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Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks 1989 Report



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



This publication was compiled by Camille M. Martone, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, under the direction of H. Ward Jandl. The following individuals contributed to the report: Theresa Robinson, Bill Bolger, Ann Huston, Paul Hawke, Sande Faulkner, and Julie Corona.

Cover: Irish Volunteer Armory Building, Charleston Historic District, Charleston, SC. The Charleston National Historic Landmark District was the largest and wealthiest city south of Philadelphia in the 18th century. It was the leading seaport and cultural center of antebellum south. Many of the 18th and 19th century residential, commercial, public, and religious buildings in the district have retained their historic character. The Irish Volunteer Armory Building, built in 1888-89, was severely damaged during Hurricane Hugo in the fall of 1989, as were many other buildings in the district. The district will be listed in the 1990 Section 8 Report. Photo: Jack E. Boucher, ILABS.

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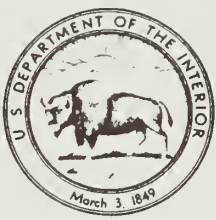
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**Damaged and Threatened
National Historic Landmarks
1989 Report**

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

FOREWORD

Section 8 of the National Park System General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended, requires the Secretary of the Interior to monitor the status and condition of National Historic Landmarks and to report annually on those which are threatened or damaged. Prepared by the National Park Service, the 1989 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.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1990

Honorable Dan Quayle
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

I am herewith submitting to the Congress part one of the 1989 Section 8 Report on National Historic Landmarks that have been damaged or to which damage to their integrity is anticipated. This report was prepared pursuant to section 8 of the Act of August 18, 1970, as amended by section 2 of the Act of October 7, 1976 (P.L. 94-458; 90 Stat. 1939). Part two will be sent separately at a later time.


For fiscal year 1989, 102 National Historic Landmarks were identified as having existing or impending damage to the integrity of their nationally significant features. This number represents approximately 5.4 percent of all designated National Historic Landmarks.

The National Park Service continued to provide increased technical assistance to endangered National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) during this fiscal year. In-depth condition assessment reports have been developed for seven NHLs this year. These reports are made available to owners, preservation organizations, and interested public and private groups to assist NHL owners to prioritize expenditures and obtain technical and financial assistance to carry out the recommendations of each condition assessment report.

We continue to encourage the preservation of National Historic Landmarks by focusing the attention of Federal, State and local agencies and private organizations and individuals on these nationally significant areas.

Sincerely,

Enclosure



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**1989 REPORT HIGHLIGHTS:
DAMAGED AND THREATENED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS**

- Of the 1,898 National Historic Landmarks nationwide, 102 have been identified as severely damaged or imminently threatened. These so-called "Priority 1" Landmarks represent approximately 5.4% of all National Historic Landmarks. Of the 102 Priority 1 NHLs, 14 are new for 1989. The newly listed resources are varied and include residential and commercial structures, battlefields, forts, railroads, an oil well site, a stage station, a naval base, and an archeological site. These newly reported endangered NHLs are spread geographically throughout the U.S.
- An additional 214, the so-called "Priority 2" Landmarks face uncertain futures. This represents an increase of ten over the previous year. 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 battlefields to hotels, from homes of poets to homes of war heroes. Approximately two-thirds of the most endangered Landmarks are located in rural and/or remote areas.
- The leading cause of endangerment to Landmarks is severe physical deterioration of or damage to building materials. This is directly related to the fact that over 56% of all endangered Landmarks (Priority 1 and 2) are buildings or districts composed primarily of buildings. Inappropriate adjacent construction, incompatible and damaging new uses, site erosion, vandalism, and proposed demolition are also primary threats.
- Over forty Priority 1 NHLs for 1989 are abandoned, vacant, or underutilized.
- Of the approximately 185 archeological resources that are designated National Historic Landmarks, 22, or approximately 12%, are listed as "Priority 1" Landmarks for 1989. These figures indicate that archeological sites and districts appear more susceptible to threats and damage than other nationally significant resources.
- Fourteen NHLs listed as Priority 1 or seriously damaged and threatened in 1988 are no longer Priority 1 Landmarks in 1989 (see details Appendix 1).
- Sixteen percent of the Nation's most endangered NHLs are owned by Federal agencies.
- Over the past 5 years, 50 indepth inspections, detailing the condition of endangered NHLs, have been undertaken by the NPS. These inspections have identified over \$17 million of needed preservation work, ranging from \$22,188 to save Slabsides (John Burroughs Cabin) in West Park, New York, to \$3.969 million to save the Reliance Building, in Chicago, Illinois.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

The Monitoring and Evaluation Process

To monitor the 1,898 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 because of the nature of the threat. Further, it must be shown that no or inadequate protection strategies are being utilized to preserve the Landmark's integrity. The nature of ownership of a Landmark does not prevent that Landmark from being listed as a Priority 1. Descriptions of all Priority 1 Landmarks may be found on pages 11 through 50.

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 54.

Priority 3: Landmarks in this category are not considered endangered Landmarks and exhibit

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

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

Analysis of Endangered National Historic Landmarks in 1989

In 1989, 102 Landmarks have been identified as severely damaged or imminently threatened with such damage. These Priority 1 Landmarks constitute 5.4% of the total number of NHLs nationwide. The number of Priority 1 NHLs has not increased over FY 1988. Although 14 additional NHLs have been identified as Priority 1 for FY 1989, another 14 NHLs were dropped to a Priority 2 listing (see Appendix 2). The number of Priority 2 Landmarks has increased from 204 in 1988 to 214 in 1989, an increase of 4.7%.

Ownership of Endangered National Historic Landmarks. The largest single segment of owners of Priority 1 NHLs is the private sector (46%), although local governments own 20% of all Priority 1 Landmarks and State and Federal governments own 16% each. 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 1 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 22 Priority 1 NHLs owned or partially owned by 8 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

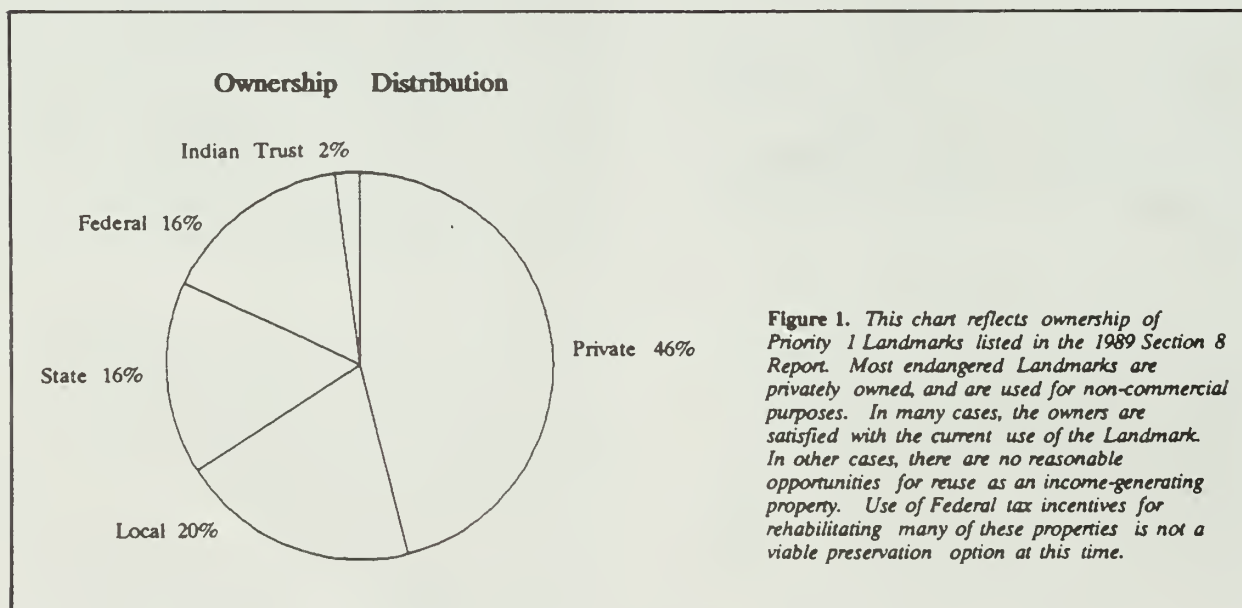
Bureau of Reclamation (BR)
Fort Hall Site, ID
Roosevelt Dam, AZ

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
Fort Hall Site, ID
Cape Krusenstern, AK
Manuelito Complex, NM
Wounded Knee Battlefield

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

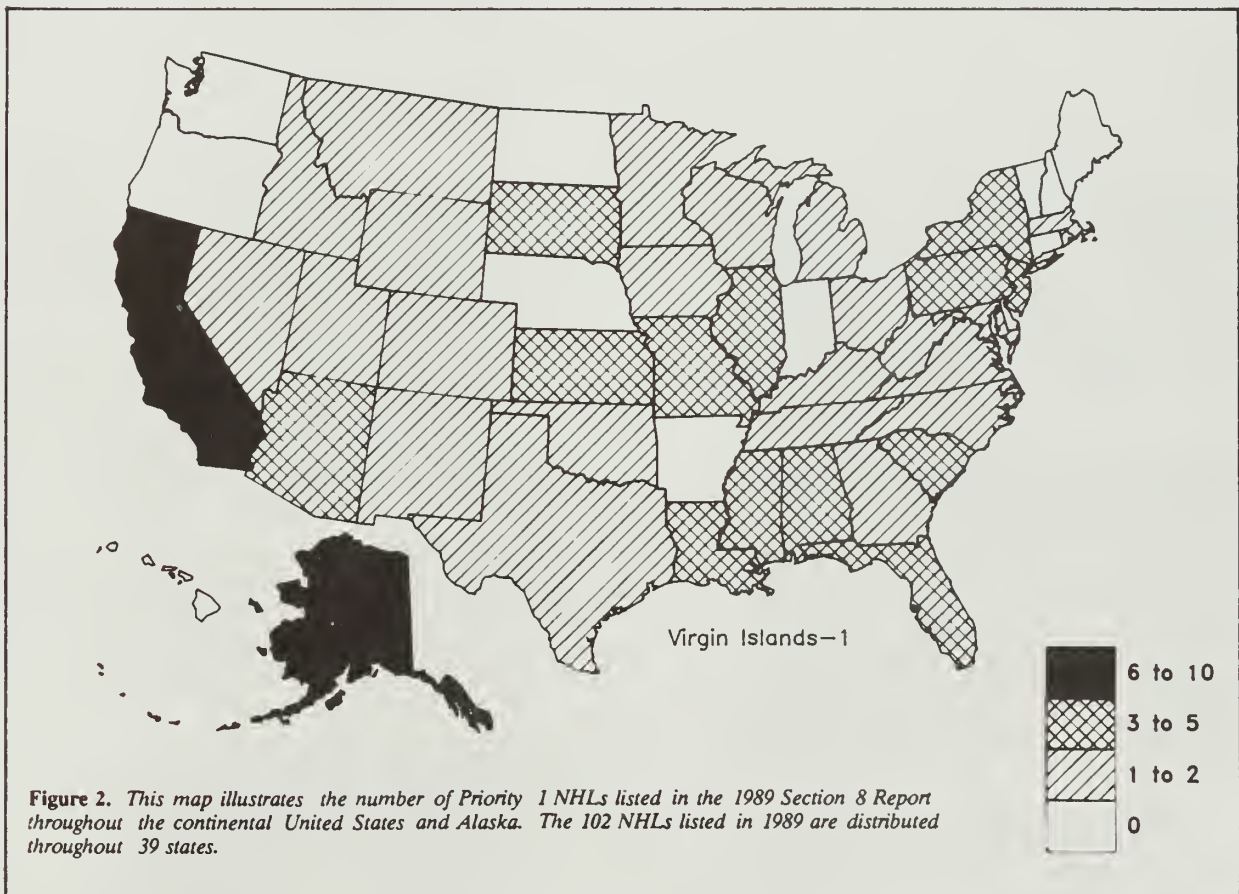


National Park Service (Cont.)
 (Sailing Ship) Balclutha, Ca
 (Steam Schooner) Wapama, Ca
 (Tugboat) Hercules, CA
 (Ferryboat) Eureka, CA
 Painted Desert Inn, AZ
 Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook
 Proving Ground, NJ

