

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS Network

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National Historic Landmark Stewards Association Formed

*by Bill Bolger and
Christeen Taniguchi*

National Historic Landmarks are among the nation's most significant cultural resources. They include a rich variety of sites and structures—homes, skyscrapers, bridges, ships, archeological sites—and represent all aspects of American history. These properties are owned and managed by an equally diverse cross section of the American public—from religious organizations to major corporations, homeowners to housing authorities, universities to government agencies.

The November, 1997 West Point Congress of National Historic Landmark Stewards developed a number of ideas and recommendations for future development of the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program. While this was an assembly of NHL stewards located in the National Park Service's Northeast Region (Maine to Virginia), it was intended as a forum to explore the needs and interests of all National Historic Landmark stewards. Participating stewards split into four affinity groups, including interpreted museum properties, institutional and commercial properties, private residential properties, and historic districts (see *NHL Network*, Spring 1998, page 1).

SEE ASSOCIATION, PAGE 13, COLUMN 1



Robert Stanton, Director of the National Park Service, dedicates the National Historic Landmark plaque for the Robert Russa Moton High School in Farmville, Virginia. NPS Photo.

Midwest Support Office Sponsors NHL Owners' Conference

by Bill Nelligan

Owners and managers of National Historic Landmarks from throughout the Midwest traveled to Midland, Michigan, on August 21-23, 1998, to attend the region's first National Historic Landmarks Owners' Conference.

SEE CONFERENCE, PAGE 14, COLUMN 1

Civil Rights Era School Achieves National Historic Landmark Status

by Lisa Kolakowsky Smith

We will never know exactly what Barbara Johns was thinking on her way to school on April 23, 1951. One thing is certain—on that day, she was full of courage and was keenly aware that life was not fair for her and

SEE MOTON, PAGE 14, COLUMN 2

Thirty-one new NHLs designated or recommended. Stories begin on page 16.



AN INVITATION

*To preserve for public use historic sites,
buildings and objects of national significance,
for the inspiration and benefit of the
people of the United States.*

National Historic Landmarks Network

Published by the National Park Service

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

An Invitation to All Stewards of National Historic Landmarks

As co-chairs of the newly formed **National Historic Landmark Stewards Association**, we would like to share with you our enthusiasm for this new organization! We feel great things will come of this and hope that you can join us in our efforts for this important cause.

Last September, in historic downtown Philadelphia, we began the task of forming an association of the people who own or take care of National Historic Landmarks, the 2,266 properties on the National Register deemed the most significant in our nation's history. Like the Continental Congress, our enthusiasm ran high to organize and give voice to a great constituency.

Even at our small gathering of volunteers, the breadth and scope of these National Historic Landmark properties was a revelation. Stewards came from privately-owned houses, churches, battlefields, historic districts, governmental buildings, a fort, and a medical institution. As individuals, we came from all walks of life, but as stewards, we shared a devotion to our respective Landmarks, a desire to educate the larger community about the importance of NHLs in our nation's history, and a willingness to advocate on their behalf.

In November we reassembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, just one floor above the site of the Continental Congress. Here we agreed upon a guiding message for the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association from an inspiring passage in the 1935 Historic Sites Act (see title above). We also rolled up our sleeves and divided up the first tasks of our organization. Some agreed to work on a strategy for reaching out to stewards of all the NHL properties, others on outreach to the public, and still others on setting up our organization as a not-for-profit corporation.

The immediate camaraderie among stewards—from large institutions to small family operations, all taking time away from their historic treasures—was the promise of things to come. After the gathering, we were amazed that we had struggled in isolation for so long.

Our thanks to the National Park Service, especially the Northeast Region and the Philadelphia Support Office, for their devotion to National Historic Landmarks and their hard work in support of our efforts. We encourage you to please contact us if you would like further information about the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association!

