



National Historic Landmarks Program: Six- Year Progress Report, 2011-2016

This report provides a synopsis of the National Historic Landmarks Program, progress made on the four Heritage Initiatives developed and implemented during this period, and describes resources designated as NHLs for the period spanning 2011 – 2016. (June 2016)

National Historic Landmarks Program:

Designations, 2011 - 2016

Introduction

National Historic Landmarks are historic places that illustrate the heritage of the United States. Today, more than 2,560 historic properties enjoy this national designation.

A National Historic Landmark (NHL) is a historic building, site, structure, object, or district that represents an outstanding aspect of American history and culture. An NHL may be a property with the strongest association with a turning point or significant event in our nation's history; the best property to tell the story of an individual who played a significant role in the history of our nation; an exceptional representation of a particular building type or technique, engineering method, or architectural style in the country; or possesses the potential to yield new and innovative information about the past through archeology.

Because designation provides the property's historic character with a measure of consideration in the face of any project initiated by the Federal government (per Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act), and because it contributes to

As Noted in
Federal
Regulation:

The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program is to identify and designate National Historic Landmarks, and encourage the long range preservation of nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States. 36CFR 65 §65.1

eligibility for grants, tax credits, and other opportunities to maintain a property's historic character, NHLs must possess a high degree of historic integrity.

The National Historic Landmarks Program is a grassroots preservation program that seeks to assist property owners in the preservation and protection of historic properties. Most NHLs are privately owned, and the NHL Program requires the consent of the property owner or—in instances of multiple owners—the majority of property owners before proceeding with a NHL nomination.

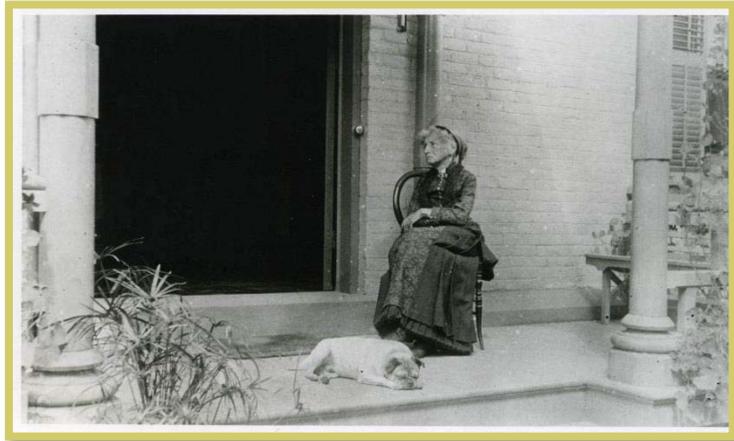


FIGURE 1: STOWE ON PORCH AT HARRIET BEECHER STOWE HOUSE, HARTFORD, CT, IN 1886. (SOURCE: SCHLESINGER LIBRARY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.)

Designation as a National Historic Landmark ensures that stories of nationally-important historic events, places, or persons are recognized and preserved for the benefit of all citizens.

The Designation Process

Although members of the general public and others nominate properties to be National Historic Landmarks, the Secretary of the Interior formally designates these properties.

The process begins when a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), a Federal Preservation Officer (FPO), a private owner, or an interested member of the general public writes a letter of inquiry to the National Park Service. NHL staff then review the letter to determine whether or not the property appears to meet the Criteria for an NHL. If the property has the potential to become an NHL, the staff provides the preparer with detailed guidance as the nomination is written.

Working with the preparer, National Historic Landmarks Program staff edits the nomination. Subject matter experts and scholars from across the nation also review the nomination. Their suggestions and assessments are incorporated into the nomination. The nomination is then released to the public for a 60-day comment period.

Following that comment period, the Landmarks Committee, a committee of historians, archeologists, architectural historians, historic architects, cultural resource specialists, and SHPOs reviews the nomination before making a recommendation to the National Park System Advisory Board. In addition to their other responsibilities, members of the National Park System Advisory Board then review the nomination before making a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior. Recommended nominations are then submitted to the Secretary of the Interior who considers the recommendations and decides whether or not to designate a property as a National Historic Landmark.

Because NHL nominations undergo extensive review at multiple levels, the processing of a National Historic Landmark nomination, from the initial inquiry letter to designation, takes, on average, between two to five years.

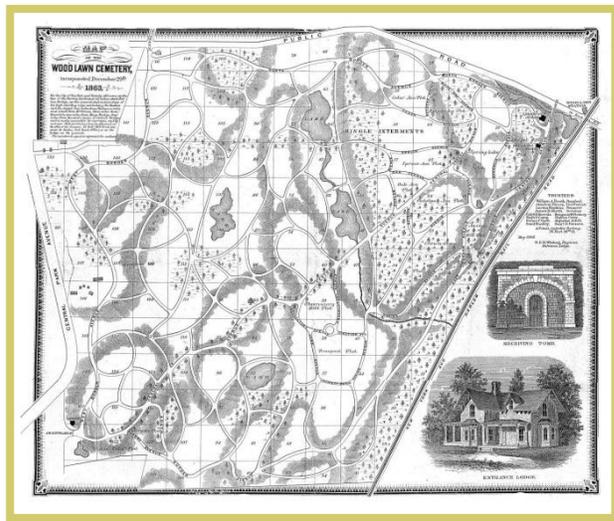


FIGURE 2: J.C. SIDNEY PLAN OF WOODLAWN CEMETERY, WASHINGTON, DC, 1863. (SOURCE: DIGITAL PUBLIC LIBRARY OF AMERICA.)

Designation of a property as a National Historic Landmark does not convey ownership of the property to the National Park Service or any agency of the Federal government. Most National Historic Landmarks are owned by private individuals, by local and state governments, by tribal entities, by non-profit organizations, and/or by corporations. In fact, the Federal government owns fewer than 400 NHLs (i.e., fewer than 17 percent of the total NHLs designated to date). The very laws that govern property rights apply to designated

landmarks.

Following the designation, the National Park Service is tasked with reporting on the condition of the landmark through periodic status updates provided by NHL owners (stewards). The National Park Service may also provide some type of assistance in support of the preservation of the property. Beyond that, the Federal government has no ongoing role with the property.

Telling the Stories of All Americans

The NHL Program is dedicated to telling the stories of all Americans. Over the course of the last five years, the program has continued its efforts to reflect a full spectrum of people and events that participated in building the nation. While the more traditional subjects of prominent leaders, monumental architecture, and the military and its conflicts continue to be honored with additional designations, the program also recognized, and continues to recognize, many other aspects of the past.

Since May 2011, four new Service-wide initiatives were embraced by the National Historic Landmarks Program. These initiatives are: the American Latino Heritage Initiative; the Asian American and Pacific Islander Initiative; the Women’s History Initiative; and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Heritage Initiative—were developed with the goal of furthering the representation of diverse stories within the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Since their introduction, these four initiatives have resulted in the designation of fifty-nine new National Historic Landmarks, all of which reflect and tell complex stories regarding the diversity of the American experience. The following list of twenty-one National Historic Landmarks represents 21.43 percent of the new properties presented to the Secretary of the Interior for designation as National Historic Landmarks.



FIGURE 3: RIVERA AT WORK, DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ART, DETROIT, MI, N.D. (SOURCE: THE DETROIT NEWS.)

American Latino Heritage Initiative

Over the period covered in this report, 11 designations were made as part of the American Latino Heritage Initiative. Those designations are:

- Drakes Bay Historic and Archeological District, Marin Co., CA (2012),
- Admiral David Glasgow Farragut Gravesite, New York, NY (2012),
- Hispanic Society of America Complex, New York, NY (2012),
- Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz, Kern Co., CA (2012),
- San José de los Jémez Mission and Gúsewa Pueblo Site, Sandoval Co., NM (2012),
- Trujillo Homesteads, Alamosa Co., CO (2012),
- U.S. Post Office and Court House (Court House for the Central District of California), Los Angeles, CA (2012),
- Casa Dr. Concha Meléndez Ramírez, San Juan, PR (2013),
- *Epic of American Civilization* Murals, Baker Library, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH (2013),

- Old San Juan Historic District/Distrito Histórico del Viejo San Juan, San Juan, PR (2013), and
- *The Detroit Industry Murals*, Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, MI (2014).

Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative

Over the period covered in this report, two designations were made as part of the Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative.

Those designations are:

- Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, Colorado River Relocation Center, La Paz Co., Arizona (2012), and
- George Nakashima Woodworker Complex, Bucks Co., PA (2014).



FIGURE 4: INTERIOR OF NAKASHIMA SHOWROOM, BUCKS CO., PA, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY.)

Women’s History Initiative

Over the period covered in this report, no NHL designations were explicitly

identified as part of the Women’s History Initiative. However, each of the following designations includes a strong women’s history theme:

- Stepping Stones, Katonah, NY (2012),
- USS *Slater*, Albany, NY (2012),
- Casa Dra. Concha Meléndez Ramírez, San Juan, PR (2013),
- Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Hartford, CT (2013),
- Lydia Pinkham House, Lynn, MA (2014),
- Frances Perkins Homestead, Newcastle, ME (2014), and
- Marjory Stoneman Douglas House, Miami, FL (2015).

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Heritage Initiative

Over the period covered in this report, a theme study was initiated in support of development of this initiative. Its release is anticipated in June 2016, and the following designation was made as part of the LGBTQ Heritage Initiative. That designation is:

- Henry Gerber House, Chicago, IL (2015).

While the first such designation as part of this initiative, the Henry Gerber House joins the Stonewall Inn, New York, NY (designated an NHL in 2000) in speaking to this theme and significant topic in American social and civil rights history.

While some National Historic Landmarks such as Fort Apache (designated 2011) tell stories related to specific ethnic or racial groups within the United States, most, such as the Humpback Bridge (designated 2012), cannot and do not fit into a specific ethnic category. However, the Humpback Bridge is important to all Americans, including those of a specific racial, ethnic, or gender background and could be counted as such. Further complicating this attempt to classify NHLs is the fact that the overwhelming majority of the existing 2,564 NHLs have not been assessed at even the most rudimentary level to determine if they reflect aspects of race, ethnicity, class, or gender within American history.

As a result, discussions about the percentages of all National Historic Landmarks which tell diverse stories are premature as this data is not uniformly captured. This will likely be addressed as the heritage initiatives increase in number and breadth.

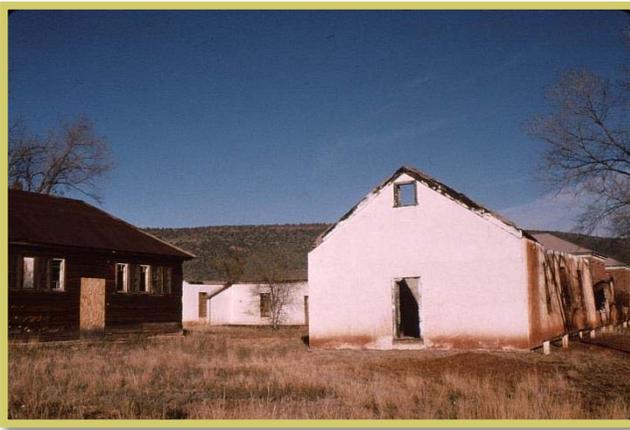


FIGURE 5: STABILIZED MENS BARRACKS, FORT APACHE AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL, FORT APACHE, AZ , 2004. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN R. WELCH.)

National Historic Landmarks Program Overview

During the period covered by this report (i.e., January 2011 to present, the Landmarks Committee met twice annually

(with the exception of the Fall of 2014) to review properties nominated for consideration as National Historic Landmarks. Of those properties, most were recommended to the National Park System Advisory Board. During that same period, the National Park System Advisory Board likewise met some thirteen times to review nominations recommended for their consideration by the National Historic Landmarks Committee. Of the properties reviewed at their respective meetings, both groups recommended each of the ninety-eight properties identified in this report to the Secretary of the Interior for designation. The Secretary of the Interior subsequently designated them as National Historic Landmarks.

When reviewing properties for consideration, NHL staff members work closely with property owners, scholars within and outside of the National Park Service, and historic preservation experts.

Recognizing that the National Historic Landmarks Program today is partly a grassroots effort, the National Historic Landmarks Program staff have also worked to increase understanding of the nomination process through a series of webinars intended to assist SHPOs, THPOs, FPOs, property owners, and members of the general public in how to prepare a National Historic Landmark nomination.

The National Historic Landmarks Program revised its nomination form in such a fashion that it better organizes the information and puts the significance information (Section 8) toward the front of the document where it can be readily accessed, better facilitates the ease with which architectural resources are described, and has been tailored in response to feedback provided by users.

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2011 National Historic Landmarks Designations

The National Historic Landmarks Committee recommended designation of the following eighteen properties to the National Park System Advisory Board which, in turn, recommended their designation to the Secretary of the Interior. These properties were subsequently designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 2011.



FIGURE 6: GROUPING OF CENOTAPHS, CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY, 2005. (SOURCE: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY.)

Congressional Cemetery, Washington, DC – Criteria 1 & 4 (Exception 5)

This nationally significant cemetery was the first and only cemetery of national memory until the creation of the National (military) Cemetery system during the Civil War. The cemetery was founded in 1807, but became nationally important in 1816 when the parish vestry first set aside plots for the burial of congressmen. Between 1823 and 1876, Congress repeatedly appropriated funds for its expansion, enhancement, and maintenance, and as early as 1820 this cemetery was popularly known as “the national burial ground.”

This 33-acre cemetery is also significant for its use of austere, neoclassical congressional cenotaphs. The design of these monuments has been long attributed to Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the first Surveyor of Public Works, who most notably worked on the Capitol and White House. Ultimately, 168 cenotaphs were constructed and Congressional Cemetery became integrally linked to the nation’s and national capital’s history from the War of 1812 until the Civil War.

Lightship LV-118 (Overfalls), Lewes, DE – Criteria 1 & 4

Lightship LV-118 is unique as the only small-hulled, diesel/diesel-electric powered third-generation lightship ever constructed, and as the last lightship built using riveted-hull construction. It is the last lightship constructed for and commissioned by the U.S. Lighthouse Service.



FIGURE 7: LIGHTSHIP IN NEW SLIP, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY CHET POSLUSNY.)

Battle Mountain Sanitarium, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Hot Springs, SD – Criterion 1

Completed in 1907, the Battle Mountain Sanitarium was the only National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) branch

established as an independent medical facility (treating musculoskeletal conditions and respiratory illnesses), rather than a facility designed primarily as a residential institution. This branch represents the development of NHDVS and its evolution from a predominantly residential system to one offering medical services to veterans.



FIGURE 8: POSTCARD CA. 1908. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM.)

Northwestern Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Milwaukee, WI – Criterion 1

This home was established in 1867 and retains the oldest buildings in the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) system and a largely-intact picturesque landscape. The NHDVS evolved over five distinct phases, reflecting changes in policy regarding admissions and medical care before its 1930 incorporation into the Veterans Administration. The Northwestern Branch was one of three original NHDVS facilities and represents all phases of NHDVS history, from the beginning and growth of veterans' benefits after the Civil War to an increased focus on



FIGURE 9: MAIN BUILDING #2, NORTHWESTERN BRANCH NHDVS, 2005. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM.)

medical and geriatric care after 1900. The Wisconsin branch was the first to institute innovations such as the employment of professional female nurses and separate quarters for elderly members, inspiring similar changes in the operations of other branches.

Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Johnson City, TN – Criterion 1

Completed in 1901 and opened in 1904, this was the first branch established after veterans from the Spanish-American War were admitted into the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS). The prevalence of yellow fever and tuberculosis among these veterans led to a growing emphasis on medical benefits for these veterans from a new and very different war. The Mountain Branch represents later phases in the five-phase development of the NHDVS, and reflects increased attention to medical care for veterans beyond age-related illnesses and disabilities.



FIGURE 10: MOUNTAIN BRANCH NHDVS, CA. 1905. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF JAMES H. QUILLEN VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER.)

The Mountain Branch is likewise an outstanding example of the evolution of National Homes developed by the Board of Managers and their emphasis on significant buildings and designed landscapes as sources of security, peace, and comfort, instilling pride for veterans and respect for them among the general public. The formalized landscape and cohesive



FIGURE 11: WESTERN BRANCH, NHDVS, 2006. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY BRIAN MCCUTCHEN.)

Beaux Arts style represents a departure from earlier designs reflecting a change in operational and administrative requirements.

Western Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Leavenworth, KS – Criterion 1

Established in 1885, this facility represents the expansion of the National Home for Disabled



FIGURE 12: WESTERN BRANCH NHDVS, CA. 1900-1919. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF THE KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.)

the NHDVS, and is the first to be established following a change in policy that dramatically broadened the standards for admission to accept veterans with non-service related disabilities. In addition, the Western Branch was the first constructed west of the Mississippi River acknowledging the great number of veterans in western states and territories.

The Western Branch is an outstanding example of National Homes developed by the Board of Managers, with a largely intact picturesque landscape by H. W. S. Cleveland, and contains a number of key property types. The Leavenworth National Cemetery (originally the Soldiers Home Cemetery) is an integral part of the Home, providing a final benefit -- honored burial among comrades.

Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) after an 1884 policy change dramatically broadened the standards for admission to the NHDVS, allowing greater access for disabled soldiers and creating a demand for additional services.

The Western Branch represents phases three through five of the five-phase development of

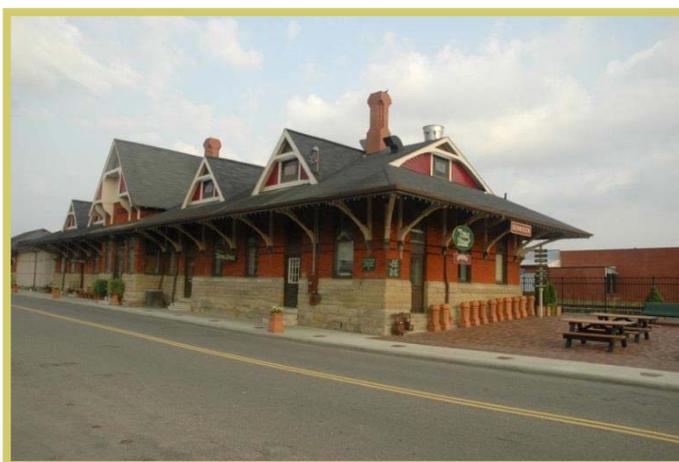


FIGURE 13: NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, 2008-2009. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY GERALD WILSON.)