Department of Commerce
 Seal Islands, AK

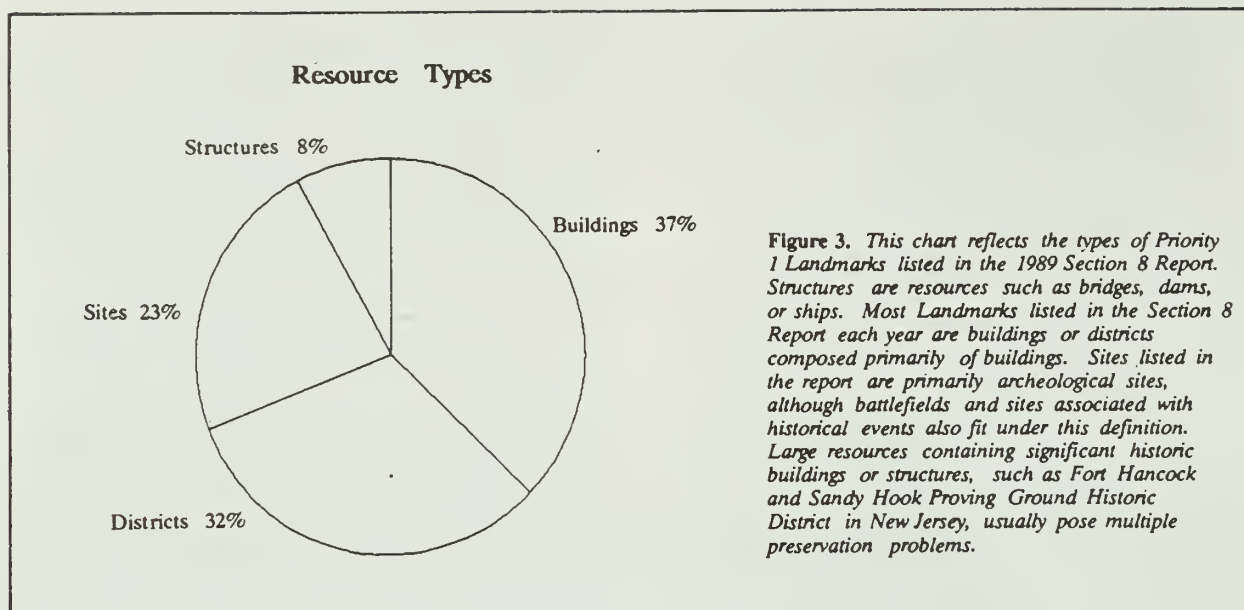
U.S. Marine Corps
 Las Flores Adobe, CA

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. Several Landmarks that have participated in Section 106 review have been dropped from Priority 1 to Priority 2 status for 1989 (see Appendix 1).



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 39

States. Most States have no more than three or four NHLs listed, although California has ten NHLs that are endangered and Alaska has eight. Approximately two-thirds of the Priority 1 Landmarks are located in rural or remote areas. Figure 2 provides a state-by-state distribution of Priority 1 NHLs.



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, 37% are buildings and another 32% are districts. Sites comprise 23% and structures make up the remaining 8%. No objects are listed as Priority 1 Landmarks. Figure 3 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 4 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 resulting from vacant and underutilized buildings.

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

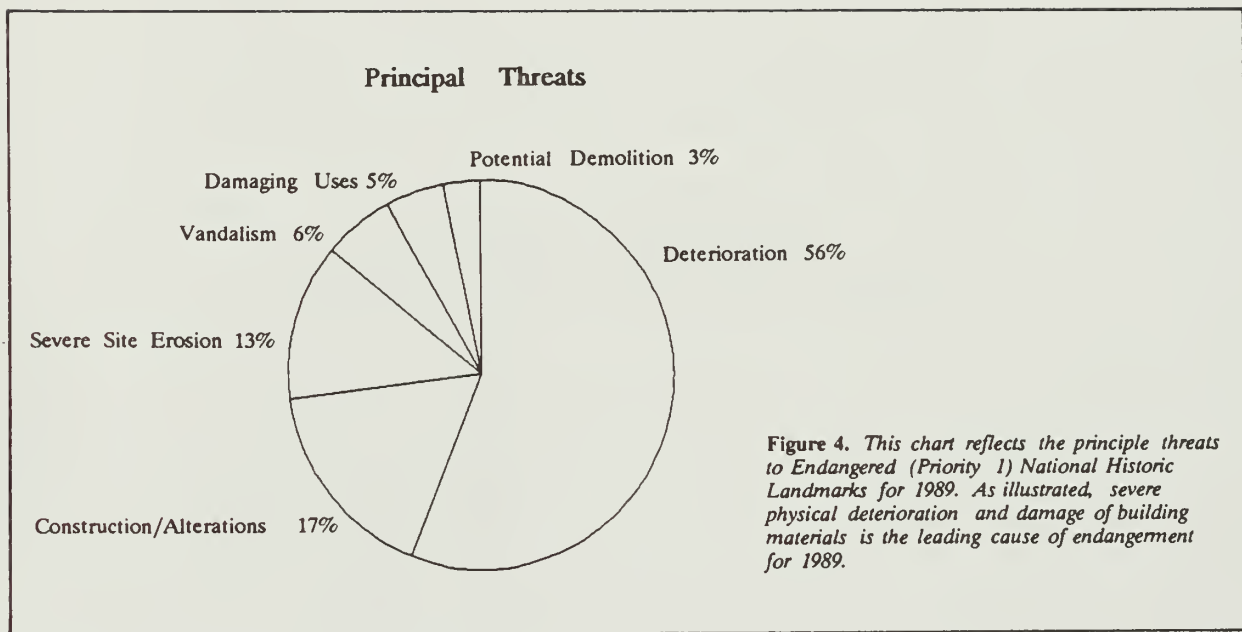
Severe site erosion: wind and water which erode and damage historic and prehistoric above-ground architectural and archeological features, such as earthworks, walls, trenches, berms, and Indian mounds.

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

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

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

Of the 14 new Priority 1 NHLs for FY 1989, 9 are suffering from severe physical deterioration due to neglect, lack of maintenance, or natural disasters, and 5 are threatened with inappropriate construction/alterations, primarily in the form of residential and commercial development.



Assistance to Endangered National Historic Landmarks: 1989 Activities

During 1989, the National Park Service, Landmark owners, State Historic Preservation Offices, and other interested organizations, undertook a variety of initiatives supporting the Secretary of the Interior's commitment to endangered National Historic Landmarks. Among these initiatives include the following:

Seven indepth inspections of Priority 1 and 2 NHLs were undertaken in FY 1989, bringing to a total of 50 Landmarks that have received such evaluations since 1985. To date, over \$17 million in work needs has been identified by these condition assessment reports. Appendix III provides a list of NHLs receiving indepth inspections in 1989.

Melrose, a Greek Revival style mansion in Natchez, Mississippi, was authorized for inclusion within the New Natchez National Historical Park. Acquisition by the National Park Service (expected in 1990) will remove the threat of inappropriate alterations as identified in the 1988 Section 8 Report. Currently the Landmark has been dropped to a Priority 2 status.

With the assistance of public and private sector funding, the threats and damages

to two endangered NHLs have been greatly reduced. The Jethro Coffin House in Nantucket, Massachusetts is undergoing a complete restoration and reconstruction and will be open to the public in May, 1990. The Thunderbird Archeological District, in Warren County, Virginia, will be protected from destruction with the purchase of the core sites by a non-profit research organization. For details on these Landmarks see Appendix 1.

Twenty-three "Landmarks at Risk" bulletins summarizing the findings of indepth inspections have been printed since 1985 with the assistance of the National Park Foundation and the Georgia Institute of Technology. These bulletins were distributed to national, State, and local organizations; members of the media; and Landmark owners to publicize the needs of specific NHLs. Five additional bulletins will be completed by the end of 1989.

A special traveling exhibit was prepared by the National Park Service to publicize the NHL program and the plight of specific Landmarks. The exhibit was displayed at the Interiors Conference for Historic Buildings in Philadelphia in December, 1988, as well as at the Department of the Interior Building and at the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C. in May, 1989. Three more installations are planned for 1990.

**SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF
PRIORITY 1 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS**



Las Flores Adobe, Camp Pendleton, CA. This ranch house is a prime example of a two-story 19th century Monterey Colonial style residence, a popular building type unique to California during the mid-19th century. The house is in a very deteriorated state. Adobe is crumbling, floors are damaged, and a veranda was removed due to termite damage. Photo: Ann Huston.



Oak Grove Butterfield Stage Station, Aguanga, CA. This stage station is one of the only remaining stations on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route which operated between San Francisco and two eastern terminals from 1858 to 1861. The building has been vacant and without maintenance for several years. The roof has partially collapsed and adobe is crumbling. Photo: Ann Huston.



Virginia City Historic District, Virginia City, NV. Virginia City was a noted frontier mining boom town, owing its success to the 1859 discovery of the Comstock Lode. Several buildings in the town of Gold Hill, the mountainside adjacent to Virginia City, and a portion of the historic Greiner's Bend Rd. (at right side of photo) are in danger of sliding into an inactive mine pit which runs from just left of the railroad station (in the left foreground of this photo) to the right where the road disappears at Greiner's Bend. Photo: Leo Barker.



St. George the Great Martyr Orthodox Church, Seal Islands NHL, St. George Island; Pribilof Islands, Alaska. A good example of a classic Russian Orthodox church design, the church was the center of the Aleut people's community life. Due to harsh climatic conditions and poor maintenance, the church suffers from roof leaks and extensive water damage to the interior. Photo: Steve Peterson.



Waterford Historic District, Waterford, VA. Waterford is an intact example of an early-19th century rural village with several historic vernacular brick, log, stone, and wood structures, surrounded by historic farmland and pristine landscapes. The historic agricultural land surrounding the village is threatened with suburban growth. Photo: NPS files.



