of ice on the Yukon River have combined to

undercut the riverbank to the point that three of the historic waterfront buildings are threatened. One of the buildings is city-owned and two are privately-owned. Culverts and ditches to abate run-off have been constructed close to the historic structures without archeological testing or recovery. The situation is becoming more acute every year, and funds have not been identified to mitigate the erosion problem. Plans have been approved to move the city-owned building sometime this year, while the threat to the others remains.

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

## FUR SEAL ROOKERIES

St. Paul Island & St. George Island; Pribilof Islands

Ownership: Federal (Department of Commerce), local, private

**Significance:** Commerce and Industry, Conservation, and Native American History. Discovered in the 1780s as the home of the world's largest single herd of sea mammals--the northern fur seal--the Pribilof Islands remain the primary site of the world's fur seal industry. This industry, which dominated the islands from their discovery in 1786 until Alaska's statehood in 1959, has generated conflict between nations for the last two hundred years. The islands were the major focus of international conservation 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 several historic structures. Damp and windy climatic conditions combined with years

of poor maintenance have caused the historic structures to deteriorate.

**Recommended Action:** Preservation. Technical assistance to the local government 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 particularly for buildings without reuse options and those of exceptional historic and architectural significance to the district. National Park Service-funded indepth inspection and condition assessment reports for the Government House on St. Paul Island, and for St. George the Great Martyr Orthodox Church on St. George Island were completed in 1987.

## 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 south wall of the chapel is collapsing and doors and windows are missing. Limited funds available to the parish have been used to maintain the main church building only. There is strong interest in preserving the chapel, 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 and making the building secure is recommended. Sources of funding need to be identified and



tapped.

## KENNECOTT MINES

Kennecott

Ownership: Private

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

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The threats or damages to this landmark include deterioration of structures and lack of maintenance. The major industrial structures, buildings at the mine entrances, and the mines themselves have not been maintained for 50 years. Many are at a critical point beyond which preservation will not be possible. Others, while in better condition, have been damaged by previous attempts at salvage of building materials and made more vulnerable to weather-caused deterioration. The roof of the mill building was removed in such an attempt. Many windows are broken. For many years the Kennecott Mines complex could be reached only by travel over a seldom maintained road or by air. Sale of individual lots within the complex has recently increased visitation. It is only a matter of time until the increased human presence at Kennecott results in destruction of one or more buildings by fire or vandalism.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration, Education and Technical Assistance.** Damage to the structures should be repaired. Public education of the resource's significance as well as technical assistance to the owners in carrying out suitable preservation actions are necessary. HABS/HAER recording that documented the industrial buildings was completed in 1985.

## WALES SITES

Wales

Ownership: Private

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

**Threat/Damage: Vandalism.** Loss of integrity has occurred through site disturbance by village residents who illegally 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 Yukon Island Main Site is the oldest continuously occupied of the Kachemak Bay Sites that collectively led to the definition of Kachemak Bay culture (c. 750 B.C.), a Pacific Eskimo occupation of over two millennia duration. The landmark includes several shell middens, village sites and a refuge site.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion.** The shoreline of Yukon Island was altered in a 1964 earthquake. This alteration has resulted in an on-going process of erosion that affects the entire shoreline of the island. Portions of the Main Site are now submerged, eroding into the ocean, and subject to further damage from storms. Other sites and features associated with the Main Site are undergoing less severe damage from erosion.

**Recommended Action: Excavation.** Stabilization of the sites has been investigated, but is not feasible with present-day technology. A major

data recovery program including extensive excavation should be undertaken at the Main Site and the associated Refuge Site to preserve archeological resources before they are lost.

## ARIZONA

### AWATОВI RUINS

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

**Significance:** The Original Inhabitants: Indian Meets European. Awatovi Ruins is the site of one of the most important Hopi villages encountered by Coronado's men in 1540. It contains the remains of a 500 year old pueblo and a 17th century Spanish mission complex. Excavations were conducted at the site by the Peabody Museum in the 1930s. The landmark 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:** Severe Site Erosion and Vandalism. The site is threatened by continued erosion of features; destabilization of architectural and archeological features resulting from exposed archeological excavations; vandalism in the form of pothunting which has damaged unexcavated portions of the ruin; and roads over the ruin. The owner has received survey and planning grant funds from the State Historic Preservation Office to develop a preservation plan.

**Recommended Action:** Stabilization, Protection, Education. Development of a preservation plan should be implemented immediately. Stabilization of exposed excavations and architectural features is necessary. A boundary study and revision is underway to accurately identify the contributing resources to Awatovi. Public education for Tribal members and the public is necessary to ensure that the significance of the NHL is recognized and the property protected. Some scientific excavation is necessary in conjunction with stabilization of the ruin. A proposed Tribal Historic Park by the Hopi Tribe for public interpretation is compatible for this site and should be encouraged.

### OLD ORAIBI

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

**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 and Inappropriate Construction/ Alterations. Deterioration of the pueblo accelerates yearly. A combination of factors contribute to its deterioration, including natural erosion, abandonment, neglect, new construction, alteration of existing buildings, recycling, 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 and education to residents on stabilization, compatible rehabilitation, and modernization techniques. HABS/HAER recording of the existing pueblo, an indepth site inspection to assess contributing elements, and assistance to the Hopi Tribe in developing a management plan are also recommended.

### PAINTED DESERT INN New Listing

Navajo County, Petrified Forest National Park  
Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

**Significance:** Architecture in the Parks. The Painted Desert Inn is a pueblo revival style building built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937 using portions of an earlier building on the site. Notable interior features include the former Trading Post Room, illuminated by a translucent skylight with multiple panes of glass painted in designs of prehistoric Pueblo pottery, and Native American murals by Hopi artist Fred Kabotie.



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

The building has been closed for several years. Water has penetrated the vigas in the roof and has caused some structural damage. On the interior, water damage from the roof leaks and lack of interior temperature controls are causing plaster to deteriorate and are beginning to damage the significant Kaboutie murals. A clogged drainage system has allowed excess water to infiltrate the bentonite or porous clay soil under the structure, causing the soil to expand and contract. This has consequently caused the building to move and develop cracks.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and Adaptive Reuse.** Damage to the roof, plaster walls and murals should be corrected. The drainage system should be repaired to prevent additional damage. A heating and ventilating system should be introduced into the building as soon as possible to stop increased deterioration of features and finishes due to a lack of temperature controls. A current plan to rehabilitate the building for use as a paleontological museum and laboratory should be implemented to ensure long-term protection of this resource.

**PUEBLO GRANDE**  
**New Listing**

Maricopa County, Phoenix  
Ownership: Local and private

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

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration, Inappropriate New Construction, Erosion.** The neighborhood surrounding Pueblo Grande is undergoing a major transition from light industry to commercial/retail development. Ongoing construction is destroying archeological remains in the area. A new freeway will destroy the eastern portion of the property and with it associated

remains. Much of the resource is located outside of the 10-acre city-owned park, and the nature and extent of these resources are not known. A recent engineering study has determined that erosion, ground and surface water infiltration, aircraft vibration from nearby airports, and displacement of soil by vegetation are causing damage and deterioration to the platform mound. Rock and adobe walls are eroding.

**Recommended Action: Protection and Stabilization.** A stabilization program is needed to prevent and retard mound erosion and stabilize the walls. Technical and financial assistance is urgently needed and should be secured to carry out appropriate stabilization and preservation activities. Archeological investigations will be necessary to determine the full extent of the NHL and to appropriately revise the NHL documentation and boundary.

**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 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

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 \$4,410,000, 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.

### GUAJOME RANCH HOUSE

San Diego County, Vista vicinity  
Ownership: 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 16 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. A historic structure report for 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 property's significance needs to be clarified and landmark qualities more clearly identified 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: Local and private

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

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

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Monitoring.** A feasibility study should be conducted for a new revetment on the eroding side of the site. Endangered archeological



deposits need to be recovered. On-site monitoring with periodic measurement of site erosion is needed to ascertain the rate of site loss, and a preservation plan should be developed to protect the resource.

### **LAS FLORES ADOBE**

San Diego County, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton  
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 little 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 are forming a support group to seek funds to preserve the ranch house. Some of the work items such as reroofing and tent fumigation recommended by the 1986 National Park Service condition assessment report were completed in 1987/88. However, additional funding is needed to implement the remaining recommendations in the report. The National Park Service will maintain contact both with the lessee and the lessor.