Pennsylvania Railroad Depot and Baggage Room, Dennison, OH – Criterion 1

The Dennison Depot is located on a railway which provided a key link to the Strategic Corridor for National Defense. This trunk line played a vital role in the disbursement of troops during WWII. For soldiers being shipped

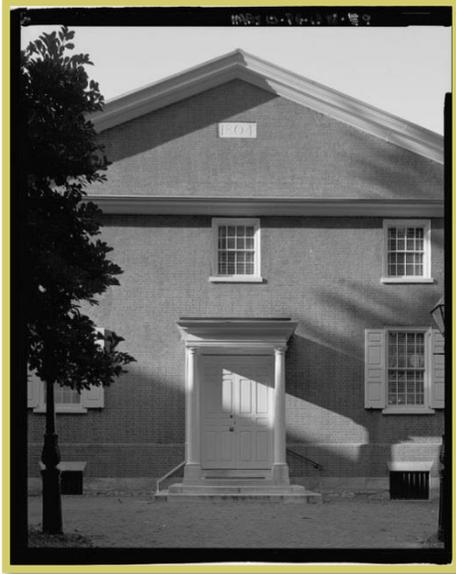


FIGURE 14: ELEVATION AND CENTER PAVILION, ARCH STREET FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, 2000. (SOURCE: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE — HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, PHOTOGRAPH BY JOSEPH ELLIOTT.)

overseas, the canteen and depot, which were immortalized in songs, letters, and the media, became an iconic image of small town America.

Arch Street Friends Meeting House, Philadelphia, PA – Criteria 1 & 4

The Arch Street Meeting House is the home of

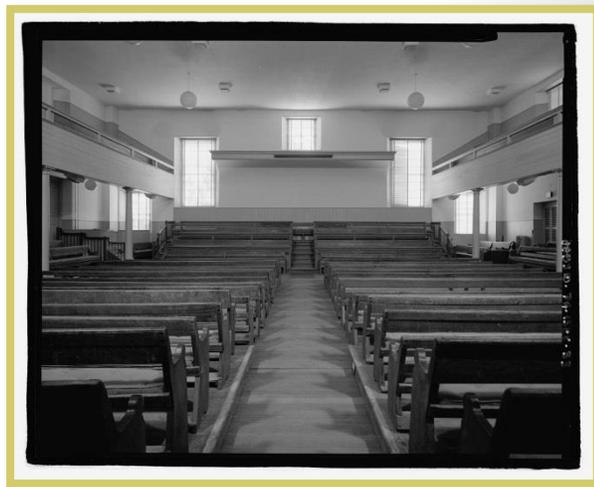


FIGURE 15: INTERIOR VIEW, WEST ROOM, ARCH STREET FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, 2000. (SOURCE: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, PHOTOGRAPH BY JOSEPH ELLIOTT.)

the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). It is significant for its association with Quaker master builder Owen Biddle, as an embodiment of the distinguishing characteristics of Plain-style architecture form, and as a representation of the ideal of Liberty of Conscience.

Grand Mound, Koochiching Co., MN – Criterion 6

Grand Mound is the center of an interconnected archeological landscape of mounds, seasonal villages, and sturgeon fishing sites along the Rainy River, extending from Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods in Minnesota. The site's immense and unusual mound is architecturally significant at the national level for its recently discovered 200-foot "tail," making it unlike any other known earthwork in the United States. The large, ovate body of the mound with this long, linear extension constitutes an effigy symbolic of the belief system of



FIGURE 16: COMPOSITE PHOTO OF GRAND MOUND, 2005. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID MATHER.)

its makers. Grand Mound is also the type site of the Laurel Culture, whose people made the first pottery and earthworks in this part of the continent.

Kuerner Farm, Delaware Co., PA – Criterion 2

The Kuerner Farm provided both studio space and subject matter for much of twentieth-century painter Andrew Wyeth’s work, including his groundbreaking *Helga* series, which was painted at this site.

Wyeth produced significant works of art at the Farm for seven decades, with the Kuerner Farm having been a primary subject in his work for the period spanning 1933 until Anna Kuerner’s death in 1997.



FIGURES 17 & 18: INTERIOR DISPLAY OF WYETH ART AND EXTERIOR OF BARN, SPRINGHOUSE , AND FARM HOUSE AT KUERNER FARM, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROBERT J. WISE, JR.)

Mountain Meadows Massacre Site, Washington Co., UT – Criterion 1

The Mountain Meadows Massacre Site is the location of the September 11, 1857, massacre of 120 emigrants, most of them from Arkansas, at the hands of Mormon militiamen in southern Utah. The site represents the apex of the long and often violent interactions between members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) and non-Mormons.



FIGURE 19: ENCAMPMENT/SIEGE SITE AT MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE SITE, 2009. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY PAULA S. REED.)



FIGURE 20: AERIAL VIEW OF OLSON HOUSE AND HATHORN POINT, 1973. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY BEN MAGRO.)

Olson House, Cushing, ME – Criterion 2

The Olson House is a tall two-and-a-half story, five bay frame building standing on a point of land near the end of Hathorne Point Road with a view south to Maple Juice Cove and the St. George River. There is a two-story barn to the west of the house that is believed to have been constructed at the same time. The property also includes open land to the south of the house which consists largely of hay fields, and a small family cemetery located midway along the shore frontage with Maple Juice Cove.

Andrew Wyeth was a frequent visitor to this farm during his summers in Maine, and it was here that Wyeth painted *Christina's World*, widely considered to be one of the most significant paintings of the twentieth century. Wyeth used this salt farm and its surroundings as an inspiration throughout his career, and it is during the summers spent here (between 1938 and 1968) that Wyeth developed his mature style of painting, favoring subtle earth tones for his color palette and watercolor and tempera for his painting medium.

Split Rock Light Station, Lake Co., MN – Criteria 1 & 4

Split Rock Light Station was the primary federally-sponsored project to improve navigation in the Great Lakes area in 1909-1910. The station is also an extremely rare example of Great Lakes light stations designed as a single, cohesive, and self-sufficient complex with all major elements built during the initial period of construction.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, NY – Criteria 1 & 4

Woodlawn Cemetery is a 400-acre cemetery composed of an unmatched collection of artistically-important memorials, spectacularly arranged

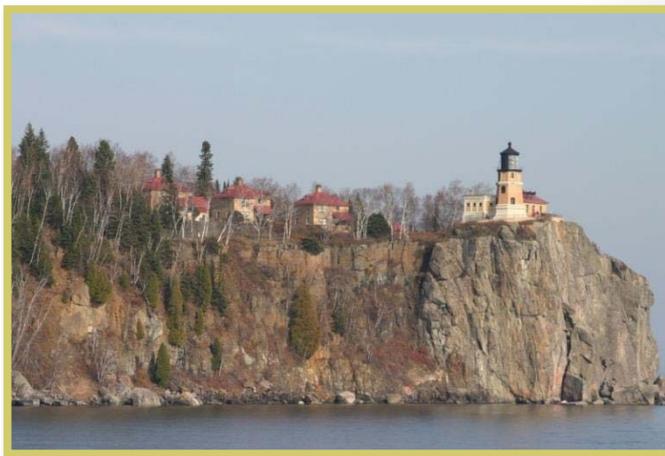


FIGURE 21: SPLIT ROCK LIGHT STATION, 2007. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN N. VOGEL.)

throughout a cemetery landscape designed according to the prevailing cemetery design of the second half of the nineteenth century. A series of gifted staff acting as superintendent, landscape gardener, and engineer, including R. E. K. Whiting, Henry Diering, Judson Doolittle, and Frederick Diering, worked for decades to design the overriding structure of the landscape plan and create memorial guidelines. These individuals consistently followed through with the implementation of the plot and lot design, as well as the construction of

private monuments, all of which established Woodlawn's artistic preeminence among its peers. The result is that Woodlawn's private lots and their corresponding memorials represent some of the finest examples of funerary art in the nation. The list of contributing designers and artisans includes a large number of the period's renowned practitioners, including representative examples of the work of many of the most significant architects practicing in the United States between 1880 and 1940, along with landscape architects, sculptors, stained-glass artisans, and fabricators, whose works are integrated into the cemetery's vast number of contributing resources.



FIGURE 22: MOSAIC DESIGNED AND FABRICATED BY TIFFANY STUDIOS IN 1886 FOR THE MARGARET A. AND HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK MAUSOLEUM, 2004. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY KEVIN DALEY.)



FIGURE 23: BEATRIX FARRAND LANDSCAPE DESIGN FOR EDWARD S. HARKNESS MAUSOLEUM, 2003. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY LEE STANDSTEAD.)

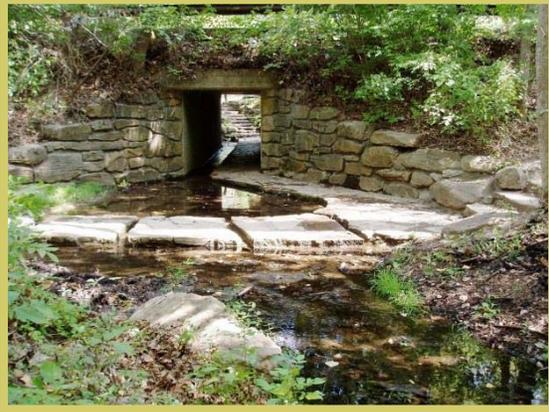


FIGURE 24: STEPPING STONES, STONE RETAINING WALLS, AND UNDERPASS NEAR PAVILION SPRINGS, PLATT NATIONAL PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY KEN RUHNKE.)

Platt National Park Historic District, Sulphur, Murray Co., OK – Criteria 1 & 4

This 848-acre park landscape features an outstanding collection of resources—particularly water features associated with the natural streams and springs, finely crafted constructions of indigenous stone, and plantings of native trees and shrubs. This landscape was created through the emergency conservation work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1933 and 1940, transforming the park into a popular recreational oasis – a distinction it retains today. Platt demonstrates the

essential role of the landscape architecture profession in efforts by the National Park Service to fulfill its dual mandate to provide lands for the enjoyment and use by the general public while preserving the outstanding features of the national parks unimpaired for future generations.

FIGURE 25: CORE AND BLADE SPECIMENS MADE OF KRF REPRESENTING PALEOINDIAN TECHNOLOGY. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY MIKE FROLICH, 2008.)



Lynch Knife River Flint Quarry, Dunn Co., ND – Criterion 6

The Lynch Quarry Site is the type site for the distinctive Knife River Flint (KRF). The quarry, used for thousands of years (11,000 BCE–1600 CE), was a key source of this lithic material, essential for human survival. (The pictures at right depict core and blade specimens at top and a rehafted drill at bottom, all of KRF.)

The quarry was used by pre-contact groups who lived over a large area of the United States. It served as a “supermarket” for quarrying, removing, and exporting materials. The property can provide information about migration patterns, national interactions of native populations, changing technology over time and space, adaptations to environmental changes, and widely established trade networks throughout North America during these periods.



FIGURE 26: HAFTED DRILL REWORKED INTO KRF SCRAPER. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY MIKE FROLICH, 2008.)

Aubrey Watzek House, Portland, OR – Criterion 4

From the time of its completion in 1937, John Yeon’s Watzek House has been recognized as a masterwork of American architecture and a benchmark in the rise of Modernism in the Pacific Northwest. The Northwest vein of modernism focused strongly on siting and connections to the natural landscape, climatically-appropriate design solutions, and the use of local materials. Only two years after its completion, the Watzek House was included in an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art titled “Art in Our Time.”



FIGURE 27: EAST ELEVATION OF AUBREY WATZEK HOUSE, 2008.
(SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH
BY JACK LIU.)

Alexander Schaeffer House, Schaefferstown, PA – Criterion 4

The Schaeffer House is an important example of the culturally-distinct Pennsylvania German building typology and a rare, intact example of a colonial-era building type. It can be classified as a bank house that also exhibits such characteristic features as a *Flunkenhaus* or

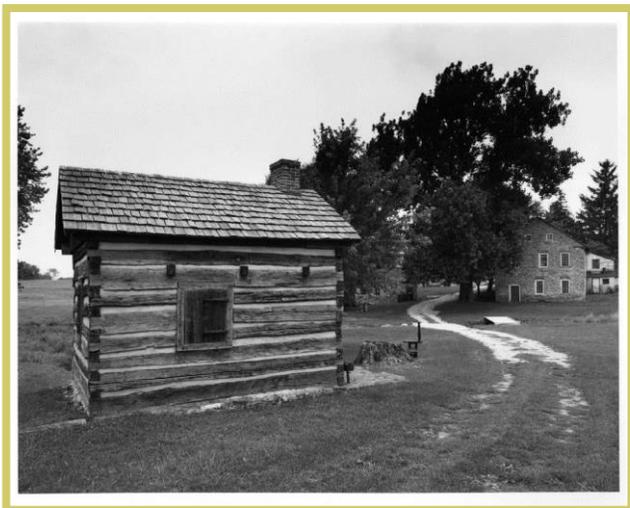


FIGURE 28: VIEW OF HOUSE AND GROUNDS, ALEXANDER SCHAEFFER
HOUSE, 1997. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM,
PHOTOGRAPH BY GRAYDON WOOD.)

three-room plan, *Liegender Stuhl* Truss, and a cellar used for the manufacture and distillation of spirits. Collectively, the Alexander Schaeffer House and its details including the unique hardware, painted doors, and other finishes, convey the building’s national significance as an example of a culturally distinct and rare building within colonial German culture. This building stands as a rare example of the role of European cultural traditions in settling the colonies and contributes substantially to the understanding of early American architectural traditions.

Other 2011 National Historic Landmarks Actions

In addition to the preceding NHL designations, the following actions were made relating to NHLs: boundary amendments and clarifications were made for the John B. Gough House, Boylston, MA; and withdrawal of designation was authorized for *President* (Riverboat), St. Elmo, IL.

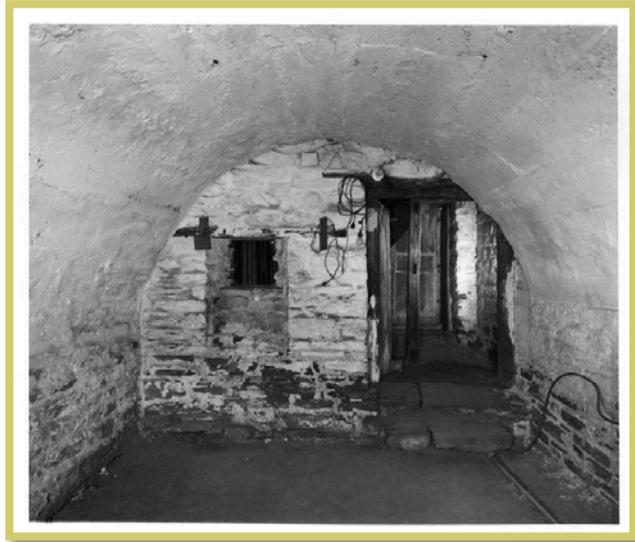


FIGURE 29: BARREL-VAULTED CELLAR AT ALEXANDER SHAEFFER HOUSE, 1997. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY GRAYDON WOOD.)

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2012 National Historic Landmarks Designations

After careful review, the National Historic Landmarks Committee recommended designation of the following thirty nine properties to the National Park System Advisory Board. The Board, in turn, recommended these historic properties to the Secretary of the Interior for designation. They were designated as NHLs in 2012.

Montauk Lighthouse, Suffolk Co., NY – Criterion 1

Seacoast lighthouses, which aided the foreign trade upon which the Federal government relied for revenue, were the priority of the national lighthouse

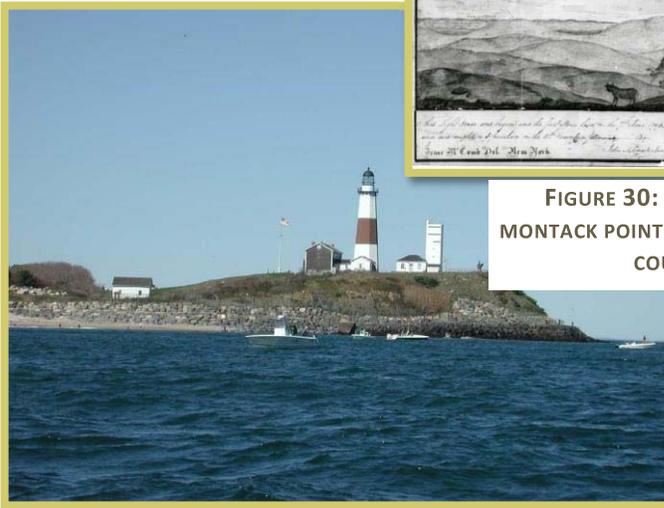


FIGURE 31: FROM L – R, VIEW OF 1838 KEEPER’S DWELLING, 1860 KEEPER’S DWELLING, OIL HOUSE & TOWER, FOG SIGNAL HOUSE, AND FIRE CONTROL STATION, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY GREG ZWIRKO.)

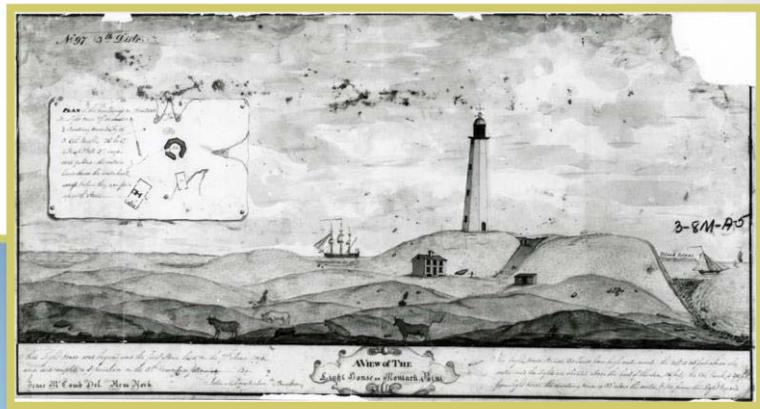


FIGURE 30: ISAAC MCCOMB’S 1896 “A VIEW OF THE LIGHT HOUSE ON MONTACK POINT.” (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, RECORD GROUP 26.)

system established by Congress in 1789. During the first eight decades of the United States lighthouse service, Montauk Point Lighthouse was the most important landfall light for ships bound for New York from Europe during the period when the importation of European-manufactured goods into New

York constituted a major part of America’s foreign trade.