Yours sincerely,

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STEWARDSHIP NEWS

ALASKA

Ranger-Historian Preserves and Protects Alaskan National Historic Landmark

by Dale Vinson

Kijik National Historic Landmark, within the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, is comprised of several extensive Dena'ina Athabaskan

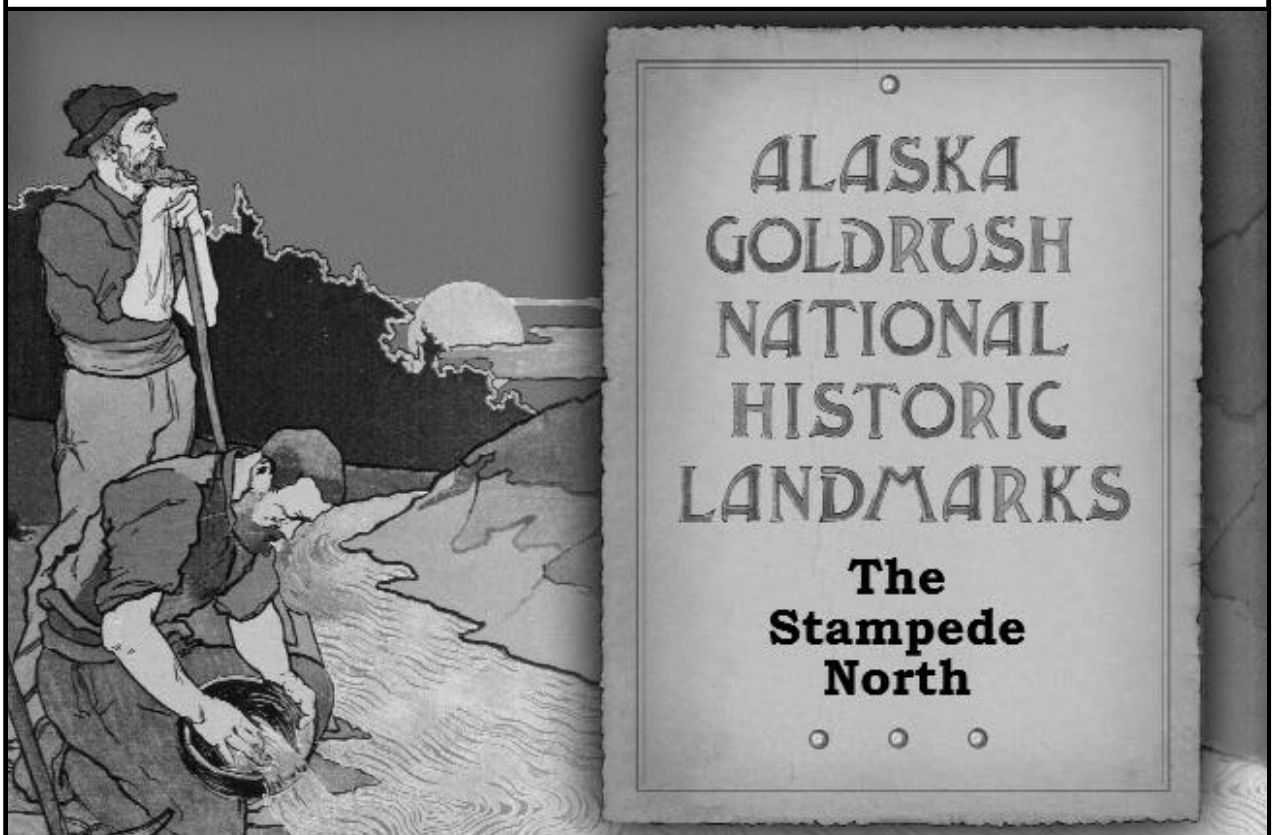
settlements, which date from pre-European contact to the abandonment of Kijik village in 1910. Also found within the NHL are the remains of a Russian Orthodox cemetery and church. Since 1966, when archeologists began excavations at Kijik, several parties of anthropologists have revisited the area for mapping and research purposes. The most recent visit was made in June, 1998 by a crew of NPS archeologists who collected radiocarbon samples from a number of house floors in order to establish a chronology for

Dena'ina settlement at Kijik. They also recovered historic glazed ceramics, glass trade beads, and metal objects while collecting the charcoal for dating.