### **SAILING SCHOONER C.A. THAYER**

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 hull's immersed portions. Longitudinal distortion of the hull girder has further weakened the schooner's fabric.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation.** Repairs to the ship are needed to prevent further deterioration and the loss of historic fabric. The National Park Service cost estimates for the needed repairs and preservation of this ship are \$5,305,000, 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**

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

**Significance: Technology, Business, and Transportation.** The Balclutha is a three-masted, full-rigged ship of a single-hull construction, featuring a riveted steel hull. One of 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 United States, 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. Water leakage through rotted portions of the deck has greatly accelerated corrosion of internal structural members.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation.** The Balclutha has been moved to a new pier, protecting it from nearby construction, and some repairs have been made to the deck and hull plates. However, major repairs to the ship are still 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 \$2,417,000, 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.

## STEAM SCHOONER WAPAMA

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.

**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 \$1,962,000, and estimated annual maintenance costs are \$200,000. If recommended work is not carried out, it could result in loss of the resource. Substantial goods and services have been contributed by several volunteers for repair work to the Wapama. However, current funds are insufficient to accomplish all the needed work. Exploring non-Federal sources of funding should continue.

## TUGBOAT HERCULES

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 occurring. Seepage through the deck margins accelerates internal corrosion.

**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 \$1,722,000, 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.

## WARNER'S RANCH

San Diego County, Warm Spring vicinity  
Ownership: Private

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

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration. The adobe ranch house is in extremely deteriorated condition. The porch floor and a portion of the front wall have collapsed. Exposed portions of the adobe walls are eroding. Walls have been repaired with portland cement and other incompatible materials and show evidence of honeycombing. The roof is badly deteriorated and has been covered with corrugated metal as a protection.

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



## COLORADO

### PIKE'S STOCKADE

#### New Listing

Conejos County, Sanford vicinity

Ownership: State

**Significance:** Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries 1830-1898: Great Explorers of the West. Zebulon M. Pike's historical trek represents the second official U.S. exploration expedition into the Louisiana Purchase and contributed greatly to our geographical knowledge of the Central Plains and the Rockies. From this site he was later taken into custody by Spanish dragoons and escorted to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was charged with raising the American Flag over Spanish soil at the stockade. Subsequently, the State of Colorado reconstructed the log stockade in 1952 using the published journals of the Pike expedition. The reconstruction is situated in the San Luis Valley along the Conejos River in a grove of cottonwoods.

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration. Periodic flooding of the Conejos River and lack of maintenance have caused serious deterioration of the stockade's upright logs and spalling of the concrete foundation. The situation is compounded by the absence of a full-time staff person on-site to monitor visitation. The State Historical Society plans to remove many delapidated visitor improvements such as picnic tables and signs and to close the Stockade to the public in 1989.

**Recommended Action:** Administrative Action. The site, which has not been verified as the original site, should be studied for possible dedesignation. Identifying the location of the original historic/archaeological site would be appropriate.

## FLORIDA

### FORT ZACHARY TAYLOR

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; further it 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.

### PENSACOLA NAVAL AIR STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

Escambia County, Pensacola

Ownership: Federal (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 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 (M.O.A.) 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 latter half of 1988.

**Recommended Action:** Administrative Action. The structures slated for demolition should be recorded to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American

Engineering Record as recommended in the M.O.A. Although HABS/HAER recording would document these structures, their demolition will represent a major loss to the district's historical integrity. A plan has been proposed for the remaining historic structures in the district to ensure their long-term preservation.

## GEORGIA

### CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD SHOPS AND TERMINAL New Listing

Chatham County, Savannah  
Ownership: Local

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

**Threat/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration and Vandalism. The Central of Georgia Railroad Shops consisting of several structures are severely deteriorated. Fires have gutted the machine shop and carpentry shop. The roofs leak in all the shop buildings, many with entire sections missing. Bricks fall at random from the walls. Security is a major problem, and as a result, vandalism has caused increased damage (three of the buildings have been secured). The head house and trainshed are used to house a permanent display entitled "The Great Savannah Exposition;" however, other warehouses and structures remain vacant and subject to increasing deterioration.

**Recommended Action:** Repair Damage/Deterioration. Immediate repairs should be made to correct the damage and restore the shops. All of the buildings should be secured. A compatible new use for the shops should be identified to ensure the longterm preservation of this landmark.

### 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 Construction/ Alterations. All windows on the primary elevation, which included distinctive Queen Anne-style sash and transomed storefront windows, have been removed and replaced with smaller, modern window sash. Few repairs have been made over the years and, as a result, the plant is deteriorating rapidly. An incompatible new addition to the historic structure and an incompatible renovation plan for its interior have 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 the recommendations resulting from the National Park Service indepth site inspection completed in 1987. If an addition is determined necessary, it should be designed in such a way as to protect the historic character of the resource.

### WARM SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT New Listing

Meriwether County, Warm Springs vicinity  
Ownership: State

**Significance:** Warm Springs Historic District is significant for its association with Franklin D. Roosevelt and for the important humanitarian movement that had its beginnings there--the treatment and rehabilitation of polio patients. In 1926 Roosevelt purchased the resort and in 1927 turned it over to the newly organized non-profit Warm Springs Foundation. Warm Springs became Roosevelt's second home where he frequently underwent physical therapy. During his political career, many important decisions were made here. The District includes the treatment pools and bath houses, a hospital complex, and the Little White House, which was built for Roosevelt in 1932, and is where he died in 1945.



**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Large cracks in the pools allow spring water to flow unimpeded. The bath buildings are not in use, and wood rot and insect infestation have occurred. The baths, which were recently transferred from the Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation to the State park, continue to deteriorate rapidly, and the State has no plans to monitor or preserve the resource. At the hospital complex in Warm Springs, several of the brick buildings are being sandblasted on the exterior.

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

## 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 dating from the mid-19th century are still visible.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion 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). The inlet adjacent to the site on the east side has not been patched and the east side of the stockade is vulnerable to erosion. Ground containing historic artifacts is eroding into the inlet. The river upstream continues to show signs of changing course, and flowing directly into

the Fort Hall site which could rapidly destroy it. Finally, cattle continue to enter the site along an existing trail cutting deeply into the east cutbank.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Protection.** Rip-rapping for the east inlet should be undertaken immediately to prevent further erosion from occurring. An overall stabilization plan is needed to prevent continued erosion, and for the long-term protection of the site. The owners should then seek funding for large scale stabilization upstream to prevent the river from changing course. If long-term protection is not planned, archeological excavation may be necessary.

## ILLINOIS

### CAHOKIA MOUNDS

St. Clair County, Collinsville vicinity

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 United States.

**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, without engineering assistance, but the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is concerned that the slumping will continue in the very near future.

**Recommended Action: Monitor.** An engineering study was completed in 1988 and determined that the mound was not moving. However, slumping could occur again at any time. The archeological staff at the SHPO should continue to monitor the site. Possible sources of funding should be explored to ensure the long-term preservation of the resource.

### ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL LOCKS AND TOWPATH

La Salle, Grundy, and Will Counties

Ownership: State and local



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

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Three historically significant aqueducts are unstable and, as a result, are in danger of collapsing. The Aux Sable, Fox River, and Little Vermillion aqueducts are spalling and there are voids in the limestone. In some cases, inappropriate materials have been introduced to repair the locks and aqueducts, resulting in radical changes to the historical appearance. The State has previously repaired some of the aqueducts. Stabilization of the Aux Sable aqueduct is scheduled to be completed in 1988 and stabilization of the Little Vermillion aqueduct will be carried out in 1989 by the State. The Fox River aqueduct is the most seriously threatened. The State and the Illinois Michigan National Heritage Corridor Commission (IMNHCC), which was created in 1985, propose studying the condition of the aqueduct for stabilization. Some lands along the canal are leased to private individuals; inappropriate use of the properties including dumping and construction along the tow path has been permitted. The IMNHCC will control development on publicly-owned property adjacent to and over the canal. They will also encourage compatible uses for the properties, encourage increased public access, and will help identify funding sources. The first phase of their project will include HABS/HAER documentation to identify and evaluate the contributing resources along the canal.

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

#### **OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE**

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-19th century hotel that served the important river trade. The site covers an area between 80 and 120 acres on the bank of the Illinois River and is an important part of the recently created Illinois and Michigan 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 10% of the site, and destroy significant Indian burials. Limited excavation occurred in the 1940's and 1960's; however, the site is predominantly intact. Lack of funding has prevented the State from purchasing or excavating the site.