Its location at the eastern tip of Long Island, intact setting on the distinct headland of Turtle Hill with the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and its intact building complex of the lighthouse tower, oil house, and keeper’s dwelling are the elements essential to the property’s integrity. In 1900, a brown band was painted midway up the tower to make it more readily distinguishable as a daymark.



FIGURE 32: BRADDOCK CARNEGIE LIBRARY. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)

philanthropy. As was the case for many Carnegie libraries, despite having been originally built to serve white, working-class, immigrant populations, changing demographics have resulted in the fact that the Braddock Carnegie Library today serves a predominantly African American population.

The Town Hall, New York, NY – Criterion 1

Located in Midtown Manhattan, The Town Hall was home to *America's Town Meeting*, one of the most significant radio shows of the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. The show hosted and promoted debates about isolationism, race relations, the New Deal, the nationalization of health care, and McCarthyism. The property outstandingly represents the history of American radio broadcasting during the golden age of network radio from the 1930s through the 1950s.



FIGURE 33: FAÇADE AND EAST ELEVATION, THE TOWN HALL, 2009. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY KATHLEEN LAFRANK.)



FIGURE 34: CEMETERY VIEW WITH APACHE SCOUT HEADSTONES, FORT APACHE AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL, 2004. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN R. WELCH.)



FIGURE 35: DINÉ (NAVAJO) BOYS DRILL ON PARADE GROUND, 1928-1929. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF BESSIE KNIFFEN YOUNG PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION, NOHWIKÉ BAGO, WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE CULTURAL CENTER AND MUSEUM.)

Fort Apache and Theodore Roosevelt School, Fort Apache, AZ – Criterion 1

The Fort Apache and Theodore Roosevelt School reflects several decades of highly influential national policy targeting American Indian sovereignty, land, culture, and education. The site currently serves as a unique architectural compendium representing the efforts by the Federal government to address the “Indian problem” throughout the

nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

During the late nineteenth century, Fort Apache became the most important base of Apache scout recruitment and operations as well as a crucial node in the dynamic network of forts established in support of westward American expansion. Apache scouts, who sought peace and status through collaboration with the U.S. Army, gained both national and international renown.

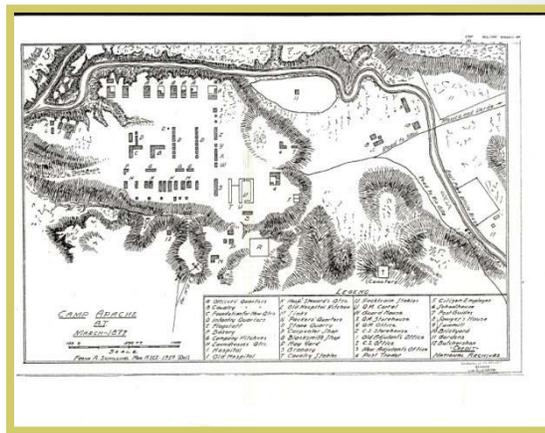


FIGURE 36: CAMP APACHE, 1877, REDRAWN BY SCHILLING 1961 FROM MAPS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM.)

Between 1871 and 1923, soldiers from all four of the African American units (i.e., the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries and the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth Infantries) served at Fort Apache. Despite white officers’ tendency to dismiss non-white soldiers as inferior to their white counterparts, “Buffalo soldiers” excelled in field duties becoming world renowned for their skills.

In 1923, the BIA inherited the post for use as the Theodore Roosevelt School. One of only 14 forts to become a school, Fort Apache changed names, methods, and supervisors but its core mission—Indian control and assimilation—remained the same. From 1934 until 1939 the Theodore Roosevelt School served as a special facility where the BIA treated and sought to continue the education of Indian children suffering from trachoma, a disease that causes blindness. With research support from Columbia University, Dr. Fred Loe and other

physicians at the Theodore Roosevelt School discovered and refined the effectiveness of sulfanilamide (sulfa-based antibiotics) in treating trachoma.

Deer Medicine Rocks, Rosebud Co., MT – Criterion 1

In early June of 1876, Sitting Bull experienced a prophetic dream during the Sun Dance held here. In this vision, he saw the defeat of the American forces led by Lt. Col. George Custer at this place—an event which came to pass some two weeks later. The property's association with the Great

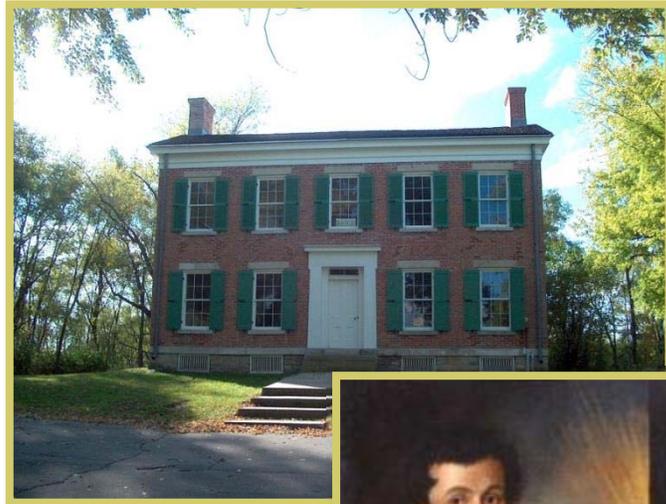
Sioux War of 1876-1877 also represents the Battle of the Little Big Horn as viewed from a Native American perspective.

The *akima Pinšiwā Awiiki* (Chief Jean-Baptiste de Richardville House), Fort Wayne, IN – Criteria 1 & 2

Built as part of the terms of the 1826 Treaty between the Myaamia (Miami) and the United States, the *akima Pinšiwā Awiiki* is a rare surviving example of a treaty house in the United States. The property is also significant for its association with Pinšiwā, the *akima* (civil chief) of the Myaamia tribe. Pinšiwā (Jean Baptiste de Richardville) was one of the most important Native American leaders of the early nineteenth century. His knowledge of both Euro-American and Myaamia cultures allowed him to mediate a middle path for the Myaamia tribe in the face of western expansion by the United States.



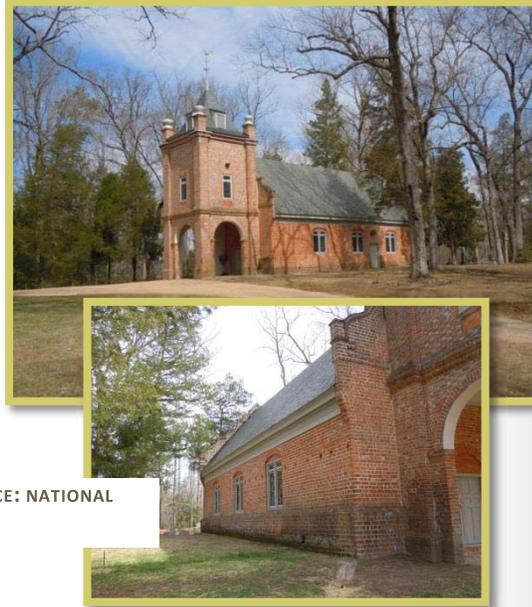
FIGURE 37: DEER MEDICINE ROCKS, 2007. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGER WHITACRE.)



FIGURES 38 & 39: FRONT ELEVATION OF HOUSE, 2007 (PHOTOGRAPH BY ANGELA M. QUINN) AND REPRODUCTION OF J.B. RICHARDVILLE PORTRAIT, COURTESY OF ALLEN COUNTY – FORT WAYNE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM.)

St. Peter's Parish Church, New Kent Co., VA – Criterion 4

This early church is an exceptional example and unique survivor of early eighteenth-century brick architecture in the Chesapeake region. As an unusual example of the Artisan Mannerist style and an interpretation of English high-style architecture by American master craftsmen, St. Peter's significantly contributes to our understanding of early American Architecture.



FIGURES 40 & 41: VIEWS OF CHURCH AND WALLED GARDEN. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROGER G. REED.)

Eyre Hall, Northampton Co., VA – Criterion 4

This Chesapeake plantation is a rare vernacular architectural ensemble and rural landscape of the Colonial and early Federal periods. As a significant physical remnant of Chesapeake society, the property provides insight into Chesapeake society, a society both economically and socially based on slavery.



FIGURE 42: SOUTH ELEVATION OF EYRE HALL, 2006. (SOURCE: NPS - HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, PHOTOGRAPH BY MICHAEL BOURNE.)

Gardner Earl Memorial Chapel and Crematorium, Troy, NY – Criterion 4

Constructed in 1888-89, the Gardner Earl Memorial Chapel and Crematorium was at the forefront of the debate about cremation.



FIGURE 43: GARDNER EARL CHAPEL, TROY, NY. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)



FIGURE 44: MEADOWBROOK HALL, ROCHESTER, MI, LOOKING SOUTHEAST. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)



FIGURE 45: MEADOWBROOK HALL. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)

and represents one of the last great country place estates built prior to the Great Depression.

Florida Southern College Historic District, Lakeland, FL – Criterion 4

The campus of Florida Southern College contains the largest “integrally designed” grouping of buildings by Frank Lloyd Wright on a single site anywhere in the world. Florida Southern College’s president, Ludd Spivey, was committed to curricular modernization and raising the college’s profile, and Wright’s design became an integral part of Spivey’s larger ambitions. This pairing resulted in a nationally significant campus that was the first strong departure from Beaux-Arts planning principles which had dominated American campus design since the nineteenth century. Among Wright’s works, this campus

The building is a masterpiece of picturesque Romanesque Revival architecture, with interiors on a par with the best late-Victorian decoration realized in America.

Resplendent in exotic and domestic marbles, carved stone and wood, and important works of stained glass by Tiffany Studios and Maitland Armstrong, the luxurious rooms worked together to provide a ritual structure for the cremation process with an aim toward legitimizing it for a skeptical public.

Meadow Brook Hall, Rochester, MI – Criterion 4

This large, early twentieth-century country estate includes a mansion inspired by British architectural precedents along with smaller residential buildings constructed in the same style. The architectural centerpiece was planned during the 1920s by Matilda Rausch Dodge Wilson



FIGURE 46: PLANETARIUM AT POLK COUNTY SCIENCE BUILDING, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY WAYNE KOEHLER & ROBIN HILL.)

was large and complex enough to uniquely integrate a number of the architect's key preoccupations throughout his career. These included explorations of the theme of "organic architecture," the use of an overriding modular system for planning and construction, the employment of concrete and textile blocks in construction, and ideas about urban planning and community.



FIGURE 47: THE BUCKNER BUILDING (FORMERLY E. T. ROUX LIBRARY), 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY WAYNE KOEHLER & ROBIN HILL.)

USS *Slater*, Albany, NY – Criteria 1 & 4



The destroyer escort USS *Slater* is a rare and extraordinarily intact example of an important class of mass-produced warships designed for convoy protection during World War II. This was one of the many ships built by "Rosie the Riveter," and the ship played a highly significant role during the Battle of the Atlantic.

FIGURES 48 & 49: PORT BOW OF SHIP, 2006 & WOMEN SHIPYARD WELDERS ALYCE RUDD SAWYERS AND JUANITA DOYVOLT AT KEEL OF THE USS *CROWLEY*, 1943. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, FIRST PHOTOGRAPHERS UNKNOWN, COURTESY OF U.S. NAVY PHOTO ARCHIVES.)



Carrizo Plain Archeological District, San Luis Obispo Co., CA – Criteria 5 & 6

This district represents a unique concentration of pre-contact sites, art, and artifacts, the outstanding significance of which has been recognized for almost a century by archeologists, artists, and novelists. The district contains

nationally significant information pertinent to a wide variety of scientific topics including changing environmental conditions and the varying demographic responses to those changes, rock art research, ethnic affiliations and cultural



FIGURE 50: CARRIZO PLAIN PANEL DEPICTING HUMAN FIGURE AT CENTER HOLDING A ZIGZAG/RATTLESNAKE OVER ITS HEAD. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)

boundaries, gender symbolism, subsistence practices, the development of social complexity, technological developments, and resource exploitation. The district also contains a major concentration of pre-contact pictographs that provide detailed illustration of the pre-contact cultural values of the district's inhabitants, which may include religious beliefs, a shared iconographic corpus illustrating long-lasting social communication, and aesthetic and stylistic precepts and concerns.



FIGURE 51: DORMITORY BUILDING AT NUESTRA SEÑORA REINA DE LA PAZ. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)

Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz, Kern Co., CA – Criteria 1 & 2

La Paz is associated with union leader and labor activist Césarío Estrada Chávez (1927-1993), having served as the second national headquarters of the United Farmworkers of America (UFW). As the leader of the UFW and a voice for the underprivileged, Chávez played major roles in the labor movement, the civil rights movement, the Chicano movement, as well as the environmental movement.

Thousands of farm workers and their supporters from California, and from across the country, streamed through La Paz to meet with movement leaders, learn from other farm workers, devise strategies, negotiate contracts, receive training, volunteer their time, and celebrate meaningful events. Throughout this period, La Paz became a symbol of the movement's most significant achievements and its expanding horizons. At La Paz the UFW grew and expanded from its early roots as a union for farm workers to become a voice for the poor and disenfranchised. This nomination was identified through the American Latino Heritage Initiative.



FIGURE 52: PORCELAIN SHERDS FROM POINT REYES ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES. (SOURCE: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)

Drakes Bay Historic and Archeological District, Marin Co., CA – Criterion 6

The Drakes Bay Historic and Archeological District is directly associated with the earliest documented cross-cultural encounter between California Indians and Europeans, leaving

the most complete material record on the west Coast. It is also the most probable site of the first encampment of Englishmen on United States shores as well as the earliest recorded shipwreck on the West Coast of the United States, the *San Agustín*. The archeological deposits are expected to yield data informing our theories, concepts, and ideas about this initial culture. Specifically, these deposits should shed light on the earliest interactions between Europeans and native peoples in the Far West and illuminate nationally significant issues such as how these first interactions shaped the contact period in the West, the role of disease in cross-cultural encounters, the material consequences of colonial encounters, and transformations in traditional native lifeways based on introduced material culture. This nomination was identified through the American Latino Heritage Initiative.

San José de los Jémez Mission and Gúsewa Pueblo Site, Sandoval Co., NM – Criterion 1

The mission church here has long been identified as a nationally important representation of early seventeenth-century mission church architecture. It is one of six surviving seventeenth-century mission churches in the United States and is considered to be the most well-preserved example of this style of Spanish colonial mission church architecture in the Southwest.

The site also includes the archeological remains of the Jémez pueblo site of Gúsewa. As

such, it is an early representation of the intersection of European and native cultures in the United States where missionizing efforts of the Franciscan friars resulted in disruption of the Native social order by displacing the established religion, introducing new skills via the introduction of European domestic animals and foodstuffs, and concentrating indigenous populations at mission sites to achieve the missionaries' goals. This nomination was identified through the American Latino Heritage Initiative.



FIGURE 53: WEST WALL OF CHURCH WITH CASA REAL AND PUEBLO ROOM BLOCK, SAN JOSÉ DE LOS JÉMEZ MISSION AND GÚSEWA PUEBLO SITE, 2007. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHARD REYCRAFT.)



FIGURE 54: ADMIRAL FARRAGUT GRAVESITE, BRONX, NY. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN, COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION.)

Admiral David Glasgow Farragut Gravesite, Bronx, NY (Criterion 2, Exception 4)

The Admiral Farragut gravesite is the most intact surviving property known to be directly associated with Civil War Admiral David Glasgow Farragut (1801-1870). Farragut is universally recognized by military historians as one of the most accomplished naval officers in American naval history, as well as one of the finest naval commanders who fought for either side during the Civil War. This property, located in Woodlawn Cemetery, is the only extant property associated with Farragut. This nomination was identified through the American Latino Heritage Initiative.

The Hispanic Society of America Complex, New York, NY – Criteria 1 & 2

Although Spain’s long tenure as a colonial power in North America greatly shaped American culture as well as America’s relations with Mexico and other Latin American nations, perceptions of Hispanic influence and culture were overwhelmingly negative throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The Hispanic Society of America was at the heart of a shift during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Ultimately, this transition paved the way for a more nuanced understanding of the legacy of Spanish culture within the United States. This property was identified and designated through the American Latino Heritage Initiative.



FIGURE 55: NORTH ELEVATION OF MAIN BUILDING, HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA COMPLEX, 2007. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTO SANDOVAL.)

United States Post Office and Court House (Court House for the Central District of California), Los Angeles, CA – Criterion 1

A lawsuit filed by five Latino families whose children were denied admission to public schools in Southern California, *Mendez v. Westminster School*

District (1946), was first heard here. The decision by this Federal court, the first to declare that the doctrine of “separate but equal” ran counter to American law, marked a turning point in the legal struggle against segregation in education and provided an example for later NAACP legal challenges over African-American school segregation cases. This property was identified through the American Latino Heritage Initiative.



FIGURE 56: SECOND-FLOOR LOBBY, COURTROOM #8 IS ON THE RIGHT, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY SUSAN C. SALVATORE.)

Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers/Dayton Veterans Administration Home, Dayton, OH – Criterion 1, Exception 5

The Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers/Dayton Veterans Administration Home reflects the end of an era in veterans care under the NHDVS model, the evolution in Federal care for veterans starting in World War I, and the establishment of the Veterans Administration in 1930. The Central Branch was the administrative center for the NHDVS from 1916 until 1930 and served as the Central Depot for the entire system.