Rhea-Gordon House, Monmouth Battlefield, Monmouth County, NJ. Monmouth Battlefield was the site of the last major battle fought between American and British forces in the north during the War for Independence. The Rhea-Gordon House, which dates to before the battle, is vacant and deteriorated. Windows are boarded up, the roof is sagging, and there is extensive water damage. Photo: Bill Bolger.



Waverly Mill, Great Falls of The Passaic Historic District, Paterson, NJ. The district is the site of the first attempt in the U.S. to harness the entire power of a major river for industrial purposes. The Waverly Mill, located along the Passaic River, in the heart of the district, has suffered extensive damage. There has been no stabilization or rehabilitation of this structure. Photo: Bill Bolger.



Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base & Fort Mears, U.S. Army, Amaknak Island, AK. This naval base and army post was significant as a coastal defense during WWII. It represents Alaska's tactical and strategic contributions to the war. The collapsed quonset hut in the foreground of this photo is one of the many damaged or vacant structures that have deteriorated or been demolished. Photo: Sande Faulkner.



Eagle Historic District, Eagle, AK. Eagle was the judicial, military, transportation and communications center for interior Alaska during the gold rush. River erosion is threatening three historic waterfront buildings on Front street pictured above. Photo: Bill Hanable.



Dousman Hotel, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Built in 1864, the hotel served travelers when Prairie du Chien was a railroad center. It was used as a stopping point by thousands of immigrants to the West after the Civil War. The building has been vacant with no maintenance or repair for several years. Deterioration continues to accelerate. Photo: NPS files.



Taliesin, Iowa County, LA. This complex, which was built as home, school, workshop, and laboratory for Frank Lloyd Wright includes superb examples of this "organic" architecture, developed out of his Prairie School work. The barn building pictured above is located in the Midway Farm complex and suffers deterioration due to leaky roofs and lack of maintenance. Photo: NPS files.



Pemberton's Headquarters, Vicksburg, MS. This house was the headquarters of Confederate Commander Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton during most of the siege of Vicksburg, and the place where the decision to surrender the city was made on July 4, 1863. The building is severely deteriorated and has suffered considerable water damage. Above left: West facade with missing bricks and mortar. Above right: Circular stair with rotting woodwork. Below left: Damaged plaster walls and ceilings. Below right: Southwest corner with rotting siding and damaged roof. Photos: Paul Hawke.



LIST OF 1989 PRIORITY 1 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

ALABAMA

FORT MORGAN

Baldwin County, Mobile Point
Ownership: State

Significance: **The Civil War: Naval History.** Fort Morgan was 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, concrete, and wood structures are severely deteriorated. The wood barracks buildings are exposed to severe weather conditions. The Endicott period batteries are structurally unsound, and concrete is cracking and spalling. The Pre-Civil War masonry fort is losing its structural stability as the iron used in construction is rusting and expanding causing exfoliation of the masonry. A historic structure report was 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: **French Exploration and Settlement.** 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. The site is open to the public as a State park.

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 revetment wall at the river's edge is necessary, as recommended by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This selective stabilization plan of the riverbank today is estimated to cost \$850,000. This \$850,000 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. Gaineswood is open to the public as a house museum.

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.

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 solicit funds for restoration. A proposed work plan for complete restoration is underway and should be implemented to stop the damage.

J.L.M. CURRY HOUSE
New Listing

Talladega County, Talladega vicinity
Ownership: Private

Significance: Education. Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry lived in this house from about 1850 until 1865. Curry was a politician, diplomat, and educator and was the key figure in the development of public education in the Southern States during the latter part of the 19th-century. He was an enthusiastic advocate of universal education, and did more than any one man to encourage the expansion and improvement of the public school system and the establishment of training schools for teachers throughout the South. The J.L.M. Curry House was built as a small, sturdy frame structure, with a wide columned porch across the entire facade and around the east and west sides of the house. The roof, which appears flat, has boxed in gables on the front and sides to suggest a Greek Revival style roofline.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. A tornado hit the Curry House during March 1989 and caused extensive damage. The entire roof and porch with columns and balustrade were blown off the house, taking with them interior ceiling lath and plaster. Much of the rest of the house was damaged by the storm and ensuing water intrusion. In the Summer of 1989 the roof and porch were reconstructed. Preliminary investigations of the new work by the State Historic Preservation Office indicate that accurate restoration of the roof and porch was not undertaken. The detailing of the entablature and frieze below the roof and above the porch columns has been changed and has an adverse effect on the historic character of the house.

Recommended Action: Technical Assistance. The Alabama State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service should offer technical assistance to the owner to undertake accurate restoration of the roof and porch.

SLOSS BLAST FURNACES

Jefferson County, Birmingham
Ownership: Local

Significance: Business: Manufacturing Organizations. 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 National Park Service-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.

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. Over 150 new archeological sites were recorded in 1987 and 1988 through a National Park Service 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.

DUTCH HARBOR NAVAL OPERATING BASE AND FORT MEARS, U.S. ARMY New Listing

Dutch Harbor, Amaknak Island
Ownership: State, Multiple private

Significance: **War in the Pacific, 1941-1945.** As one of three naval stations in Alaska selected for development after expiration of the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922, the Dutch Harbor naval base and its associated Army post represent American preparations for a Pacific Ocean war. As one of the locations attacked by Japanese forces during their 1942 invasion of the Aleutian Islands, the Dutch Harbor naval base and its associated Army post represent Alaska's tactical and strategic contributions to World War II. Army and Navy construction on Amaknak Island included coastal defense fortifications, housing for thousands of troops, seaplane and submarine bases, and repair facilities for small craft and ships. In 1945, the Dutch Harbor facilities were decommissioned. In 1947, the Army and Navy bases at Dutch Harbor were abandoned completely. The buildings and structures associated with the bases remained, deteriorated by weather and vandalism, with the airstrip and a few of the buildings and piers being adapted for

civilian use.

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

Recommended Action: **Protection and Administrative Action.** With the assistance of the NPS reports, preparation of a preservation plan to encourage the protection of the surviving buildings and structures and provide reuse options, should be undertaken. The physical description of the NHL will be updated in 1989 by the National Park Service.

EAGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

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

House, Federal Courthouse, Northern Commercial Company store, and quarters and stables at Fort Egbert.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. Run-off water from higher ground and the scouring action of ice on the Yukon River have combined to undercut the riverbank to the point that three of the historic waterfront buildings are threatened. One of the buildings is city-owned and two are privately-owned. The two privately-owned buildings are unoccupied. 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, (although this move is not completely funded), while the threat to the two others remains unaddressed.

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

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

National Historic Landmarks, but none of the recommended actions has yet been taken.

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

Kennicott
Ownership: Private

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The threats or damages to this Landmark include deterioration of structures and lack of maintenance. The major industrial structures, buildings at the mine entrances, and the mines themselves have not been maintained for 50 years. Many are at a critical point where preservation is no longer possible. Others, while in better condition, have been damaged by previous attempts at salvage of building materials and made more vulnerable to weather-caused deterioration. The roof of the mill building was removed in such an attempt. Many windows are broken. For many years the Kennecott Mines complex could be reached only by travel over a seldom maintained road or by air. Sale of individual lots within the complex has recently increased visitation. It is only a matter of time until the increased human presence at Kennecott results in destruction of one or more buildings by fire or vandalism.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration, Education and Technical Assistance. Damage to the structures should be repaired. 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. A National Park Service (NPS) funded condition assessment report for Recreation Hall was completed in 1988 that identified needed repair work with cost estimates. The owner should be encouraged to undertake the work recommended in the report.

SEAL ISLANDS

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

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

Significance: Commerce and Industry, Conservation, and Native American History.

Discovered in the 1780s as the home of the world's largest single herd of sea mammals--the northern fur seal--the Pribilof Islands remain the primary site of the world's fur seal industry. This industry, which dominated the islands from their discovery in 1786 until Alaska's statehood in 1959, has generated conflict between nations for the last two hundred years. The islands were the major focus of international conservation policymaking in the late-19th century. The site itself is associated with the history of the Aleut people and its long-term connection with the commercial fur seal industry--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 and Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. The threats or damages to this Landmark include deterioration of structures, and lack of maintenance, incompatible modifications to historic seal industry buildings and proposed demolition of several historic structures. Damp and windy climatic conditions combined with years of poor maintenance have caused the historic structures to deteriorate. Construction of docks along the islands is occurring in an attempt to attract large fish processing plants. This development would threaten significant commercial structures in the district.

Recommended Action: Preservation and Education. Technical assistance to the local

government combined with public education of the Landmark's significance is an essential first step, but funding is needed for actual repairs to the historic industrial buildings. Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record recording would be appropriate particularly for buildings without reuse options and those of exceptional historic and architectural significance to the district. National Park Service-funded in-depth inspection and condition assessment reports for the Government House on St. Paul Island, and for St. George the Great Martyr Orthodox Church on St. George Island were completed in 1987. The owners should be encouraged to undertake preservation work as recommended in these reports.

WALES SITES

Wales

Ownership: Private

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

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

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

YUKON ISLAND MAIN SITE

Kachemak Bay

Ownership: Federal (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 millenia duration. The Landmark includes several shell middens, village sites and a refuge site.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. The shoreline of Yukon Island was altered in a 1964 earthquake. This alteration has resulted in an on-going process of erosion that affects the entire shoreline of the island. Portions of the Main Site are now submerged, eroding into the ocean, and subject to further damage from storms. Other sites and features associated with the Main Site are undergoing less severe damage from erosion. The oil spill in March of 1989 which extended into Kachemak Bay may represent a significant threat to the submerged portions of the main site.

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

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 pre-

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. However, work has not yet begun.

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 1100 A.D. 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

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 Kabotie 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. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish all the work needed.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and Adaptive Reuse. Damage to the roof, plaster walls and murals should be corrected. Photographic documentation of the murals should be undertaken as a hedge against their futher deterioration. Roof replacement, including repair of the drainage system, is scheduled to be done this year and will help prevent additional damage to interior plaster and murals. Plans are in progress to replace the buildings's heating and ventilating system which will halt further deterioration of features and finishes due to a lack of temperature controls. A

current plan to rehabilitate the building for use as a museum and curatorial area should be implemented to ensure long-term protection of this resource.

PUEBLO GRANDE

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 administration center for a major irrigation canal system that used Salt River water to irrigate a variety of agricultural crops. Due to its prehistoric significance, pre-eminent archeologists have conducted research at Pueblo Grande since the 1880s giving the site added historical importance.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration, Inappropriate Construction/Alterations, and Site 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 the remains of compound room units, burial groups, trash disposal/midden areas, and many other features of the Pueblo Grande complex. These remains extend to the east beyond the freeway project limits. 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 1988 National Park Service study has determined that erosion, ground and surface water infiltration, aircraft vibration from nearby airports, vehicular vibration from nearby freeways and roads, and displacement of soil by vegetation are causing damage and deterioration to the platform mound and ballcourt. Rock and adobe walls are eroding and slumping.

Recommended Action: Protection and Stabilization. A stabilization program is urgently needed to prevent and retard mound erosion and stabilize the walls. Technical and financial assistance is needed and should be secured to carry out appropriate stabilization and preservation activities and to determine the full extent of the Pueblo Grande complex.

Archeological investigations will be necessary to document the properties and to appropriately revise the Landmark documentation and boundary.