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

#### **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. The local community is actively trying to raise funds to purchase and subsequently preserve the building.

**Recommended Action: Rehabilitation.** The National Park Service sponsored an indepth 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**

Sangamon County, Springfield  
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 public awareness and 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**

### **BLOOD RUN SITE**

Lyon County (also in Lincoln County, SD)  
Ownership: Multiple private and State

**Significance: Native American History.** The site

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

**Threat/Damage: Damaging Uses.** In the 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 late 1987, the State of Iowa purchased a 200-acre parcel which includes an active gravel mine. The gravel pit operator will be allowed to continue mining operations until his current mining permit expires, in about two years; at that time the State has determined that mining operations will cease and the land be reclaimed. State funding will cover protection and maintenance but not public interpretation or utilization. In the South Dakota portion, cultivation and development of a residential subdivision within the Landmark boundary are adversely affecting the resources. In 1987 legislation to fund the purchase of a portion of the site by the State failed to win passage. Development on the South Dakota site has a visual impact on the Iowa side and will influence Iowa's plans for the state-owned portion of the landmark. Although both States are interested in protecting the site, its future remains questionable.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** An easement or cooperative agreement with the owners on the South Dakota side should be obtained that will protect undisturbed deposits on the site. Additional purchases or easements on the Iowa side are also necessary. If this is not achievable, excavation of the site is recommended before archeological deposits are totally destroyed.

## **FORT DES MOINES PROVISIONAL ARMY OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL New Listing**

Polk County, Des Moines  
Ownership: Multiple public & private,  
Federal (U.S. Army), State  
& local

**Significance: Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939; America Becomes a World Power; WWI.** Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School achieved national historic



significance as this nation's first Black officers' training camp in 1917. Black units led by men trained at Fort Des Moines were assembled in France as the 92nd Division during WWI. During WWII, Fort Des Moines served as the first training center for the Women's Army Corps (WAC). The fort is an early-20th century complex of brick two-story military buildings which were situated around a now defunct parade ground.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction, Vandalism and Severe Physical Damage.** A strip shopping center was constructed on privately owned lands within the district's boundaries in 1987. Property values have increased and lands within and adjacent to the site are considered prime commercial real estate. Subsequently, pressures are increasing for additional commercial development. The few remaining Officer's Quarters, which are also privately-owned, are being used for storage and being allowed to fall into disrepair. Vandalism is a major problem with these structures. The Army has a Memorandum of Agreement (M.O.A.) with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council stipulating that they will document and develop preservation guidelines for the few remaining structures they own, but no plan has been prepared yet. The city has declined requests to enact protective zoning or designate the Fort a local landmark.

**Recommended Action: Compatible New Owner; Protection.** Efforts should be made to find sympathetic new owners for the remaining properties. Both the Army and private owners need to be encouraged to maintain their properties. A Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/ HAER) documentation project was completed in the summer of 1988.

## KANSAS

### LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION HALL New Listing

Douglas County, Lecompton  
Ownership: State

**Significance: Political Affairs 1783 - 1860: The Rise of Sectionalism.** Lecompton Constitution State Hall was the meeting place of the second and third territorial legislatures (1857-58). It was here that the opposing draft constitutions were

approved in the struggle to determine if Kansas would be a free or a slave State. Among the constitutions approved was the Lecompton Constitution of 1856, a pro-slavery document supported by President Buchanan but rejected by Congress. The hall is a simple, rectangular, two-story white frame building with a gabled roof, pediment, dirt and stone foundation and an uncovered porch on stone piers with stone stairs.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The Hall is deteriorating from many years of neglect. It needs extensive rehabilitation to correct major structural problems. The structure lacks a solid foundation. The existing foundation, which is not structural, consists only of layers of stone and dirt. The ground is settling, and the building is sustaining water damage. As a result, rotten studs, warped siding, and heaving floors are apparent.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Rehabilitation.** Loss of the landmark is predicted unless the building is structurally stabilized. The structure should be jacked up and a new structural foundation should be added. Also repairs to water-damaged areas should be made. An engineering analysis completed by the State estimated stabilization costs at a minimum of \$500,000. The State Historical Society, which plans to undertake rehabilitation, has only a small fraction of the funding necessary. Outside funding should be explored and a compatible new use for the building identified.

## NICODEMUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Graham County, Nicodemus  
Ownership: Multiple private and 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 completed by the National Park Service in 1987 within the district included 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 unable to undertake needed preservation measures without outside financial assistance.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization.** Total loss of the landmark district is predicted unless the structures are secured and structurally stabilized. The condition assessment report completed in 1987 estimated that it would cost \$43,136 to repair and restore Nicodemus' First Baptist Church. The community does not have the resources to undertake the work.

## KENTUCKY

### ASHLAND

Fayette County, Lexington  
Ownership: Private

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

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

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration.** Immediate repairs to prevent further water damage and structural damage are necessary. The National Park Service completed an indepth site inspection of Ashland in the summer of 1988. A report resulting from this

inspection should provide technical assistance to the owner in determining long-term preservation of the property, and establish cost estimates. The owner should be encouraged to seek funds to undertake the recommended work in the report.

## 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, continue 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 majority of 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. Vandalism is also occurring.

**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

### THE CABILDO New Listing

Orleans Parish, New Orleans  
Ownership: State

**Significance: Architecture, Exploration and Settlement.** The Cabildo is one of the most important historic buildings in the United States and the most important surviving monument of the period of Spanish domination in the Louisiana



territory. It housed the administrative and legislative council which ruled Spanish Louisiana. The most notable event that took place at the Cabildo was the final transfer of sovereignty of the Louisiana Purchase territory from France to the United States on December 20, 1803. The original structure was constructed between 1795 and 1799. Originally a massive, two-story structure of stuccoed brick with a flat tile roof, the existing steep mansard and cupola, which form the third story, were added in 1847. The Cabildo is now part of the Louisiana State Museum.

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

A fire in May 1988 destroyed the 1847 mansard roof and cupola, attic space and much of the second floor of the Cabildo. The building also sustained water and smoke damage on the first and second floors. At present the charred members of the roof are being removed. Plans call for a temporary covering to be installed until the roof is replaced. At present the building is still exposed to the elements which will cause increased damage.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and Restoration.** A temporary roof should be installed immediately to avoid any additional damage. Fire-damaged features and finishes should be repaired. Plans have been developed to rebuild and renovate the building. Every effort should be made to ensure that the work is consistent with the historic building, and that the work be implemented as soon as possible.

## 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 site inspection was completed for this landmark in 1988. A report resulting from this inspection provides technical assistance to the owners with recommendations for repair and restoration work and cost estimates. The owner should be encouraged to undertake the work as recommended in the report to ensure the long-term preservation of this property.

## 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.

## **VEUX CARRE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Orleans Parish, New Orleans

Ownership: Multiple private and local

**Significance:** 18th and 19th century architecture.

Known as the "French Quarter," this 85- block area is almost identical with the original city plan 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. New 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. Recently, some wharf structures have been demolished. Increased congestion and pollution within the district are two probable side effects of the development. Finally, this project could stimulate additional commercial development, threatening the NHL's remaining riverfront and residential areas.

**Recommended Action:** Technical Assistance.

The owners should continue to investigate the possibility of a new location for the aquarium outside the district. If construction of the aquarium along the riverfront is inevitable, attention should be given to the design of the structure and its relationship to the river and district. 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 compatible with other buildings in the neighborhood. Public transportation should be encouraged to minimize the impact of increased congestion on the district.

## **MAINE**

### **FORT HALIFAX**

New Listing

Kennebec County, Winslow vicinity

Ownership: State

**Significance:** Development of the English

Colonies. Fort Halifax was a defensive outpost during the French and Indian War built for protection against Indian raids. The only surviving structure of the Fort was the oldest log blockhouse in the United States, prior to its destruction. It was erected as part of Fort Halifax, which was established in 1754. It was an excellent example of its type; built of hewn logs with dovetailed and pegged joints, it was approximately 20-foot square at the foundation and two stories high with an overhanging second story and hipped roof.

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

Extensive damage occurred to the structure on or about April 1, 1987, during flooding of the Sebasticook River. The entire structure was swept downstream and a subsequent search located logs from the blockhouse as far away as Popham Beach on the Atlantic. The State undertook the retrieval of the materials in the hope of eventually reconstructing the fort; however, there is serious doubt that the structure retains its integrity.