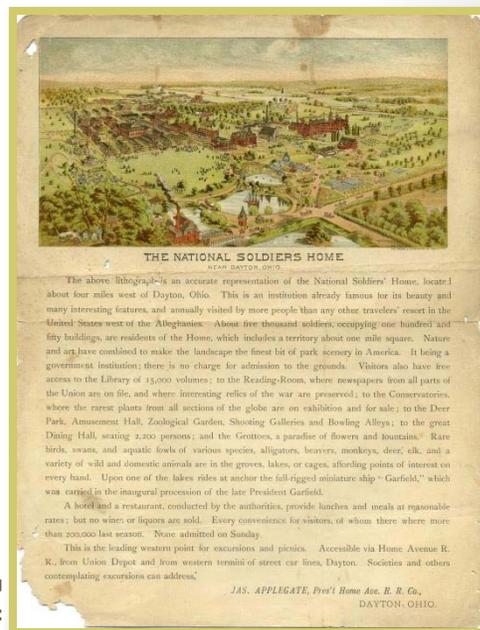


FIGURE 57: COLOR HANDBILL FOR CENTRAL BRANCH NHDVS, DAYTON, OH, DATE UNKNOWN. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM.)

Following World Wars I and II as public sentiment swelled in response to returning soldiers in need of treatment and therapy, the Federal government pushed for the modernization of health care for veterans across the nation. The Central Branch, NHDVS/Dayton VAH represents the transitional period from the latter years of the NHDVS into a more modern era of care with the creation of the Veterans Administration in 1930, and into the 1950s when the Dayton campus underwent an extensive building program to modernize medical, surgical, and domiciliary care for a new wave of veterans.

McKeen Motor Car #70 (Virginia & Truckee Railway Motor Car #22), Carson City, NV - Criterion 1

This motor car represents the McKeen Motor Car Company of Omaha, Nebraska, a builder of internal combustion-engine railroad motor cars (railcars). Founded by William McKeen, the Union Pacific Railroad's Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery, the company was essentially an offshoot of the Union Pacific (UPRR). The UPRR asked McKeen to develop a way of running small passenger cars more economically, and McKeen produced a groundbreaking design that was ahead of its time.



FIGURE 58: FRONT QUARTER VIEW, MCKEEN MOTOR CAR #22, 2009. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER BARTON.)

McKeen Motor Car # 70 is the best surviving example of the first commercially viable application of internal combustion power in a self-propelled railroad car. The success of this design allowed railroad passenger, mail, and express service to be provided and maintained in thousands of lightly populated communities across the country. The car maintains its 1910 "as delivered" appearance with motorman control compartment, baggage and express compartments, passenger compartments (e.g., forward smoking section, rear non-smoking section complete with wrap-around rear bench seat), toilets, distinctive porthole windows, doors, innovative ventilation system, lightweight materials (i.e. aluminum), bell, whistle, and car finishes throughout.

Fewer than 200 McKeen Motor cars were built between 1905 and 1920. This is the only extant operating example of its type and model. The McKeen car presaged the rise of the streamlined, all-steel passenger car of the 1930s. McKeen’s use of clean exterior lines, nautically inspired porthole windows, an aerodynamic (“wind-splitter”) wedge-shaped nose and rounded tail, and a self-supporting tensed steel-car body, were innovations that later became industry standards. The car served a single owner and produced revenue for the short-line Virginia & Truckee Railway for more than 35 years, accumulating more than 500,000 miles in service.



FIGURE 59: VIEW OF HISTORIC DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD, ANTONIO DEPOT, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGER HOGAN.)

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad), Conejos and Archuleta Counties, CO, and Rio Arriba Co., NM – Criterion 1

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension, now known as the Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad, is a 64-mile segment of the 36-inch gauge railroad built by William Jackson Palmer to open the Central Rocky Mountain region for development. The San Juan Extension is nationally significant as an outstanding representation of the 1,000-mile Denver & Rio Grande Railroad narrow-gauge railroad network, which was America’s largest and most ambitious narrow-gauge railroad.



FIGURE 60: SOUTH AND EAST WALLS OF NORTHERN THREE CLASSROOMS, POSTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 2008. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS H. SIMMONS.)

Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, Colorado River Relocation Center, La Paz Co., AZ – Criterion 1

Following President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s signing of Executive Order No. 9066 in 1942, Japanese Americans were confined to relocation centers from 1942 to 1945. The Colorado River Relocation Center, also known as Poston, was the second of ten centers developed to confine Japanese Americans during World War II. It was located on the Colorado River Indian Reservation despite tribal objection to inflicting injustices on

others reminiscent of those inflicted on them.

Unlike other relocation centers that were solely operated under the administrative control of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), Poston was managed for nearly two years by the Office of Indian Affairs (OIA), under contract with the WRA. The role that OIA played in the initial planning and daily administration of Poston resulted in a plan unique among the relocation centers. The OIA sought to utilize Poston's war emergency funds and evacuee labor to make permanent improvements to the reservation that would benefit Native American residents following the war.

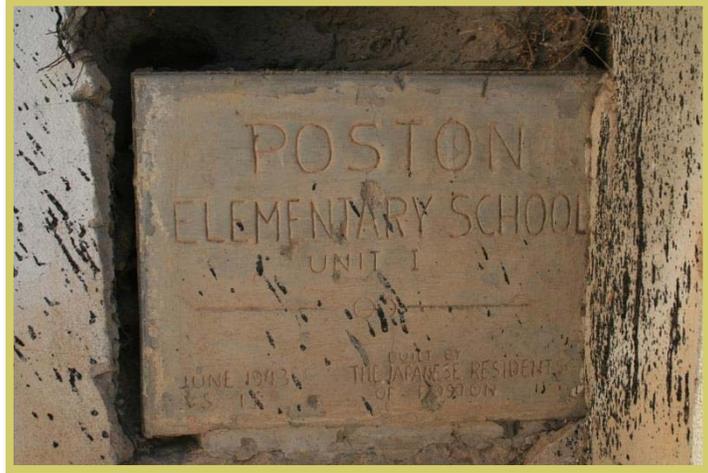


FIGURE 61: SCHOOL AUDITORIUM DEDICATION PLAQUE, POSTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS H. SIMMONS.)

Poston was composed of three separate units, and over the course of the war it confined more than 19,000 Japanese Americans. The school complex at Unit 1 is the largest and most intact collection of buildings left at Poston, and the only school complex that remains for any of the ten relocation centers. It was designed and built by the interned Japanese Americans, using the preferred local material, adobe bricks. The complex contained thirteen adobe brick buildings and covered walkways to provide shelter from the desert sun. Much of the complex remains in a good state of preservation.

Camp Evans, Wall Township, NJ – Criterion 1



This property served a variety of civilian and military functions throughout the twentieth century. Named Camp Evans when acquired by the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1941, the camp functioned as an electronics development, testing, and production facility during World War II and continued in that capacity for several decades thereafter.

FIGURE 62: VIEW OF "H" COMPLEX AT CAMP EVANS, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBIE S. LANGE.)

During the war, Camp Evans became one of the principal United States properties associated with the development of radar. Equipment developed, tested, battle-hardened, documented, and upgraded at Camp Evans saw use in all World War II theaters of war and protected American military assets worldwide. The central core of a larger World War II-era facility, it remains largely intact.

Black Jack Battlefield, Douglas Co., KS – Criteria 1 & 2

The three-hour Battle of Black Jack, fought on June 2, 1856, marked a culmination of escalating violence in “Bleeding

Kansas.” Unlike the previous violence in Kansas Territory which had been characterized by guerilla warfare, the Battle of Black Jack was the nation’s first true open military conflict between pro-slavery and anti-slavery militias over the growing national friction surrounding slavery. The Battle represented a turning point in the march toward the Civil War and marked the beginning of John Brown’s war on slavery which culminated in his raid on Harpers Ferry. Both the battle and subsequent national press coverage introduced John Brown to the nation. Brown’s call for violent

resistance to slavery, and the actions that began at Black Jack, moved the national argument about slavery from one of words to one of bloodshed. This battlefield retains a high degree of integrity, particularly the topography and landscape features in the core area, including the creeks, ravines, high ground, and the Santa Fe Trail ruts. In addition, a portion of undisturbed native prairie represents a rare surviving sample of the landscape vegetation at the time of battle, and prairie restoration continues at the site.

Dr. Bob’s Home (Dr. Robert and Anne Smith House), Akron, OH – Criteria 1 & 2

In addition to being the place where Dr. Robert Smith, known in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) as “Dr. Bob,” achieved his own sobriety, this house is important to the



FIGURE 63: PATE’S CREEK, HEADWATERS OF CAPTAIN’S CREEK, WHICH SHAPED THE BATTLE, 2007. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES,



FIGURE 64: SOUTH AND EAST FACADES, DR. BOB’S HOME, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JOSEPH CIALDELLA AND KATE SILBERT.)

institutional history of AA because it was here that the underlying philosophy and early practices were first articulated and debated. Alongside Bill Wilson, Dr. Bob is considered the co-founder of the movement. The establishment of AA marked a turning point in the history of alcoholism and its treatment. Along with Lois Wilson, Smith's wife Anne is credited with nurturing the early movement among family members that eventually led to the founding of Al-Anon Family Groups. Since being purchased by the Founders Foundation in 1984, Dr. Bob's Home has been restored as a historic house museum that is interpreted to its period of significance, 1935–1950, when Bob and Anne Smith resided here with their children.

Stepping Stones (Bill and Lois Wilson House), Katonah, NY – Criteria 1 & 2, Exception 8

Stepping Stones was the home of Bill and Lois Wilson. Bill was a co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous and the author of four books, including *Alcoholics Anonymous* (1939) in which he disseminated the idea of alcoholism as an illness and outlined a Twelve-Step Program for the treatment of alcoholism and maintenance of sobriety. Lois was the co-

founder of the Al-Anon Family Groups, providing self-help for family members of alcoholics. She founded Alateen, a group for the children of alcoholics, in 1957. Like AA, these two groups have grown during Bill and/or Lois' forty-seven year tenure at the house, and have come to reach an international audience. As with Dr. Bob's Home, Stepping Stones functions as a historic house museum.



FIGURE 65: NORTH FAÇADE, STEPPING STONES, 2008. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)

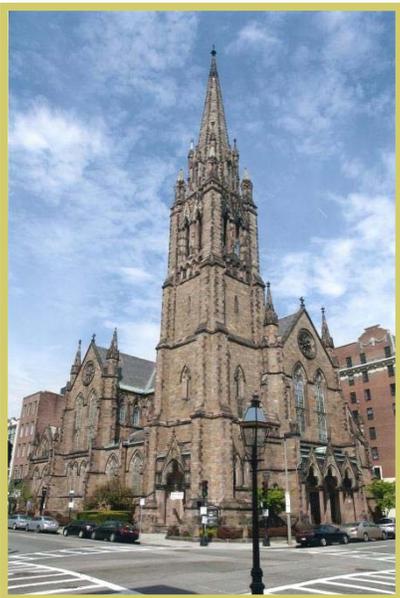


FIGURE 66: SOUTH ELEVATION AND EAST FAÇADE, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY CHARLENE E. JAMES.)

Central Congregational Church, Boston, MA – Criterion 4, Exception 1

The cathedral-sized church was designed by Richard M. Upjohn, son of Richard Upjohn, the architect credited with popularizing the Gothic Revival in America. Completed in 1867, it is an imposing polychromatic masonry structure with a 236-foot spire. With the exception of a cast stone ramp added at the Parish House entrance in 1994, the church exterior remains unaltered.

The interior of the Central Congregational Church was extensively remodeled by the Tiffany Glass and

Decorating Company in 1894-1896. While many surviving churches have Tiffany windows and fixtures, the Church of the Covenant (as it is also known) possesses the most complete church interior by the nationally significant Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. Specifically, the 42 stained glass windows represent the scope of Tiffany's glass art as an integral part of a Tiffany-decorated church interior. The 20 complicated, multilayered figure windows comprise a singular and unmatched collection for their large number and size. The majority of the windows were created by Frederick Wilson, considered by experts to be the finest of Tiffany's window designers.



FIGURE 68: CLOVIS SPEARPOINTS, MURRAY SPRINGS CLOVIS SITE. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHER

property consisting of a 13,000-year old Paleoindian mammoth kill site, a bison kill site, and an associated campsite. The site has yielded and may be likely to yield information about Paleoindian lifeways, adaptation, subsistence strategies, and the megafauna extinctions that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene. Distinctive Clovis spear points have clearly identified the occupants of this site as part of the earliest well-documented archeological cultures in the Americas. The site includes some of the best archeological evidence in North America of early humans and extinct mammals.

Trujillo Homesteads (Alamosa Co., CO) – Criterion 1 & 6

The Trujillo Homesteads reflects the tensions created by the cultural clash between traditional Hispano lifestyles and

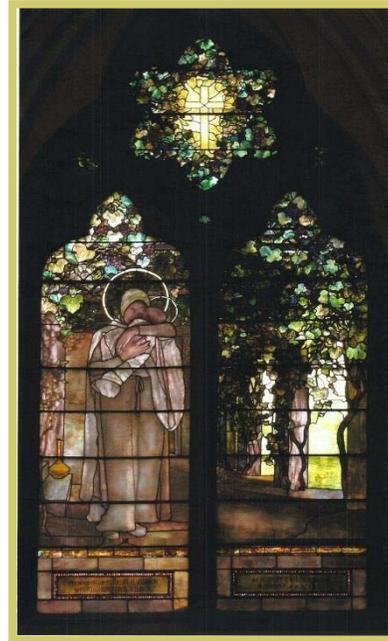


FIGURE 67: MADONNA WINDOW, CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 2008. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JULIE L. SLOAN.)

Murray Springs Clovis Site (Cochise Co., AZ) – Criterion 6

The Murray Springs Clovis Site is a nationally significant archeological

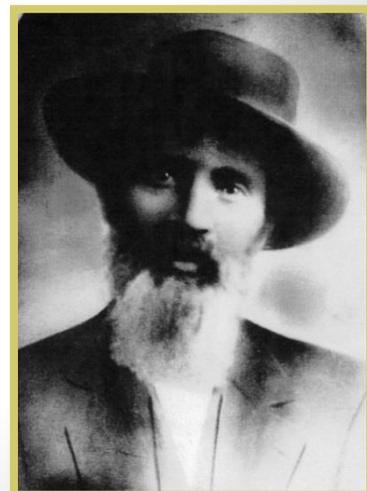
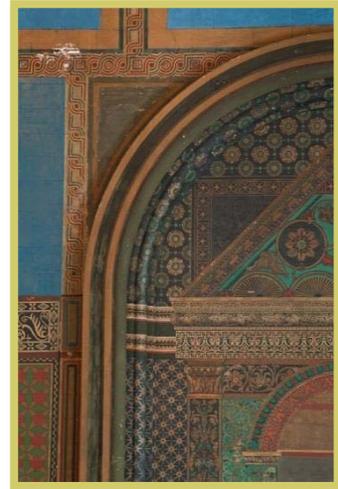
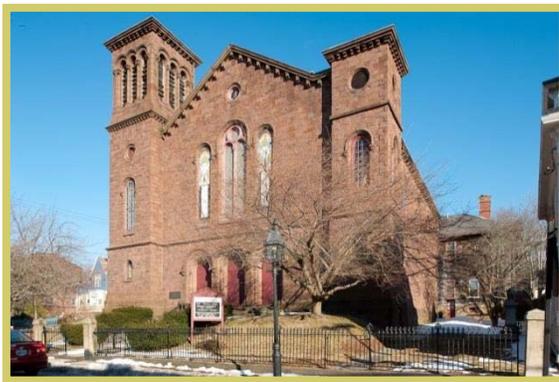


FIGURE 69: TEOFILO TRUJILLO. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF MARIA T. CAUSBY PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION.)

agricultural practices and the movement of Anglo-Americans into the West. Teofilo Trujillo (at right), one of the first Hispano ranchers to settle in the San Luis Valley (ca. 1866), was one of the area’s largest sheep raisers. Trujillo became a target of intimidation by Anglo-American cattle operators and his house was burned to the ground as part of this intimidation. The site can also provide data that informs our national understanding about archeological and anthropological theories related to ethnicity and the interrelated topics of settlement and subsistence patterns in the new American frontier. This site was designated as part of the American Latino Heritage Initiative.



FIGURES 70 & 71: DETAIL, UPPER SECTION BLIND ARCH, AND FRONT FAÇADE, UNITED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHS BY AARON USHER.)



United Congregational Church, Newport, RI – Criterion 4, Exception 1

The exterior of this 1855-1857 sandstone church designed by New York architect Joseph C. Wells has not been significantly altered except for sections of the steeples that were

modified due to damage from a 1938 hurricane. One of only six major ecclesiastical interior remodeling commissions by the prominent American artist John La Farge, the United Congregational Church survives as the only example of the artist’s comprehensive decorative scheme for the interior of a church. La Farge’s murals are based upon archeologically-inspired Near Eastern prototypes, while the 20 stained glass windows feature an inventive use of handmade opalescent glass designed to complement the wall paintings.

University Heights Campus (Bronx Community College of The City University of New York), Bronx, NY – Criterion 4
Stanford White’s design for New York University’s University Heights Campus is among the most

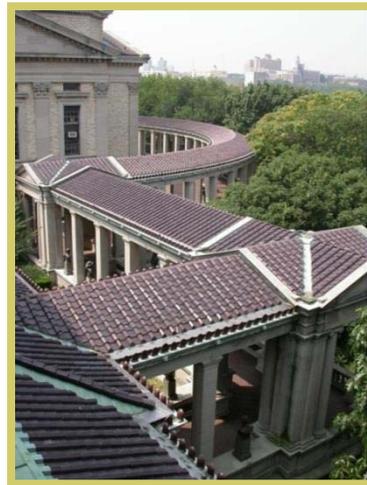


FIGURE 72: HALL OF FAME ROOF, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS CAMPUS, 2005. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY EASTON ARCHITECTS.)

important works by the preeminent early twentieth-century American architectural firm, McKim, Mead & White. The location of the campus, on a picturesque bluff in the Bronx in what was then a rural setting outside of densely-populated Manhattan, exemplifies an important period trend in campus planning: the push to abandon older, hemmed-in urban

campuses and construct spacious new ones in bucolic, pastoral settings.