A large part of the credit for the accomplishments at Kijik goes to John Branson, ranger-historian at Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. He has played a pivotal role in site stewardship over the years, discovering new sites and making great efforts to protect the area from vandalism. Through his interest in Kijik and through historic research, Branson has

National Parks Promote National Historic Landmarks to Visitors

The Alaska Support Office prepared this brochure with participation from the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Bearing Land Bridge National Preserve, and Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve. Second in a series, this brochure contributes to the commemoration of the Gold Rush Centennial Decade 1994-2004, and is dedicated to the individuals who risked their lives in search for a fortune in gold. The cover is adapted from a 19th century German book on the goldrush. This brochure series was conceived to assist stewards in developing a tourism base for their resources. For more information about this joint initiative, or to obtain copies of this and other brochures, please contact Linda Cook, 907/257-2658.



brought together the interests of NPS archeologists and local Dena'ina Athapaskan people whose ancestors lived at Kijik prior to 1902.

Branson's interest in Kijik began while he worked as caretaker on the homestead of Alaska's former Governor Jay Hammond in 1974. While living at the homestead, Branson visited the nearby abandoned historic Kijik village. Conversations with Native elders, Sophie Austin and her son Andrew Balluta, gave Branson more clues about older Dena'ina villages below Kijik Mountain. Subsequently, he began searching the forests below Kijik Mountain for older pre-contact Dena'ina settlements. By the early 1980s, Branson had found several new Dena'ina sites and was sought out by NPS archeologist, Alice J. Lynch, to assist her in mapping the newly discovered sites.

Branson developed a model for Dena'ina settlement in the Kijik district where settlements tend to be located on the upper reaches of small creeks that have connection to Lake Clark or the Kijik River. He found that the optimum time to search for house sites at Kijik was in late winter or early spring before the lush grasses and foliage obstruct views of the rectangular outline of the Dena'ina house.

Since the early 1980s, Branson has led guided tours of various Kijik sites for a number of park superintendents and Regional Director, Bob Barbee, and has acted as a guide and assistant to a number of NPS archeologists. In addition, Branson has guided Nondalton tribal council chief, Bill Trefon, Sr., and several other Dena'ina people to Kijik sites. For the past six springs, Branson has led a joint park-school district trip

to survey many of the settlements in the Kijik National Historic Landmark.

Branson began working as an NPS ranger in 1992. In the mid-1990s, Ranger Branson received training in Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) compliance, and he understands the potential threat of pot hunting at the sites. No one knows the wilderness trails through the forest and around the beaver streams and salmon pools like Branson, and because of this knowledge, he is able to thwart potential vandals who believe their activities will go unnoticed. As part of the staff of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Branson is alert for other risks such as changes in land status within the Kijik district. He also serves as a highly-effective steward by monitoring situations that might threaten the archeological resources and then passing this information onto the NPS Lake Clark Superintendent and Cultural Resource Manager.

Dale Vinson is an archeologist with the Katmai National Park and Preserve and the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

CARIBBEAN

Landmark Recognition in the American Caribbean

by Mark R. Barnes

The summer of 1998 was significant for National Historic Landmarks in the American Caribbean—Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The National Register Programs Division, Southeast Region, has initiated a long-range program

with the State Historic Preservation Offices to jointly develop high-quality nominations for cultural properties in the American Caribbean.

Before this joint effort, only three NHLs were designated in the area. Now there are eight NHLs, with another dozen individual property and district nominations under review or development. This direct technical assistance has enhanced the quality of National Register and NHL nominations produced by the American Caribbean SHPO offices and has provided the opportunity for the NPS staff of the Southeast Region to participate in a number of exciting preservation projects.