**Recommended Action:** Administrative Action.

The integrity of the resource should be evaluated. If the structure does not retain sufficient integrity and has lost those qualities that made it a Landmark, dedesignation should be considered.

## **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 and Severe Physical Deterioration. The property was sold in 1986. The new owner is not interested in saving the manor house, which is vacant and severely deteriorated and plans to develop the entire eight-acre tract of land.

**Recommended Action:** Dedesignation. 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 who will repair the damages to the building and undertake rehabilitation/restoration work.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### JETHRO COFFIN HOUSE

#### New Listing

Nantucket County, Nantucket

Ownership: Local

**Significance: Architecture.** The Jethro Coffin House, originally built around 1686, is one of the finest surviving examples in New England of a typical 17th-century "Cape Cod" house. The house was reconstructed in 1927 not to its original 1686 form but as a one-and-a-half story frame structure built around a central chimney with a rear lean-to, serving as a textbook example of a saltbox house. The house is operated today as a house museum.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** In the fall of 1987, the structure was hit by lightning which traveled down the chimney, hit an electrical box and caused an explosion in the house. The brick chimney above the ridge was blown apart, and below the ridge suffered severe cracks and bowing. A large portion of the roof including shingles, roof boards, and purlins fell to the ground. The east wall pulled away from the house, scarcely attached. Interior wood framework including posts and floor joists were loosened and in some cases crushed. The staircase was blown apart, and windows and doors shattered. Temporary bracing was used to immediately stabilize the structure.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage and Restoration.** Due to the architectural significance of this structure, plans should be prepared for adequate restoration of the house to its 1927 configuration. Sources of funding should be explored to undertake this work.

## MICHIGAN

### PARKE-DAVIS RESEARCH LABORATORY

#### New Listing

Wayne County, Detroit

Ownership: Private

**Significance: Science.** The Parke-Davis Laboratory is significant as the first major facility devoted exclusively to pharmaceutical research. Built in 1902 on the site of an earlier laboratory, the main block received a large addition in 1941 designed by Albert Kahn. At that time, virtually all the interiors of the 1902 building were gutted and replaced with new interiors to meet the changing needs of the research activity. The building remained in continuous use as a laboratory since its construction, however, and continued to convey this historic function on its interior.

**Threat/Damage: Incompatible Construction/Alterations.** Currently work is in progress to convert the building into a hotel. Removal of most interior finishes and features is largely complete. A redesign of the interior will dramatically alter the appearance and character of the building, eliminating all traces and semblances of its laboratory function.

**Recommended Action: Administrative.** The identity of this building as a laboratory was manifest in its interiors which were designed to serve the laboratory function. Because the interiors have lost those features that made this facility a Landmark, dedesignation should be considered.

## MINNESOTA

### THORSTEIN VEBLEN FARMSTEAD

#### New Listing

Rice County, Nerstrand vicinity

Ownership: Private

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



gabled roof barn with attendant machine and milking sheds. The site retains the rural setting of the Veblen period.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Vandalism.** The rural site is unoccupied, without appropriate security measures, or a caretaker, and subjected to vandalism and deterioration through neglect. Farmhouse windows are boarded up, the granary building is seriously leaning, and there is a hole in the barn roof. Vandals pulled the front porch away from the farmhouse. The present owner, a nonprofit foundation established to preserve the property, lacks funds and management skills to deal with the farmstead. The front porch was rebuilt and reattached to the house; however, it remains vacant. No use plan has been implemented to date.

**Recommended Action: Protection/Repair Deterioration.** The owners should be encouraged to immediately hire a caretaker for the site, seek additional funding to complete repair and restoration work, and implement a plan for a use compatible with the historic integrity of the property.

## 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 siege of Vicksburg on May 16, 1863. These victories were of enormous strategic value to the Union forces because they destroyed Confederate control in the west and allowed Grant to focus his attacks on the eastern part of the Confederacy. 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. Additional damage has occurred in the last year with the collapse of portions of the rear porch ceiling.

**Recommended Action: Protection/ Restoration.** A condition assessment report was completed in 1986 by the National Park Service that provides recommendations for repair and restoration work and cost estimates. 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.

### 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.

## **MELROSE** **New Listing**

Adams County, Natchez  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture.** Built in 1845, Melrose represents a classical blend of Greek Revival and Georgian architecture. Its design is a highly successful attempt at perfecting the Natchez plantation mansion created at Auburn and Arlington 20 or 30 years before. The mansion complex also includes slave quarters, a barn, a privy, a carriage house, stables, and an outside kitchen. Melrose is most remarkable for the quality of the preservation and maintenance of the house and its surroundings. Ownership of the property has been in only three families, and its furnishings have never been dispersed.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.** The Landmark is for sale. Purchase by an owner unsympathetic to the significance of the house and its contents is possible. Potential private buyers have indicated the possibility that the contents of the house would be dispersed. The loss of the contents of the house would be a major loss to the building's historic integrity.

**Recommended Action:** Melrose was included within the new Natchez National Historical Park established by P.L. 100-497 on October 7, 1988.

Acquisition by the National Park Service is authorized by this Act, and is expected.

## **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 as a National Historic Site.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.** The City of Independence revised their historic preservation ordinance in 1984. This effectively removed approximately 20% of the National Historic Landmark district from protection by the local Heritage Commission. A 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. Physical deterioration of the district's fabric and building stock is continuing. Local district boundaries continue to exist in their altered 1984 condition, and the city has not made substantial efforts to place professional expertise on the local Heritage Commission. These factors have combined to pose an immediate threat to the physical as well as visual integrity of the district.

**Recommended Action: Protection and Preservation.** Implementation of the 1986 National Park Service approved general management plan for the Landmark is necessary. The management plan outlines various preservation alternatives to preserve the character of the district. These include minimal property acquisition, 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.

## 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 its town plan is intact. It retains to a remarkable degree the scale and texture of its 18th-century heritage. The site consists of two elements; the Ste. Genevieve Historic District and a noncontiguous first town settlement archeological site dating from ca. 1723.

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

The original nomination for this Landmark prepared in 1960 does not include all resources connected with the district. The historic archeological site of the first settlement is located outside the NHL boundaries, and is therefore afforded no protection. 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 wide ruts in the first settlement archeological site. Additional damage occurred in April 1987, when the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service covered the ruts using heavy machinery without the State Historic Preservation Office's compliance review. 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 was completed in 1988. A revised NHL nomination to include the historic archeological site is pending.

## MONTANA

### BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Silver Bow County, Butte

Ownership: Multiple local 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 the State's 1985 Butte Anaconda Historical Park System Master Plan is essential and would provide an interpretive park system of 25 sites; protect the structures from vandalism and demolition; and identify fundraising sources for stabilization. The State Historic Preservation Office and the Certified Local Government of Butte-Silver Bow are monitoring the activities of preservation groups within the district.

### **VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Madison County, Virginia City  
Ownership: Multiple private and local

**Significance: Westward Expansion: The Mining Frontier.** Virginia City was the territorial capital of Montana between 1865 and 1875 and the site of one of the greatest gold strikes in the West in 1863. Virginia City is distinguished by its fine late 19th century commercial architecture relating to the mining frontier. The town includes residential and commercial buildings, which reflect Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles, and are constructed of log, frame, stone, and brick.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration and Incompatible Alterations.** Many of the historic commercial structures are not maintained and thus continue to deteriorate at a rapid rate; still others have undergone tourist-related alterations, such as the addition of neon signs and false fronts, that do not meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." Finally, the owners and managers of the district do not have sufficient financial resources to preserve the integrity of the landmark.

**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 status, and to undertake an inventory of all historic resources. The Montana Historical Society will sponsor a comprehensive survey of the town's historic resources and will produce a historic preservation plan for the NHL by 1989.

## **NEVADA**

### **FORT RUBY**

White Pine County, Hobson vicinity  
Ownership: Private

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

**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 not being maintained and are used for storage. A portion of the Landmark is being used as a trailer park. Modern houses have been erected so close to two of the historic buildings that their archeological and visual integrity have been impaired.

**Recommended Action: Administrative.** These pre-1870 log structures are the last of their type in the State and their preservation should be ensured. Archeological and architectural survey and evaluation of the property is needed as well as technical assistance to the owner for appropriate preservation and stabilization work. HABS recording of the log structures is also recommended.

