

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS Network

VOLUME II, No. 1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM SUMMER, 1999

Federal Grants to Save America's Treasures

By Rebecca A. Shiffer

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, and National Park Service Director Robert Stanton announced the 1999 Federal Grants to Save America's Treasures in a ceremony at the White House on May 19, 1999. Twelve Federal agencies received awards for 62 projects in 24 states, the District of Columbia, and the Midway Islands. By law, each award requires a dollar-for-dollar non-Federal match. A large number of states, localities, corporations, foundations, and individuals who value America's shared heritage have already pledged to support these important projects through financial contributions, donations, and in-kind services. The National Park Service administers these grants on behalf of the Department of the Interior.

Twenty-two National Historic Landmarks received grants totaling over 13 million dollars. Each grant is awarded through a Federal agency, which appears parenthetically below—

- Alabama: Sloss Furnace, Birmingham (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- Alaska: Fort Egbert, Eagle (Bureau of Land Management).

SEE GRANTS, PAGE 15, COLUMN 1



Sloss Furnace, Birmingham, Alabama, received a Federal Save America's Treasures grant.

National Historic Landmark Stewards Congress

*Cape May, New Jersey,
November 6-10, 1999*

Hosted by the National Park Service and the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association, the first two conference days, November 6-7, are specifically targeted to NHLs used as private residences. Tours, technical assistance publications and more will be available to conference attendees! For more information contact Lisa Kolakowsky Smith, 215.579.7946.

Laurel Hill Becomes the First Landmark Cemetery

*By Aaron V. Wunsch and
Catherine C. Lavoie*

In August 1998, Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia became the first cemetery or designed funerary landscape to be named a National Historic Landmark. Laurel Hill was recognized for its seminal role in the development of public and semi-public landscapes, as well as its contributions to American

SEE LAUREL HILL, PAGE 15, COLUMN 3

More grants to NHLs, see page 16.

NHL FUNDING NEWS

National Historic Landmarks Network

Published by the National Park Service

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Mission of the National Park Service

*The National Park Service is dedicated to
conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural
resources and values of the National Park System
for the enjoyment, education and inspiration
of this and future generations. The Service
is also responsible for managing a great variety
of national and international programs
designed to help extend the benefits of natural
and cultural resource conservation and outdoor
recreation throughout this country and the world*

HPS
Heritage
Preservation
Services



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

Good News for NHLs

By Rebecca A. Shiffer

This issue of *NHL Network* brings good news about a wide variety of financial incentives available to NHLs—grants for American battlefields and for maritime resources; grant-making criteria targeted to NHLs; and an NPS grant to the NHL Stewards Association. These incentives are tangible proof of the expanded public awareness of NHLs and the growing commitment to their preservation. Awareness, commitment, and incentives are also combined in the President and First Lady's Millennium Initiative, and the result has been of great benefit to NHLs.

The Millennium Initiative encourages every American to celebrate and commemorate our past as we move into the new millennium. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton leads one of the most exciting components of the Initiative, Save America's Treasures, which involves public and private sector partners collaborating to preserve our historic, artistic, and cultural heritage for future generations. Over the past year, Mrs. Clinton toured historic and cultural sites nationwide and spoke eloquently about the breadth of our nation's cultural patrimony and the magnitude and urgency of its preservation and conservation needs. NHLs have been featured tour stops for Mrs. Clinton's three Save America's Treasures tours. She visited the African Meeting House in Boston; Edith Wharton's home, the Mount, in Lenox, Massachusetts; the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged in Auburn, New York; the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, New Mexico; and the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, among many other sites.

Public and private partners are the keys to saving the treasures highlighted by the First Lady. In the public sector, the Federal Save America's Treasures grants, administered by the NPS on behalf of the Department of the Interior, offer the much needed "bricks and mortar" grants that have not been available through the Federal historic preservation programs for well over a decade. Twenty-two NHLs received grants totaling over \$13 million—43% of the available \$30 million.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation leads the private sector Save America's Treasures efforts. To date, it has raised over \$30 million in private sector support from corporations, private foundations, and individual donors for new preservation grants and special preservation projects.

With the First Lady's support focusing a public spotlight on our heritage, the timing has never been better to work together to build more awareness, commitment, and incentives to preserve the premier examples of our built heritage, our National Historic Landmarks.

Rebecca A. Shiffer is the Federal Save America's Treasures Coordinator and NHL Assistance Initiative Team Leader, Heritage Preservation Services Division, National Park Service.

ALASKA

U.S. Coast Guard Committed to Stewardship on Kodiak Island, Alaska

*By Becky Saleeby and
Patrick Carpenter*

The U.S. Coast Guard takes its role of stewardship very seriously, says Coast Guard Environmental Protection Specialist Alice Coneybeer. Coneybeer and Linda Cook of the National Park Service have developed a successful partnership for historic preservation of the Kodiak Naval Operating Base, a National Historic Landmark on Kodiak Island, Alaska. The Base, originally established to maintain a strong American military presence in the Pacific just prior to World War II, is now under the management of the U.S. Coast Guard. The efforts of Coneybeer and Cook—as evidenced in the formal agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Park Service, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation—have focused on improving the interpretation of the NHLs and making this information more readily available to the public.

As part of their broad approach to historic planning, the Coast Guard is committed to funding the production of a color brochure in a standard NPS (unigrid) format. The brochure will serve to visually align the NHL with the other nationally significant properties depicted in similar brochures familiar to national park visitors throughout the country. The Coast Guard will



A soldier looks out of an observation post on the south end of Long Island, an integral part of the coastal defense system adjacent to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base during World War II. Photo courtesy of the Kodiak Historical Society.

mount plaques on key historic buildings to announce their significance and will also fund the publication of illustrated design guidelines to direct future preservation efforts within the NHL. The Coast Guard has almost completed HABS/HAER II documentation of the buildings and tanks slated for demolition. Through consultation, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office and Coast Guard determined that the loss of these structures would not substantially impair the historic integrity of the NHL, which includes over 240 contributing resources.

Resources contributing to the NHL are warehouses, foundations, runways, oil tanks, hangars, seaplane ramps, revetments, bunkers, and a wide variety of support buildings, all associated with World War II activities from 1939-1945. Although President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an order on November 20, 1937, to create a naval reserve in the

Womens Bay area of Kodiak Island, construction did not begin until 1939. Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Naval Operating Base experienced a tremendous increase of troops and facilities. In order to protect the Base, the Army provided an outlying coastal defense system surrounding Kodiak Island. These defensive structures were placed along coastal cliffs that offered optimal distance viewing. Fort Greely, located on Buskin Hill and overlooking the Naval Operating Base, served as the coastal defense command post. Other sub-posts were Fort Abercrombie at Spruce Cape and Miller Point; Fort Tidball on Long Island; and Fort J.H. Smith at Chiniak Point and St. Peters Head.

The Kodiak Naval Operating Base operated in conjunction with other Alaska naval bases located in Sitka and Dutch Harbor during World War II. Together, they served as the country's first line of defense against the Japanese. The

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

zenith of military activity in Kodiak occurred between 1942 and 1943. In 1943, the frantic pace in Kodiak slowed down when the Army, Army Air Corps, and Navy moved west to Adak on the Aleutian chain of islands. Kodiak remained important as a refueling hub, and as a medical, maintenance, and repair center. After the end of war, the Army abandoned the fort and turned over its facilities to the Navy. Ownership was turned over to the U.S. Coast Guard in 1972. Now known as the U.S. Coast Guard Integrated Support Command, which hosts air and sea groups, this historic base is the largest that the Coast Guard maintains.

Becky Saleeby is an Archeologist with the Alaska Support Office, National Park Service, and Patrick Carpenter is a National Council for Preservation Education summer intern with the same office.



Angel Island Immigration Station, interior view of the hospital building showing the results of neglect and serious water damage to the plaster walls. Photo Courtesy Michael Crowe.

CALIFORNIA

Angel Island Named one of 11 Most Endangered

by Michael Crowe

Angel Island Immigration Station, designated an NHL in 1997, was named to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 1999 "11 Most Endangered" list. Angel Island, the location of the Immigration Station, is a state-owned park. The deteriorating Immigration Station buildings are representative of the lack of funding for historic resources within the 265-unit California State Park system. Other NHLs also located in the State Park system include Hearst San Simeon Estate, Asilomar Conference Grounds, Bodie

Historic Mining District, La Purisima Mission, the Petaluma Adobe, San Juan Bautista Mission Plaza Historic District, and the Leland Stanford House. Chronic underfunding with the resulting deterioration, has taken a toll on many of these historic resources. Besides the deterioration of the Immigration Station structures, some of the other NHLs, such as the Leland Stanford House in Sacramento, are endangered by proposed development plans by the State.