ROOSEVELT DAM

Gila County, Globe vicinity

Ownership: Federal (Bureau of Reclamation)

Significance: Technology (Engineering and Invention). Acknowledged for its outstanding engineering, Roosevelt Dam was the first major public works project completed under the National Reclamation Act, which was enacted in 1902 during the Theodore Roosevelt administration. Roosevelt Dam, the world's highest masonry dam, was designed as a storage facility to increase the agricultural productivity of this arid region, located along the Salt River. Other components of the Landmark include a smaller diversion dam, powerhouse, and the remains of an earlier 13-mile power canal.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alterations. A plan to increase the emergency flood control capacity of Roosevelt Lake, raising the level of the dam by 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. Preliminary work has begun, including realignment of the Apache Trail and construction of a new bridge upstream of the dam. The Bureau of Reclamation expects to award the dam construction contract in September 1990, with construction to be completed by July 1994.

Recommended Action: Administrative Action. The loss of integrity of Roosevelt Dam seems certain. 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. When proposed construction is completed, dedesignation may be appropriate.

CALIFORNIA

(SAILING SHIP) BALCLUTHA

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

Significance: Business: Shipping and Transportation. 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 West Coast, 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. Balclutha's hull structure suffers from wastage of stringer plates and loss of riveted attachments along the edges of the main deck and 'tween deck. In addition, portions of the hold stringers are severely wasted and detached. Water leakage through rotted portions of the deck has greatly accelerated corrosion of internal structural members.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Preservation. Major 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 \$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.

(SAILING SCHOONER) C.A. THAYER

San Francisco County, San Francisco

Ownership: Federal (National Park Service)

Significance: Business: Shipping and Transportation. 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.

(FERRYBOAT) EUREKA

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

Significance: Transportation. Built in 1890, then rebuilt in 1922, 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. 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 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 17 years ago. The building is in very deteriorated condition; it is plagued with termite damage and moisture problems. The County has restored the kitchen wing and the chapel adjacent to the house, using a State grant, and is in the process of raising additional funds for the estimated \$2.5 million ranch house rehabilitation.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Technical Assistance. 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 in a condition assessment report. The County has raised \$1,871,000 towards the rehabilitation project and plans to undertake a historic structure report for the ranch house this year. Fundraising should continue until additional funds needed to undertake restoration/rehabilitation work are secured. In order to ensure that future rehabilitation and interpretation plans adequately preserve the property's most significant features, the existing National Historic Landmark documentation is being revised to more accurately reflect the building's period and areas of significance.

GUNTHER ISLAND SITE (TOLOWOT)

Humboldt County, Eureka vicinity
Ownership: Local and private

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. Storm waves, rain, and wind have eroded the main site area, damaging stratified deposits such as burials, shell materials, hearth features, and trash pits. A

mid-20th century log revetment has begun to come apart, allowing waves to break directly on the site during high seas or tides.

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

(TUGBOAT) HERCULES

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

Significance: Business: Shipping 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.

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 two-story 19th-century Monterey Colonial style residence. This building combines elements of the traditional Spanish-Mexican adobe with the New England

frame architecture, including 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; the adobe is crumbling and needs major repairs, and the floors are severely damaged and weakened from termites. There are no funds available to undertake restoration or rehabilitation.

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 sums are needed to undertake the remaining work.

OAK GROVE BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION New Listing

San Diego County, Aguanga
Ownership: Private

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The Oak Grove Butterfield Stage Station has been vacant for approximately 5 years and received little maintenance during the last 20-30 years it was occupied. The roof is in need of replacement, and has partially collapsed in one corner of the front of the building. The rear adobe wall is exposed and in poor condition; the adobe is crumbling and pieces of the wall have broken out. The rear windows and doors are very weathered and in poor condition.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration, Indepth Site Inspection, and Education. A Historic Structure Report or indepth inspection/condition assessment report should be undertaken to identify the range of repairs needed, priorities for preservation, and cost estimates.

(STEAM SCHOONER) WAPAMA

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

Significance: Technology, Business, and Transportation. 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. Current funds are insufficient to accomplish the needed work. Exploring non-Federal sources of funding should continue.

WARNER'S RANCH

San Diego County, Warner Springs vicinity
Ownership: Private

Significance: Westward Expansion: The Cattlemen's Empire. Warner's Ranch, built in

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

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

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

COLORADO

DURANGO-SILVERTON NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD New Listing

LaPlata & San Juan Counties, Durango to Silverton
Ownership: Private

Significance: The Mining Frontier: Colorado and Wyoming; and Transportation: Railroads. Constructed between 1880-1882, the 45 mile Durango-Silverton stretch of the Denver & Rio Grande is one of the few surviving sections of narrow gauge railroad in the United States. The narrow gauge, particularly the Denver & Rio Grande played an important role in the development of the Rocky Mountain mining frontier.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. On February 10, 1989, an intense fire destroyed the historic roundhouse/machine shop in Durango. Located inside the roundhouse were the last three surviving K-28 locomotives in the

world, two K-36 locomotives, and a K-37 which was built as a standard gauge by the Baldwin Locomotive works in 1902 and converted to narrow-gauge by the Denver & Rio Grande Western in 1930. All of the equipment within the machine shop, including precision tools, drills, milling machines, lathes, and presses, was destroyed. The steam locomotives received extensive damage to their copper plumbing, electrical wiring, gauges, light fixtures, and wooden details. Fortunately, the original boilers, frames, running gears, or driving gears of the locomotives were not heavily damaged.

Recommended Action: Preservation/Stabilization. Five of the six locomotives were restored and returned to service during the summer of 1989. The sixth, and most seriously damaged, locomotive became operational in September. The owner of the Landmark intends to renovate/reconstruct the roundhouse-machine shop, although work has not yet begun. The buildings and their equipment were insured, while the locomotives were uninsured. Technical assistance to the owner will continue until such time as reconstruction work has been completed.

PIKE'S STOCKADE

Conejos County, Sanford vicinity
Ownership: State

Significance: Westward Expansion: Explorations of the U.S. 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 site is only accessible by crossing private property. The

State Historical Society plans to remove many dilapidated visitor improvements such as picnic tables and signs. The Stockade has been closed to the public.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration. Repairs to the structure should be made immediately. The site should be surveyed to determine if significant archeological resources exist. Finally, after all repairs are made, arrangements should be made for an access road and the site should be open to the public as an interpretive site.

FLORIDA

EL CENTRO ESPANOL DE TAMPA New Listing

Hillsborough County, Tampa
Ownership: Private

Significance: American Ways of Life: Ethnic Communities. El Centro Espanol de Tampa is the best surviving Spanish ethnic and cultural club building in the Gulf Coast States. Clubs like this were the main focus of immigration from Spain in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is among a handful of similar structures representing that phase of the immigration of a nationality that survived nationwide. Constructed in 1912, El Centro Espanol de Tampa is an architecturally striking building designed in the Renaissance Revival, Moorish, and Spanish styles. It is a long rectangular-shaped brick building with a two and one-half story main block and a three and one-half story wing.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The building, which has been vacant for about six years, has not been adequately maintained and is severely deteriorated. The roof structure is damaged and could collapse due to the failure of wood roof trusses from extensive termite infestation and long-term water intrusion from faulty gutters. Some of the trusses are being held up by insufficient temporary supports. On the interior, the theater has suffered the most damage, however, all interior spaces are equally threatened due to the condition of the roof. At present, the owner lacks the funds to undertake all the repairs needed for the preservation of this structure.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration, Stabilization and Compatible New Use. Immediate repair and stabilization of the roof should be undertaken. Repairs to the gutters to prevent additional water damage and fumigation to destroy termites are also necessary. The owner should seek funding to undertake the needed repair and stabilization work of the building. A compatible new use for the property should be investigated to ensure its long-term preservation.

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; furthermore 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 had the second and third tiers removed during an early modification.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. All fort structures are deteriorating. The roof structural system of the barracks is failing due to corrosion of the reinforcing steel within the concrete. The Endicott period Battery Osceola threatens to collapse due to iron supports in the structure that are expanding and causing the concrete walls to exfoliate and crack. The pre-Civil War masonry fort walls are also exfoliating and cracking. Live ordnance on site poses a threat to structures and visitors.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Repair Damage. A National Park Service indepth site inspection and condition assessment report was completed for Fort Zachary Taylor in 1989. The State should be encouraged to use the report to stabilize the structures, repair damaged and deteriorated elements, and address life/safety needs. Deteriorated and damaged elements of the fort should be repaired.

OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD New Listing

Okeechobee County, Okeechobee vicinity
Ownership: Multiple private

Significance: Westward Expansion. The

Okeechobee Battlefield was the site of a battle between Seminole Indians and American forces, the latter under the command of Zachary Taylor. This American victory was the turning point in the Second Seminole Indian War.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. Residential and commercial development has been encroaching on the site of the battlefield. Trailer parks, residential and commercial buildings, and a commercial strip have been constructed in what was previously open pasture land. A key portion of the battlefield site, where the Seminoles were positioned during the battle, is for sale. If this portion is developed, there will be a significant loss of integrity to this site.

Recommended Action: Sympathetic New Owner and Protection. Purchase by a sympathetic new owner to prevent development of these critical portions of the Landmark is recommended. Further, the new owner should ensure that the significance of the Landmark is recognized and the property protected.

GEORGIA

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD SHOPS AND TERMINAL

Chatham County, Savannah
Ownership: Local

Significance: Transportation and Technology. The Central of Georgia Railroad Shops and Terminal is the oldest and best surviving example of a mid-19th century integrated railroad shop 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 consists of several deteriorated structures. 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.

WARM SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Meriwether County, Warm Springs vicinity
Ownership: State

Significance: Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939, and Social and Humanitarian Movements. 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. Wood rot and insect infestation have occurred in the bath buildings which are vacant and unmaintained. The baths continue to deteriorate rapidly and the State has no plans to monitor or preserve the resource.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and 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.

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 Shoshone and Bannock Indian Tribes. In the 1840's the fort was the key stop for wagon trains, missionaries, migrants, and gold seekers. Fort Hall is now an open site surrounded by the Snake River on three sides. The only visible features today are mounds, depressions, dirt roads, and cattle trails.

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 north side of the site has been stabilized by rip-rapping as a result of the 1986 agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BR). 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 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

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL LOCKS AND TOWPATH

La Salle, Grundy, and Will Counties
Ownership: State and local

Significance: Transportation: Canals. 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 not yet complete and stabilization of the Little Vermillion aqueduct is scheduled to begin sometime in 1989 by the Illinois Michigan National Heritage Corridor Commission (IMNHCC), which was created in 1985. The Fox River aqueduct is the most seriously threatened. 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 completed an interpretive plan for the corridor in 1988 which will have to be adopted and implemented by all property owners. The first phase of their project included HABS/HAER documentation to identify and evaluate the contributing resources along the canal. This study is being prepared for publication.

Recommended Action: Protection and Stabilization. Protection and stabilization of all the locks and aqueducts is needed to ensure that the Landmark's historic integrity is maintained. Inappropriate alterations and debris should be removed, leases to private individuals enforced, and preservation of the Landmark accomplished. The IMNHCC will control development on publicly-owned property adjacent to and over the canal. They should also continue to encourage compatible uses for the properties, encourage increased public access, and help identify funding sources.