### **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. Settlement cracks divide the road bed of Greiner's Bend. 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. Recent mining permits issued by Storey County further threaten the integrity of the Gold Hill area. Finally, vacant and underutilized buildings, many of which are privately owned, that are an integral part of the landmark's 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 JERSEY**

### **ABBOTT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT New Listing**

Mercer County, Trenton vicinity  
Ownership: Multiple private, local, State

**Significance: Indigenous American Populations.** Abbott Farm is one of the few major complexes of Middle Woodland sites in the coastal Mid-Atlantic/New England region. In eastern United States prehistory, the Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - 500 A.D.) is distinguished by rapid and extensive cultural change, characterized by well-developed trade systems, and innovations in material culture including elaborate ceramic, lithic and metal items. Abbott Farm provides the best evidence of exchange systems in the coastal Mid-Atlantic/New England area and demonstrates some of the most complex and diverse ceramic styles of that region. Abbott Farm also played a significant role in the developmental stages of the fields of archeology and geology by becoming the focal point in a forty-year controversy concerning the antiquity of man in the New World.

**Threat/Damage: Vandalism.** The district includes roughly 2000 acres along the flood plain and uplands to the east of the Delaware River between Trenton and Bordentown. A large and

indeterminate number of landowners are included within the boundaries. Many of the most valuable sites within the district that contain the only known intact Middle-Woodland occupational stratigraphy in the region, are being subjected to extensive looting. Five of these sites have been looted in recent years, some within the past year. Material at these sites included Middle-Woodland burials, faunal material, general debitage, pottery and projectile points. Their looting is resulting not only in the destruction of discrete cultural stratigraphy but of chronological sequence of occupation as well.

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

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

Monmouth County, Sandy Hook  
Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

**Significance: Political and Military Affairs.** Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District reflects the history of a vital defense installation guarding New York City and its harbor from 1895 through the 1950's and 1960's Cold War era until 1974. The Proving Ground established in 1874, had a key role in the development of advanced weaponry, as well as radar. Sandy Hook is also significant as the site of the Spermaceti Cove No. 2 Life-Saving Service Station, one of the earliest federally sponsored efforts to save life and property from coastal shipwrecks. The district contains approximately 110 significant historic buildings and 16 batteries dating from the late-19th century through the mid-20th century.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** Many of the structures in the district have been damaged by fires and all structures are deteriorated to some extent due to the lack of proper maintenance and repair work. Several of the structures are vacant and subject to vandalism. Roofs have collapsed and interiors have been virtually lost in several buildings. Gutters and drains are badly deteriorated or missing. In at least five of the eighteen Officers' Row houses, the inner and outer layers of bricks in the exterior walls have separated due to water infiltration,



causing deformation in the exterior walls. These walls have been temporarily braced. Battery structures have also suffered from extensive water damage. In one of the unoccupied barracks' buildings the windows are broken, the front porch has collapsed, and much of the wood has dry rot. Current funds are insufficient to adequately repair and maintain the entire complex to an acceptable standard.

**Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and Stabilization.** Deteriorated structures should be repaired and stabilized and an overall plan developed for adequate routine maintenance. A historic leasing program may be appropriate that would encourage full-time occupancy for the buildings.

### **GREAT FALLS OF THE PASSAIC SOCIETY FOR UNIVERSAL MANUFACTURING HISTORIC DISTRICT**

#### **New Listing**

Passaic County, Paterson  
Ownership: Multiple private, local

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

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

that new construction is allowed within the district boundaries.

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

### **MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD**

#### **New Listing**

Monmouth County, Freehold vicinity  
Ownership: State

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

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

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



## NEW MEXICO

### CARLSBAD RECLAMATION PROJECT

#### New Listing

Eddy County, Carlsbad vicinity

Ownership: Federal (Bureau of Reclamation)

**Significance: Technology and Agriculture.** Begun in 1888 by private interests and assumed by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1906, the Carlsbad Irrigation District represents one of the finest examples of a privately financed irrigation system incorporated into a Federal reclamation project. The Carlsbad area developed into an important western stock-raising district as a result of this project. The project today supplies water to more than 25,000 acres in the Pecos River Valley.

**Threat/Damage: Potential Demolition.** The dike of McMillan Dam, one of the most important technological elements of this Landmark, is scheduled to be breached in June of 1989 and a new dam will be built downstream. The new dam will create a reservoir that will partially inundate McMillan Dam. The result will eliminate important historical and technological elements of the irrigation district and will change the reclamation project's general character as well.

**Recommended Action: Documentation.**

Mitigation in the form of Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation should be undertaken for McMillan Dam prior to demolition. Any other early or technologically significant elements affected by the project should be documented as well. A documentation project by the Bureau has been ongoing for some time, but to date, the report has not been completed.

### MANUELITO COMPLEX

#### New Listing

McKinley County, Manuelito vicinity

Ownership: Federal (BIA), State, and private

**Significance: Archeology.** The Manuelito Complex, formally known as the Manuelito Archeological District, evidences continuous Anasazi occupation from AD 700 to ca. 1300. Approximately 120 archeological sites have been identified, mostly of a prehistoric nature. Recent research in the Manuelito District has identified great kivas, prehistoric roads, and other features suggesting ties between this area and the Chaco cultural system during the eleventh and twelfth

centuries A.D. Archeologists feel that after 1300, at the end of what is identified as the Kintiel phase, it is possible that these peoples moved into the Zuni area; therefore, the site potentially contains valuable information concerning the Anasazi and their relationship to Zuni cultural development. After 500 years of sporadic use by the Zuni, the area was occupied by the Navajo for approximately 200 years. Anglo intrusion into the area has taken place only within the last 100 years.

**Threat/Damage: Erosion/Visitor Impact.** An arroyo aggravated by flash flooding continues to erode and seriously threaten Big House, the single most important site in this NHL, and the largest of the Kintiel phase sites, containing hundreds of rooms with attendant plazas and kivas. Visitation also causes some general resource management and conservation problems. Complicated ownership of the site divided between Federal, State and Navajo entities makes effective management of the resource difficult.

**Recommendations: Stabilization/Protection.**

The arroyo erosion problem should be immediately assessed and corrected. Planning for visitor management and general resource conservation should be implemented. Assessment of possible acquisition of the site or protective easements should be considered. A comprehensive plan addressing stabilization of the site and scheduled archeological investigation should be undertaken by those entities owning sites in the area.

### SETON VILLAGE

Santa Fe County, Santa Fe vicinity

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 Navajo 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. New construction has taken place in the area; however, it is not clear how much of the construction is within the Landmark boundaries.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Protection.** The hogan and kiva, in particular, need to be stabilized immediately 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. A cyclical maintenance document should be developed for the site to provide for adequate maintenance.

## 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.

## NOTT MEMORIAL HALL

### New Listing

Schenectady County, Schenectady  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture.** The Nott Memorial, described as an imaginative statement in the Italian-Gothic style, a Ruskinian-Gothic tour de force, is the focal point of the Union College campus. Completed in 1876 the 16-sided, central plan building served as a museum and library. With an open interior, the building is essentially a stone cylinder supporting an interior cast iron drum and dome between 94 and 100 feet in diameter. The polychromed slate dome is penetrated by 650 "illuminators" which form constellations on the dome's ceiling.

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The building is severely deteriorated due to the lack of any major repair or maintenance work on the building in at least 30 years. All exterior features are in serious condition including the slate dome, the polychromed masonry, the stained glass windows and copper sheathing. Exterior walls are overgrown with ivy, and the stone is spalling and cracking. Extensive water penetration resulting from exterior decay has resulted in damage to the roof and windows and extensive plaster deterioration on the interior. The college commissioned a thorough historic structures report in 1973, however, no work was undertaken. The memorial is vacant and deterioration of building materials is rapidly accelerating and threatening the structure of the building.

**Recommended Action: Stabilization and Restoration.** Stabilization measures to protect the Nott Memorial should be undertaken immediately. Given the significance of its architectural design, a full restoration of all features and interior spaces is recommended.

## 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

### CAPTAIN EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER HOUSE New Listing

Franklin County, Columbus  
Ownership: Private

**Significance:** Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939. The residence of Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, a World War I flying ace, the Rickenbacker House is a simple 1-1/2 story L-shaped, gabled-roofed frame dwelling. Around 1893-95, William Rickenbacker, Eddie's father, built the first part of the dwelling. The north ell of the building was added in 1900 as was the cellar. Here Eddie Rickenbacker grew up, and developed his interest in automobiles and airplanes. After World War I, Rickenbacker returned here and officially resided in this structure until 1922.