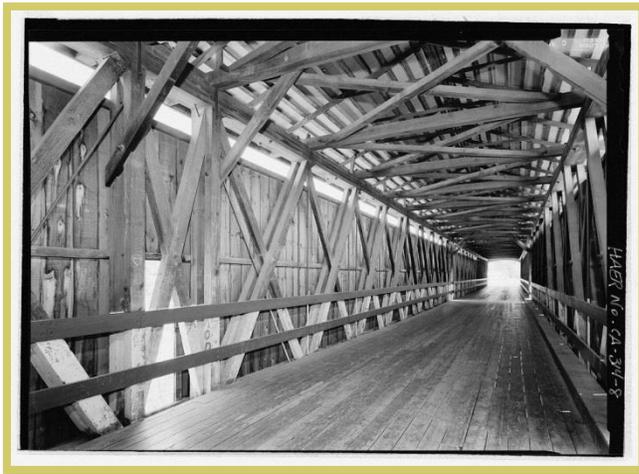


FIGURE 73: INTERIOR FROM SOUTHEAST PORTAL, KNIGHT'S FERRY BRIDGE, 2005. (SOURCE: NPS – HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, PHOTOGRAPH BY JET LOWE.)

Knight's Ferry Bridge, Stanislaus Co., CA – Criterion 4

Constructed in 1862-1863, Knight's Ferry Bridge is an exceptionally fine example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction, and an outstanding example of a timber Howe Truss, one of the most significant American timber truss types—of which approximately 110 historic (i.e., pre-1955) examples survive. Patented by William Howe

(1803-1852) in 1840, the Howe Truss was a ground-breaking design that used adjustable wrought iron rods to overcome the inherent difficulty of creating tension connections in wood structures, and allowed for easier and more efficient pre-stressing of the members.

At 379-feet long, the four-span bridge is one of the longest, most visually impressive and structurally intact of more than 100 historic Howe Truss-covered bridges surviving in the

United States. It exhibits the distinctive features of this truss type: diagonal wood compression members, vertical iron-tension rods grouped at each panel point, and cast iron angle blocks at the joints. All the essential load-bearing components of the structure are still intact, and the historic area's setting possesses a high level of historic integrity for a Gold Rush-era settlement, with the original bridge and Stockton to Sonora Road, all extant.

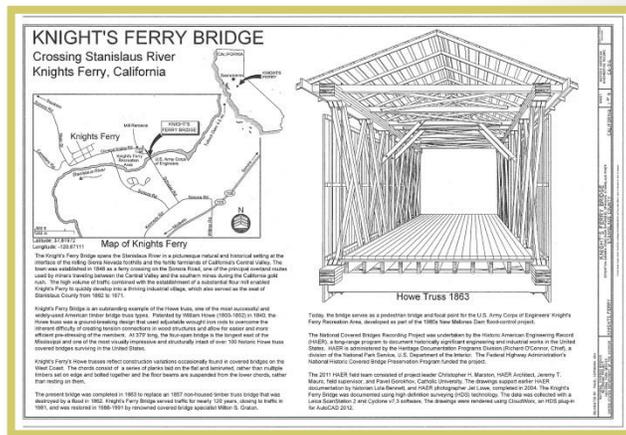


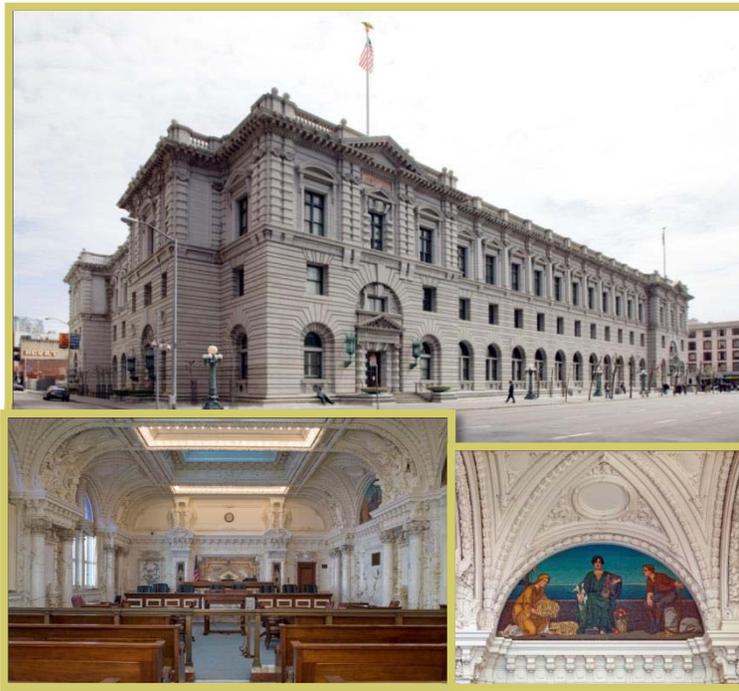
FIGURE 74: DETAIL OF HOWE TRUSS, 2011. (SOURCE: NPS – HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD.)

Humpback Bridge, Alleghany Co., VA – Criterion 4

The Humpback Bridge (depicted on previous page) is an exceptionally fine example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction, and an outstanding example of a timber multiple Kingpost Truss, of which approximately 90 historic (i.e., pre-1955) examples survive in the United States.

U.S. Post Office and Court House (James R. Browning U.S. Court of Appeals), San Francisco, CA – Criterion 4

Completed in 1905, the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, San Francisco, is nationally significant as the most opulent and high-profile design for a Federal building to be produced by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury at the turn of the twentieth century. The Beaux-Arts public building with a Renaissance Revival palazzo form was conceived and realized under the direction of supervising architect James Knox Taylor during the period of the Tarsney Act (passed 1893, implemented 1897-1912), legislation that



opened mainly large Federal building projects to competition by private architects and firms.

The Republic, Columbus, IN – Criterion 4, Exception 8

The Republic is a nationally significant work of Modern corporate architecture. The building's architect, Myron Goldsmith, was a partner with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, at the time one of the largest and most successful

architecture firms in the world.

Though

FIGURES 75, 76 & 77: SEVENTH AND MISSION STREET FACADES AND GENERAL VIEW AND MOSAIC DETAIL FROM COURTROOM ONE, U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO, 2009. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAROL HIGHSMITH.)

Goldsmith was the partner-in-charge for this project, The Republic reflects the collaborative system under which Skidmore, Owings and Merrill operated. The design combined all functions involved in production of a daily paper under one roof and the building has succeeded brilliantly at being an office building, creative studio and, until 1996, an industrial plant.

Historic Moravian Bethlehem Historic District, Bethlehem, PA – Criteria 1 & 4, Exceptionss 1 & 5

Historic Moravian Bethlehem is an outstanding example of the tradition of societal organization and early town planning in America. The Moravians’ notion of what a town center should look like and how it should function distinguished their planning and architecture. The ingenuity and creativity expressed in Bethlehem also serve as monuments to the Moravian

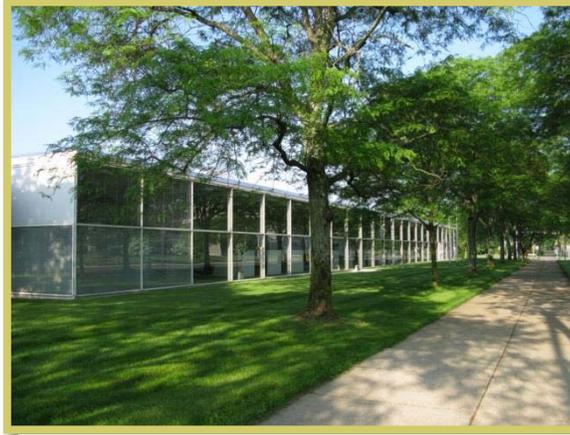


FIGURE 78: PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF NORTH FAÇADE, THE REPUBLIC, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY LOUIS JOYNER.)



FIGURE 79: COLONIAL INDUSTRIAL QUARTER, L-R: TANNERY, SPRINGHOUSE, AND MILL, HISTORIC MORAVIAN BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY KATE YAGLOWSKI.)

contribution to American society, by representing the Moravians’ achievements in education, music, medicine, technology, and the advancement of equality. As noted in *Religion and Profit: Moravians in America*, Bethlehem residents believed it was more effective to live and work within a large communitarian setting, and therefore “shared dining rooms, dormitory-style housing, workshops, and ownership of buildings, tools, fields, and pastures, and they relied on their piety to render comprehensible all the sacrifices required to build a home in the rugged country of northeastern Pennsylvania.”

Denver Civic Center, Denver, CO – Criteria 1 & 4

Located immediately south of Denver’s Central Business District, the 33-acre property is a nationally significant City Beautiful-era civic center that evolved over more than four decades, beginning with the construction of the Colorado State Capitol in the late 1880s and 1890s and ending with the construction of



FIGURE 80: CENTER PORTION OF CIVIC CENTER PARK, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS H. SIMMONS.)

the Denver City-County Building in the 1930s. Some of the nation's most distinguished early twentieth-century planners, architects, artists, and landscape architects contributed to the ultimate design of a cohesive ensemble of fine public buildings, spacious parks and gardens, and commemorative monuments—all embracing the history and culture of the American West. Described as “one of the most complete and intact City Beautiful style civic centers in the country,” Denver’s civic center contrasts with those of other American cities whose aspirations often resulted in little or no actual construction.

The Denver Civic Center is an outstanding public landscape and collection of public buildings and monuments unified by Beaux-Arts influenced architecture and formal principles of landscape design. Laid out in a sequence of four public spaces, the civic center extends along a linear axis from the Colorado State Capitol on the east to the Denver City and County Building set against the backdrop of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains on the west. The district’s artistic merit derives from the work of several nationally and regionally prominent planners, landscape architects, architects, and artists, including Edward H. Bennett, Charles Mulford Robinson, Frederick MacMonnies, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Elijah E. Myers, Alexander Phimister Proctor, Preston Powers, and Allen Tupper True. The district is remarkably intact retaining significant features of the historic designed landscape, including the cross-axial plan, open vistas, historic vegetation, paths and plazas, lawns and wooded groves, public buildings, monuments, and statuary established or installed during the period of significance (1890-1935).

Greendale Historic District, Village of Greendale, WI – Criteria 1 & 4

The Village of Greendale, Wisconsin, is one of three US government-sponsored, planned communities called “greenbelt” towns, built between 1935 and 1938 under the short-lived Suburban Resettlement program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal government. (The other two greenbelt communities built during the Depression are Greenbelt, Maryland and Greenhills, Ohio.) Collectively, these communities represent a Federal response to the desperate unemployment of the era and the urgent need for housing reform for the urban working class.

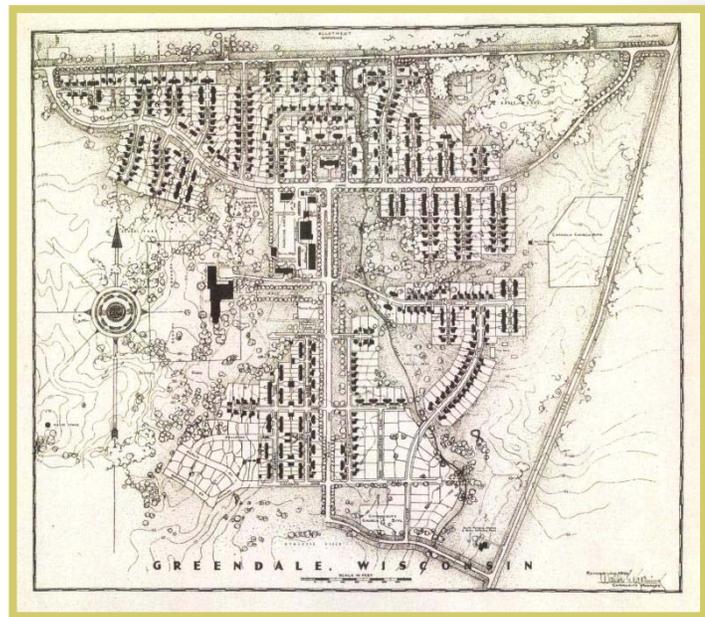


FIGURE 81: VILLAGE PLAN OF GREENDALE DRAWN BY TOWN MANAGER WALTER KROENIG, 1946. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF THE WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.)

Greendale's development represents highly significant aspects of New Deal housing policy that, in tandem with innovative financing reforms, set the stage for the postwar suburbanization of American cities. An idealized model of American garden-city planning, Greendale is notable for its application of the Neighborhood Unit Plan, timely innovations in large-scale building technology and home construction, and principles of domestic landscape design.

Reflecting a Midwestern preference, almost half of Greendale homes are detached, single family houses. About 3,000 families applied to live in the town's 572 units, with tenants selected on the basis of family size, income, civic mindedness, and a strong work ethic. The town plan, natural topography, land use distribution, and historic circulation systems remain in place.



FIGURE 82: ARTIST'S RECONSTRUCTION OF A LODGE TYPICAL OF THE NEBRASKA PHASE OF THE CENTRAL PLAINS TRADITION. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, ILLUSTRATION BY MARY M. SLATTERY.)

Davis Oriole Earthlodge Site, Mills Co., IA – Criterion 6

The Davis Oriole Lodge Site (13ML429) is one of the best-preserved house sites of the Nebraska Phase of the Central Plains Tradition in the United States dated to circa Common Era (CE) 1250. Archeological study here has provided nationally significant information of major scientific importance about the varied lifeways of the ancestral Plains Indians,

particularly with regard to the mastery of a horticulture-based system that included increasing agricultural reliance on domesticates and the North American small seed complex, a new economic organizing framework that transformed cultures across the continent.

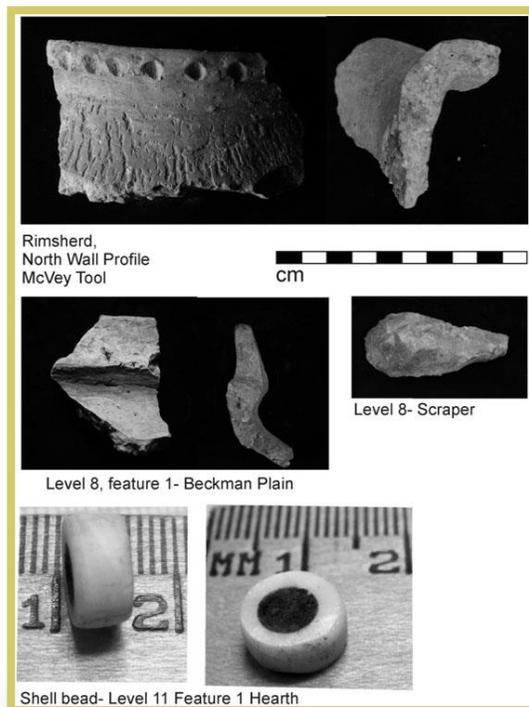


FIGURE 83: SELECT ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE DAVIS ORIOLE EARTHLUDGE SITE, AS REPORTED IN WHITTAKER AND NEWMAN'S 2010 REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF THE AUTHORS.)

The property contains data essential to understanding theories, concepts, and ideas relating to the adoption of horticulture and its associated transformations across the continent, which included altered settlement patterns, housing, and food storage styles; the emergence and refinement of technologies, such as specialized stone and bone tools; increasing ceremonialism; and population increase. More than 99 percent

of the site remains undisturbed.

Other 2012 National Historic Landmarks Actions

In addition to the above-named designations, additional documentation was reviewed and boundary amendments and clarifications were made for the Fort Benton Historic District, Fort Benton, MT; the Nantucket Historic District, Nantucket Co., MA; and Hamilton Grange, New York, NY.

2013 National Historic Landmarks Designations

After careful review, the National Historic Landmarks Committee recommended designation of the following thirteen properties to the National Park System Advisory Board. At their subsequent meeting the Board concurred, and these properties were subsequently designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 2013.



FIGURE 84: LIBERTY STREET ENTRANCE, HINCHLIFFE STADIUM, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY PAULA S. REED.)

Hinchliffe Stadium, Paterson, NJ – Criterion 1

Hinchliffe Stadium is a historic 10,000-seat municipal stadium, built between 1931 and 1932 on a dramatic escarpment above Paterson’s Great Falls of the Passaic/Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (SUM), the first planned industrial settlement in the nation. The stadium is one of the few extant stadiums in the nation that once played host to significant Negro League Baseball games during the Jim Crow era.

Honey Springs Battlefield, McIntosh and Muskogee Counties, OK – Criterion 1



FIGURE 85: AREA OF DEPLOYMENT AT 10:00 A.M. ON EITHER SIDE OF THE TEXAS ROAD, HONEY SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY LYNDA SCHWAN.)

Honey Springs Battlefield was the location of a watershed event in the histories of the Cherokee, Creek (or Muskogee), Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations—the “Five Civilized Tribes” of the Indian Territory—which also had a far-reaching impact on other Indian peoples and nineteenth-century American national development.

Although the Battle of Honey

Springs on July 17, 1863 occurred within the context of the American Civil War and was partially the result of Indian Nations' alliances with the Confederacy, it was the climax of a devastating concurrent civil war between the Cherokees and the Creeks, rooted in their pasts and key to the futures of all five Indian Nations. To restore peace, all five nations were forced to sign Reconstruction Treaties in 1866, which radically changed their sovereignty, land base, social structure, and relationship with the United States.

Edmund Pettus Bridge, Selma, Dallas Co., AL – Criterion 1, Exception 8

On March 7, 1965, an attack by local and state law enforcement officers on peaceful civil rights marchers crossing the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma en route to the state capitol in Montgomery, contributed to the introduction and passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Television and newspaper coverage of what became known as “Bloody Sunday” shocked the American public and dramatized the need for voting rights legislation, prompting President Lyndon Johnson to announce he was sending new voting rights legislation to Congress. The Voting Rights Act itself has been called the single most effective piece of civil rights legislation ever passed by Congress.