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 National Heritage Corridor.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. 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. The developer has applied for engineering permits to begin road construction. Because the affect on cultural resources is not considered in this process it is likely that the permits will be approved. At that time the owner will have to apply for permits to construct the homes. 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. The possibility of State acquisition should also be investigated. If these recommendations are not achievable, funding should be secured for controlled excavation and analysis 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 a height of 200 feet.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The building has been for sale since 1983, with the building being owned by one individual and the land by another. 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 remodeled and is mostly unoccupied and in poor condition. The depressed local economy is making it more difficult to lease space in the Reliance Building or to sell it.

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.

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 and the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation purchased a 200-acre parcel which includes an active gravel mine. The gravel pit operator is being allowed to continue mining operations until his current mining permit expires. Excavation must be completed in 1989 and any stockpiled materials must be removed by 1990. Reclamation of the mined lands began in 1988 and is scheduled to be completed in 1990. The mound areas were withdrawn from farming and replanted in prairie grasses. All other farming activity in the state-owned portion of the Landmark will end after 1989 and the areas will also be replanted with prairie grasses. There is no onsite manager but the site is being monitored by a historic site manager and the Lyon County

Conservation Board. The State of Iowa is negotiating to acquire additional lands and easements as possible. The activities of the State have been endorsed by the National Council of American Indians. 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 should be obtained that will protect undisturbed deposits on the site. Additional purchases or easements on both the Iowa and South Dakota sides are also necessary. If this is not achievable, excavation of the non State-owned portion of the site is recommended before archeological deposits are totally destroyed.

FORT DES MOINES PROVISIONAL ARMY OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL

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

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction, Vandalism and Severe Physical Deterioration. A strip shopping center was constructed on privately owned lands within the district's boundaries in 1987. Property values have increased and lands within and adjacent to the site are considered prime commercial real estate. 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 on Historic Preservation stipulating that they will document and develop preservation guidelines for the few remaining structures they own, but no plan has been prepared yet. Fort Des Moines has been named by the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure as one of the military bases to be closed over the next 6 to 10 years. The city has declined requests to enact protective zoning or designate the Fort a local landmark.

Recommended Action: Sympathetic 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 undertake needed maintenance work on their properties. A Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation project was completed in the summer of 1988.

KANSAS

LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION HALL

Douglas County, Lecompton
Ownership: State

Significance: Political Affairs 1783 - 1860: The Rise of Sectionalism. Lecompton Constitution Hall was the meeting place of the second and third territorial legislatures (1857-58). It was here that the opposing draft constitutions were approved in the struggle to determine if Kansas would be a free or 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 structure had deteriorated after many years of neglect prior to its acquisition by the State in 1986. It needs extensive work to correct major structural problems. The structure lacks a solid foundation. The existing foundation consists only

of layers of limestone and dirt. The ground is settling, and the building is sustaining water damage. As a result, rotten studs, warped and rotted wood siding, and heaving floors are apparent. Plans are being prepared for rehabilitation. A State appropriation is available to begin stabilization of the structure. Architectural documentation work began in 1989.

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 foundation 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 restoration, stabilization, and rehabilitation, has only a small fraction of the funding necessary. Outside funding should be explored.

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. The Historic District includes residential, commercial, and religious structures constructed 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 should be encouraged to seek outside funds to undertake preservation work recommended in the report.

NORMAN NO. 1 OIL WELL SITE **New Listing**

Wilson County, Neodesha
Ownership: Local

Significance: Business: Petroleum Resources. Norman No. 1 was the well which opened the vast Mid-Continent oil field by 1900. The Mid-Continent field yielded more than half the United States' oil supply into the 1930s. The site included the well, a 67-foot wood derrick, a small shed, and drilling equipment. In 1919, Norman No. 1 was abandoned, its casing removed, its rig dismantled, and most equipment removed from the site. In 1961, a reconstruction of the derrick, and adjacent structures in their original locations was completed. Significant resources within the Landmark site are the derrick, the well, a small shed, and drilling equipment.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion and Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. The oil well site was damaged by flooding in 1987 and, due to the Landmark's location in a flood plain, flooding and erosion continue to be threats. The community of Neodesha plans to build a new replica of the first oil derrick at a new location, on higher ground, in the town, outside of the Landmark boundaries. The museum constructed on the site will also be located at the in-town site. This raises concerns that the City will not continue to maintain and protect the actual Landmark site. It is almost certain that the replica will be torn down. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office are aware of the proposal and have been conferring with the City of Neodesha about the importance of maintaining the NHL.

Recommended Action: Stabilization and Protection. The community should be encouraged to continue to maintain and interpret the Landmark, and investigate measures to minimize future flood damage.

KENTUCKY

ASHLAND

Fayette County, Lexington
Ownership: Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860. 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 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

Orleans Parish, New Orleans
Ownership: State

Significance: Architecture. The Cabildo is one of the most significant historic buildings in the United States and the most important surviving monument of the period of Spanish domination in the Louisiana territory. It housed the administrative and legislative council which ruled Spanish Louisiana. The most notable event that took place at the Cabildo was the final transfer of 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. The charred members of the roof were removed. A temporary covering was installed and will remain until the roof is replaced. At present funds are insufficient to completely

restore the building.

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

FORT ST. PHILLIP New Listing

Plaquemines Parish, Triumph Vicinity
Ownership: Multiple private

Significance: Built by the French in 1746, and rebuilt by the Spanish in 1791, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, this fort surrendered after an attack by Flag-Officer David G. Farragut's force in 1862. The failure of this fort to stop the Union Navy under Farragut helped cause the Confederacy to lose New Orleans.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. High water flooding by the Mississippi River inundates the fort through a breach in a nearby levee. It is likely that the levee will also breach in several other locations. Each flood damages the fort. Parts of the Endicott period batteries have collapsed from water intrusion. A seawall built in the 1890s protects only a portion of the fort which includes the pre-Civil War fort and some of the Endicott period structures; the rest is underwater during floods. The parish took over control of the levee in the 1960's, but does not have the finances to maintain it properly.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and Stabilization. The levee should be repaired and stabilized to prevent further damage to the fort. Existing damage to the fort from flooding should be repaired.

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 1987. 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.

OAK ALLEY PLANTATION New Listing

St. James Parish, Vacherie Vicinity
Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture. Oak Alley Plantation is one of the few remaining peripteral plantation houses scattered along the lower Mississippi Valley. Its most distinguishing architectural feature is its full peripteral colonnade of 28 colossal Doric columns. It has a steep hip roof crowned by a simple platform and balustrade. A double row of giant live oak trees form the 800 - foot-long "oak alley" leading to the house, from which the property derived its present name.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. A grain transfer facility is proposed for the Mississippi River upstream from the plantation. The proposed construction would have an adverse effect on the Landmark, and will likely introduce dust into the air, which could physically damage the trees, increase noise and visual intrusions, and disrupt tourist activity which supports Oak Alley. In addition, the Landmark is for sale. Purchase by an owner unsympathetic to the significance of the house and its historic setting is possible. A potential private buyer has indicated that the property would be subdivided and developed.

Recommended Action: Sympathetic New Owner. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act should be implemented and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) developed between the Army Corps of Engineers, the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to reduce the adverse effect of the proposed grain transfer facility. A new owner should be found for this property who will maintain and protect Oak Alley in a compatible manner. Protection from future construction along the riverfront is necessary to preserve the historic setting of this and other National Historic Landmarks in the vicinity.

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

Recommended Action: Stabilization or Dedesignation. If demolition does not take place, stabilization of the structure should be completed as soon as possible. Damage to the building should be repaired and rehabilitation/restoration work undertaken. A National Park Service condition assessment report will be completed in 1990 to identify needed repair and restoration work with cost estimates. If demolition of Resurrection Manor does occur, the site should undergo an intensive archeological analysis before it is deleted from the inventory of National Historic Landmarks.

ST. MARY'S CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT New Listing

St. Mary's County

Ownership: Multiple private, State

Significance: English Exploration and Settlement.

St. Mary's City, founded in 1634, served as the provincial capital of Maryland until 1695 and is probably the only remaining major 17th-century archeological settlement site in the U.S that remains largely undisturbed. The 1500-acre district contains the sites of numerous 17th-century tobacco plantations, as well as the sites and remains of approximately 60 major public buildings that served the Colony until the end of the century. The subsequent abandonment of the site helped ensure that the 17th-century deposits remained relatively undisturbed. Since 1966 the St. Mary's City Commission has undertaken the exploration and interpretation of the 700 acres within the district which it owns.

Threats/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. Threats exist on three fronts within the district. First, ongoing development of St. Mary's College continues to impact portions of the district located in and near the town center, as well as, industry sites along Mill Creek. Damage has occurred as a result of major building construction and landscaping, and additional construction is proposed in and around known 17th-century sites, including construction of a large parking area. At present no comprehensive agreement or management plan exists for the protection of the district. Second, development of privately owned land, in the southerly portions of the district along St. Indigoes Creek, into single family housing has occurred and continues to remain a constant threat as the demand for housing increases. Third, erosion of the banks along the St. Mary's River and its tributaries is destroying significant archeological resources.

Recommended Action: Protection. Development of a management plan for the district and a cooperative agreement between the College and the Commission should be undertaken to ensure the highest degree of protection and preservation possible for the archeological resources. Private land subject to development within the district should be acquired for inclusion in the Commission's land holdings. Stabilization efforts to protect the waterfront resources are being undertaken by the Commission and should be continued.

MICHIGAN

PARKE-DAVIS RESEARCH LABORATORY

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. Since its construction, the building remained in continuous use as a laboratory, and continued to convey this historic function on its interior.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate Construction/Alterations. The building has been converted into a hotel. Most interior finishes and features were removed during the rehabilitation. The redesign of the interior has dramatically altered 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

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), a 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 are holes in the barn roof. No use plan has been implemented to date. The present owner, a nonprofit foundation established to preserve the property, lacks funds and management skills to deal with the farmstead. Foreclosure by the bank which holds outstanding loans to the foundation is imminent. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has met with the Foundation and bank to consider alternative actions.

Recommended Action: Protection/Repair Deterioration. If foreclosure occurs, an owner sympathetic to the historic integrity of the Landmark should be found and restrictive covenants placed on the property. The new owner should be encouraged to 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. The National Park Service completed an indepth site inspection for this Landmark in 1989. A condition assessment report resulting from this inspection provides work recommendations for preservation and repair as well as cost estimates for carrying out the work. The owner should be encouraged to undertake the work recommended in the report. The SHPO should continue to offer technical assistance and help identify possible funding sources.

MISSISSIPPI

CHAMPION HILL BATTLEFIELD

Hinds County, Edwards vicinity
Ownership: Private

Significance: The Civil War: War in the West. The Union victory at this site paved the way for Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg on May 16, 1863. These victories were of enormous strategic

value to the Union forces because they destroyed Confederate control 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. The house continues to deteriorate and is subject to vandalism. The condition will worsen the longer repair and restoration work is deferred.