The National Park Service is working with the National Trust and the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation on a joint project. The project entails the development of an illustrated presentation that will be given to historic

preservation organizations, historical societies, and other civic groups in the San Francisco Bay Area. These groups in the surrounding counties of Marin, San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano will be contacted to receive the presentation.

While the historic and cultural significance of the Immigration Station will be the main thrust, the presentation will also inform the groups of its national and regional importance. The presentation will help to develop an informed constituency in the immediate San Francisco Bay area as the Foundation develops funding plans for preservation of the NHL. Currently, the California legislature is considering a bond measure which would benefit

For a list of NHL assistance resources, see page 14.

State Parks and preservation projects, such as the Immigration Station. Public support for the legislation will be important when this issue is placed on the ballot.

Mission Santa Ines Is California's Most Recent NHL

Mission Santa Ines, Virgen y Martir (Saint Agnes, Virgin and Martyr) was named a National Historic Landmark on January 20, 1999. It is located near the small town of Solvang, just north of Santa Barbara. The Mission, founded in 1804, is one of the best preserved Spanish mission complexes in the country and still serves as a functioning parish church for the local community.

The NHL consists of an unrivaled combination of landscape

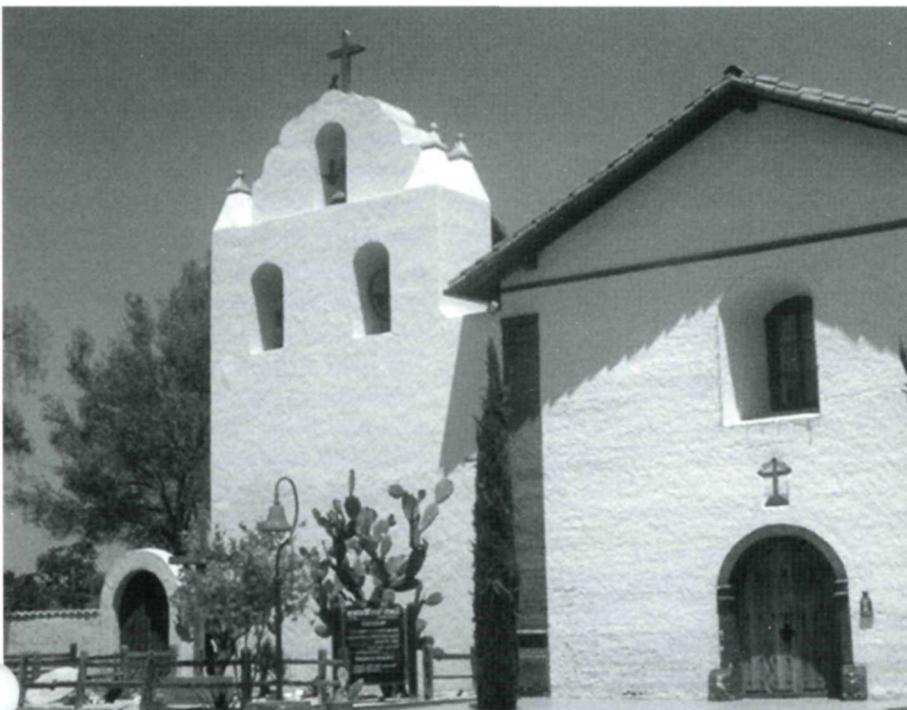
setting, original buildings, extant collections of art and interior furnishings, water-related industrial structures, and archeological remains. In addition, the Chumash Revolt of 1824, one of the largest and most successful revolts of Native American mission neophytes in the Spanish West, began at Santa Ines, making it one of the most tangible symbols of indigenous resistance to European colonization.

The 95-acre site contains the original adobe church and its furnishings, including an impressive high altar, an art collection rare in Alta California, and most of the massive arcaded adobe *convento* (convent) building. The intact archeological remains of the two quadrangle wings, a portion of the *convento*, and the Native American village are rare survivors. Its water-related industries, with a stone fulling mill, reservoirs, and *lavanderia* (laundry), are unsurpassed. It is also the site of the

first ecclesiastical seminary in California, the College of Our Lady of Refuge, established in 1844 and located within the Mission quadrangle.

The National Park Service is working with the pastor in planning the ceremony that will unveil the NHL plaque. The NPS is investigating the possibility of having the plaque cast in English and Spanish, at the pastor's request. Although the feast of Saint Agnes, for whom the mission is named, is in January, the ceremony is scheduled for the founding date of the Mission, September 17, 1999. NPS is also working with the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, which owns the fulling mill, to ensure the full participation of the Mission's wide community constituency.

Michael Crowe is an Architectural Historian and Coordinator of the National Historic Landmarks Program in the Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Park Service.



Mission Santa Ines, main façade with bell tower and entrance to the mission cemetery to the right. The carved wood entrance doors show the "River of Life" motif, which appears on the other doors throughout the complex. Photo courtesy Michael Crowe.

COLORADO

Mining Community Hospital Given New Life

by Lysa Wegman-French

Nestled at the base of a spectacular box canyon, the little town of Telluride is an excellent example of a Rocky Mountain mining boom town. The discovery of silver in the 1870s in the surrounding rugged terrain prompted Telluride's creation, and the arrival of a railroad in 1890 guaranteed its success as a mining town. A few years later, a local doctor commissioned the construction of the Hadley Hospital. Volunteer miners constructed the building that served as a hospital

for the Telluride mining community. The hospital was an essential element of life in Telluride and played an important role in the development of health care in the town. The building continued to serve as a hospital until 1964; it reopened in 1966 as a county historical museum. The structure contributes to the significance of the Telluride National Historic Landmark District.

Now owned by the City of Telluride, the structure serves as the Telluride Historical Museum. The staff considers the building to be the Museum's most important artifact. However, severe structural problems recently threatened the building. Seemingly well-laid rehabilitation plans collapsed even as a section of an exterior wall collapsed. The resulting re-evaluation and shifting of plans ultimately saved the building and its historic integrity.

The Telluride Historical Museum is a rectangular "vener and rubble" load-bearing two-story stone building with a stone spread footing, red sandstone façade, wood double-hung windows, with hipped roof and small dormers. The original construction was completed with a minimal budget and time; however, considerable attention was given to the "visible" areas of the building evident in the quality of the exterior masonry work and detail. For example, the exterior stone walls on the secondary elevations are of lesser quality and randomly placed with flush mortar joints, while on the facade, the stone is dressed and carefully placed with beaded joints. On the interior, the main public rooms exhibit higher quality finishes, while the floor joists, hidden from view, were randomly attached and supported, some resting directly on grade.

The building sat vacant for many years, and lack of mainte-

nance, together with the questionable quality of the original construction, caused considerable deterioration. All four exterior walls exhibited bulging and all doors and windows, except the dormers, were racked out of plumb. The first floor was pitched and most demising walls had pulled out of square. Cracked and loose plaster characterized the interior walls. Steel cross cables installed in the late 1980s helped provide considerable rigidity to the building and slowed movement of the walls. In 1995, the museum was closed due to concerns regarding the structural stability of the building.

During the spring of 1996, the City hired structural engineers to help develop plans to rehabilitate the building. These plans called for upgrading the structural integrity of the building by strapping/bolting the floors to exterior walls, securing the roof structure to exterior wall caps, anchoring stone veneer and rubble core with metal rods, and pouring a collar beam at the foundation.

As anyone who has worked on a historic building knows, surprises typically abound when work begins. The contractor in charge of the work on the museum began the foundation work first by removing about two feet of soil around the exterior walls, unaware that the soil was providing support to the bulging walls. This resulted in a section of stone veneer collapse near the ground level on the east elevation. Work stopped immediately.

The engineers quickly re-evaluated the rehabilitation proposal. The revised plans called for the complete removal and rebuilding of all exterior walls, using a wood frame system and stone veneer. Significant historic fabric would be removed, both on the exterior and interior. While the

historic stone veneer would be replaced, virtually everything else would be new. While this proposal would have rendered a structurally sound building, the question of historic integrity and the additional cost quickly arose. The City of Telluride requested technical assistance from the National Park Service. Historical architect and preservation specialist Tom Keohan made a site visit in August, meeting with city officials, structural engineers, and the contractor.

The City and the NPS were concerned that the revised plans called for a radical intervention that could alter the historic status of the building. NPS suggested that strengthening the rubble walls could save the building. The key was to tie exterior walls together with interior floors and the roof; some rebuilding of the veneer would also be required. After several months of re-evaluation, the City hired another structural engineer and contractor who had been involved with the successful Silverton Town Hall (NHL) restoration.