This summer National Register Programs Division staff Frank J.J. Miele, Senior Historian, and Mark Barnes, Senior Archeologist, presented bronze NHL plaques for the *SS Antonio Lopez* and Fort Frederick to the Governors of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands. At the request of the SHPO, the Puerto Rico plaques are in Spanish. The *SS Antonio Lopez* was a late-nineteenth-century steamship sunk by the U.S. Navy during the Spanish-American War as it attempted to run the American naval blockade of San Juan. The Governor of Puerto Rico, Pedro Rosselló, later dove to the shipwreck to secure the plaque on the ocean floor. Future plans call for developing an underwater diving tour of the shipwreck.

Dr. Roy L. Schneider, governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands, received the plaque for Fort Frederick, in Fredericksted, at the western end of the island of St. Croix. Fort Frederick was the focal point of the Emancipation Revolt of 1848

KANSAS

that freed the Danish slaves in the Virgin Islands. The presentation was part of the celebrations commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Revolt. Fort Frederick, owned by the Virgin Islands government, is open to the public and presents the history of the fort and St. Croix.

The NPS staff also conducted field surveys and collected documentation for future NHL nominations. Miele accompanied José Marrull on trips to the south side of the island to visit and photograph cultural properties associated with the Puerto Rican Campaign of the Spanish-American War. Barnes assisted the Puerto Rican office in a study of a Spanish colonial lighthouse near Guánica, where the American army first landed on July 25, 1898. A Multiple Property nomination is being jointly developed on

this topic and is scheduled to be submitted to the National Historic Landmarks Survey in fall, 1998.

Because the NPS has committed to a long-range program of direct technical assistance to the SHPO offices of the American Caribbean, a number of new NHLs have been, and are being, designated. At the same time, this assistance is helping to train the SHPO staff in preparing NHL nominations. The presentation of plaques is the culmination of the process and serves to draw formal attention to the national significance of cultural properties. In turn, formal attention will hopefully assist in developing a commitment to their long-term preservation.

Mark Barnes is a Senior Archeologist with the National Register Programs Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service.

Lower Cimarron (Wagon Bed) Springs: The Case of the "Moving" National Historic Landmark

By Christine Whitacre

On August 6, 1998, the Wagon Bed Springs National Historic Landmark in Grant County, Kansas, received a new name and new boundaries. To more accurately reflect its historic name, this Santa Fe Trail site was officially rechristened as the Lower Cimarron Springs, and its boundary expanded from four acres to 195 acres. More important, the National Historic Landmark boundary study was successful in



A view of the Cimarron River in the vicinity of Lower Cimarron Springs. During the days of the Santa Fe Trail, Lower Cimarron Springs was a dependable source of water for travelers through what is now western Kansas. The springs was located on the banks of the Cimarron River, which was often dry. Today, the site of the now-dry springs is within the river bed.
Photograph by Arnold Thalheimer.

actually finding the historic springs site. For several years, the exact location of the now-dry springs was a source of considerable controversy for the NHL landowners, the local chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association (SFTA), and the National Park Service.

As a dependable source of water on a dangerously dry crossing on the Santa Fe Trail (1821-1880), Lower Cimarron Springs was a major landmark for trade caravans as they crossed the open plains in what is now southwestern Kansas. The springs were on the trail's Cimarron Route—sometimes referred to as the Cimarron Cut-Off—that was the original and principal route of the Santa Fe Trail. The springs also were on the so-called *jornada*, the arid desert between the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers. As Lower Cimarron Springs offered west-bound travelers the first reliable source of water during the *jornada* crossing, they became a major resting point on the Santa Fe Trail. Numerous Santa Fe Trail travelers recorded the immense relief of finding the cool, sweet, running waters of Lower Cimarron Springs after crossing the *jornada*.