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 repair and restoration of the building should continue.

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. A National Park Service indepth inspection was conducted 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. Assistance should be provided to the owner to seek funds for undertaking the recommendations of the inspection report.

PEMBERTON'S HEADQUARTERS New Listing

Warren County, Vicksburg
Ownership: Private

Significance: The Civil War: War in the West. This house was used as the headquarters of Confederate Commander Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton and his staff during most of the siege of Vicksburg. On July 3, 1863, Pemberton held a staff meeting here with his chief officers to discuss plans for capitulation, prior to the decision to surrender Vicksburg, on July 4, 1863. The fall of Vicksburg geographically severed the Confederacy, cutting off vital supplies from the Trans-Mississippi states to the South. The house is a large two-story brick structure with a wooden two-story porch that stretches across the central three bays of the facade.

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The building has suffered considerable water damage from a faulty gutter and roof problems on the south side. On the interior, plaster has fallen off walls and ceilings, mold and mildew are evident throughout, and much of the decorative woodwork is rotting. In addition, portions of the ceiling have collapsed. On the exterior, loose and missing mortar are causing foundation walls to buckle. Further, windows are broken and the roof is severely damaged in the historic kitchen addition.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration. The owner should be encouraged to make needed repairs and undertake a sympathetic restoration of this property. A National Park Service indepth site inspection is recommended to help the owner assess the condition of the building and prioritize work needs. Other advisory assistance is recommended to help the owner understand the significance of the resource to undertake proper preservation treatments.

MISSOURI

HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Jackson County, Independence
Ownership: Multiple private and Federal
(National Park Service)

Significance: World War II, Political and Military Affairs after 1945. 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. Physical deterioration of the district's fabric and building stock is continuing. 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. The city was certified under Missouri's Certified Local Government (CLG) program in 1988. However, lack of enforcement of the historic district ordinance continues to pose an immediate threat to the district's integrity. Groundbreaking is scheduled in 1990 for a temple complex located approximately two blocks southwest of the Truman District. The complex will seat between 1,500 and 2,000 persons and includes a 13-acre building site with parking. The focus of the project is a 300 foot spire that will be visible from the Truman Home and all parts of the historic district. Substantial visual impacts and traffic congestion are expected as a result of the construction. 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. The plan also recommends acquisition of three related historic buildings.

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 lived in a house trailer located on top of cultural deposits in the cave for several years. Subsequently, significant surface and sub-surface deposits were damaged. It is estimated that approximately 1/3 of the deposits remains. The trailer remains in the cave; however, it has been unoccupied for about 4 years. The owners are currently trying to sell the property. Purchase by another owner unsympathetic to the significance of the resource and/or interested in mining it commercially 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 local

Significance: French 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. Many of the structures are suffering severe physical deterioration. Flooding of the Mississippi River 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. As a result of flooding 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. No substantial change has occurred at the site over the past year, and flooding remains a constant threat.

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, however, the Corps has not yet released the funding and has no immediate plans to do so. 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. Structures in some of the residential areas are not only deteriorated due to lack of maintenance, but are threatened because they are in a subsidence zone. In the past few years, some historically significant mining structures were demolished by the Anaconda Company. The city continues to demolish deteriorated and abandoned structures. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) are involved in projects to clean-up mine tailings which pose serious health hazards. This may alter the historic landscape of the district.

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 should continue to monitor the activities of EPA and OSM 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, wood 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 insensitive 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 National Park Service recently completed condition assessment reports on the Hangman's Building and Content Corner. The owners should be encouraged to undertake the preservation recommended in the reports. 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 1990.

NEVADA

FORT RUBY

White Pine County, Hobson vicinity

Ownership: Private

Significance: Transportation and Communication. 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 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. An 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, Silver City, and Dayton, as well as open land containing 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 and Severe Physical Deterioration. Several buildings and a portion of the historic Greiner's Bend Road linking the settlements are in danger of sliding into an inactive mine pit. The mountainside adjacent to Gold Hill is slumping into the pit as well. Renewed mining activity, using such techniques as modern open pit mining and heap leaching is a continual threat to the district's integrity. Finally, vacant and underutilized buildings, many of which are privately owned, that

are an integral part of 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 long-term preservation of the city's cultural resources.

NEW JERSEY

ABBOTT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

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

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

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

reports were completed for 20 of the primary historic structures in the district. The reports identify needed preservation and stabilization work with cost estimates.

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

GREAT FALLS OF THE PASSAIC HISTORIC DISTRICT

Passaic County, Paterson
Ownership: Multiple private, local

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

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

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation and Planning. The Mills should be stabilized, and when a compatible new use is found, rehabilitation should be undertaken.

Further planning and development efforts are needed throughout the district to address other under-utilized and deteriorated buildings.

MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD

Monmouth County, Freehold vicinity
Ownership: State

Significance: The American Revolution.

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

Threats/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration.

A study undertaken by the State established that on the day of the battle, June 28, 1778, there were at least four, and possibly five farms located within the main area of action on ground now constituting the Monmouth Battlefield State Park. 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 could alter the appearance of the cultural landscape.

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

NEW MEXICO

MANUELITO COMPLEX

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 occupation of the area has taken place only within the last 100 years.

Threat/Damage: Severe Site Erosion. An arroyo aggravated by flash flooding continues to erode and seriously threaten Big House, the single most important site in this National Historic Landmark (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. Temporary repairs were completed in 1986, however, more extensive repairs are still needed. New construction has taken place in the area; however, it is not clear how much of the construction is within the 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

BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING New Listing

Erie County, Buffalo
Ownership: Local

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The building currently suffers from extensive physical deterioration throughout. Most critical, however, is the deterioration of the copper roof and the failure of foundations and basement level

structural features due to water penetration. Deterioration is especially advanced in the rooms beneath the south portico, where water penetration is rusting the structural beams, threatening the structural stability of the portico itself.

Recommended Action: Stabilization. The owner should undertake stabilization and repair work as needed and as recommended by a National Park Service site inspection completed in 1988. Plans should be prepared for fully addressing the failure and deterioration that is occurring.

NOTT MEMORIAL HALL

Schenectady County, Schenectady
Ownership: Private

Significance: Architecture. The Nott Memorial, described as an imaginative statement in the Italian-Gothic style, a Ruskinian-Gothic tour de force, is the focal point of the Union College campus. 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 with an interior cast iron drum and dome between 94 and 100 feet in diameter. The polychromed slate dome is penetrated by 650 "illuminators" which form constellations on the dome's ceiling.

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

Recommended Action: Repair, Stabilization, and Restoration. With the assistance of State funds,

stabilization and repair work should be undertaken immediately to ensure the protection and preservation of Nott Memorial Hall. Given the significance of its architectural design, restoration of all features and interior spaces is recommended.

NORTH CAROLINA

FORT FISHER

New Hanover County, Wilmington vicinity
Ownership: State and Federal (U.S. Army)

Significance: The Civil War: Naval Action. 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 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

Franklin County, Columbus
Ownership: Private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939. The residence of Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, a World War I flying ace, the

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

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

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

HOPETON EARTHWORKS

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

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

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

National Park Service acquisition. That acquisition is likely to occur in 1989.

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. Founded in the 1890's, the 101 Ranch was one of the largest diversified farms in the United States. The ranch was famous for its experiments in agriculture, horticulture, livestock cross-breeding and finally as the home base of the 101 Wild West Show which featured Bill Pickett, well-known Black cowboy and originator of steer wrestling, who was 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 and Severe Physical Deterioration. Flooding, erosion, and unstable subsoil conditions caused by flooding of the Arkansas River's Salt Fork threaten the Landmark. Only five major structures remain at the ranch, 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. Pursuant to this, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is developing a bank stabilization plan. However, additional 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 occurs.

PENNSYLVANIA

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD New Listing

Huntingdon County, Rockhill Furnance
Ownership: Private

Significance: Commerce and Transportation. East Broad Top Railroad is a rare surviving example of the once common small gauge railroad companies that served the mining and lumbering industries throughout the nation from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. Built in 1871, to primarily transport coal, the East Broad Top Railroad survives today as a privately operated tourist attraction retaining much of the original rolling stock including six Baldwin locomotives built for the company. Other features include the station buildings and a railyard complete with machine and car shops, blacksmith shop, foundry, turntable and round house. Virtually every component of railroad technology and its associated industries is represented within this Landmark.

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

Recommended Action: **Indepth Site Inspection, Stabilization, and Rehabilitation.** The National Park Service is currently undertaking a management alternative study. The finding of this report will identify strategies for managing the entire resource. All features of the line, from the 33 mile right-of-way to the belt driven machinery in the machine shop, must be approached comprehensively and efforts made to insure the protection of the assembly.

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia
Ownership: Local

Significance: **Architecture, and Social and Humanitarian Movements.** Constructed between 1823-29 as a model in prison management and design, this stone Gothic Revival structure was designed with improvements in light, heat, space and ventilation in an effort to make the prison an instrument of reform rather than punishment. The prison includes a central rotunda with the original seven cell blocks, and is surrounded by a massive stone wall with two towers flanking the 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 throughout the structure. Health hazards also exist within the structure due to loose asbestos and pigeon excrement in some of the cells. 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, a study of the property is currently being undertaken to analyze the condition of the structures and identify needed repair work. Another study to be completed in 1990 will outline compatible reuse options.

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

FAIRMOUNT WATERWORKS

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia
Ownership: Local

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

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical Deterioration.** The old mill house (ca. 1822) and pavilion 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. While there has been steady progress in preserving this unique resource, a significant portion faces an uncertain future. The new mill house (ca. 1860) is sustaining extensive damage to its iron supports. There are no plans to preserve or rehabilitate the structure, and it continues to deteriorate.

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

FORT MIFFLIN

Philadelphia County, Philadelphia
Ownership: Local

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

Threat/Damage: **Severe Physical Deterioration.** The Commandant's House, the most architecturally significant structure within the fort, was severely damaged by fire in 1981. Other

buildings are severely deteriorated. 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

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 was vacant for twelve years. During this time, little or no maintenance was done on any of the structures. Consequently, deterioration advanced rapidly. Plaster work in the main building has crumbled due to roof leaks, and structural damage continues to threaten all buildings. A developer who has had an option to purchase the property since 1982, finally completed the purchase 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: **Technology (Engineering and Invention): Military.** Built between 1824 and 1857, Fort Adams is an important example of American military engineering and technology. The 19th-century seacoast fortification forms an irregular, hollow pentagon measuring about 1,000 by 1,200 feet overall, and is constructed of Maine granite.

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

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

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 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. The National Park Service identified preservation work needed for the structure in a report in 1986, however, no work was undertaken. 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: Local and multiple private

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

Threat/Damage: Severe Physical Deterioration. The William Aiken House is in fair condition, however, many of the vacant railroad structures are in a deteriorated condition, having not been repaired or maintained for years. At this point, some of the buildings are so seriously deteriorated that if stabilization is not undertaken immediately,

significant features and historic building materials will surely be lost. Currently, the city is undertaking rehabilitation work on two warehouse structures, which are being adaptively reused as a visitor's reception and transportation center and offices. As a result of a Memorandum of Agreement signed in 1988, work on the structures is required to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Recommended Action: Stabilization/Rehabilitation. The remaining deteriorated structures need to be stabilized immediately; then, after a compatible new use is found, rehabilitation should be undertaken. The SHPO should ensure that new work undertaken is compatible with the historic character of the Landmark.