New plans were quickly developed, calling for saving all of the exterior walls in situ. A bracing system was designed to hold existing walls in place, while work progressed around the building. Some of the veneer stone was mapped, numbered, and removed to allow the loose rubble interior wall to be "shotcreted" for added strength and stability. The stones were then returned to their original wall location. The exterior walls were stitched together using concrete/epoxy injection tubes. This innovative approach saved both the historic and physical integrity of the structure.

To date, most of the exterior work has been successfully completed. Plans are being formulated to replace the missing historic porch and to reconstruct the origi-

nal brick chimneys. Much of the interior has also been saved and is now being restored, including original stairs, floors, walls, and wainscot.

The town's dedication to the preservation of the building resulted in a creative resolution to a structural dilemma. As a result, the historic structure will be able to provide many more years of service to the community.

Lysa Wegman-French is a Historian, Cultural Resources and National Register Program Services, Intermountain Support Office-Denver, National Park Service.

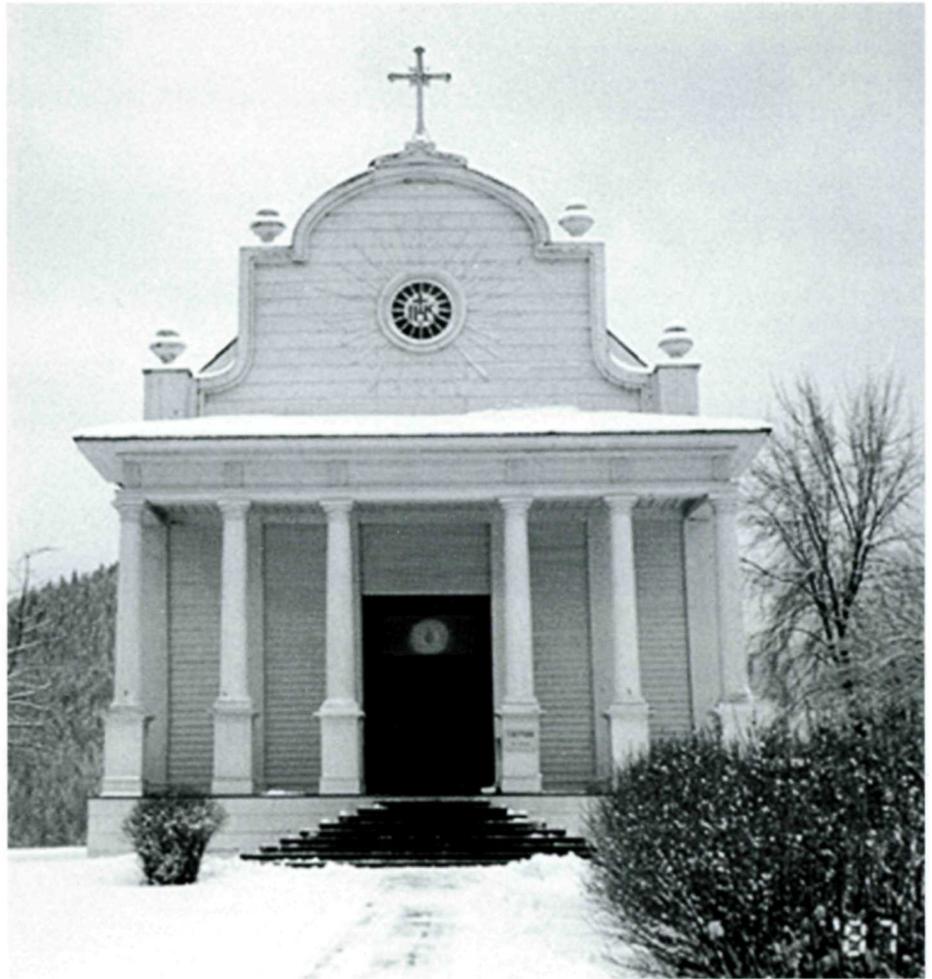
GEORGIA

Stallings Island Site reservation Project Update

by Mark R. Barnes

In the first issue of *NHL Network*, it was reported that The Archeological Conservancy (TAC) had recently acquired Stallings Island through a donation by its owner, Wyck Knox, and that it was developing a long-range management plan for this nationally significant archeological site located in the middle of the Savannah River, about five miles north of Augusta, Georgia. In the summer of 1999, Alan Gruber, the TAC's Southeastern Coordinator, provided an update on the management plan for Stallings Island, which includes state of the art research and protection of the resources by fencing and goats—that's right, goats!

Dr. Ken Sassaman of the University of South Carolina, using a grant from the National Geographic Society, will undertake



Cataldo Mission is being stabilized. For story, see overleaf. Photo courtesy National Park Service.

archeological investigations with the objective of finding the excavation trench dug by William Clafin, in 1929. Decades of erosion and pot hunting activity have obscured these early investigations. Mapping the location of Clafin's work and the extent of any intact archeological remains is key to future research-oriented work at the site.

Gruber reports this summer's work will also focus on obtaining radiocarbon samples to more accurately date the site. It is hoped researchers will be able to learn how this famous Late Archaic type site relates to information archeologists have accumulated since Clafin's work.

Stallings Island was once called Goat Island because a herd was kept on the island in the late nineteenth century. Historically, these animals kept the vegetation on the island down and TAC has reintroduced a small herd to clear out the dense foliage for the archeologists this summer. This is a more environmentally friendly action than using herbicides. Future plans call for fencing the main area of the site and using a small goat herd to keep the vegetation down. With less vegetation covering the island, it will be difficult for looters to work on the site unobserved. TAC will also be putting up signs that warn looters of prosecution.

Watch for updates on the Stallings Island preservation project and other NHLs being preserved in the Southeast by TAC in future issues of *NHL Network*.

Mark R. Barnes is an Archeologist in the National Register Programs Division, Southeast Region, National Park Service.

IDAHO

Cataldo Mission Undergoes Stabilization Effort

by Gretchen Luxenberg

The Cataldo Mission, an NHL built in Idaho between 1848-1853, is the oldest building in the state. It is a historic site that is managed by the State of Idaho, but the title is held by the Coeur d'Alene tribe. Traditional ceremonies and special services are still periodically held in the historic structure. In 1998, funding was obtained from private and public organizations to repair the entry portico. The stabilization project entailed conducting a structural evaluation of the columns, preparing a plan for the replacement of the columns, and seeking out qualified professionals who could produce replacement bases and carry out the preservation work. The Idaho Heritage Trust provided design services and the State Historic Preservation Office prepared the compliance documentation. Other partners and interested parties included Idaho State Parks which, with the help of NPS, sought funding for the project; members of the North Cascades National Park Service Complex backcountry trail crew led by Craig Holmquist; the Coeur d'Alene tribe; the Catholic Church; and the NPS office in Seattle.

Gretchen Luxenberg is a Historian, Columbia-Cascades Support Office—Seattle, National Park Service.

INDIANA

Heroic Efforts to Save Historic Resort Hotel

West Baden Springs Hotel is coming back to life with a \$29-million restoration of the major public spaces, gardens, and outbuildings.

For more information on tours or preservation activities at the West Baden Springs Hotel, contact Andrea Hill, West Baden Springs Project Assistant, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 800.450.4534 or e-mail, <wbs@historiclandmarks.org>. (See photo spread opposite.)

MARYLAND

Hooray for Hollywood!

by Lisa Kolakowsky Smith

Restoration costs of collections, such as silver services or paintings, can be astronomical and sometimes downright prohibitive. What if your collection consists of locomotives? Such is the case at the Baltimore & Ohio Transportation Museum (now known as the B&O Railroad Museum) in Baltimore, Maryland. This museum, designated an NHL in 1961 as the birthplace of American railroading, is the oldest continually operating railroad site in the world, operating since 1829. In addition to its railroad buildings, the museum

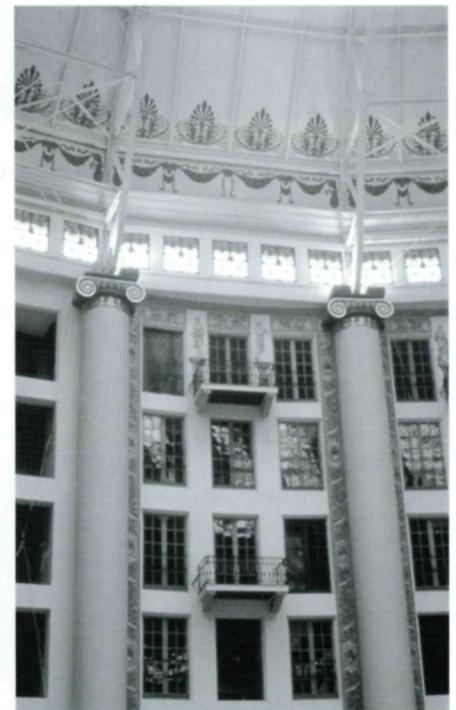
has an astounding collection of rolling stock, including a 1926 replica of the 1830 Tom Thumb steam locomotive.