More recently, there was another sigh of relief when the actual location of the now-dry springs site was found. Indeed, the exact whereabouts of the springs had been something of a mystery for several years. In 1907, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) had placed a marker at the springs site. Two years after the springs were designated an NHL in 1960, the NPS placed a plaque at the site, but located it about 1,200 feet south of the original DAR marker. By that time, the springs had been dry for several years, a result of deep-well irrigation. The meandering course of the Cimarron River, as well as flooding and erosion, had also

changed the local topography. As a result, the NHL plaque was placed near a cistern built by the local 4-H Club and marked as "Wagon Bed Springs" By the 1980s, however, archeological evidence had convinced the local chapter of SFTA that the marker was in the wrong place. The SFTA moved the marker to a new location approximately a quarter-mile away—creating quite a stir for the NPS and the NHL landowners.

In 1993, the NPS regional office in Denver began efforts to find the springs site. (The Denver office then administered the NHL program for Kansas, which is now administered by the NPS Midwest Support Office in Omaha, Nebraska). The NPS Long Distance Trails Office in Santa Fe, which manages the Santa Fe National Historic Trail, funded a multidisciplinary NPS team, including an archeologist, a historian, and a hydrologist. The team examined numerous sources of information regarding Lower Cimarron Springs, including the journals of Santa Fe Trail travelers and area homesteaders, historic maps, aerial photographs, and early newspapers. Also valuable were interviews with long-time residents of the area, as well as consultation with a local amateur archeologist who had collected Santa Fe Trail artifacts in the vicinity of Lower Cimarron Springs.

The locations of historic trails and trail-related sites often prove elusive to modern researchers. In the case of Lower Cimarron Springs, the search proved fruitful. Historical research revealed that a homesteader in the area had built an icehouse adjacent to Lower Cimarron Springs, and his diary included the structure's specific size and dimensions. The NPS team located the archeological remains of the icehouse, allowing them to pinpoint the location of

the springs. Simultaneously, the team hydrologist had concluded that this same site was the most-likely location of the springs, based on its hydrological characteristics. The proximity of several trail ruts—as well as the concentration of Santa Fe Trail-related artifacts in the area—further supported this site as the likely location of the springs.

As a result of the boundary study, the NPS office in Denver prepared a new NHL nomination for Lower Cimarron Springs. The new boundary includes the springs, which are now in the bed of the Cimarron River, as well as the ice house depression, several segments of the Santa Fe Trail, and the historic campground associated with the springs. In addition, the boundary study resulted in yet another relocation of the NHL plaque, this time to a site closer to the actual springs.

Christine Whitacre is a Historian with the Intermountain Support Office-Denver, National Park Service.

MICRONESIA

The Trouble at Truk: Preserving Submerged Historic Resources

by Clark Graham

Every sport diver has heard of Truk Lagoon (now officially named Chuuk); the words are synonymous with wreck diving. Images of World War II Japanese ships sunk during two 1944 raids appear in the diver's mind: guns, ammunition, aircraft, shoes, bottles, china, telegraphs, compasses, bells, as well as natural phenomena such as soft corals, sea fans, and schools of

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

fish. All of these things are protected and preserved in the Truk Lagoon Sunken Fleet National Historic Landmark in a faraway part of the world commonly known as Micronesia.

Travel agents may tell you about the many exciting dives that await,

"you will be stepping back into time to view intact ships and cargo that remains untouched" When comparing the shipwrecks of Truk Lagoon to other submerged wreck sites, it still ranks as one of the best.

Yet, having spent more than 20 years diving Truk Lagoon, the real-

ity is something different and much sadder. In the late 1960s, five masts could be seen above water, but by the 1990s, they had all fallen: one felled by nature, another by design, and three due to carelessness or cruel acts.