SOUTH DAKOTA

BLOOD RUN SITE

Lincoln County
Ownership: Multiple private

See entry under Iowa, p. 36

DEADWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lawrence County, Deadwood
Ownership: Multiple local & multiple private

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. Deadwood has become a boom town in anticipation of potential increased revenues due to the April 1989 decision to legalize gambling. In three months following that decision 70 percent of the property on Main Street changed hands. In the past, many structures in the district had been radically altered by inappropriate renovation. 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 congestion may be compounded by

the decision to legalize gambling. A fire in December 1987 destroyed two large contributing commercial structures on Main Street and damaged a third. A foundation funded the preparation of reconstruction drawings of the two destroyed historic buildings, Syndicate Block and F.L. Thorpe Building. The owner of the Syndicate Block is considering alternate plans to construct a new structure on the site of the former block. The local preservation commission reviewed plans for the new structure and found the design incompatible with the historic district.

Recommended Action: Preservation and Stabilization. Vacant and fire-damaged structures should be stabilized and preserved. Public education focusing on the Landmark's significance and increased community involvement are also recommended. In March of 1988, the County awarded a contract for the rehabilitation of the Old Lawrence County Courthouse. The contractor should be encouraged to work closely with the SHPO during rehabilitation and undertake specific preservation work as recommended by the 1987 National Park Service condition assessment report. Some funds, which have been granted to the city for planning, can be used for historic preservation purposes. A comprehensive plan for the town, recommended by the SHPO, should be prepared.

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. If the present rate of erosion continues, total destruction of the site is likely within the next several years. There is no onsite manager and there is a potential for looting and vandalism.

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

WOUNDED KNEE BATTLEFIELD New Listing

Shannon County, Batesland Vicinity
Ownership: Federal (BIA)

Significance: Westward Expansion: Military - Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict. Wounded Knee Battlefield is the site of the last significant clash between Indians and U.S. troops in North America in 1890. In a period of uneasiness, following the introduction of the Ghost Dance among the Dakota and the killing of Sitting Bull, a band led by Big Foot fled their reservation in 1890. Finally stopped by U.S. troops, they had given themselves up when shooting suddenly started. Then began a virtual massacre of Big Foot's Band.

Threat/Damage: Inappropriate New Construction/Alterations. During the past year, the site has generated much interest from both the private and public sectors. Currently, a new access road and commercial/retail development are proposed in the vicinity. Because no formal boundaries have been approved for the Landmark, it is possible that this development may adversely affect the resource. Although, the Wounded Knee community and the Oglala Sioux plan to construct a permanent interpretive center/museum near the site, a small, interim concrete block visitor center has been built on the site. Construction of this structure included excavation for a foundation which has disturbed cultural deposits.

Recommended Action: Protection. The National Park Service (NPS) will prepare a set of boundaries and a precise description of the contributing resources at the National Historic Landmark (NHL), beginning in 1990. The Oglala Sioux Tribe has requested that the NPS conduct a feasibility study as to the NHL's potential to become a National Historic Site. The National Parks and Conservation Association has also

recommended Wounded Knee for inclusion within the NPS as a National Historic Site. Both the NPS and the State Historic Preservation Office will continue to provide technical assistance to the Indian tribe regarding the future development of the NHL.

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE UNION STATION AND TRAINSHED

Davidson County, Nashville
Ownership: Local and private

Significance: Architecture and Technology. 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. The trainshed has been vacant for approximately 13 years. Portions of the shed's roof are missing, allowing rain to enter and accelerating damage to the structural system. The owners of the trainshed are considering moving the structure or tearing it down. Either alternative could jeopardize the status of this National Historic Landmark. The headhouse, which was operating as a hotel, has currently gone bankrupt. Developers are interested in purchasing the building.

Recommended Action: Repair Damage/Deterioration and Rehabilitation. The trainshed roof should be repaired immediately to prevent further damage to the significant structural system. A reuse plan needs to be developed with the goal of preserving the structure in place. If the trainshed is moved or demolished, dedesignation should be considered. Finding a sympathetic new owner to preserve both the trainshed and headhouse in situ is essential.

PINSON MOUNDS

Madison, Chester Counties, Pinson
Ownership: State

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

TEXAS

JOHN NANCE GARNER HOUSE

Uvalde County, Uvalde
Ownership: Local and private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs, 1863-1869. 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 where he lived 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 1905 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 by the current owner and moved to a private ranch in Real County, more than 50 miles from Uvalde. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was alerted of the move after it occurred.

Recommended Action: Protection and Administrative Action. The SHPO and the National Park Service should encourage the owner to return the house to its original site. If the house cannot be returned, archaeological investigations of the remains of the house should be undertaken. Further, the condition of the relocated house should be investigated and, if appropriate, the house should be documented to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) standards.

RESACA DE LA PALMA BATTLEFIELD

Cameron County, Brownsville vicinity
Ownership: Multiple private

Significance: Political and Military Affairs, 1793-1846: Mexican War. 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 this 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, and the economy of the area is improving, 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.

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 oil and gas exploration and development have slowed, pothunting has increased due to the area's easy accessibility. Irretrievable loss of some significant archeological material has already occurred and further loss is predicted.

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

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. The National Park Service has continued to provide technical assistance to the county, and has reached a preliminary agreement with one developer on new construction in an important area of the district. However, construction of homes on other portions of land has occurred within the last year and other areas have been proposed. If allowed to continue unabated, new construction may 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: Business: Extractive or Mining Industries. 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: Business: Service Industry. 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. Deterioration continues to accelerate. A new investment group had an option to buy the building in 1987; however, no rehabilitation work has been undertaken. The building remains unoccupied.

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. To date, however, no preservation work has occurred.

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 (majority of wiring has been replaced in Taliesin III); lack of a security system or security personnel; and the structures remain unheated and vacant during the winter. In addition, developers are proposing construction of a variety of recreational properties such as vacation homes and golf courses that would have a negative impact on the visual qualities of the complex and the countryside in which it is located. 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. A report issued by the commission in 1989 recommended that the complex be restored by a new, non-profit corporation. The total restoration cost is estimated at \$15.7 million dollars.

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 plan for preservation, restoration and stabilization of Taliesin is necessary and funding should be secured.

WYOMING

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 and physical deterioration. Broken

windows and doors are accelerating deterioration. 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 ranch loses its overall integrity.

APPENDIX 1

NHLs IN 1988 SECTION 8 REPORT REMOVED FROM PRIORITY 1 STATUS IN 1989 REPORT

The following National Historic Landmarks listed as Priority 1 or threatened and damaged in 1988, are no longer Priority 1 Landmarks in 1989 because: (1) the threats expected to occur did not materialize; or (2) the damage is not expected to reoccur or increase within the next year; or (3) the Landmark has been dedesignated:

Cahokia Mounds, St. Clair County, IL. The east and west faces of Monk's Mound, the largest prehistoric earthen structure in the U.S., have collapsed due to erosion. The mound stabilized in 1987 without engineering assistance, and there has been no additional damage. It is possible that slumping could occur again. However, because the site is currently stable, the Landmark's status has been changed to Priority 2 this year. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) should continue to monitor the site for additional movement.

Carlsbad Reclamation Project, Eddy County, NM. The Carlsbad Irrigation District represents one of the finest examples of a privately financed irrigation system incorporated into a Federal reclamation project. The earthen dike of McMillan Dam was breached in 1988 and a new dam built downstream. The new dam created a reservoir that will partially inundate McMillan Dam. Although the dike was one of the most important technological elements of the Landmark, all of the historic engineering mechanisms for McMillan Dam will be left in place. Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation is scheduled to be completed in 1989. The Landmark's status for 1989 has been changed to Priority 2.

Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company Plant, Atlanta, GA. The Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company Plant, a two-story brick structure, housed the earliest Coca-Cola bottling operations. The owner of this Landmark, who has some funds, is making repairs to the structure, and is removing incompatible alterations. The State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed plans for a new addition to the historic structure and has determined that the new addition will not adversely affect the historic character of the resource. Further, the National Park Service condition assessment report is being utilized to help guide preservation work. The threats and damages to this Landmark have been reduced, however, the work will continue to be monitored.

Fort Halifax, Kennebec County, ME. The oldest log blockhouse in the U.S., located at Fort Halifax, a defensive outpost during the French and Indian War, was damaged in 1987 when a flood swept the entire structure downstream. The state undertook retrieval of the materials and reconstructed the structure. Over 30% of the logs used in the reconstruction date to the mid-18th century. Reconstruction/restoration was guided by Historic American Buildings Survey drawings prepared in the mid-1930s. An archeological investigation provided additional subsurface evidence of the fort and blockhouse. Because of the excellent quality of the reconstruction, the information provided by the archeological survey, and the plan for the site's interpretation, protection and development, Fort Halifax is no longer an endangered Landmark.

Historic Track, Goshen, NY. The owners of Historic Track, one of the oldest active harness racing courses, received a substantial grant from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for preservation work of several deteriorated structures in the complex. Some work has been undertaken. The property is in use and no longer exhibits serious damages or threats. The status of the Landmark has been dropped to Priority 2. The SHPO should continue to monitor the site to ensure that preservation of significant resources is continued.

Holly Bluff Site, Holly Bluff, MS. Current farming activities have not altered the mounds within the Holly Bluff site as substantially as originally thought. National Park Service (NPS) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) site visits in 1988/1989 determined that 20 mounds were still visible and that the site retained as much integrity as it had when it was designated a National Historic Landmark as the best example of the Lake George Phase of the Mississippian culture. The boundary study by the NPS noted the removal of all but two non-contributing structures from the top of the mounds by the owner. Further, the owner has expressed a willingness to work with the SHPO and the NPS in preserving and protecting the site. Erosion

along the north side of the site and continued farming activities require that this site currently maintain a Priority 2 status.

Jethro Coffin House, Nantucket, MA. This 17th-century Cape Cod house was severely damaged when struck by lightning in the fall of 1987. Restoration and reconstruction of the house began in June 1989. Funding was secured and will allow for all work to be completed, including restoration and reconstruction of the brick chimney, restoration of all timbers, and the addition of steel to support the roof. At least 90% of the original fabric will be reinstalled. The work is scheduled to be complete in May 1990, and the house opened to the public at that time. The Landmark will maintain a Priority 2 status until all damages are eliminated.

Lubbock Lake Site, Lubbock, TX. Over the past several years, incompatible recreational use of the Lubbock Lake Site, an archeological site, by off-road vehicles has damaged archeological material. In addition, the planting and irrigation of elm trees on the site has caused a mixing of the stratified layers of archeological material. However, at the end of 1988, the site was acquired by the Texas State Parks and Wildlife Department in conjunction with Texas Tech University. They will manage the site as a wildlife reserve. As a consequence of the purchase of this Landmark by sympathetic new owners, its protection and preservation outlook has improved dramatically.