**Threat/Damage:** Potential Demolition. The house is located in a deteriorated residential neighborhood with commercial development rapidly occurring around it. The house, which has not been adequately maintained and is in a deteriorated state, is currently for sale. There is an immediate threat of commercial development on the site. Due to increased development pressures, it is more than likely that a new owner

may demolish the building or move it to a new site.

**Recommended Action:** Stabilization.

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

## HOPETON EARTHWORKS

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

**Significance:** Native American Prehistory. The Hopeton Earthworks, a large ceremonial center dating from approximately 100 B.C. - 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

Kay County, Marland  
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 threaten the landmark. Only five major structures remain at the ranch, including a horse barn, dairy barn, silo, superintendent's residence, and blacksmith shop. The river has eroded the banks near the historic blacksmith shop and threatens to undermine the structure. All that is left of the original ranch house is its foundation. The jail's facade will likely fall onto the highway. In September of 1987, the general store burned to the ground. Also in the fall of 1987, the National Park Service sponsored an indepth site inspection of the two barns and the blacksmith shop and outlined specific work recommendations and cost estimates in a Condition Assessment Report. At the present time, however, these buildings are abandoned and most are in a severe state of deterioration. The owners lack funds and technical expertise 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 and financial assistance should be provided to the owners in preservation of the Landmark. A Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation project should be initiated to record the remaining resources before further loss of historic fabric.

## **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. The city recently rejected a series of reuse proposals that would have resulted in the demolition of significant portions of the resource. No stabilization efforts are currently being made; however, the city is undertaking a study of the property that will analyze the condition of the structures and outline compatible reuse options.

**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: 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 a local parks commission, should continue for all structures.

## **FORT MIFFLIN, COMMANDANT'S HOUSE**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: 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.

## **UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM**

### **New Listing**

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

Ownership: Private

**Significance:** Military Affairs and Architecture. The U.S. Naval Asylum in Philadelphia was the first home and hospital constructed in this country for indigent and elderly naval personnel. The property includes the main building, Biddle Hall (1827-1833) a functional building with a Greek Revival portico, one of the most important buildings designed by William Strickland, two flanking residences, also designed by Strickland, and Laning Hall, an 1868 residential building, designed by John MacArthur, Jr., the architect for City Hall.

**Threats/Damage:** Severe Physical Deterioration and Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. The Naval Asylum has been vacant for twelve years. During this time, little or no maintenance has been done on any of the structures. Consequently, deterioration is advancing rapidly. Plaster work in the main building has crumbled

due to roof leaks, and structural damage is threatening all buildings. A developer, who had an option to buy the property since 1982, finally bought the property in March of 1988. The current plan to develop the property for residential purposes includes construction of a number of new housing units and the demolition of Laning Hall. To date, however, nothing has been done to halt deterioration or to rehabilitate the existing structures.

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

## **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: 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 City of Charleston has funds to repair some of the damage to the building and has indicated that work may begin in 1988/1989; however, if preservation work is not begun soon, the landmark's fragile exterior materials and features will be lost. The City should be encouraged to seek additional funds to undertake all the work recommendations made as the result of a National Park Service-sponsored indepth site inspection in 1986.

## **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.

## **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 and Monitoring.** Stabilization of the structure is necessary to prevent additional structural damage. The building should be monitored over a specific period of time and the cracks periodically measured to make a careful evaluation of the damage and plan for its long-term protection.

## **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**

### **BLOOD RUN SITE**

Lincoln County  
Ownership: Multiple, Private

See entry under Iowa, p. 34.

### **DEADWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT**

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 to 1900.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/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. A fire in December 1987 destroyed two large contributing commercial structures on Main Street and damaged a third.

**Recommended Action: Preservation and**

**Stabilization** of vacant and fire-damaged structures are necessary. Public education focusing on the Landmark's significance and increased community involvement are also recommended. In 1987, the National Park Service conducted an indepth site inspection of the Old Lawrence County Courthouse, then outlined specific work recommendations and cost estimates in a Condition Assessment Report. Development of an economic feasibility study for restoring the Old Lawrence County Courthouse and undertaking preservation treatments as recommended in the report would help ensure the structure's long-term preservation. Having recently received Certified Local Government status, Deadwood is now initiating public education programs to increase community awareness of historic preservation. Some funds, which have recently been granted to the city for planning, can be used for historic preservation purposes.

### **MOLSTAD VILLAGE**

Dewey County, Mobridge vicinity  
Ownership: Federal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

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

**Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion.** Bank erosion from the adjacent reservoir is occurring at a rate of approximately 10 feet per year. As a result, house ring sites outside the landmark boundary have sustained damage; and a portion of the ditch within the boundary is now eroding. In addition, a portion of the site has been severely impacted by cultivation. If the present rate of erosion continues, total destruction of the site is 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: Local and private

**Significance:** **Architecture and Engineering.** The headhouse is a three-story masonry structure executed in the Romanesque Revival style with a 2-1/2-story 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 headhouse itself has been renovated as a hotel, the trainshed has been vacant for approximately 12 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.

### PINSON MOUNDS New Listing

Madison/Chester Counties, Pinson  
Ownership: State

**Significance:** **Archeology: Prehistoric.** The Pinson Mounds site consists of three distinct mound groups associated with earthen embankments and several village and encampment areas. Archeological investigations reveal that the site is a large mortuary or ceremonial center for a number of smaller contemporary communities and hamlets on the South Fork of the Forked Deer

drainage area. Remains from Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Early and Late Woodland have been discovered, but investigations indicate that most activities and major occupation of the site date to Middle Woodland times, about 200 B.C. to 600 A.D.

**Threat/Damage:** **Severe Site Erosion.** Severe erosion is occurring in the mound 14 sector, an area of extreme importance within the NHL. It is the location of the highest concentration of subsurface features or habitation-related features within the Pinson Mounds complex. Several large erosion gullies have occurred due to water runoff and drainage in this area. A midden zone up to a foot thick is observable along the gully banks. Significant archeological materials are being lost.

**Recommended Action:** **Excavation/Stabilization.** The deposits immediately threatened by erosion should be excavated, and then the gullies stabilized to avoid additional damage to archeological resources.

## TEXAS

### JOHN NANCE GARNER HOUSE New Listing

Uvalde County, Uvalde  
Ownership: Local and private

**Significance:** **Politics and Government.** The Landmark is comprised of the two residences of John Garner, one of the most influential U.S. Representatives. The two residences include Garner's permanent masonry home from 1920-1952 and his white-painted framehouse in which he lived from about 1900-1920 and from 1952 until his death in 1967. He served in the House from 1903 to 1933. As Speaker (1931-33), Garner led efforts to combat the Depression in cooperation with President Hoover. He lost the Democratic nomination to Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, and concluded his public service as Roosevelt's Vice President (1933-41).

**Threat/Damage:** **Inappropriate New Construction/Alterations.** During the summer of 1987, Garner's frame home was lifted off its foundation and was moved outside the city to a private ranch by the current owner. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was alerted of the move after it occurred.

**Recommended Action:** **Protection.** The SHPO

and the National Park Service should encourage the owner to return the house to its original site. If the house cannot be returned, archeological investigations of the remains of the house should be undertaken.

#### **LUBBOCK LAKE SITE**

Lubbock County, Lubbock vicinity  
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. The site is also threatened by continuing erosion due to a very high water table. The site is being acquired by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department in conjunction with Texas Tech University.

**Recommended Action:** Protection. Completion and implementation of a management plan, developed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and Texas Tech University, and the State Historic Preservation Office should be encouraged to assure preservation of the site. The plan should include an immediate ban on the misuse of recreational vehicles. Data recovery may be required if damaging activities cannot be controlled.

#### **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 of the Landmark site. There is also a persistent threat that one of the owners who owns about two-thirds of the site will develop it for commercial purposes, or sell it to another developer.

**Recommended Action:** Protection. If the threatened portion of the site goes up for sale, finding a sympathetic new owner is essential. An open-space easement or a cooperative agreement with the existing owner or a new owner is recommended to prevent development in critical areas of the Landmark.

#### **U.S.S. TEXAS**

Harris County, Houston vicinity  
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. The ship is presently open to the public.

**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. Collections and artifacts aboard the ship are being inventoried and work is occurring to prepare for the vessel's move to dry dock in 1988. A management plan, which would include restoration of the ship, interpretive treatment of the interior, and reconstruction of the docks, was completed. The Department of the Navy has allocated \$5,000,000 for preservation work, but approximately twice that much is needed to complete the job.