In the 1970s, one could visit the



Artifact theft is a major problem for the underwater historic resources in Truk Lagoon Sunken Fleet National Historic Landmark, Micronesia. While travel agents tout the site as one of the most exciting of all dive sites, veteran divers there have noted serious losses.

Photo courtesy of Shibata Ink, San Francisco, CA.

Fujikawa Maru and see the six-inch shells lying closely together in the forward starboard section of the first hold. During a 24-hour period in 1985, fishermen stole these shells and cut them open to remove the charges. Packed in large glass bottles with a homemade fuse attached, the charges were used to dynamite fish—an act illegal by law but too commonly practiced in Truk Lagoon.

One day in the 1980s, while diving the *Shinkoku Maru*, a large oil tanker that had been part of Kito Butai—the fleet that attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941—I discovered a rice bowl with a picture of Mt. Fuji painted on it. This, I said to myself, is an artifact that should be displayed in a museum. Unfortunately, the bowl was stolen.

In the 1990s, I began taking my two sons diving on the shipwrecks. I showed them places where things used to be, but were now missing. I remembered a dive into the engine room of the *Suzuki*, where some equipment had manufacturer's nameplates. But I could not show these to my sons because divers had removed them.

Didn't anyone try to prevent the plundering and destruction of this important historic site? Who is responsible for this loss? Why did it happen? What can be done to protect what remains?

Responsible sport divers visit Truk Lagoon, respect the laws and understand the importance of protecting this magnificent submerged resource. They explore carefully and conservatively, watch their buoyancy and finning techniques and leave with memories and photographs. Less responsible divers remove pieces of the wrecks as souvenirs to take home and put on their mantles, diminishing these important historic sites for everyone.

Despite the fact that Truk Lagoon is a National Historic

Landmark, compliance with the laws against looting artifacts is poor. For this reason, a Truk Lagoon Monitoring Program is desperately needed. The Society for Historic Investigation and Preservation (SHIP) has designed such a program. This program documents and records the effects of time and human impact on artifacts, marine growth and the shipwrecks, through a regular and on-going monitoring and surveying program, and provides non-intrusive surveillance of the wrecks while trying to determine causes of damage and deterioration. The complete Shipwreck Monitoring Program can be found at < www.geocities.com/~xavierchuuk/>; search for "Shipwreck Monitoring Program" for links.

Truk Lagoon also contains some lesser-known submerged cultural resources that are significant in the traditional culture of Micronesia. Recently, eight students from Xavier High School and I completed a survey of several traditional *maai*, or stone fish weirs, which played an important role in traditional fishing technology. Today, in many islands the fish weirs are no longer used, while others have been destroyed, their stones taken to build seawalls and house foundations. Documenting the *maai* provided a great deal of information about traditional customs, cultural change, historic preservation and development.

Trying to preserve submerged resources, from shipwrecks to traditional features, is a complex endeavor. Greed, carelessness, ignorance, and conflicting and changing priorities continue to threaten the submerged resources of Truk Lagoon. What is happening here is only a glimpse into the problems that exist everywhere for submerged resources.

A concerted effort is needed to resolve such problems. A major

part of this effort must be educational programs to make elected leaders, private business, those responsible for preservation, our communities, and people of all ages aware of the importance of protecting their historic and natural submerged resources. If we do not prevent the continued destruction of these magnificent sites, the next generation will have lost an important historic legacy and there will be nothing left to protect.

Clark Graham is president of the Society for Historic Investigation and Preservation (SHIP). SHIP is a Federated States of Micronesia not-for-profit corporation dedicated to promoting the preservation of historic, environmental and cultural sites and knowledge.