One might wonder how a non-profit organization that operates a museum, maintains a variety of railroad buildings, and functions as a working car shop for today's railroad industry can find the resources to maintain its vast collection of cars and locomotives. This is where Hollywood enters the picture. For the second time in only a few years, a Hollywood producer in need of an authentic locomotive came to the B&O Railroad Museum hoping to find what he was looking for. What he found was the perfect locomotive, the *Wanderer*, however it was in a far from perfect condition. In exchange for using the *Wanderer* in a movie, the producer offered to pay for the cost of restoring the locomotive to its historic appearance. After its restoration, the locomotive played an important part in the Fourth of July blockbuster hit, *Wild Wild West*, starring Will Smith and Kevin Kline. This exchange has allowed the locomotive, after starring in the film, to graduate from the museum's car shops and join the other museum quality cars and locomotives in the B&O's roundhouse. While the *Wanderer* was a star in *Wild Wild West*, it is not the only film star in the B&O's roundhouse. The *Wanderer* joins the Imlay coaches, as featured in Steven Spielberg's *Amistad* (the coach used by Martin Van Buren on the campaign trail in the movie).

The B&O Railroad Museum was probably the first NHL to have its collection star in major motion pictures. We do know that there are a variety of NHL structures that have had starring or supporting roles in other feature films. We would love to hear your stories.

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

West Baden Springs Hotel, centerpiece of the popular early twentieth century mineral springs resort community in Orange County, Indiana. When constructed in 1902, the immense steel and glass covered dome was the largest in the world. The hotel deteriorated rapidly after being stripped and abandoned in 1987. In 1991, it was featured on the cover of the *Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks* report to Congress after a 50 x 70-foot section of the exterior wall collapsed. The Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana received an emergency appropriation from the Indiana Legislature to repair the wall in 1992. Photo courtesy Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.



In 1996, the Historic Landmarks Foundation purchased the property for \$250,000, and raised restoration funds from private corporations and individual contributions. Cook Group Incorporated managed the restoration work and funded all but \$1.5 million of the \$29.5 million project. Hundreds of volunteers joined expert craftsmen in the effort, which has created an outpouring of community support. Exteriors of all the buildings were restored, including the Apollo and Hygeia spring buildings and the Bowling-Billiard pavilion, as well as the sunken gardens and the fountain. Photo courtesy Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.



The Wanderer, at Baltimore's B&O Railroad Museum, starred in the movie *Wild Wild West*. Photo courtesy Lisa Kolokowsy Smith.

Please write and tell us about your Hollywood experiences and how they benefited your NHL. Maybe your NHL can be the star of an article in the next issue of *NHL Network*.

Please visit the B&O Railroad Museum website at www.dgbn.com/train/index.html.

Lisa Kolokowsy Smith is an Architectural Historian with the National Historic Landmarks Program, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

MICHIGAN

National Historic Landmark on North Manitou Island

by Kimberly Mann

The U.S. Life-Saving Station on North Manitou Island, which is within the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, was approved and listed as a National Historic Landmark in July 1998. This is the first National Historic Landmark designated at the park.

The history of the station complex begins in 1848 when the Federal Government began providing lifesaving stations and equipment to volunteers on the East Coast. In 1854, 26 metal rescue boats were assigned to Lake Michigan, mostly to lighthouse keepers. Nicholas Pickard, who owned the eastside dock and lumber mill, posted a \$475 bond for a 26-foot metal Francis surfboat for the island and organized a group of volunteer lifesavers. The garage-type boathouse existing on site was built according to writer specifications in 1854. This 1854 volunteer rescue station is the only one remaining in the country.

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

The importance of this station over others in the country is due to the selection of structures existing in the complex. The structures represent every era of the U.S. Life-Saving Service history from the volunteer period to the early U.S. Coast Guard. The bracketed 1877 Life Boat Station was built when the Keeper was paid and the crew was still all volunteer. The 1877 Life-Saving Station was built when a crew was formalized and paid. The remaining structures include secondary structures usually missing from other stations. These structures include married crew housing, a shed, root cellar, crew ready room, flag tower with locker, and generator building. No other place in America exhibits so completely the buildings and structures associated with the creation and development of the federal life-saving system.

The next phase of nominating the maritime resources in the park includes developing a Maritime Landscape that will be listed at

the national level of significance. This landscape will include all the maritime resources currently identified in the Manitou Passage Underwater Preserve. This includes Glen Haven, the Lighthouse Complex, and South Manitou Island village, Cottage Row, the historic dock sites, shipwrecks, and the three U. S. Life-Saving Stations within the park. This area is being designated by the NPS Maritime Initiative Office because no modern intrusions are visible on the maritime landscape and the shoreline appearance and shoreline activities have remained the same since its historic period.

The park will be hosting a plaque placing ceremony on September 11, 1999, on North Manitou Island. This ceremony will be in conjunction with the Leelanau Historical Museum's annual trip to the island. Those interested in attending this presentation and making the annual trip should contact the Leelanau Historical Museum at

616.256.7475 to make reservations for the boat.

Kimberly Mann is a Historic Architect in the Maintenance Division of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Empire, Michigan.

NEBRASKA

Joint Marketing Program for National Historic Landmarks: Heritage Home and Garden Tour

by Thomas Lynch

Though divided by the Missouri River, Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, share a rich and colorful history. Each city's lively past is reflected in the many historic homes and gardens that have been restored to their original grandeur.

To ensure the preservation of these treasures, and to develop a



North Manitou Island U.S. Life-Saving Service Complex, looking east across the back of the complex toward Lake Michigan.

Photo courtesy Kimberly Mann.

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

tourism base, representatives from five prominent homes and gardens in the Omaha-Council Bluffs area joined together to produce a brochure that highlights the region's historically significant homes and gardens. The brochure includes the Father Flanagan House, General Dodge House, Joslyn Castle, General Crook House, and the historic Shea House.

The homes of Father Flanagan and General Dodge are National Historic Landmarks. The Flanagan House stands in the world famous village of Boys Town. Founded in 1917 by the legendary Irish priest, Father Edward J. Flanagan, Boys Town was a haven for abandoned and homeless boys of all races and religions. Today, the 900-acre campus is home to more than 500 troubled boys and girls and is the headquarters for Boys Town's national youth and family programs. The campus includes Catholic and Protestant chapels, schools, a working farm, and the Hall of History museum.

The Dodge House was built in 1869 in Council Bluffs by Civil War General Grenville M. Dodge. After the war, General Dodge became the chief construction engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. His 14-room, three-story Italianate style mansion sits atop a high terrace overlooking the Missouri River valley.

When representatives from each home met for the first time, a sample brochure was developed and a consensus was formed for the overall design. The layout includes a photograph and description of each home, including location, hours of operation, special amenities, and events. The eight-panel brochure also includes a map detailing the location and directions to each home. By sharing their resources, the group was able to afford printing of 2,500 brochures. Each home

and local tourism board serves as a distribution point.

The group's next step is to apply for a grant from either a state or local tourism board for the mass printing of the brochure and its distribution. The plan is to place the brochures at attractions and tourist information centers along the interstate and major highways in the Omaha-Council Bluffs region. The appropriate local and national media will also be contacted announcing the creation of the Heritage Home Tour brochure.

Future plans for the group include joining forces to solicit grant money to fund other joint promotion and marketing efforts. By working together, these historic places have widened their appeal and increased their visibility.

Thomas Lynch is Manager of the Boys Town Hall of History and the Father Flanagan House.

NEW MEXICO

First Lady Boosts Landmark Preservation

by Becky Post

“The past is all around us, and each of us has a responsibility to preserve it,” said First Lady Hillary

Rodham Clinton when she visited Santa Fe, New Mexico, on May 21, 1999, and spoke to a group of guests at the Palace of the Governors, a National Historic Landmark. Mrs. Clinton was in Santa Fe to kick off this year's Save America's Treasures tour. She encouraged the audience to look at their surroundings to understand the importance of preserving these landmarks.

"Everywhere in America there are treasures that we may not be

as fully aware of as we need to be," she said, "and that is part of the mission of the White House Millennium Council's Save America's Treasures efforts." She encouraged the audience to look at their surroundings to understand the importance of preserving these landmarks, saying, "none of us owns our history, but each of us can be a caretaker of it."

The Palace of the Governors, which is located on the north side of the Santa Fe Plaza, another National Historic Landmark, was built in 1610. Before Mrs. Clinton's speech, Richard Moe, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, announced that the Palace is also an official Save America's Treasures project. Being named an official Save America's Treasures project by the National Trust enables the Palace to apply for a National Trust Preservation Planning Fund grant. The Palace is in need of building preservation and conservation of the buffalo-hide paintings displayed within.