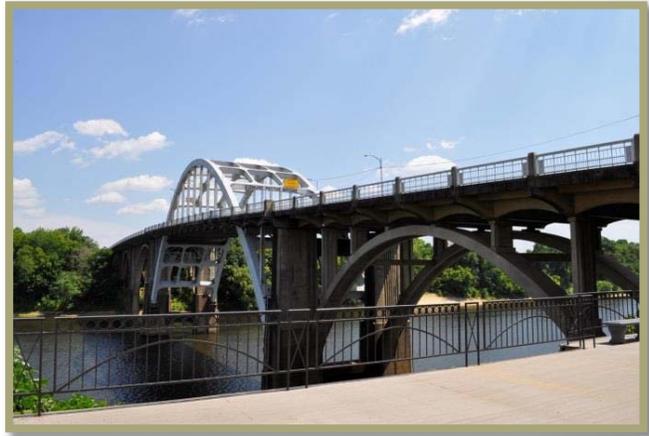


FIGURE 86: EDMUND PETTUS BRIDGE, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY CYNTHIA WALTON.)

Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, NY – Criterion 1



FIGURE 87: EAST ELEVATION AND SERVICE WING OF MANSION AT YADDO, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY WES HAYNES.)

Yaddo, one of the oldest artists' retreats in the United States, was closely associated with many of the influential writers, visual artists, and conductors who shaped twentieth-century culture. After it became fully operational in 1926, it provided a rich, creative, social, and contemplative environment for hundreds of guest artists. Serving as a retreat for individual work and an incubator for collaboration, Yaddo hosted luminaries such as Langstone Hughes, Truman Capote, Gwendolyn Brooks, Milton Avery, Aaron Copland, and Patricia Highsmith. The 207-acre enclave on



FIGURE 88: VIEW OF RESERVE BOOK READING ROOM, BAKER LIBRARY, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGER G. REED.)

the edge of Saratoga Springs includes a range of buildings and a wooded landscape punctuated with designed garden spaces. The entire property exhibits a remarkable state of preservation.

The Epic of American Civilization Murals, Baker Library, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH – Criterion 1

Known as *The Epic of American Civilization*, the murals by Mexican artist José Orozco provide an extraordinary contribution to the artistic heritage of this country. Located in the heart of a traditional New England college campus, the murals challenged the comfortable norms and traditional viewpoints held by most students who attended the college. Painted in true fresco in the reserve reading room of Baker Library in 1932-34, the murals remain highly controversial in their vision and are a nationally significant work of semi-public art. This nomination was made as part of the American Latino Heritage Initiative.

Casa Dra. Concha Meléndez Ramírez, San Juan, PR – Criteria 1 & 2

The Casa Dra. Concha Meléndez Ramírez is nationally significant for its association with major trends in Puerto Rican literature, in particular the legacy of the *Generación del Treinta*



FIGURE 89: MAIN FAÇADE, CASA DRA. CONCHA MELÉNDEZ RAMÍREZ, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF THE PUERTO RICO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, PHOTOGRAPH BY JUAN JUANEZ SANTOS.)

(Generation of 1930), a 1930s middle-class creole literary movement that, in response to U.S. control over the island, shaped Puerto Rico’s twentieth-century national cultural identity. This property is significant under NHL Criterion 2 because it served for 43 years as the residence and workspace of Doctora Concha Meléndez Ramírez (1893-1983), a prolific literary critic and one of the most prominent female voices in the *Generación del Treinta* and subsequent twentieth-century Puerto Rican literary criticism. This nomination was made as part of the American Latino Heritage Initiative.

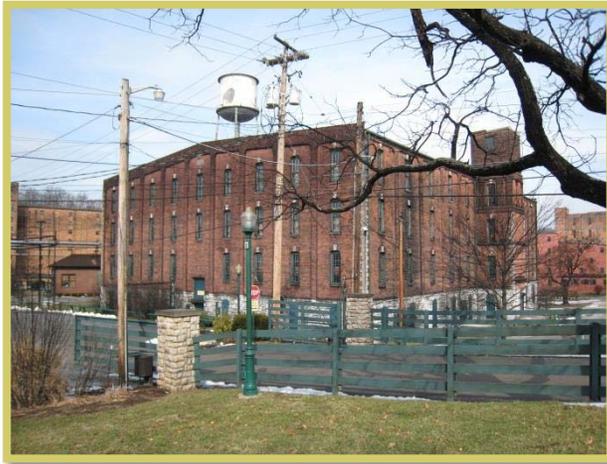


FIGURE 91: SOUTHWEST END OF WAREHOUSE AT GEORGE T. STAGG DISTILLERY, 2008. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY CAROLYN BROOKS.)

ca. 1953. The George T. Stagg Distillery possesses an outstanding ability to document major trends in the development of post-Repeal distillery architecture, including the manner in which the Federal government’s policies and regulations impacted the architectural character of distilleries as they returned to production after Prohibition.

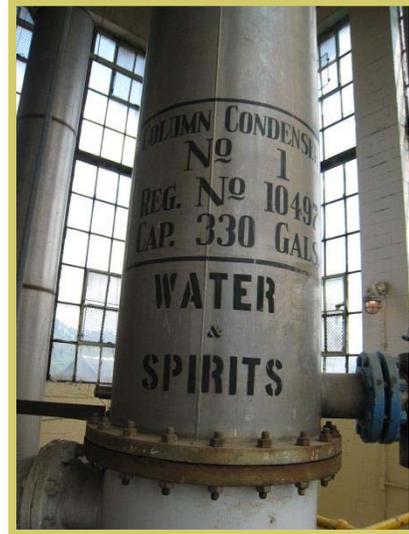


FIGURE 90: CONDENSER IN STILL HOUSE, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY CAROLYN BROOKS.)

George T. Stagg Distillery, Franklin Co., KY – Criteria 1 & 4

The George T. Stagg Distillery in Frankfort, Kentucky, is an iconic and highly intact example of a distillery complex associated with the post-Prohibition expansion of the distilled spirits industry. The 50-acre production site documents the heritage of the United States distilling industry from 1933 through



FIGURE 92: CEMENTERIO DE SANTA MARÍA DE PAZZIS CHAPEL, 2010. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY

Old San Juan Historic District/Distrito Histórico del Viejo San Juan, San Juan, PR – Criteria 1 & 4

The Old San Juan Historic District/Distrito Histórico del Viejo San Juan in Puerto Rico is the nation's most important, and complete, Spanish urban center. While St. Augustine, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana, have significant Spanish colonial histories, the unwavering continuity of Spanish rule in San Juan from 1519 through 1898 and its sustained importance as a key military outpost and as a port, created a place that, more than any other in the United States, represents the urban colonial impulses driving the Spanish as they created an American empire. This nomination was made as part of the American Latino Heritage Initiative.

Camden Amphitheatre and Public Library, Camden, ME – Criteria 1 & 4

The Camden

Amphitheatre and Public Library is one of the finest examples of public amphitheatre design in the United States. The work of prominent twentieth-century landscape architect Fletcher Steele, the

amphitheatre and library grounds reflect the designer's genius for molding a versatile, three-dimensional outdoor

space with high acoustical qualities through well-established principles of design while simultaneously introducing innovative ideas that foreshadowed modernism in American landscape design. One of Steele's few public projects, the amphitheatre is a highly successful and outstanding early twentieth-century example of the classical amphitheatre form adapted for contemporary popular use at a time when interests in civic improvement, cultural arts, and outdoor recreation were beginning to coalesce nationwide.



FIGURE 93: VIEW ACROSS AMPHITHEATRE, 2008. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JAN ROSENBAUM.)

Camp Nelson Historic and Archeological District, Jessamine Co., KY – Criteria 1 & 6

Camp Nelson (1863-66) was one of the nation's largest recruitment and training centers for African American soldiers during the American Civil War, as well as a refugee camp for the wives and children of these soldiers.



FIGURE 94: BEADS, DOLL PARTS, AND HALF DIMES FROM REFUGEE ENCAMPMENT AT CAMP NELSON, 2008. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY W. STEPHEN MCBRIDE.)

It remains the best-preserved large Civil War depot of its type in terms of landscape and archeological deposits in the United States. As such, the study of this site can provide information about soldiers' living conditions, military fortification, living conditions and variability in military camps, as well as the material conditions of civilian refugees, which tells the story of their transformation from enslaved to free individuals whose extraordinary endurance was played out under the most

difficult of circumstances.

Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Hartford, CT – Criterion 2

The Harriet Beecher Stowe House is the longtime home of nationally significant author Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896), who is best known for writing *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Stowe lived in multiple residences (her house in Brunswick, Maine, was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1962 as the site where *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was written). However, the house in Hartford represents Stowe's work on women's rights, in particular her work battling the emergence of polygamy in the American West. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, the battle over polygamy occupied a central position in American politics.

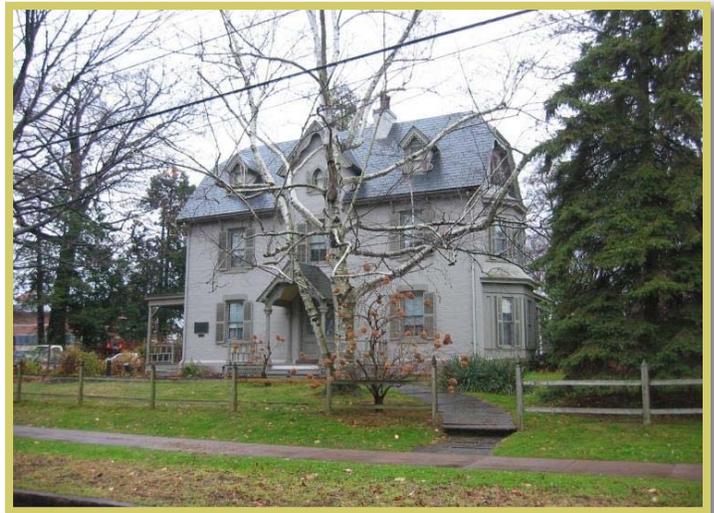


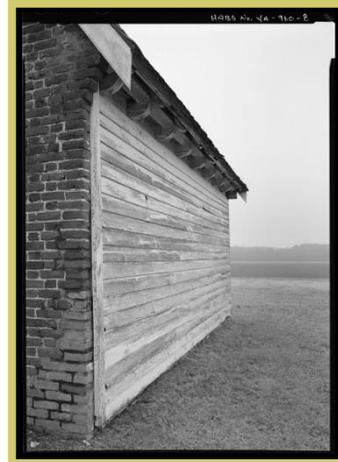
FIGURE 95: FOREST STREET FAÇADE, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE HOUSE, 2009. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES SEXTON.)

Pear Valley, Northampton Co., VA – Criterion 4

Pear Valley provides insight into the context of vernacular architecture in the colonial Chesapeake. Constructed between ca. 1725 and 1750, the house is a rare surviving example of the second generation of housing in the region and it reflects the early efforts of European immigrants to the colonies to adapt to their circumstances in the Chesapeake. Pear Valley’s small size, combined with high-quality craftsmanship,



FIGURES 96 & 97: EAST (FRONT) AND WEST ELEVATIONS, PEAR VALLEY, 2011. (SOURCE: NPS – HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES W. ROSENTHAL.)



embodies the character of many long-lost early middling planters’ houses.

Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, IL – Criterion 4

The Second Presbyterian Church was built as a stone Romanesque Revival style church in 1872-74 and was subsequently gutted in a fire. From 1900-1917 the church was rebuilt and remodeled by Howard Van Doren Shaw reflecting stylistic features associated with the Arts & Crafts movement. Shaw, who trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in the offices of Chicago architect William Le Baron Jenny, later became one of the leading exponents in the United States of the Arts and Crafts style.

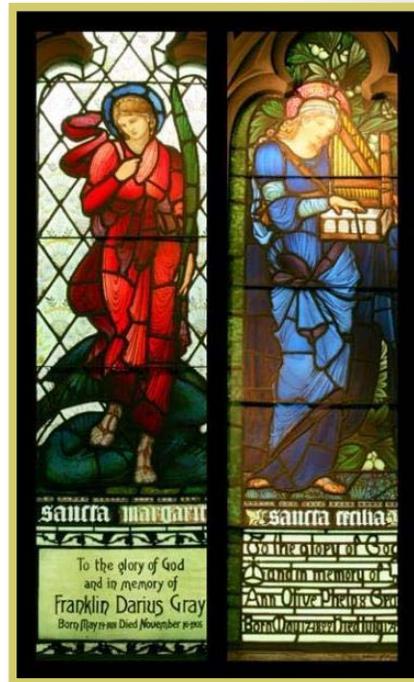


FIGURE 98: INTERIOR, NARTHEX, EDWIN BURNEHONES WINDOWS (MORRIS AND COMPANY), 2006. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY SUSAN BALDWIN BURIAN.)



FIGURE 99: INTERIOR OF SOUTH WALL, SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY SUSAN BALDWIN BURIAN.)

Other 2013 NHL Actions

In addition to the preceding NHL designations, updated/additional documentation and boundary revisions for the Pennsylvania State Capitol Complex, Harrisburg, PA, were reviewed and approved.

2014 National Historic Landmarks Designations

After careful review, the National Historic Landmarks Committee recommended designation of the following thirteen properties to the National Park System Advisory Board. These properties were subsequently recommended by the National Park System Advisory Board as worthy of designation and, in 2014, they were designated as NHLs.

The *Detroit Industry* Murals, Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, MI – Criteria 1 & 2

Between July 1932 and March 1933, Diego Rivera, a premier leader in the 1920s Mexican Mural Movement, executed the United States finest, modern monumental artwork devoted to industry. The *Detroit Industry* mural cycle depicts Detroit's manufacturing base and labor force on all four walls of the Detroit Institute of Arts garden court, which has since been renamed the Diego Court. This mural series is an exemplary representation of the introduction and

emergence of Mexican mural art in the United States between the Depression and World War II. Moreover, Rivera's technique for painting frescoes, his portrayal of American life on public buildings, and the 1920s Mexican mural program itself, directly influenced President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Mural Programs. This designation was made as part of the American Latino Heritage Initiative.



FIGURE 100: RIVERA COURT, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF THE DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS.)

Adlai E. Stevenson II Farm, Mettawa, IL – Criteria 1 & 2

Adlai Stevenson is nationally significant for his association with mid-twentieth century diplomatic and political history, including his candidacies for the presidency and role in the establishment of the United Nations, as well as his role as a UN ambassador during the Cuban Missile Crisis.



FIGURE 101: STEVENSON’S STUDY AT RIGHT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON II, FARM, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBIE S. LANGE.)

In addition to these accomplishments, Stevenson led the way as the Democratic Party transitioned from its New Deal focus. This farm (at left) was Stevenson’s home for most of his adult life, and is closely associated with many of his important activities.

George Nakashima
Woodworker Complex, Bucks
Co., PA – Criteria 2 & 4,
Exception 8

The George Nakashima Woodworker complex is significant

for its association with internationally-renowned furniture designer and woodworker George Nakashima, widely recognized as one of America’s most eminent furniture designer-craftsmen, and a significant force within the American Craft movement of the mid-twentieth century. Between 1945 and 1954, internationally-recognized modern furniture manufacturers Hans and Florence Knoll produced a selection of Nakashima’s designs, which appeared alongside those of other noted modernists. Nakashima began his professional career as an architect working at the vanguard of International Modernism in Japan before turning to furniture design. The buildings within the Nakashima Woodworker Complex are of



FIGURE 102: ICONIC CONOID CHAIR. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF MIRA NAKASHIMA, GEORGE NAKASHIMA WOODWORKER, S.A.)

the International Style intermingled with elements of traditional Japanese architecture and feature the innovative use of concrete. Nakashima’s work expresses a worldview that is based upon a unique set of circumstances, including his formal education in architecture, his exposure to European Modernism, Eastern religious philosophy, and traditional Japanese craft traditions, including instruction from Issei carpenter Gentaro Hikogawa while



FIGURE 103: ARTS BUILDING VIEWED FROM THE CLOISTER, 2012. (SOURCE: NPS – HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES ROSENTHAL.)

confined to a Japanese-American Internment Camp.

1956 Grand Canyon TWA-United Airlines Aviation Accident Site, Grand Canyon National Park, Coconino Co., AZ – Criteria 1

The June 20, 1956 mid-air collision between a TWA Super Constellation L-1049 and a UA DC-7 is associated with the

transition from the “see and be seen” principle to one of extensive air traffic control assistance as part of the modernization of America’s airways. The public attention and attendant focus on as well as the clues contained within the wreckage of this mass-fatality event dramatically accelerated progress already underway to address the airways crisis. Changes instituted as a result of this event, in which all 128 persons on board perished, included nationwide radar coverage, a common military/civilian navigation system, and new flight rules placing all aircraft above 15,000 feet under control of ground personnel. The hundreds of pieces of aircraft material and the evidence of land disturbance that remain in the remote section of the Grand Canyon’s vast landscape add to the compelling nature of this designation.

Lydia Pinkham House, Lynn, MA – Criteria 1 & 2

The Lydia Pinkham House is nationally significant for its association with Lydia Pinkham and the Lydia Pinkham Medicine Company. The house, constructed in 1873, is

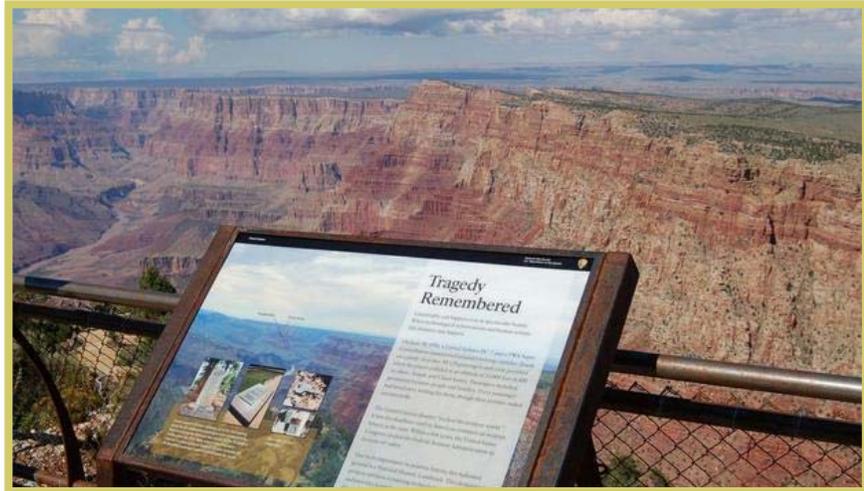


FIGURE 104: “TRAGEDY REMEMBERED” INTERPRETIVE PANEL. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.)