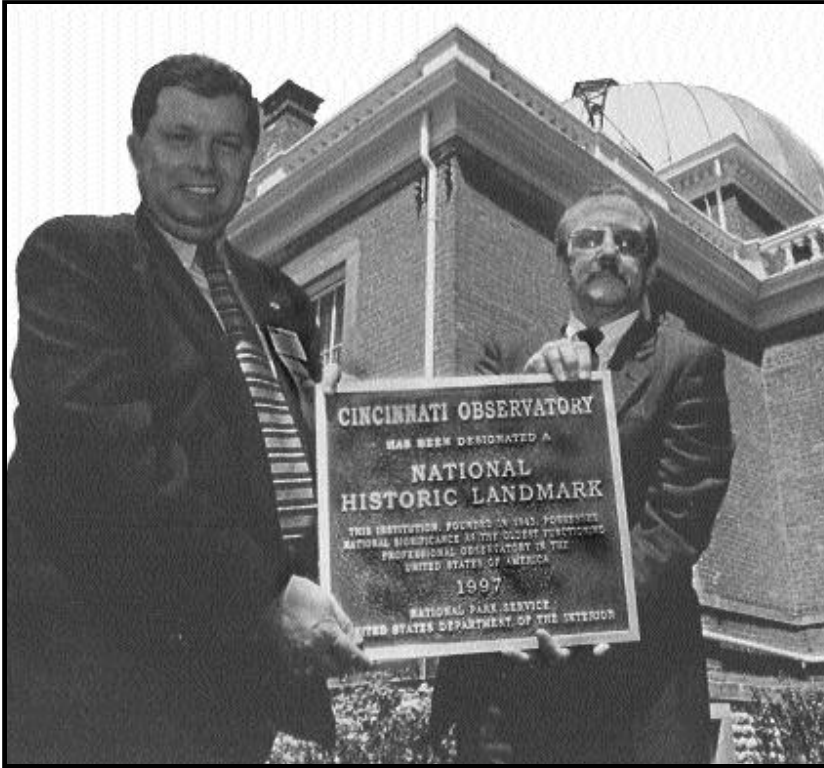
OHIO

Cincinnati Observatory Focuses on its Past, Present and Future

by Tricia Bevins

The Cincinnati Observatory, recently designated a National Historic Landmark, is an important link to the nation's scientific past. Its cornerstone was laid in the original building in nearby Mt. Adams (originally named Mt. Ida) by President John Quincy Adams in 1843. This same cornerstone was embedded in the Main Building when the Observatory moved to Mt. Lookout in 1873 to escape the growing city smog. The grounds and buildings were deeded to the University of Cincinnati in 1846, and the telescopes were used for astronomical research until the mid-1970s. From its inception, the Observatory has remained open for public viewings, currently known as Astronomy Thursdays.

The Observatory now houses



Beside the Main Building of the Cincinnati Observatory, Dale McGirr, (left) a Trustee of the Cincinnati Observatory Center, and John Neal (right), Superintendent of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park in Chillicothe, Ohio, proudly display the plaque presented at the May 17, 1998 NHL dedication ceremony. The Ohio state legislature recently awarded a \$100,000 grant to the Observatory to help begin their capital fund campaign.

Photo courtesy Tricia Bevins.

the world's oldest telescope still in public use, which was purchased in Germany in 1842. A second telescope installed in 1904 also remains in use and is an example of the finest early American instruments.

Scientific work conducted by astronomers at the Cincinnati Observatory over the past 166 years was as much responsible for its designation as a National Historic Landmark as was the classical architecture of its two Samuel Hannaford-designed buildings. The Observatory was the site of the 1840s discovery that Antares has a companion star, and the Observatory telescope was the first to see the 1910 apparition of Halley's Comet. Synchronization of standard time in the United States began here. The Observatory was the first to coordinate daily weather bulletins, leading to the establishment of the

National Weather Bureau, and technology developed at the Observatory helped track German submarines during World War II.

Since the early 1970s, the encroaching suburbs and their light pollution have limited the Observatory's use as a research center. In order to preserve the Observatory as a viable community asset, the University of Cincinnati envisioned its continued operation being linked to a not-for-profit community organization. Neighbors and Friends of the Observatory (FOTO) formed a planning committee with the University in 1997 to develop new programming. The Cincinnati Observatory Center was established with a mission to preserve the integrity and traditions of the historic nineteenth-century observatory and its site, to house a collection of artifacts illustrating the history of the science and application of astronomy, and to serve as

an educational resource for the University of Cincinnati, schools, professional and amateur astronomers, and the public at large.