Becky Post is the National Historic Landmark Coordinator, Cultural and National Register Program Services, NPS Intermountain Support Office-Santa Fe, National Park Service.

PENNSYLVANIA

Happy Birthday Mr. Bartram—Stamp Issued to Honor Trail-Blazing Botanist

by Lisa Kolakowsky Smith

John Bartram received an incredible gift for his 300th birthday—a commemorative stamp from the United States Postal Service. This commemorative stamp, a rare honor reserved

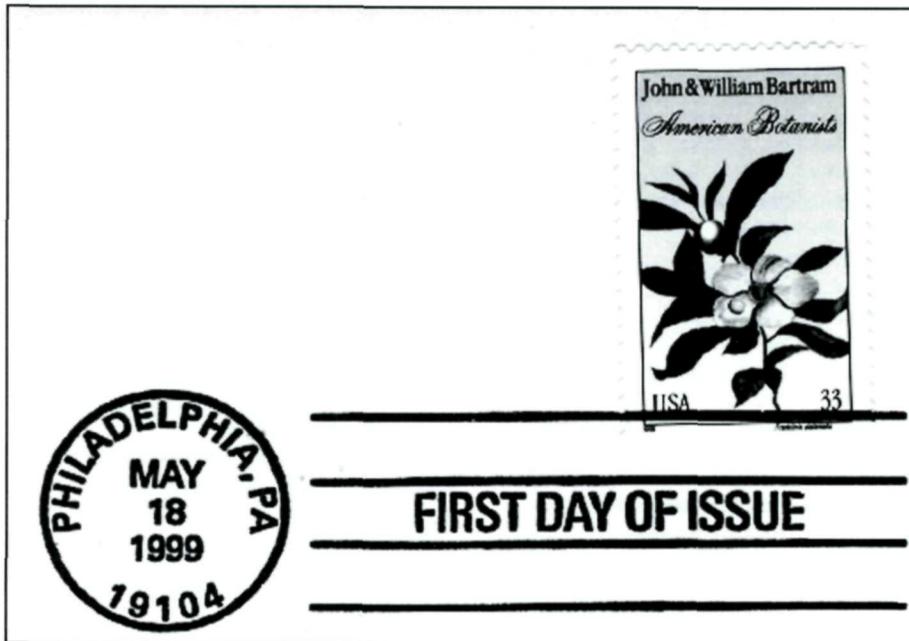
WASHINGTON

Maritime Roundtable for NHL Vessel Owners

by Gretchen Luxenberg

In conjunction with National Preservation Week in May 1999, the Seattle Support Office sponsored a maritime roundtable for National Historic Landmark vessel owners and other organizations responsible for the preservation of historic vessels. Held at Odyssey, the new Maritime Discovery Center along Seattle's waterfront, the NPS brought in guest speakers from the Columbia River Maritime Museum in Astoria, Oregon, and from the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, an NHL property located in Bremerton, Washington, to share plans and ideas with the participants. The vessel owners were able to discuss issues with a representative from the Department of Natural Resources, the state office which oversees the leasing of marinas and docks throughout the state. There remains a concern for how to get these vessels traveling around the Puget Sound area so the public can enjoy them, and a concern about the lack of facilities which can accommodate them. It is the intent of the Seattle office to host this meeting annually and provide technical assistance by bringing in speakers who will address issues such as maintenance, interpretation, and fundraising.

Gretchen Luxenberg is a Historian, Columbia-Cascades Support Office—Seattle, National Park Service.



The Bartram stamp. Image courtesy Lisa Kolakowsky Smith.

for very important people, events, or subjects, was issued to celebrate the work and spirit of two American botanists, John Bartram and his son, William. The Bartram stamp was unveiled on May 18, 1999 at the John Bartram House, an NHL in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The stamp presentation ceremony was held in Bartram's garden and was followed by a "1736" luncheon, featuring fiddlehead ferns, trout salad, and hominy cakes. The commemorative stamp presentation was part of a week-long celebration honoring John Bartram, frequently referred to as the Father of American botany.

The illustration on the stamp is a detail of a painting done by William of a branch of the *Franklinia alatomaha* tree, the duo's most famous discovery. John and William discovered this tree along the Alatomaha River in Georgia in 1765 and named it for John's good friend, Benjamin Franklin. During a return trip, John gathered seeds from the

flowering tree to plant in his Philadelphia garden.

The John Bartram House NHL is operated with the adjoining gardens as Historic Bartram's Garden, a public museum, garden, and park. This NHL was designated in October 1960 to recognize the contributions of John Bartram to the field of botany. The house was built by John Bartram in 1731. During his lifetime (1699-1777), John and his son William cultivated the gardens with rare and exotic plants. William continued this work and enlarged the gardens after his father's death. Historic Bartram's Garden now contains America's oldest living botanical garden.

To learn more about John and William Bartram, visit the Historic Bartram's Garden web site at www.libertynet.org/bartram.

To learn more about commemorative stamps, visit the U.S. Postal service web site at www.usps.gov.

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*Look for expanded assistance information
in the next issue of NHL Network.*

MORE NATIONAL NEWS

FROM GRANTS, PAGE 1

- ❑ Alaska: Recreation Hall, Kennecott Mines, Wrangell—St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Cooper Center (National Park Service).
- ❑ California: Manzanar National Historic Site, Independence (National Park Service).
- ❑ Florida: Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Sebastian (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).
- ❑ Georgia: Ebenezer Baptist Church, Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site, Atlanta (National Park Service).
- ❑ Idaho: Experimental Breeder Reactor 1, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Scoville (Department of Energy).
- ❑ Massachusetts: Chesterwood, Stockbridge (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ Massachusetts: The Mount, Lenox (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ Minnesota: Washburn A Mill, Minneapolis (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ Nevada: Fourth Ward School, Virginia City (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ New Mexico: Buildings of the Manhattan Project, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos (Department of Energy).
- ❑ New York: Louis Armstrong House and Archives, Queens College, New York (National Endowment for the Humanities).
- ❑ Ohio: The 1905 Wright Flyer III, Dayton (Institute of Museum and Library Services).

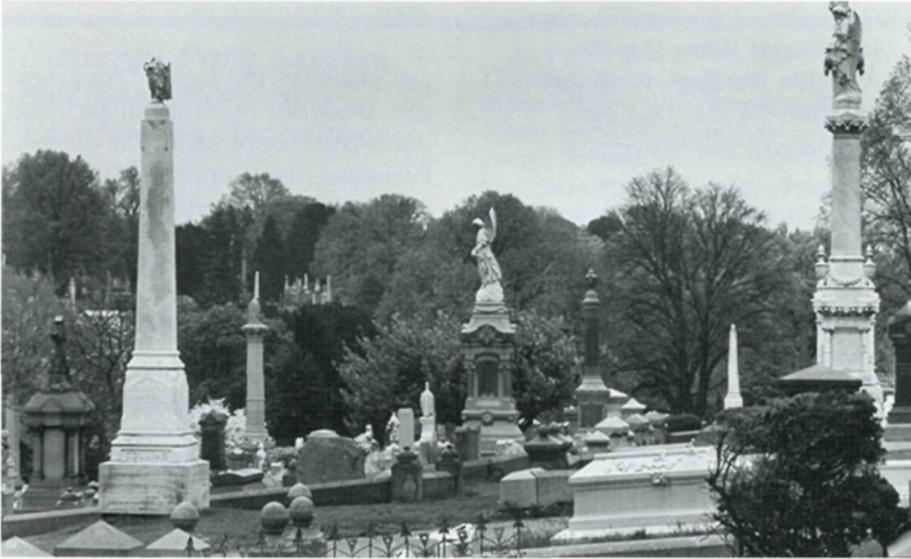
- ❑ Ohio: Paul Laurence Dunbar House and Barn, Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, Dayton (National Park Service).
- ❑ Pennsylvania: Fallingwater, Bear Run (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ Pennsylvania: The Letter Box, Grey Towers, Milford (U.S. Forest Service).
- ❑ Texas: Peter Wolf Administration Building, Fair Park, Dallas (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ Virginia: Jackson Ward Historic District, Richmond (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ Wisconsin: Taliesin, Spring Green (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ The District of Columbia: Sewall-Belmont House (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- ❑ The Midway Islands: Commercial Pacific Cable Buildings and Former Naval Facilities, Midway National Wildlife Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

Rebecca A. Shiffer is the Federal Save America's Treasures Coordinator and NHL Assistance Initiative Team Leader, Heritage Preservation Services Division, National Park Service.