**Recommended Action: Protection.** Leaks in the ship should be repaired, and cleaning of the exterior undertaken to prevent additional corrosion; however, without the additional funding the ship will continue to deteriorate. Private funding sources need to be identified and additional funds secured to ensure the preservation of this Landmark.

## 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. Irrecoverable loss of some significant archeological material has already occurred and further loss is predictable.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** A program supported by the Bureau of Land Management (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 organization that can carry out these protection activities are necessary.

## VIRGINIA

### THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT New Listing

Warren County

Ownership: Private

**Significance: Indigenous American Populations.** The Thunderbird Archeological District consisting of the Thunderbird Site, the Fifty Site, and the Fifty Bog, is located on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River some five miles south of Front Royal, Virginia. The sites provide a stratified cultural sequence spanning Paleo Indian cultures through the end of Early Archaic times with scattered evidence of later occupations.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.** On March 12 and 13, 1988, part of the Thunderbird site was bulldozed in preparation for house construction. As a result, the area that included evidence of a Paleo Indian house structure was destroyed. This was one of the earliest documented human structures in the Western hemisphere. The full extent of damage is unknown at this time, but while it involved approximately two acres of the critical 30 to 40-acre core of the site, most of the damage appears to have been limited to the plow zone.

**Recommended Action: Protection.** Purchase of the core area by a sympathetic owner is needed to prevent development in these critical areas of the Landmark. Following that, protection of the site by limiting access and developing effective management controls is needed to ensure preservation of the remaining significant features.

### WATERFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Loudoun County, Waterford  
Ownership: Multiple private

**Significance: Architecture and Commerce.** Waterford is a remarkably intact example of an early-19th century rural village. There are over 120 historic vernacular brick, log, stone and wood structures in the village arranged in a compact configuration. Historic farmland, featuring agricultural buildings and structures associated with historic milling functions, surrounds the village and is a critical part of the approximately 1,400-acre landmark. Its significance rests in the almost pristine appearance of the village and landscape.

**Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations.** Suburban growth is threatening the historic agricultural land surrounding the village. Construction of homes on a portion of this land has been proposed and would destroy the visual relationship between the historic farmland and the

adjacent village. There are currently no State or local controls to prevent the destruction of the historic values of this open space. Efforts are underway to correct this, but they may not occur in time to prevent incompatible development.

**Recommended Action:** **Protection.** Development and implementation of a management plan that will prohibit new construction in some areas and control building in other portions of the agricultural lands and open space within the Landmark boundaries is necessary.

## **VIRGIN ISLANDS**

### **COLUMBUS LANDING SITE**

St. Croix, Virgin Islands  
Ownership: Local

**Significance:** **Spanish Exploration and Settlement.** This is the earliest site under the United States flag associated with Christopher Columbus. His crew's skirmish here with Carib Indians, on their 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:** **Inappropriate 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 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 needed.

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

**Threat/Damage:** **Severe Physical Deterioration.** The complex has not been maintained or its materials repaired since 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. In the last year deterioration has accelerated. A new investment group had an option to buy the building in 1987; however, no rehabilitation work has been undertaken. The building is unoccupied. Historic American Buildings Survey documentation for the hotel has been completed.

**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 and the city should continue to encourage the new investment group or other local developers to preserve and rehabilitate the structure with or without Federal income tax incentives. In 1988 a bill was passed in the State's legislature to exempt this property from compliance with flood control laws that currently prevent its connection to sewer and water lines. This legislation may encourage preservation and rehabilitation of the Landmark.

## **TALIESIN**

Iowa County, Spring Green vicinity  
Ownership: Private

**Significance: Architecture.** The complex includes superb examples of Frank Lloyd Wright's "organic" architecture, developed out of his Prairie School work. It was built as home, school, workshop, and laboratory for the world famous architect. The assemblage designed by Frank Lloyd Wright includes three major groupings: Taliesin III (1925), Hillside Home School (1902, 1933), and Midway Farm (1938).

**Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.** The buildings at Taliesin are used intermittently and are in a serious state of deterioration. Despite repairs undertaken in the past years by the owner, the age and condition of the buildings, and lack of year-round occupancy make substantial restoration and stabilization extremely difficult. All the structures within the Landmark face four major threats. These are water damage from leaking roofs, windows and foundations; faulty wiring which has resulted in two major fires in recent years; lack of a security system or security personnel; and the structures remain unheated and vacant during the winter. A local citizens group formed in 1988 plans to assist in the preservation of Taliesin. Also in 1988, the governor of Wisconsin established a commission to develop a preservation plan for Taliesin, in which the State Historic Preservation Office will participate.

**Recommended Action: Preservation and Stabilization.** Continued repair and maintenance of the buildings in this complex are needed. Increased use of the buildings, which are partially occupied only during the summer months, may assist in the long-term preservation of the

Landmark. Implementation of the commission's preservation plan for preservation, restoration and stabilization of Taliesin is necessary and funding should be secured.

## **WYOMING**

### **SHERIDAN INN**

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 2-1/2 years, and its condition has deteriorated. The roof and windows are leaking, allowing extensive water damage; 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. Temporarily boarding up windows, doors, and roof openings is necessary to reduce any additional damage to the structure. An indepth site inspection is also recommended.

### **SWAN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS**

Platte County, Chugwater vicinity  
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 accelerate deterioration that has already occurred. The owner has refused any assistance and apparently intends to allow the structures to decay. An Historic American Buildings Survey recording was completed in 1974.

**Recommended Action: Monitor.** Since the owner has refused technical assistance 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. However, the Landmark should continue to be monitored and dedesignation considered only if the building loses its overall integrity.

## APPENDIX 1

### NHLs IN 1987 SECTION 8 REPORT REMOVED FROM PRIORITY 1 STATUS IN 1988 REPORT

The following National Historic Landmarks listed as Priority 1 or threatened and damaged in 1987, are no longer Priority 1 Landmarks in 1988 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:

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tx. Insensitive rehabilitation work in the past has negatively impacted several buildings within the district. However, the owner has begun closer coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding planned rehabilitation work. Although the Landmark's status has been changed to Priority 2 this year, it will continue to be monitored.

Kathio Site, Vineland, MN. A new museum/interpretive facility will be constructed within this Landmark that may help to clearly identify the Landmark's most significant qualities. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is monitoring site selection and development of the museum. The development phase includes Level 1 archeological documentation for all proposed impacted areas in order to preserve the property's most significant features. The Landmark's status has been changed to Priority 2, but the site will continue to be monitored.

Luther Burbank House and Garden, Santa Rosa, CA. Funds are now available to repair the original greenhouse of Luther Burbank's Santa Rosa home, which had developed large structural cracks in the brick foundation. Work has recently begun, and therefore, the threat to this Landmark has been reduced.





## APPENDIX II

### 1988 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 204 Priority 2 NHLs for 1988.

#### Alabama

Apalachicola Fort Site  
Curry Home  
Mobile City Hall  
Moundville

#### Alaska

Bering Landing Site  
Birniak Site  
Cape Nome Mining District Discovery Sites  
Chaluka Site  
Chilkoot Trail and Dyea Site  
Church of the Holy Ascension  
Dutch Harbor Naval Base  
Fort William H. Seward  
Old Sitka  
Russian-American Co. Magazine  
Sitka Naval Base  
Skagway Historic District and White Pass  
Sourdough Lodge  
Thomas Memorial Library

#### Arkansas

Nodena Site  
Parkin Indian Mound  
Toltec Mounds

#### Arizona

Kinishba Ruins  
Balboa Park

#### California

Luther Burbank House and Garden  
Mare Island Naval Shipyard  
New Almaden  
Oak Grove Butterfield Stage Station  
Old Sacramento Historic District  
San Diego Mission Church

#### Connecticut

Cheney Brothers Historic District  
Henry Barnard House  
Monte Cristo Cottage

#### Colorado

Central City Historic District  
Cripple Creek Historic District  
Leadville Historic District  
Lowry Ruin  
Silverton Historic District

#### District of Columbia

Carter G. Woodson House  
Chapel Hall, Gallaudet College  
Oliver Otis Howard House  
Samuel Gompers House

#### Florida

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station  
Gonzalez-Alvarez House  
Okeechobee Battlefield  
St. Augustine Town Plan  
Tampa Bay Hotel

#### Georgia

Augusta Canal Industrial District  
Carmichael House  
Chief John Ross House  
Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District  
Joel Chandler Harris House  
P.L. Hay House  
Savannah Historic District  
Stallings Island