Melrose, Natchez, MS. Melrose, a Greek Revival style mansion, was for sale, and purchase by an unsympathetic owner seemed likely. However, on October 7, 1988, Melrose was authorized for inclusion within the new Natchez National Historical Park established by P.L. 100-497. Acquisition by the National Park Service is expected. However, until acquisition is complete, this Landmark will retain a Priority 2 status.

Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District, Pensacola, FL. It is now certain that five historic seaplane hangers and two historic support structures in the Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District will be demolished. Their loss will have an adverse effect on the historic character of the district. However, it has also been determined that even with the demolition, the district will retain its Naval aviation character, and in effect its integrity. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Navy has been executed. Because of the MOA, two hangers will be retained and rehabilitated, the structures to be demolished are being recorded to Historic American Building Survey standards, and a plan has been proposed for the long-term preservation of the remaining historic structures in the district. Although a plan has been proposed, it has yet to be implemented by the Navy. The Landmark status has been changed to a Priority 2, however, the SHPO should continue to monitor the NHL to ensure that appropriate preservation planning is undertaken.

Port Hudson Battlefield, East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge Parishes, LA. Due to a depressed economy, urban development has subsided and is not encroaching on this significant Civil War battlefield. Damage to the Landmark has stopped, however, the Landmark should continue to be monitored and will maintain a Priority 2 status as the threat of future development still exists.

Sheridan Inn, Sheridan, WY. The Sheridan Inn is experiencing some financial difficulties, however, its new owner is interested in the long-term preservation of the building, and is attempting to operate it as a bed and breakfast operation. The Inn, a 145-foot long, three-story structure, was in very deteriorated condition, but the owner completed many of the needed repairs in 1988 and 1989. While the status of the Landmark has been changed to Priority 2, continued monitoring by the State Historic Preservation office is recommended until the economic viability of the operation is established.

Thunderbird Archeological District, Warren County, VA. With the help of State and private funds, three of the five core lots of the Thunderbird site have been purchased by a non-profit research organization with the explicit purpose of protecting the site. The purchase of the additional two lots will soon follow. This area of the district has demonstrated significant stratigraphy and with the recent purchase will be under a perpetual easement with the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. The damage to the Thunderbird site is not as extensive as was originally reported and the site retains sufficient integrity. However, because the threat of future development in the privately-owned portions of the Landmark still exists, this Landmark will maintain a Priority 2 status.

U.S.S. Texas, Harris County, TX. A World War 1 warship, the U.S.S. Texas was moved to dry-dock in 1988, and the riveted construction which was prone to leaking was repaired. Other work on the hull was also completed. Recently, the ship was moved to a wet dock where reconstruction of the ship's wood deck will be undertaken with the help of \$1,500,000 recently awarded by the State. When this work is complete in early 1990, the ship will be returned to its berth. Collections and artifacts aboard the ship are being inventoried. A management plan, which would include restoration of the ship, interpretation of the interior, and reconstruction of the docks, was developed. The Department of the Navy has allocated \$5,000,000 for preservation work, but approximately twice that much is needed to complete the job. The Landmark status has been changed to Priority 2, however, the repair and restoration of the ship should continue to be monitored by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Vachel Lindsay House, Springfield, IL. A private foundation undertook a national public awareness and fundraising campaign to finance the needed repairs for the Vachel Lindsay House, home of the famous midwestern poet Vachel Lindsay. They raised funds and began to repair damages, and to structurally stabilize the house. Although the foundation still needs additional funds for rehabilitation and maintenance of the Landmark, the threats and damages have been reduced, and the Landmark's status has been changed to Priority 2.

Vieux Carre Historic District, New Orleans, LA. The new aquarium and city park were constructed along the riverfront of the Vieux Carre Historic District as approved by the city, and are no longer a threat. Although the aquarium construction impacts the historic riverfront setting, it is partially buffered from the district. The developer has indicated that additional parking in the aquarium and city park area will lessen the parking congestion in some parts of the historic district. Although the aquarium is now a reality, the threat of additional development along the riverfront is still possible. In addition, archeological resources within the district are being destroyed. The Landmark will maintain a Priority 2 status until it is determined that the threats and damages to the district are substantially reduced.

APPENDIX II

1989 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 214 Priority 2 NHLs for 1989. For further information on the status and condition of Priority 2 Landmarks, which are endangered but to a lesser degree than Priority 1 Landmarks, contact the NPS Regional Office Landmark coordinators identified in the forward of this report.

Alabama

Apalachicola Fort Site
Mobile City Hall
Moundville Site

Alaska

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

Arizona

Kinishba Ruins
Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites

Arkansas

Nodena Site
Parkin Indian Mound

California

Balboa Park
Bodie Historic District
Luther Burbank House and Garden
Mare Island Naval Shipyard
New Almaden
Rose Bowl
San Diego Mission Church

Colorado

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

Connecticut

Cheney Brothers Historic District
Henry Barnard House
Monte Cristo Cottage

District of Columbia

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

Florida

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station
Llambias House
Pensacola Naval Air Station
St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District
Tampa Bay Hotel

Georgia

Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District
Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company Plant
Historic Augusta Canal and Industrial District
Joel Chandler Harris House
Savannah Historic District

Hawaii

Hokukano-Ualapue Complex
Honokohau Settlement
Huilua Fishpond
Kaunolu Village Site
Mookini Heiau

Illinois

Cahokia Mounds

Illinois (Cont.)

Fort Sheridan Historic District
Pullman Historic District
Riverside Historic District
The Rookery Building
Room 405, George Herbert Jones Laboratory,
The University of Chicago
Sears, Roebuck, and Company Complex
South Dearborn Street - Printing House
Row North Historic District
Vachel Lindsay House

Indiana

Angel Mounds
Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel
West Baden Springs Hotel

Iowa

Phipps Site

Kansas

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

Kentucky

Perryville Battlefield

Louisiana

Fort Jackson
Port Hudson Battlefield
Vieux Carre Historic District
Yucca Plantation

Massachusetts

Boston Naval Shipyard
Charles Sumner House
Faneuil Hall
Fort Warren
Jethro Coffin House
Old State House
Walden Pond
William Monroe Trotter House

Michigan

Bay View Historic District
Fair Lane (Henry Ford Estate)
Highland Park Ford Plant

Minnesota

Fort Snelling
Kathio Site
Mayo Clinic Buildings
Washburn A Mill Complex

Mississippi

Beauvoir
Holly Bluff Site
Melrose

Missouri

Anheuser-Busch Brewery
Carrington Osage Village Site
Eads Bridge
John Patee House
Joseph Erlanger House
Harry S Truman Farm Home
Missouri Botanical Gardens
Scott Joplin Residence
Utz Site

Montana

Bannack Historic District
Charles M. Russell House and Studio
Pompey's Pillar

Nebraska

William Jennings Bryan House
Palmer Site

Nevada

Leonard Rockshelter

New Hampshire

Harrisville Historic District

New Jersey

Pietro & Maria Botto House
Sandy Hook Light

New Mexico

Acoma Pueblo
Carlsbad Reclamation Project
Glorieta Pass Battlefield
Hawikuh
Las Trampas Historic District
Mesilla Plaza
Quarai

New Mexico (Cont.)

San Gabriel de Yunge-Ouinge
San Jose De Gracia Church
Taos Pueblo
Trinity Site
Zuni-Cibola Complex

New York

Buffalo State Asylum
Chester A. Arthur House
Conkling House
General Winfield Scott House
Historic Track
Irving Langmuir House
Locust Grove
Mount Lebanon Shaker Society
Olana
Old Merchant's House
Riverby Study
Slabsides
Steepletop
Thomas Cole House
Van Alen House
Villa Lewaro

North Carolina

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

Ohio

Col. Charles Young House
Ohio & Erie Canal
Plum Street Temple

Oklahoma

Boley Historic District
Creek National Capitol

Oregon

Deady and Villard Halls, University of Oregon
Jacksonville Historic District
Samuel Elmore Cannery

Pennsylvania

Boat House Row
Brandywine Battlefield
Cornwall Iron Furnance
Delaware Canal
Grey Towers (Beaver College)
Harmony Historic District

Pennsylvania (Cont.)

Humphrey Marshall House
Philadelphia City Hall
Reading Terminal and Trainshed
Thomas Eakins House
The Woodlands

Rhode Island

Battle of Rhode Island Site
Brick Market

South Carolina

Brick House Ruins
Camden Battlefield
Clark Mills Studio
Fort Hill
Joseph Manigault House
Marshlands
Milford Plantation
Parish House of the Circular Congregational Church
Unitarian Church

South Dakota

Fort Thompson Mounds
Frawley Historic Ranch
Mitchell Site

Tennessee

Alvin Cullom York Farm
Franklin Battlefield
Long Island of the Holston
Moccasin Bend Archeological District
Sycamore Schoals

Texas

Alamo
Apollo Mission Control Center
Fair Park Texas Centennial Buildings
Fort Brown
Fort Concho
Fort Sam Houston
Harrell Site
King Ranch
Lubbock Lake Site
Lucas Gusher, Spindletop Oil Field
Palo Alto Battlefield
Planview Site
U.S.S. Texas

Utah

Danger Cave
Desolation Canyon
Fort Douglas

Vermont

Robbins and Lawrence Armory and Machine
Shop

Virginia

Green Springs Historic District
Ripshin Farm
Thunderbird Archeological District

Virgin Islands

Fort Christian

Wisconsin

Aztalan
Brisbois House
La Follette House
Oconto Site
Ringling Brothers Circus Winter Quarters

Wyoming

Fort Phil Kearny and Associated Sites
Medicine Wheel
Old Faithful Inn
Sheridan Inn

APPENDIX III

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS RECEIVING INDEPTH INSPECTIONS IN 1988-89 AND ESTIMATED COST OF PRESERVATION

Indepth inspections have been undertaken on endangered Landmarks since 1985. The following 7 NHLs add to the 43 already inspected.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Critical</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	*Deadwood Historic District, Deadwood, SD (a) Lawrence Co. Courthouse	\$251,804	\$409,240	\$284,766	\$945,810
2.	Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base Unalaska, AK				
	(a) Aerological/Operations Building	39,209	26,929	12,925	79,063
	(b) Naval Radio Station Apartment Building	Cost Estimates Not Yet Available			
	(c) Naval Radio Station Powerhouse	57,600	1,333	7,688	66,622
3.	*Fort Zachary Taylor, Key West, FL	562,350	471,120	12,102	1,045,572
4.	Alvin Cullom York Farm, Fentress Co., TN.	Cost Estimates Not Yet Available			
5.	Skagway and White Pass H.D. Skagway, AK				
	(a) Arctic Brotherhood Hall	48,150	56,482	97,318	201,949
6.	Thorstein Veblen Farmstead Nerstrand vicinity, MN				
	(a) Barn	73,740			73,740
	(b) Granary	11,400	3,240		14,640
	(c) House	56,160	9,360		25,320
7.	Virginia City Historic District, Virginia City, MT				
	(a) Content Corner Building	48,258	13,902	20,148	92,308
	(b) Hangman's Building	18,000	31,159	10,584	59,743
TOTAL					\$2,604,767

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.

* Final figures, all others based on draft reports.

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