FROM LAUREL HILL, PAGE 1

sculpture, in the form of funerary art. Designed by Scottish architect John Notman in 1836, the picturesque rural cemetery is the second major example of its type in America; the first site was Mount Auburn in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Laurel Hill's rolling terrain, winding roads and paths, and scenic views of the Schuylkill River provide the backdrop for over one thousand funerary monuments and mausoleums. The sculptural forms vary in size and style, displaying the new republic's interest in Roman and Egyptian iconography, the Victorian passion for opulence and eclecticism, and early twentieth century taste for L'Art Nouveau and a more restrained revivalism.

When it opened in 1836, Laurel Hill presented Philadelphians with a novel amenity. Unlike traditional graveyards, Laurel Hill bore no religious affiliation, was situated well outside the city, and was laid out on a site chosen for picturesque effect. Concern over the rapid spread of epidemics within concentrated populations was one motive for founding the new institution. Since the late eighteenth century, urban burial grounds had been the target of reformers who suggested the foul-smelling "miasma" that emanated from decaying human matter was unhealthy. In addition, common practices, such as collective burial and reinterment, ran counter to the nineteenth century's increasingly sentimental views of death. Rural cemeteries granted the dead a permanent, peaceful, and bucolic resting place. At Laurel Hill, founder John J. Smith joined a reformed-minded institution with estate gardening principles already established in Philadelphia at such sites as William Hamilton's "Woodlands" and Henry Pratt's



Laurel Hill Cemetery's design was based on estate gardening principles.

such sites as William Hamilton's "Woodlands" and Henry Pratt's "Lemon Hill." Mount Auburn, the other nationally influential rural-cemetery model, reflected a more naturalistic approach to landscape design.

Beyond Laurel Hill's contribution to landscape gardening and burial reform, its monuments, plantings, and the overall picturesque plan were to serve as lessons in art, history, botany, and "good" taste. Philadelphia's elite society, in death as in life, set themselves apart through the creation of elaborate mausoleums and monuments. Often commissioned from the city's leading architects, including John Notman, T.U. Walter, and William Strickland, many of these monuments are intended to remind visitors of the contributions made to society by the individuals whose graves they mark.

Laurel Hill proved tremendously popular, both within and beyond Philadelphia. In time, it influenced the history of American landscape in two ways. On one hand, it inspired the establishment of similarly designed rural

cemeteries across the country. On the other hand, Laurel Hill's startling visitation statistics became crucial evidence in the crusade for urban parks. New York's Central Park and Philadelphia's own Fairmount Park were, in a sense, both an outgrowth of the rural cemetery movement.

The Laurel Hill Cemetery NHL nomination was the culmination of a HABS recording project that utilized congressionally appropriated funds for HABS documentation of historic sites in Southeastern Pennsylvania. In lieu of the traditional theme study, the nomination required a thorough study of the historical context for rural cemetery development; a by-product was a substantial bibliography and recommendations for future designations. For this reason, Laurel Hill's designation has both opened the door for, and prompted further interest in, the inclusion of cemeteries as National Historic Landmarks. Finally, the Laurel Hill nomination demonstrates how HABS/HAER recording can be utilized, in cooperation with the NHL program, to further the preserva-

tion of nationally significant sites and structures.

For more information about the programs of HABS/HAER, visit www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer.

Aaron V. Wunsch and Catherine C. Lavoie are Historians with HABS/HAER, National Park Service.

Maritime Heritage NHLs Receive Grant Support

by Hallie Brooker

Some of the most important aspects of America's maritime history are illustrated though National Historic Landmarks. Of the 2,200 plus NHLs, some 200 properties provide tangible examples of America's relationship to the sea and inland waters. Included among these maritime NHLs are numerous vessels and shipwrecks, aids to navigation, naval bases, battle sites, shipyards, and miscellaneous maritime districts and buildings. Through these nationally significant properties, the people, places, technology, and culture that shaped America's maritime past are recognized and preserved.

Recently, several maritime NHLs received awards through the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program, a new Federal assistance program authorized by the National Maritime Heritage Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-451). The grants program supports state and local governments and private nonprofit organizations in their efforts to preserve historic maritime resources and educate the public about American maritime history. The program provides funding for two broad project categories: maritime heritage education and maritime heritage preservation. Education projects focus on conveying information about

America's maritime past through curatorial, information management, instructional, and interpretative activities. Preservation projects encompass all facets of preservation planning and treatment for historic maritime properties and archeological sites.

The grants program is national in scope, features a competitive selection process, and requires a 1-to-1 match of Federal to nonfederal resources. It is administered by the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices. Project review and funding recommendations are made by the National Maritime Heritage Grants Advisory Committee, a 21-member board consisting of individuals from the private and public sectors. Revenues for the program come from 25% of the proceeds from scrapped vessels of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, administered by the Maritime Administration.

Under the 1998 inaugural round of maritime grants, 342 proposals requesting approximately \$10.3 million were received. A little over \$650,000 was available for awards. Applications were evaluated by State Historic Preservation Offices and forwarded with comments to the National Maritime Heritage Grants Advisory Committee for final funding recommendations. The Committee assessed the quality of a proposal and its potential for public benefit. It also considered the significance of the maritime resource and if it was at all threatened. While National Historic Landmark designation was an important consideration in evaluating significance, it was not always the final determining factor for funding. The need of the organization and the capacity of an applicant to complete the project in a professional, timely, and cost-effective manner were also

important criteria in deciding whether to recommend a project for funding. The Committee worked to ensure an equitable distribution of awards among small and large organizations, resource types, and education and preservation project categories.

In all, 39 proposals received awards totaling \$652,616. Of that amount, nine grants were awarded to organizations involved in preserving and interpreting maritime NHLs. The NHLs receiving awards include the ship *Balclutha*, steamer *Virginia V*, tug *Luna*, floating life-saving station *Mayor Andrew Broaddus*, frigate *Constitution*, sloop-of-war *Constellation*, protected cruiser *Olympia*, battleship *Massachusetts*, and aircraft carrier *Hornet*. These properties illustrate just a few of the many themes in America's maritime heritage and address some of the important facets of international trade, local transportation, humanitarian efforts related to maritime commerce, and naval history.

Additional information about the grants program and a complete list of award recipients is available on the National Maritime Initiative's web site at <www.cr.nps.gov/maritime>.

The National Maritime Alliance, a private nonprofit organization, coordinated the national effort that supported passage of the National Maritime Heritage Act. Information about the Alliance, its current activities, and its role as an advocate of the Act may be obtained by contacting Dr. Timothy J. Runyan <runyant@mail.ecu.edu>, Eller House, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27858.

Hallie Brooker is the Grants Coordinator for the National Maritime Initiative, National Park Service.

Helping NHL Battlefields

By Tanya Gossett

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service promotes the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The goals of the program are to protect battlefields and sites associated with armed conflicts that influenced the course of American history; to encourage and assist all Americans in planning for the preservation, management, and interpretation of these sites; and to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and related sites for future generations. The ABPP focuses primarily on land use, cultural resource and site management planning, and public education.

The ABPP sponsors a yearly grant competition for projects that lead to the preservation of previously unprotected battlefield land or critically endangered resources. The average grant award is approximately \$23,000. The ABPP grant criteria do give greater weight to nationally significant sites. A preservation project that addresses a critical threat to a NHL could potentially score very well. The 2000 ABPP grant applications will be available October 1, 1999. See the ABPP web page <www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp> for a basic list of the types of projects funded. Fort Mose, associated with the War of Jenkins' Ear, and the Franklin Battlefield, a 1864 Civil War site, were two NHLs that received ABPP grants in 1999.

In addition to its grants program, the ABPP is involved with the National Park Service's 225th commemoration of the Revolutionary War. From 2000 to 2008, the NPS hopes to educate the public about endangered Revolutionary War

sites and resources both in and outside of the National Parks. To that end, the ABPP has encouraged the parks to work with other preservation groups in their areas that focus on battle sites associated with the park sites. Many of these non-NPS sites are National Historic Landmarks, such as Hubbardton, Bennington, and Camden.

Another ABPP initiative underway is a national survey of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battle sites. NHL battle sites will almost certainly be included in the survey. The survey will take into consideration the historic boundaries of each site; both protected and unprotected battlefield land will be documented. After compiling the individual site surveys, the ABPP will report to Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and state governments on the preservation status, impending threats, and alternatives for preservation at these historic sites. At this time, the ABPP is collecting historical and cultural information about battlefields of both wars. The ABPP welcomes the assistance of NHL friends groups and managing organizations in collecting and sharing data about your sites.

The ABPP encourages all battlefield NHLs to subscribe, for free, to its quarterly newsletter, *Battlefield Update*. Also, the ABPP and The Civil War Trust have just launched a new listserve for battlefield preservation professionals called BATTLEFIELDPRES. The ABPP invites battlefield NHL friends groups and managing organizations to join, again for free. They can do so by contacting Tanya Gossett at 202.343.3449, or by e-mail at <tanya_gossett@nps.gov>.