#### Hawaii

Hokukano-Ualapue Complex  
Huilua Fishpond  
Kaunolu Village

#### Illinois

Grant Park Stadium (Soldier Field)  
Larado Taft Midway Studio  
Pullman Historic District  
Riverside Historic District  
The Rookery  
Room 405, George Herbert Jones Lab  
Sears, Roebuck, and Company Complex

### Illinois (Cont.)

South Dearborn Printing - Printing House  
Row North Historic District  
Unity Temple

### Indiana

Angel Mounds  
Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel  
West Baden Springs Hotel

### Iowa

Amana Colonies  
Colonel William P. Hepburn House  
Dubuque County Jail  
James B. Weaver House  
Phipps Site  
Van Allen & Company Department Store

### Kansas

Fort Leavenworth  
Marais des Cygnes Massacre Site  
Whiteford (Price) Site

### Louisiana

Fort Jackson  
Fort St. Phillip  
Marksville Pre-historic Indian Site  
Oak Alley Plantation  
Yucca Plantation

### Massachusetts

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

### Michigan

Bayview Historic District  
Fairlane (Henry Ford Estate)  
Highland Park Ford Plant

### Mississippi

Beauvoir  
Pemberton's Headquarters

### Missouri

Anheuser-Busch Brewery

### Missouri (Cont.)

Carrington Osage Village Site  
Eads Bridge  
John Patee House  
Harry S Truman Boyhood Home  
Missouri Botanical Gardens  
Scott Joplin House  
Utz Site

### Montana

Bannack Historic District  
Charles M. Russell House and Studio

### Nebraska

William Jennings Bryan House

### Nevada

Leonard Rockshelter

### New Hampshire

Harrisville Historic District

### New Jersey

Pietro & Maria Botto House  
Sandy Hook Light

### New Mexico

Acoma Pueblo  
Anderson Basin  
Glorieta Pass Battlefield  
Hawikuh  
Las Trampas Historic District  
Quarai  
San Lazaro  
Taos Pueblo  
Trinity Site  
Village of Columbus and Camp Furlong  
Zuni-Cibola Complex

### New York

Buffalo State Asylum  
Chester A. Arthur House  
General Winfield Scott House  
Irving Langmuir House  
Locust Grove  
Miller-Conkling-Kerman House  
Olana  
Riverby Study  
Slabsides  
Steepletop

### New York (Cont.)

Thomas Cole House  
Van Alen House  
Villa Lewaro

### North Carolina

Cooleemee  
Market House  
Union Tavern  
U.S.S. North Carolina

### Ohio

Col. Charles Young House  
Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge  
Ohio & Erie Canal  
Paul Dunbar House  
Plum Street Temple

### Oklahoma

Boley Historic District  
Creek National Capitol

### Oregon

Jacksonville Historic District  
Samuel Elmore Cannery

### Pennsylvania

Cornwall Iron Furnace  
East Broad Top Railroad  
Grey Towers (Beaver College)  
Harmony Historic District  
John Wanamaker Store  
Philadelphia City Hall  
Reading Terminal and Trainshed  
Thomas Eakins House  
The Woodlands

### Puerto Rico

San Juan National Historic Site

### Rhode Island

Battle of Rhode Island Site  
Brick Market

### South Carolina

Brick House Ruins  
Camden Battlefield  
Clark Mills Studio  
First Baptist Church

### South Carolina (Cont.)

Fort Hill  
Lancaster County Jail  
Milford Plantation  
Mulberry Plantation  
Parish House  
Unitarian Church

### South Dakota

Fort Thompson Mounds  
Frawley Historic Ranch  
Mitchell Site  
Wounded Knee Battlefield

### Tennessee

Alvin Cullom York Farm  
Franklin Battlefield  
Long Island of the Holston  
Sycamore Schoals

### Texas

Alamo  
Apollo Mission Control  
Fair Park Texas Centennial Buildings  
Fort Brown  
Fort Concho  
Fort Sam Houston  
Harrell Site  
King Ranch  
Lucas Gusher, Spindletop Oil Field  
Mission Concepcion  
Palo Alto Battlefield  
Planview Site  
Texas State Capitol

### Utah

Danger Cave  
Desolation Canyon  
Fort Douglas

### Vermont

Robbins and Lawrence Armory and Machine Shop

### Virginia

Green Springs Historic District  
Ripshin Farm

### Virgin Islands

Fort Christian



Wisconsin

Aztalan

Bisbois House

Oconto Site

Ringling Brothers Circus Winter Quarters

Wyoming

Fort D.A. Russell

Fort Phil Kearny and Associated Sites

Old Faithful Inn

## APPENDIX III

### PRIORITY 2 NHLs SUBJECT TO 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. Bay View Historic District, Bay View, MI. Proposed highway improvements in the Bay View Historic District may have a negative impact on the Landmark. The project calls for widening and straightening a section of Route 31 which passes directly through the district. This proposal may be in conflict with the essential curvilinear design of the Bay View Street plan, and may also increase traffic congestion. Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is anticipated.
2. Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge, Covington, KY and Cincinnati, OH. The city of Cincinnati is currently proposing to construct a second bridge across the Ohio River within a couple hundred feet of the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge. A new structure adjacent to the historic bridge will have a negative impact on the visual qualities of that resource. Section 106 review of this proposed work is anticipated to mitigate the damage.
3. Fort Brown, Brownsville, TX. The owners of Fort Brown have sandblasted several masonry historic structures. An inappropriate repointing job was completed in 1986. Several of the buildings are threatened with demolition due to severe deterioration. The SHPO is involved in mitigating the impact through the Section 106 review process.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth, KS. The Army continues to propose many activities which would affect the historical integrity of the Landmark including inappropriate alterations to existing structures and new construction. The Army has not yet completed a Historic Preservation Plan as agreed to in a Memorandum of Agreement which the State Historic Preservation Office signed three years ago. They have also ignored recommendations by the SHPO that planning documents and the "Installation Design Guidelines", which the Army has proposed writing, require compliance with the Secretary of Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." The state will continue to review proposed projects and offer assistance at the planning and survey level.
7. Frawley Historic Ranch, Lawrence County, SD. The Frawley Ranch continues to remain in a good state of repair. However, plans are still being formulated for the development of a commercial tourist attraction on the site. In addition, the State Department of Transportation has developed plans to alter the route of U.S. 85 past the site. The impact of the rerouting will be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) through the Section 106 compliance process. The SHPO will continue to monitor these activities and advise the owner on historic preservation plans.
8. Harrell Site, Young County, TX. The site is subject to erosion by the Brazos River. Further plans are to build a dam downstream. However, a construction permit has not yet been issued by the Army Corps of Engineers. The associated reservoir would inundate the site, causing the loss of valuable artifacts. The

SHPO is involved in the Section 106 process and will work to mitigate the damage to the site if the dam is constructed.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Riverside Historic District, Riverside, IL. The Illinois Department of Transportation is proposing a project to change the alignment of the main road through the town. This will involve straightening the roadway and creating intersections with roads at right angles to each other. This will affect the landscape, an important element, of the district. Federal funding is involved so the proposal will be subject to Section 106 review.



## APPENDIX IV

### NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS RECEIVING INDEPTH INSPECTIONS IN 1987-88 AND ESTIMATED COST OF PRESERVATION

Indepth inspections have been undertaken on endangered landmarks since 1985. The following 9 NHLs add to the 34 already inspected.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Critical</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Ashland (Henry Clay Home), KY (4 buildings)	\$223,527	\$ 59,319	\$ 52,934	\$ 335,780
2.	Beauvoir (Jefferson Davis Shrine), MS (4 buildings)	3,144	29,694	147,246	180,084
3.	Butte Historic District, MT (Anselmo Mineyard)				
	Main Hoist House	332,718	26,274	21,954	380,946
	Auxiliary Hoist House	52,308	15,810	4,146	72,262
4.	Carter G. Woodson House, D.C.	Cost estimates not yet available			
5.	Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker House, OH	Cost estimates not yet available			
6.	Kennecott Mines, AK Recreation Hall	40,968	1,777	5,282	48,028
7.	101 Ranch Historic District, OK				
	Barn #1	95,321	13,781	3,264	112,366
	Barn #2	112,686	22,973	2,184	137,843
	Blacksmith Shop	43,080	6,240	60	49,380
8.	Sourdough Lodge, AK	31,088	180,505	4,268	215,862
9.	Thomas Eakins House, PA	Cost estimates not yet available			
TOTAL					\$1,484,523

#### 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 within 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.