FIGURE 105: SOUTH AND EAST (MAIN) ELEVATIONS, LYDIA PINKHAM HOUSE, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGER G. REED.)

substantially intact in terms of plans and finishes, reflecting the use of the property as a combined residence and office during the important early period of the development of the Lydia Pinkham Company.

Patented in 1866, Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was one of the most widely marketed patent medicines during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Within the complex and unregulated medical marketplace of the Victorian era, such medicines were seen as highly democratic as they offered patients the ability to control and treat their own illnesses. Pinkham's company broke new ground by using her image (at right) as a promotional tool, thereby ensuring that Pinkham became one of the most well-known business-women of her era. The house was designated an NHL under the auspices of the Women's History Initiative.

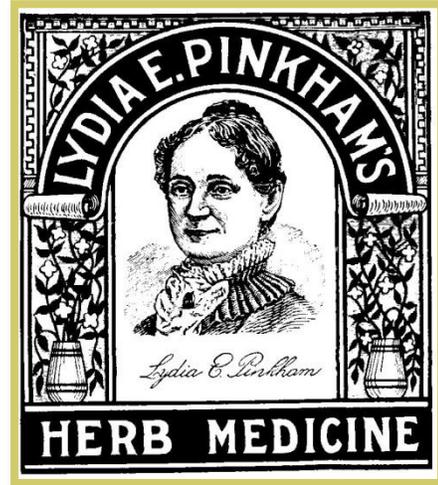


FIGURE 106: TYPICAL LYDIA PINKHAM ADVERTISEMENT, NO DATE. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, COURTESY OF THE U.S. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE.)



FIGURE 107: STREETCAR TRAVELING ALONG CARROLLTON AVENUE, 2013. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY CHARLES E. LECHE.)

The St. Charles Line, New Orleans, LA – Criteria 1 & 4

The St. Charles Line is the oldest operational street railway in the United States as well as the only streetcar system dating from this period (1893-1952) remaining in operation. The line is representative of the street railway systems and the urban growth patterns they engendered between the 1890s and 1920s when streetcars reached the height of their popularity in the U.S.

The St. Charles Line is also significant for its thirty five Perley Thomas streetcars. These arch-roofed, steel-bodied streetcars represent an evolution in the engineering of street railway technology, exhibiting improvements that increased the safety, efficiency, and flexibility with which streetcar systems could operate, and allowed for even greater expansion of street railway systems in a variety of urban

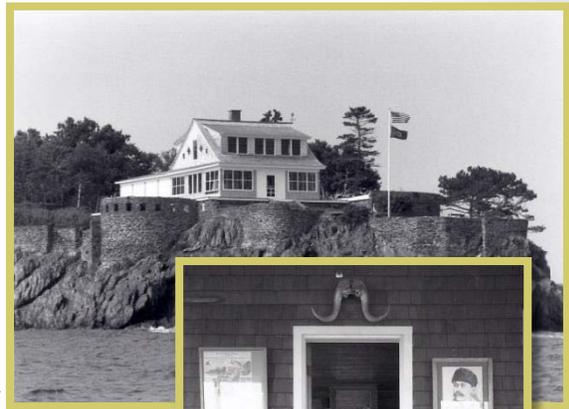


FIGURE 108: HOUSE ELL AND BARN, PERKINS HOMESTEAD, 2013. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY SARAH PESKIN.)

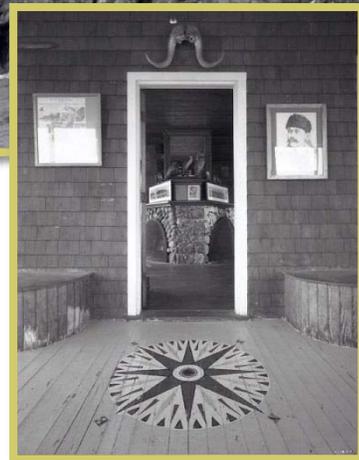
conditions. These Perley Thomas streetcars have continuously operated on the St. Charles Line’s tracks since 1923-24—the only conventional streetcars to have remained in operation within their original system.

Perkins Homestead, Newcastle, ME – Criteria 2
The Frances Perkins Homestead is the ancestral home and lifelong summer residence of Frances Perkins, the first woman to serve in a presidential cabinet as U.S.

Secretary of Labor from 1933 to 1945. Perkins was a driving force behind New Deal programs such as Social Security, unemployment insurance, and the minimum wage—programs that still provide financial stability for all Americans. Perkins owned and maintained the homestead from 1927 until her death in 1965. This resource was designated as part of the Women’s History Initiative.



FIGURES 109 & 110: EXTERIOR VIEW OF PEARY SUMMER HOME AND VIEW INTO LIVING ROOM FROM INTERIOR FRONT PORCH, 2001. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRIAN VANDEN BRINK.)



Eagle Island (Admiral Robert E. Peary Summer Home), Harpswell, ME – Criterion 2

Eagle Island (at right) is the property that best represents the life and work of the arctic explorer, Richard E. Peary. Peary acquired Eagle Island in 1881 and built his house there in 1904 on a prominent ledge facing north and to the open sea. The rustic simplicity of the house and its island setting reflect the life and work of a man who spent 23 years exploring the North Pole and the coast of Greenland. The entire island is part of a state park.

Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, NJ – Criterion 4

Baltusrol Golf Club’s Upper and Lower Courses are the work of golf course architect Albert W. Tillinghast (1874-1942), one of the first American golf architects to integrate the golf course into nature and one of the primary developers and proponents of the strategic course. In addition to his role as a designer of championship golf courses, Tillinghast was a prolific writer on the subjects of golf course design and philosophy. His hundreds of articles published in golf journals and magazines helped shape the design philosophy for course design for the balance of the twentieth century. In contrast to many designers of the time, the strategic integration of “the course Beautiful” over a natural landscape with a range of conditions, Baltusrol’s execution is noted for Tillinghast’s intense hands-on involvement with the construction of the course. Tillinghast’s portfolio is capped by his three best-known and respected commissions: Baltusrol, Winged-Foot, and Bethpage. Baltusrol was the first and arguably the most important of these “golf complex” commissions



FIGURE 111: CLUBHOUSE FROM BEHIND GREEN #4, 2013. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES LUM.)



FIGURES 112 & 113: DETAIL OF MAYA-INSPIRED CONCRETE PLAQUES AND CENTRAL COURTYARD, THE RESEARCH STUDIO, 2013. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHRISTINE MADRID FRENCH.)



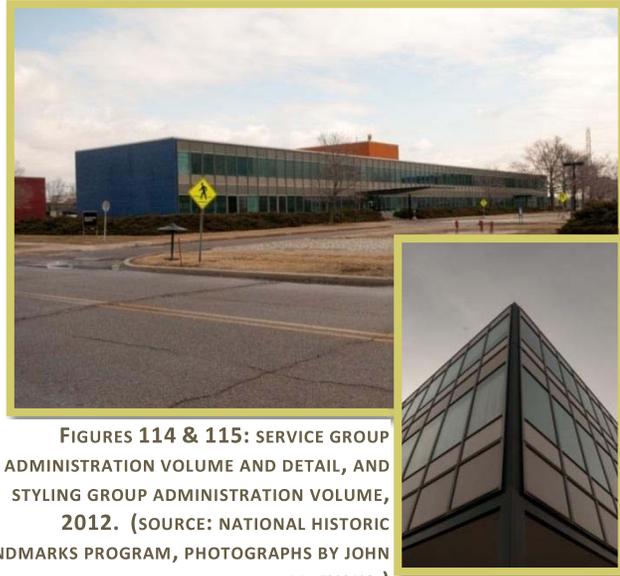
The Research Studio (Maitland Art Center), Maitland, FL – Criterion 4

The Research Studio is a nationally-significant example of Art Deco-Mayan Revival architecture and decoration, and is one of the most distinctively rendered sites of this style in the country. Architect J. Andre Smith, a trained architect and also a prominent artist during the first half of the twentieth century, drew from his own subconscious thoughts, then-current

trends in architecture and the arts, and the influences of Art Deco design to create his

personal vision of an artistic utopia, a secluded place for modern artists to experiment in their craft without interference.

More than 200 reliefs, carvings, and sculptures are integrated into the artists' campus and surrounding tropical landscape. The sculptures and reliefs were created on site by Smith and his resident artists, using a special slurry of sand and cement poured onto a tilt table, dried, and carved. Mary Louis Curtis Bok, an heiress and supporter of arts and music education philanthropy, funded the construction of the complex and the operation of The Research Studio as an artist's colony, and remained Smith's primary patron until his death in 1959.



FIGURES 114 & 115: SERVICE GROUP ADMINISTRATION VOLUME AND DETAIL, AND STYLING GROUP ADMINISTRATION VOLUME, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN M. EVANS.)

General Motors Technical Center, Warren, MI – Criterion 4

The General Motors Technical Center is one of the most significant works of architect Eero Saarinen, who is counted among the most important modernist designers of the post-World War II period in the U.S. The first in a series of important corporate Saarinen commissions for suburban corporate campus (e.g., for IBM, Bell Laboratories, and John Deere) that set the design standard for this important post-World War II landscape and architectural type, this project first brought Eero to wide national attention and marks his emergence as a nationally-significant planner/designer of total environments and not just as a creator of buildings.

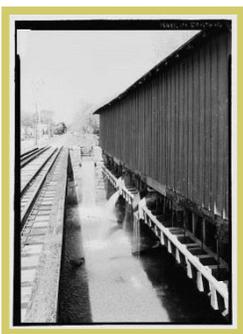


FIGURE 116: OBLIQUE VIEW OF SOUTH ELEVATION, DUCK CREEK AQUEDUCT, 2004. (SOURCE: NPS – HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES W. ROSENTHAL.)

Duck Creek Aqueduct, Metamora, Franklin Co., IN – Criterion 4

Constructed ca. 1846, the Duck Creek Aqueduct (at left and below) is an exceptionally fine example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction employing a Burr Truss, which was one of the most significant of the nineteenth-century timber bridge types. It is also the only surviving historic covered wood aqueduct in the U.S.

Built as a component of the Whitewater Canal, the bridge represents a rare surviving component of an American canal system. While some 690 historic (pre-1955) covered bridges survive in the U.S., the Duck Creek Aqueduct stands out

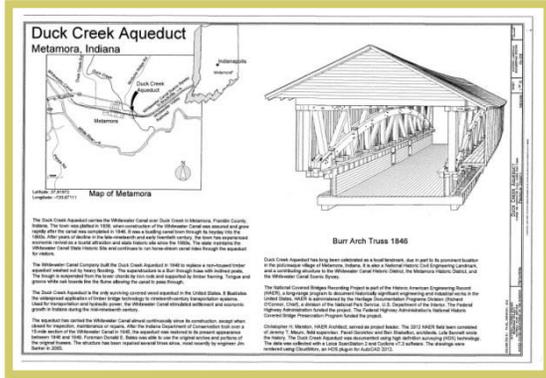
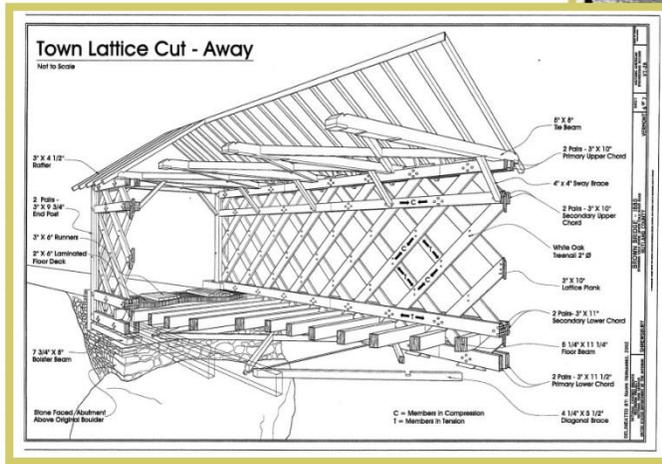


FIGURE 117: BURR ARCH TRUSS DETAIL, DUCK CREEK AQUEDUCT, 2012. (SOURCE: NPS – HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD.)

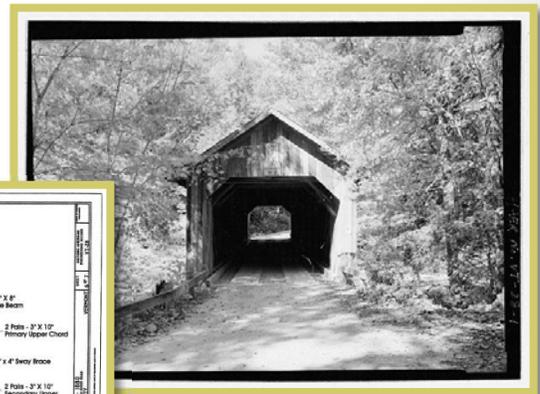
load-bearing components intact, including its slate roof. The bridge is one of the most outstanding surviving examples of a Town Lattice Truss, a nationally-significant timber bridge type.



as an excellent example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction and preservation.

Brown Bridge, Shrewsbury, VT – Criterion 4

Constructed in 1880 for use on what proved to be a minimally-traveled road, the Brown Bridge, a very fine example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction, has survived with all of its



FIGURES 118 & 119: NORTHEAST PORTAL, 2004 AND TOWN LATTICE CUT-AWAY, 2002. (SOURCE: NPS – HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, PHOTOGRAPH BY JET LOWE.)

Brown Bridge was erected by Nichols M. Powers, who built more than 20 substantial covered

bridges. Powers also built the Blenheim Bridge, a National Historic Landmark destroyed by Hurricane Irene in 2011.

Other 2014 National Historic Landmarks Actions

In addition to the above-named designations, additional documentation was reviewed and a boundary revision and name change made for the Andrew Wyeth Studio and Kuerner Farm, Chadds Ford, PA. In addition, withdrawals of designation were authorized for the Eight-Foot High Speed Tunnel and the Full-Scale 30- x 60-Foot Tunnel, both in Hampton (City), VA.

2015 National Historic Landmarks Designations

After careful review, the National Historic Landmarks Committee recommended designation of the following fourteen properties to the National Park System Advisory Board. The Board, in turn, recommended their designation as National Historic Landmarks to the Secretary of the Interior. These properties were subsequently designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 2015.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas House, Miami, FL – Criteria 1 & 2, Exception 8

The Marjory Stoneman Douglas House is nationally significant as the home and workspace of one of the most important environmentalists of the twentieth century. Her pivotal book, *The Everglades: River of Grass*, marked a significant turning point in twentieth-century



FIGURE 120: MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS AND CAT, UNDATED. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS PAPERS, UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI LIBRARIES DIGITAL COLLECTIONS.)

environmentalism by helping the nation reimagine the Everglades as a globally distinct, complex ecosystem in desperate need of protection. Douglas was an accomplished journalist, poet, short story writer, reformer, and environmentalist in the vanguard of the women's reform movement in early twentieth-century Florida. In the late 1960s, Douglas founded the Friends of the Everglades, an environmental activist organization—which she led for three decades. Her leadership contributed to the organization's central role in the ongoing conversations about the Everglades' national significance in the national and global environmental movements.

Samara (John E. and Catherine E. Christian House), West Lafayette, IN – Criterion 4

Samara (John E. and Catherine E. Christian House) is an outstanding example of a late period (1941-1959) Usonian house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. It is exceptional on a national scale for its fully-realized design and ability to convey, in the fullest sense, the unity of

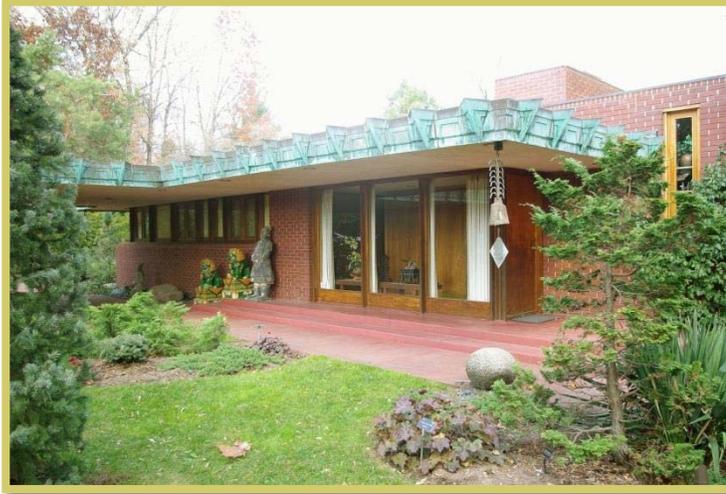


FIGURE 121: VIEW TOWARD ENTRANCE PAVILION FROM WEST GARDEN, 2011. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY CAMILLE B. FIFE.)

design and philosophy characterizing Wright's architecture. The house incorporates more than 40 Wrightian design features that represent the architect's Usonian ideals, as well as the breadth of Wright's impact on modern American architecture and design.

Wright carefully designed Samara to maintain its natural setting, and directed his clients to

follow a planting plan that included a wide variety of tree and plant species for five distinct planting zones, creating a cohesive design to complement his architecture. The motif of the Samara (i.e., the botanical term for the winged seeds found in evergreen trees on the site), was incorporated by Wright throughout the house. Samara represents the relationship between owner and client that Frank Lloyd Wright espoused but rarely achieved, in which the client was a dedicated partner with the architect in realizing and maintaining the full expression of Wright's plans and ideas. In comparison with Wright-designed properties of considerably larger scale and budget, especially from his Usonian period, the property emerges as historically significant for its ability to convey all the physical and philosophical elements that Wright ultimately developed for this organic architecture.