Tanya Gossett is a Preservation Planner with the American Battlefield Protection Program, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service.

We Want To Talk To You! NHLSA Reaches Out

*by Florence Leon and
Peter Primavera*

The Outreach Committee of the NHL Stewards Association (NHLSA) has been busy formulating plans and strategies to reach out to other stewards. Outreach activities eventually will be broad-based, but for now, the Committee is trying to contact and involve stewards in the NHLSA. The Committee is in direct contact with NPS outreach activities to avoid duplicative efforts.

One of the Committee's first priorities has been to contact all stewards and make sure they know about the NHLSA. It has developed three strategies and has been testing them in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. It chose those states because it already has active members of the NHLSA there, and they represent states where it could monitor and measure results.

The three strategies are:

- direct telephone calls/New Jersey
- publicity through existing publications such as preservation group newsletters/Pennsylvania
- networking through existing groups, alliances, and agencies/New York

Direct telephone calls have shown the best results so far. The strategies in Pennsylvania and New York are still being tested, as these methods take longer and are more difficult to measure, but results are already being seen. The Committee will report on these at a later date.

These are "steward to steward" contacts and networking opportunities that are central to the very

purpose of the NHLSA. The strength and ability of the NHLSA to preserve, protect, promote, and pay for NHLs is based upon the contacts members make and their ability to work toward a common purpose. The results have shown an increased attendance at NHLSA meetings and we anticipate a great turnout at the Congress in Cape May.

The outreach effort is a work in progress, so the Outreach committee appreciates your comments and suggestions.

For more information contact Florence Leon, 201.391.5747, or Peter Primavera, 732.985.4380.

Florence Leon and Peter Primavera are members of the NHLSA Outreach Committee.

\$15,000 Challenge Cost Share Grant Awarded to NHL Stewards Association

The National Historic Landmarks Program of the Northeast Regional Office received a 1999 Challenge Cost Share award of \$15,000 to assist the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association (NHLSA) in establishing itself as a national organization that fosters communication among the owners and managers of National Historic Landmarks.

Award monies will assist in:

- developing a five-year strategic plan and business plan for the NHLSA;
- establishing the organization as a nonprofit 501 (c) (3) corporation;
- providing funds to assist the organization in conducting outreach to all NHL Stewards; and
- providing 15 to 20 scholarships for NHL Stewards to attend the 1999 NHL Stewards Congress

which is being co-sponsored by the NPS and the NHLSA.

For more information about the NHLSA, please contact NHLSA co-chairs Mary Leach by phone, 410.706.7002, or by e-mail <mleach@umaryland.edu>, or Robert Darrie by phone, 703.549.1450.

Search the Database and Learn More About NHLs!

by Susan Escherich

The National Park Service has a new feature on the NHL web site that helps provide current information to stewards, policy makers, scholars, and the public.

Called "Search the Database," the new feature allows users to find NHLs by their name, city, state, NPS support office, or endangered status in any given year. This web interface was developed in response to a request from stewards made at the 1997 Stewards' Congress held in West Point. At that time, stewards asked how they could better market their NHLs that were open to the public, and how they could find nearby NHLs, and those that were similar resource or property types for networking purposes.

Once a list is generated using the criteria above, users can click on the name of any listed Landmark to get detailed information generated from the NHL database. When NPS support offices have completed entering the data, users will be able to see two pictures of every NHL as well as learn if it is open to the public. If you feel the information listed needs to be updated, please contact your NPS

support office. If you have better pictures to share, the NPS would love to put them up on the web site.

Surf on over and check it out at <tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl>!

Susan Escherich is Coordinator of the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, National Park Service.

Electronic Rehab Course: What It Means for NHL Stewards www2.cr.nps.gov/e-rehab

By Lisa Kolakowsky Smith

The Electronic Rehab course developed by Heritage Preservation Services and now available on the NPS web site is a very exciting and useful tool for NHL stewards. The course explains the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The NPS prefers that these standards be observed when historic structures, especially National Historic Landmarks—which have been identified as the most significant historic structures in the nation—are being rehabilitated. The new online course, Electronic Rehab, can be a useful tool for NHL stewards in many ways:

- ❑ Since many NHL stewards are not architectural or preservation professionals by trade, there are bound to be many questions involving the maintenance and rehabilitation of their Landmark buildings. These guidelines are intended, at their most basic level, to maintain the historic character and integrity of the resource being rehabilitated.
- ❑ Stewards can test their familiarity with the basic concepts of the Secretary's Standards through the on-line quiz. They

may already be working within these guidelines.

- ❑ If stewards are unfamiliar with the Secretary's Standards, this course will help familiarize them with the standards and make them better able to speak the language of the professionals they will hire to execute the work on their NHLs.
- ❑ The web site will help stewards understand why professionals do things a certain way, or more importantly, help stewards ascertain that the professionals they hire are doing their jobs in compliance with the Secretary's Standards.
- ❑ If stewards are taking advantage of many Federal funding programs, including technical assistance grants and the historic preservation tax credit, all work must comply with the Secretary's Standards.
- ❑ If stewards are not currently working on rehabilitation projects, an understanding of the Secretary's Standards will help inform their master planning processes by recognizing in advance the level of work they should expect on any rehabilitation project.

Visit e-rehab online <www2.cr.nps.gov/e-rehab> and be sure to check out The Bookstore for more information on guidelines to assist you with your National Historic Landmark.

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith is a Historian with the National Historic Landmarks Program, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

PARTNERSHIP NEWS

Partnership Demonstration Projects Underway

By Susan Escherich and
Barbara Pahl

In 1998, the National Park Service awarded a Challenge Cost Share grant to the NPS National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative and the Intermountain Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP). The grant was sought in response to a need expressed by NHL stewards for preservation organizations to better cooperate and collaborate in providing assistance. The goals of the project were—

□ Development of a shared policy

statement defining commitment to preserving NHLs.

- Development of an action plan for the coordination of technical assistance and advocacy.
- Identification of ways to improve communication and collaboration among preservation partners in order to more effectively deliver services needed by National Historic Landmarks.
- Identification of key elements of each participating organization's programs relevant to the preservation of NHLs.
- Initiation of projects in which participants can develop and demonstrate coordinated efforts to assist NHLs.

The National Trust, the Advisory Council, and the

National Park Service developed a vision plan, described in the 1998 Fall-Winter issue of *NHL Network*, including a policy statement defining commitment to preserving NHLs, and identifying which of the partners will take the lead in various areas of action in support of NHLs. Other preservation organizations will be invited to endorse the vision statement and consider how they can join in the effort to preserve NHLs.

To address the remaining goals, NTHP and NPS regions selected six National Historic Landmarks with diverse preservation needs. NTHP and NPS are working with stewards, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Preservation Officers (THPOs), state and local preservation organizations, and others to



Traveler's Rest, Lolo, Montana. Photo courtesy Tim Hall.

help address the needs of these NHLs. Projects selected include:

- ❑ U.S. Immigration Station, Angel Island, California.
- ❑ Cape May Historic District, Cape May, New Jersey.
- ❑ Frawley Ranch, Spearfish, South Dakota.
- ❑ Traveler's Rest, near Lolo, Montana.
- ❑ Union Tavern, Milton, North Carolina.
- ❑ Wheelock Academy, Millerton, Oklahoma.

On April 12, 1999, preservation partners working with the stewards met for a one-day workshop in Atlanta. Additional resource people included representatives of the National Conference of Preservation Commissions, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Georgia SHPO. A facilitator led discussion and brainstorming to address the main issues identified by the representatives of the demonstration projects, as well as improving cooperation and collaboration and the beginning of an action plan.

Participants identified the following points regarding improving cooperation and collaboration among preservation partners—

- ❑ The goal should be to make the partners' processes more transparent to the users, not more complicated.
- ❑ Individual stewards should be encouraged to reach out to the preservation partners and to each other.
- ❑ The public needs a better understanding that being designated does not automatically ensure preservation and protection. Federal historic preservation laws do not mandate what a private property owner may or may not do with his property.

Congress has not yet appropriated authorized funds for assistance to NHLs.

- ❑ State Historic Preservation Offices should be involved in the entire NHL program, from designation to assistance.
- ❑ There should be regular state-by-state meetings of the SHPOs, statewides, NTHP and NPS working in the state to coordinate activities including designation and assistance to NHLs in that state.
- ❑ Regional meetings held on a regular basis would help stewards network and share skills and information.
- ❑ There needs to be a central place, such as a web site, for information to be posted about preservation training and meetings that occur throughout the year.

Partners will continue to work with the six selected projects this year. Representatives from the projects will be invited to participate in a follow-up meeting in Washington, DC, in October. They will also be encouraged to make presentations at the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association at their Congress in November.