McGregor Memorial Conference Center, Detroit, MI – Criterion

4

The McGregor Memorial Conference Center was a benchmark work in the career of the nationally-significant, Japanese-American architect Minoru Yamasaki (1912-1986), one of the twentieth-century's most important Modern architects. The building represents a key



FIGURE 122: MCGREGOR MEMORIAL CONFERENCE CENTER, 2013. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY RUTH E. MILLS.)

turning point in Yamasaki’s career as he moved away from International Style orthodoxy into his own distinct vision. It was in the McGregor Center that Yamasaki first used many of the design characteristics that would become common in his later work. The building and



FIGURE 123: THE 720-FOOT FRONT OF THE LAKE HOTEL, 2008. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.)

surrounding landscape, the first fully-realized design of his mature work, remain the best example of his design principles.

Lake Hotel, Yellowstone National Park, Teton Co., WY – Criterion 4

Lake Hotel is an early twentieth-century grand resort hotel displaying the Colonial Revival style as adapted to the context of a national park in the western U.S.

Initially completed in 1891, Lake Hotel is the oldest hotel constructed within the boundary of a national park.

Brookline Reservoir of the Cochituate Aqueduct, Brookline, MA – Criterion 4

The Brookline Reservoir, with its Principal Gatehouse, small Influent Gatehouse, and buried aqueduct—each of which is intact—represents one of the most publicly-accessible and architecturally-distinguished components of the early nineteenth-century public water supply technology. The Brookline Reservoir is significant as an early original element of the Cochituate Aqueduct, a publicly-financed, universally-available, pure

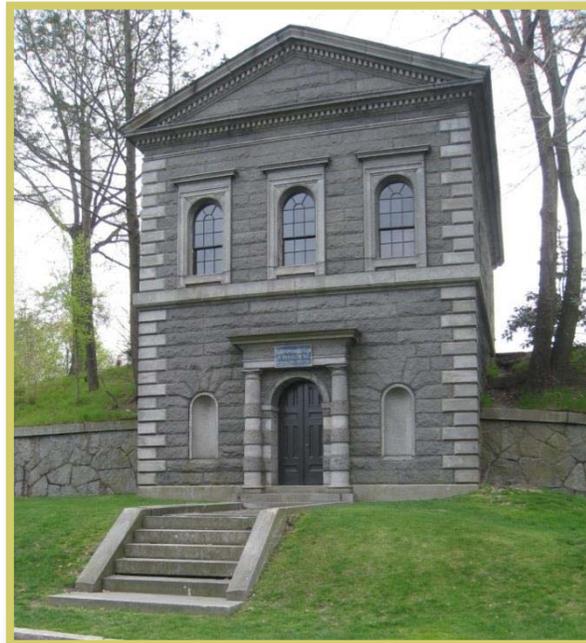


FIGURE 124: BROOKLINE RESERVOIR GATEHOUSE, 2012. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY DENNIS J. DEWITT.)

water supply from distant, safeguarded watersheds.

California Powder Works Bridge, Santa Cruz Co., CA – Criterion 4

Constructed in 1872, the California Powder Works Bridge is an exceptionally fine example of



FIGURE 125: TRUSS DETAIL AT EASTERN PORTAL, 2004. (SOURCE: NPS - HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, PHOTOGRAPH BY JET LOWE.)

nineteenth-century covered bridge construction. The bridge is one of the most outstanding surviving examples of a Smith Truss, a nationally significant timber truss type developed in 1867 by Robert W. Smith in Toledo, Ohio. The Smith Truss featured diagonal truss web members that resulted in a light, strong, and efficient design whose members can be mass-produced at a factory and shipped to distant sites. This unique system allowed wood bridges to compete with iron bridges for a brief period following the Civil War. The bridge

was constructed by William Gorrill's Pacific Bridge Company, which became a major construction firm that built other nationally significant sites such as the Hoover Dam, Golden Gate Bridge, Oakland Bay Bridge, and the dock facilities at Pearl Harbor.

U.S. Court of Appeals - Fifth Circuit (John Minor Wisdom U.S. Court of Appeals Building), New Orleans, LA – Criteria 1 & 2

The U.S. Court of Appeals – Fifth Circuit building in New Orleans, Louisiana, has exceptional national significance for the preeminent role the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held in

reshaping the South during the modern civil rights movement. In an era of massive southern resistance to racial equality, the Fifth Circuit's precedent-setting rulings defined civil rights law, formed the basis of Congressional civil rights legislation, and pioneered judicial reform. The Courthouse also has exceptional national significance for its



FIGURE 126: LAFAYETTE STREET (AT LEFT) AND CAMP STREET (AT RIGHT) FACADES, 2006. (PHOTOGRAPH BY CAROL M. HIGHSTREET, COURTESY OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS & PHOTOGRAPHS.)

association with Fifth Circuit appellate judge John Minor Wisdom, a scholar of legal doctrinal development whose greatest legacy is in the field of civil rights.

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (Elbert Parr Tuttle U.S. Court of Appeals Building), Atlanta, GA – Criteria 1 & 2

The U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Atlanta, Georgia, has exceptional national significance for the preeminent role the U.S Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals played in reshaping

the South during the modern civil rights movement. The Fifth Circuit developed a jurisprudence that effectively dealt with massive southern resistance to desegregation. Its decisions both fostered and implemented nationally significant civil rights legislation. The Courthouse also possesses national significance for its association with Judge Elbert Parr Tuttle, Chief Judge of the Fifth Circuit from 1960 to 1967. His administrative leadership and innovative jurisprudence secured justice without delays and earned him a national reputation as one of the most significant judges of the twentieth century.

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (Frank M. Johnson, Jr. Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse), Montgomery, AL – Criteria 1 & 2

The U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Montgomery, Alabama, has exceptional significance for its association with the preeminent role that the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S.



FIGURE 128: LEE STREET (AT LEFT) AND CHURCH STREET (AT RIGHT) FACADES, 2006. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY GENE FORD.)



FIGURE 127: WALTON STREET (AT LEFT) AND FORSYTHE STREET (AT RIGHT) ELEVATIONS, 2006. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY GENE FORD.)

District Court for the Middle District of Alabama played in reshaping the South during the modern civil rights movement. Jurisprudence developed by these courts

dealt effectively with massive southern resistance and obstructionism as its rulings both fostered and implemented nationally significant civil rights legislation. The Courthouse also has exceptional national significance for its association with three judges considered crucial to the social and political transformation of the segregationist South during the 1950s and 1960s. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. and Fifth Circuit appellate judges Richard T. Rives and John R. Brown contributed to the emergence of civil rights in America and led the courts through new legal territory during a decade of social upheaval and the judicial remaking of the South.

Henry Gerber House, Chicago, IL – Criteria 1 & 2

The Henry Gerber House is nationally significant for its association with the founding of the first chartered organization in the U.S. dedicated to advocating for the rights of homosexuals, the Society for Human Rights (1924-1925). The Henry Gerber House is also nationally significant for its association with Gerber, widely recognized as a critically-important advocate for the civil rights of homosexuals. Henry Gerber was living at this property as a boarder when he founded the Society and filed for its incorporation. He managed the organization from this location and most likely wrote the Society's newsletter, *Friendship and Freedom*, while living here. This is the first known publication of a homosexual organization in the U.S. Gerber was unjustifiably arrested and his personal property was confiscated from his room, marking the earliest documented efforts toward homosexual rights in America and the pervasive trend of discrimination against, and persecution of, homosexuals in the twentieth century. This resource joined Stonewall in New York City, as the second NHL representing LGBTQ history. (These and subsequent resources will collectively contribute to the LGBTQ Heritage Initiative.)



FIGURE 129: MAIN AND BASEMENT ENTRANCES TO THE HENRY GERBER HOUSE, 2014. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY APRIL SLABOSHESKI.)

Red Rocks Park and Mount Morrison Civilian Conservation Corps Camp, Jefferson Co., CO – Criteria 1 & 4

Red Rocks Park and Mount Morrison Civilian Conservation Corps Camp is an outstanding representation of a public park designed by the National Park Service in collaboration with the City and County of Denver and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Mount Morrison CCC Camp is one of the few surviving CCC camps in the nation, and it retains the



FIGURE 130: SEATING AT RED ROCKS AMPHITHEATRE AND CREATION ROCK, 2013. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY DEAN WOLFENBARGERH.)

highest concentration of original resources of any extant camp. The park is an exemplary representation of the CCC labor to develop a metropolitan park. The outstanding architecture and landscape architecture at Red Rocks Park illustrate the principles and practices of New Deal-era naturalistic park design and master planning in a metropolitan park.

Located within the park, Red Rocks Amphitheatre (at left) is arguably the single most ambitious

construction project undertaken by the CCC. The architectural and landscape architectural design of the amphitheatre reflect the blending of classical amphitheatre design, contemporary Modern design, and the naturalistic design preferred and promoted by the National Park Service. Red Rocks Amphitheatre is also one of America’s best-known performing arts venues, famous for its natural acoustics, design, and setting. It has long hosted world-renowned artists and often appears at the top of lists of the world’s premier concert venues.

Lafayette Park, Detroit, MI – Criteria 1 & 4 Lafayette Park in Detroit, Michigan, is nationally significant as one of the earliest, planned, most fully-realized, and most successful urban renewal projects of the mid-twentieth century. Although Lafayette Park did little to stem the flight of middle and



FIGURE 131: MIES VAN DER ROHE TOWNHOUSES IN FOREGROUND AND PAVILION TOWER IN BACKGROUND, 2013. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS.)

upper-income families to the suburbs (one of the overall goals of urban renewal), it did succeed in creating an ethnically-diverse community that continues to thrive today, attracting residents with its combination of good design, diverse housing, and community amenities in a setting that retains high integrity from its period of construction. Lafayette Park is generally regarded as one of the best and most successful examples of a residential urban renewal development in the nation, a rarity in a movement usually noted for its spectacular failures rather than its quiet successes.

Lafayette Park is also nationally significant as a collaborative design endeavor between one of the twentieth century's most influential Modern architects, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and developer Herbert Greenwald, planner Ludwig Hilberseimer, and landscape architect Alfred Caldwell. Together, they created a conceptual plan based on the "superblock" urban planning ideal that swept away the city grid and created a "suburb in the city." Lafayette Park is the largest collection of Mies van der Rohe residential architecture in the country; and, depending on how the buildings are counted, is the largest collection of his work anywhere in the world. It is also the only realized grouping of low-rise townhouses by Mies.

George Washington Masonic National Memorial, Alexandria, VA – Criteria 1 & 4, Exception 8

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial stands among the most architecturally significant projects to honor George Washington and one of the boldest efforts by a private city to memorialize him. The unprecedented building project brought together the independent Grand Lodges of the states and territories in a rare initiative among freemasons having a national scope. In fact, the freemasons established the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association (the Association) to realize this goal.

The Memorial's national significance also rests on the building's success as a design solution for a project having complicated programmatic and iconographic requirements. The individuals and firms involved in the process took an unconventional route that expertly merged

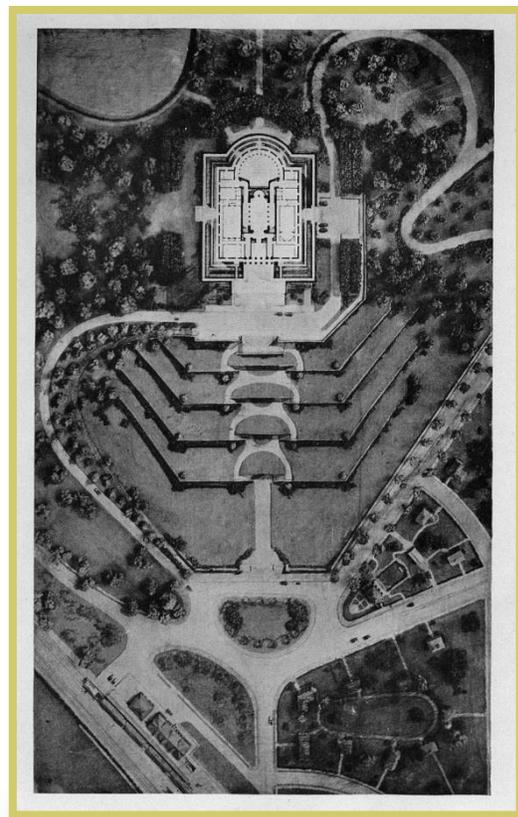


FIGURE 132: SITE PLAN, 1925. (COURTESY OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.)



FIGURE 133: ENVIRONMENTAL VIEW, LOOKING NORTHWEST, 2010.
(SOURCE: NPS – HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, PHOTOGRAPH BY RENEE .)

architecture and landscape, and tradition and modernity in a way that conveys strength and an apt sense of timelessness in honor of George Washington. The Association hired the well-known New York firm of Helmle & Corbett, one of the leading offices specializing in tall commercial buildings, to design the Memorial. Harvey Wiley Corbett was the principal for the project, and he devised a striking memorial for a dramatic hillside site overlooking Alexandria, whose terraced landscape design was produced by the famed Olmsted Brothers firm.

The Memorial was principally constructed between 1922 and 1932, but was largely incomplete at the time of its dedication. The building's interiors were not completed until well after World War II, and not always initially envisioned as a number of spaces, mainly in the tower, which has limited access and were to be given over to auxiliary Masonic groups and consequently did not relate to the Association's mission to memorialize George Washington.

The eclectic building combined neoclassical austerity common to contemporary American memorials and civic buildings with the excitement and energy of modern skyscraper design. The Memorial's tower firmly situated the buildings within the 1920s mania optimistically exploring the potential of high-rise buildings for virtually any function.

The processional movement through the landscape and the formal parts of the building remain fully intact from the time of its dedication. All parts of the experience convey the undeniable gravitas and solidarity of the Memorial. The terraces, in particular, underscore the striking quality of the interplay between architecture and landscape architecture.

First Peoples Buffalo Jump, Cascade Co., MT – Criterion 6

First Peoples Buffalo Jump is one of the oldest, largest, and best-preserved bison mass-procurement cliff jump localities in North America. Its monumental record of stone surface architecture (such as the Trip Wall seen at right), deeply stratified bison bone deposits, multiple tipi ring concentrations, and extensive evidence of ceremonialism indicate that, for approximately 5,700 years, First Peoples Buffalo Jump held the paramount position in the Northern plains "bison culture."



First Peoples Buffalo Jump holds the potential for not only defining the evolving sophistication of mass-procurement strategies of hunter-gatherer societies in the Northern Plains, in particular, but may also provide meaningful insights regarding cultural development of pre-contact hunter-gatherer societies in the western United States as a whole.

FIGURE 134: UPSLOPE VIEW OF TRIP WALL SHOWING DETAIL OF CONSTRUCTION, UNDATED. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY AEBERG CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING SERVICES.)

Other 2015 National Historic Landmarks Actions

In addition to the above-named designations, a boundary revision was authorized for Mountain Meadows Massacre Site, Washington Co., UT; boundary revisions and additional documentation were reviewed and incorporated for Fort Smith, Fort Smith, AR; Cliveden (Chew House), Philadelphia, PA ; and Fort Union, Williams and McKenzie Counties, ND and Roosevelt and Richmond Counties, MT. In addition to these actions, withdrawals of National Historic Landmark designation were authorized for *WAPAMA* (Steam Schooner), San Francisco, CA and the Old Blenheim Bridge, Schoharie Co., NY.

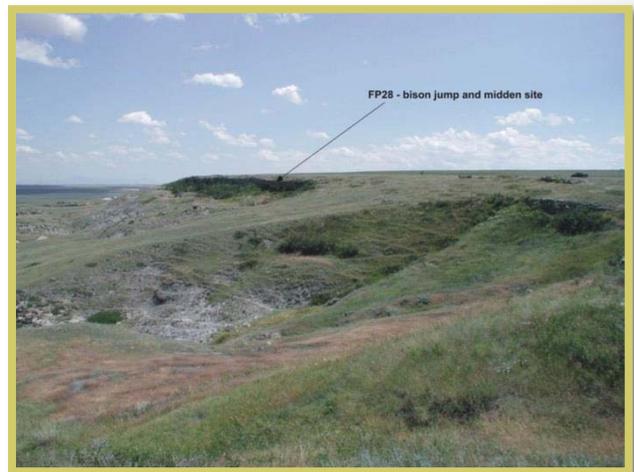


FIGURE 135: VIEW OF ONE OF TWO BISON JUMPS ON THIS HILL FACE, UNDATED. (SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM, PHOTOGRAPH BY AEBERG CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING SERVICES.)

2016 NHL Designations

One National Historic Landmark was designated in 2016. While previously vetted and intended for designation in 2014, the designation was not finalized until 2016 following successful completion of work to address environmental concerns.

SS Badger (Car Ferry), Ludington, MI – Criteria 1 & 4

The *SS Badger* is the last example of a Great Lakes rail/car ferry design, a type that influenced design around the world. The first open-water crossing on which railcars were carried onboard occurred on Lake Michigan, the rail/car ferry design of which influenced other such ships.

The *Badger* is the last vessel in operation powered by Skinner Unaflow steeple compound engines. (The Unaflow engine represents the final stage in the development of the reciprocating steam engine in the U.S.) In an age when steam turbine and diesel propulsion were beginning to dominate the shipping scene, the more-efficient Unaflow, and similar designs, made the reciprocating steam technology used by other ships less desirable. The *SS Badger* was placed in service 1952-53, and has been subsequently reactivated and modified in ways that have not altered the original fabric and are completely reversible. The *SS Badger* is the last Great Lakes car ferry to remain in operation.



FIGURE 136: VIEW OF STARBOARD SIDE OF BADGER, 2009.
(SOURCE: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM,
PHOTOGRAPH BY WILLIAM M. WORDEN.)



FIGURE 137: *BADGER* AT THE CHICAGO &
NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CAR FERRY SLIP IN
MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN, 1953. (COURTESY OF THE
LAKE MICHIGAN TRANS-LAKE SHORTCUT, INC.,
PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.)