The National Park Service and the National Trust will prepare an annotated directory of national preservation partners. Look for this information in the fall 1999 issue of *NHL Network*. Case studies and specific suggestions on dealing with the major issues discussed at the Atlanta partnership demonstration projects workshop will be included.

Susan Escherich is Coordinator of the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, National Park Service. Barbara Pahl is Director, Mountain Plains Regional Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Advisory Council Finalizes Revised Regulations

by Ron Anzalone, Ralston Cox, and Tom McCulloch

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) has adopted and finalized revised regulations for Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, which took effect on June 17, 1999. Section 110(f) deals with direct and adverse effects of Federal and federally assisted undertakings to National Historic Landmarks.

Many of the provisions for addressing impacts to NHLs under the new regulations (still found in 36 CFR Section 800.10) remain the same as the old regulations, which took effect in 1986. However, there are three key differences.

First, the nature of the consultation process itself in general has been modified to permit resolution of most cases between the Federal agency, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and, as appropriate, a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or tribal representative (depending on whether a project affects historic properties on tribal land, or of religious or cultural importance to the tribe but off tribal lands).

Second, the Council has established criteria under which it may decide to become involved in consultation and dispute resolution. These criteria include circumstances when an undertaking has substantial impacts on important historic properties, presents important questions of policy or

interpretation; has the potential for presenting procedural problems, or presents issues of concern to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Third, and perhaps of most interest to *NHL Network* readers, "the Agency Official [responsible for a Federal undertaking] shall notify the Secretary [of the Interior] of any consultation involving a National Historic Landmark and invite the Secretary to participate in the consultation where there may be an adverse effect." Thus, there is the option for the National Park Service to get directly involved in negotiations involving resolution of adverse effects on NHLs.

For additional details about the new regulations and the NHL provisions, visit the Council's web site at www.achp.gov.

Tom McCulloch is an Archeologist with the Office of Planning and Review; Ralston Cox is a Historic Preservation Specialist with the Office of Planning and Review; and Ron Anzalone is Assistant to the Executive Director, Advisory Council.

NPS

"Bricks and Mortar" Assistance for NHLs

By Tom McGrath

For more than a decade the Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) of the National Park Service has been providing "bricks and mortar" preservation assistance to National Historic Landmark properties. The HPTC, now located in Frederick, Maryland, was founded in 1977 as the Williamsport Preservation Training Center and is dedicated to the preservation and maintenance

of historic structures by demonstrating outstanding leadership in preservation education, trade skills, and crafts development. The center typically works on more than a half dozen NHL projects annually and utilizes historic structure preservation projects as the main vehicle for teaching preservation building trades, philosophy, technology, and construction management skills.

The client site funds all HPTC work on NHL properties. The majority of HPTC NHL work is at NPS locations. Examples of recently completed park projects include: window preservation at Independence Hall, Old City Hall, and Congress Hall at the Independence Square project; and Patowmac Canal lock chamber restoration at the Potomac Canal Historic District. Partnerships created through Cooperative Agreements have proved a very effective means to involve the HPTC in preservation work outside the NPS. These agreements have allowed HPTC preservation project work on projects such as developing a stone cleaning protocol for historic structures at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, exterior feature preservation at the Band Building at Fort Sam Houston, and masonry repairs at the Old Kentucky State Capitol. Total HPTC preservation construction work at NHL sites possibly makes the center the largest NPS provider of "bricks and mortar" assistance to NHLs in the Park Service.

Several NHL sites have developed long term partnerships with the HPTC. Two examples are Fort Monroe in Hampton, Virginia, and the home of the U.S. Forest Service Pinchot Institute at Grey Towers in Milford, Pennsylvania. The advantages for all the partners in these strategic preservation partnerships have been significant.

In the case of Fort Monroe, in 1990 the center embarked on a multi-phase effort to preserve the immense scarp wall of the Fortress. This strategic partnership underscores a long-term effort to preserve this structure, allows the center to maximize skill and developmental training opportunities, and maintains preservation quality over the decade it will take to complete this project. The exterior preservation of American Conservationist pioneer, Gifford Pinchot's home Grey Towers, offered similar advantages to both agencies and resulted in preservation work of the highest caliber.

HPTC project experience at NHL properties has shown that preservation of America's places of national significance require high-level craft skills that recognize and protect the properties' irreplaceable characteristics. The HPTC has directly benefited from its partnerships that maintain and preserve the nation's most important historic buildings. The center hopes to continue to support the NHL Assistance Initiative by expanding its work at NHL sites; NHL property managers interested in working with the HPTC should contact Tom McGrath at 301.663.8206 ext. 109.

For more information about the Historic Preservation Training Center, visit www.nps.gov/training/histpres.htm.

Tom McGrath is Superintendent of the Frederick, Maryland, Historic Preservation Training Center, National Park Service.

NHL BITS AND BYTES

NHL CONTACT NAMED

NHL Survey Contact Announced

The National Historic Landmarks Survey announces that **Robert Sandoval**, who can be reached at 202.343.9591 or by e-mail, <robert_sandoval@nps.gov>, will be the main public contact for copies of nominations, questions about individual NHLs, and information about the designation process.

CONFERENCE

NHLs Focus of Trust Conference Events

National Historic Landmarks will be the focus of two events at the National Preservation Conference of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C., October 19-24, 1999.

A panel discussion entitled "National Historic Landmarks: Working Together!" on October 20 from 10:30 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. will consist of representatives from this year's Partnership Demonstration Projects. The panel will discuss issues of developing constituencies and tourism; controlling too much tourism; developing and supporting effec-

tive non-profit boards; and interpretation. This program is for conference registrants only.

The new National Historic Landmark Stewards Association will host a roundtable for stewards of National Historic Landmarks on October 19, from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. in the beautiful Cash Room at the U.S. Treasury Building, a National Historic Landmark for which a major restoration is being planned. After the roundtable, participants will receive a special tour of the Treasury Building. The Friends of the Treasury Building will host a reception for their fellow NHL stewards. This affinity group meeting does not require registration at the NTHP conference to attend. For further information, please contact Mary Leach, Co-Chair of the NHLSA, at 410.706.7004. Those planning to attend must call Mary Edwards at the U.S. Treasury at 202.622.0903 in advance with Social Security number and date of birth to be admitted to this secure Federal building.

THREATS NOTED

NHLs Listed as World Monuments Fund 100 Most Endangered

The World Monuments Fund 100 Most Endangered Sites for 1999 includes five sites in

the United States, two of which are National Historic Landmarks, Bodie State Historic Site (an NHL district) in California and South Pass Cultural Landscape in Wyoming. South Pass is also listed in America's Historic Landmarks at Risk published by the National Historic Landmarks program of the National Park Service. For more information, visit the World Monuments Fund on line at <www.worldmonuments.org>.

FUNDING NEWS

Funding Priority to NHLs

NHLs have been recognized for funding priority by two major granting programs.

The Getty Grant Program's <www.getty.edu> architectural conservation grants stipulate, "the building must have the highest national listing available in the country."

Likewise, the National Trust for Historic Preservation's <www.nthp.org> Cynthia Woods Mitchell Fund and the Johanna Favrot Fund stipulate, "individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project for which funding is requested involves a National Historic Landmark."

Visit the One-Stop NHL Web Page at
<www.cr.nps.gov/nhl>.

Learn more about the NHL Program, answers to the most frequently asked questions, endangered NHLs, the NHL database, virtual visit links, electronic issues of *NHL Network*, and more!

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS *Network*

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IN THIS ISSUE:

- NATIONAL:** Grants to Save America's Treasures...page 1
NHL Stewards Congress November 6-10...page 1
Laurel Hill named first NHL cemetery...page 1
Maritime NHLs receive grants...page 16
Helping NHL battlefields...page 17
NHL Stewards Association reaches out, gets grant...page 18
New online NHL database, e-rehab course ...page 19
- STEWARDSHIP:** AK—Kodiak Island gets Coast Guard help...page 3
CA—Angel Island “endangered”; Mission Santa Ines named...page 4
CO—Teluride’s 19th c. hospital preserved as museum...page 5
GA—Stallings Island archeology protected by goats!...page 7
ID—Cataldo Mission stabilized...page 8
IN—West Baden Springs Hotel saved...page 8
MD—B&O Museum’s train stars in *Wild Wild West* film...page 8
MI—Life-saving station named NHL...page 10
NE—Home and garden brochure issued...page 11
NM—First Lady kicks off Save America’s Treasures tour...page 12
PA—Stamp issue honors botanist...page 12
WA—Maritime roundtable for NHL vessel owners...page 13
- PARTNERSHIPS:** Grants, new regs affect NHLs, training center help...page 20–22
- BITS AND BYTES:** NHL survey contact, NHL conference focus, threats noted,
NHL funding preferences...page 23