The Cincinnati Observatory Center focuses on restoration, preservation and education. Following restoration, the Main Building will be used as a small museum of American Astronomy, housing the Observatory's collection of historic astronomical artifacts. The Center hopes to augment the collection with appropriate artifacts and instruments decommissioned by observatories around the country.

The O. M. Mitchel building, which houses the oldest telescope, will be used primarily for education and public programming purposes. It will be open by appointment four nights a week as the focus of public viewing activities, and five days a week as part of

Center tours. Both buildings are currently open each day and staffed by volunteers. The Center encourages visits by individuals as well as scheduled groups of adults and children, business organizations, scouting and school groups, Communitiversity students, and members of Friends of the Observatory and Cincinnati Astronomical Society. The telescopes and dome areas are part of guided daytime tours. The telescopes may be used during the day at the discretion of the astronomer.

Tricia Bevins is a Trustee of the Cincinnati Observatory Center.

TENNESSEE

The Hermitage Recovers from Devastating Tornado

by *Clare Adams*

A priceless part of Tennessee's history was lost on April 16, 1998, when a series of tornadoes tore through the Nashville area.

One tornado with gusts in excess of 200 miles per hour cut a wide swath through the 680-acre historic grounds of The Hermitage, home of the nation's seventh president Andrew Jackson. The storm toppled more than half of the estimated 2,000 trees on the National Historic Landmark site and scattered their remains across well-groomed lawns and walkways.

Every day since the tornado, the roar of wood chippers and the buzz of chainsaws has filled the air. The Hermitage reopened to visitors on May 18, but recovery is expected to continue well into 1999, with costs estimated at \$2.5 million. Because



Prior to the April 1998 tornado, The Hermitage mansion was framed by an 1838 carriage drive lined with mature Eastern Red Cedars. Photo courtesy The Hermitage.

the entire property is a historic museum, the desire to clean up and reopen quickly had to be tempered by The Hermitage's primary responsibility for the preservation of historic and archeological features. As a result, skidders, bulldozers and other conventional clearing equipment could not be used. Hermitage archeologists are examining the tree stumps and pits of each downed tree for signs of artifacts and other information about the plantation's history.

Despite the tornado's devastation to the historic landscape, The Hermitage mansion escaped with relatively little damage. Built in the Federal style in 1821, and redesigned in 1836 after a calamitous fire, the Greek Revival-style mansion is the centerpiece of the site and a symbol of the period in which Jackson provided bold leadership, a time of national expansion, economic opportunity and ide-

alism. The site also features 15 other historic buildings, including the original cabins where the Jacksons lived from 1804 to 1821, the Hermitage Church and the Greek Revival-style Tulip Grove mansion. Both mansions and the church suffered roof and chimney damage as a result of the storm.

Jackson directed the planting of many of the towering trees that were damaged or destroyed by the 1998 tornado. Among the irreplaceable losses are the massive cedar trees lining the carriage drive leading up to the mansion and the magnificent grove of tulip poplars at Tulip Grove. In the garden, a magnolia tree planted by Jackson in memory of his wife, Rachel, crashed into the gate surrounding her tomb, narrowly missing the 1831 Greek Revival-style monument.

The loss of over 1,200 mature trees has resulted in approximately



Over 1,200 old-growth trees on the picturesque lawns of this National Historic Landmark were uprooted and broken by the tornado's 200 mile per hour winds.

Photo courtesy The Hermitage.

one-half million board feet of tulip poplar, red cedar, cherry, walnut and sugar maple. The majority of the fallen trees were the oldest and largest specimens on the site, with an average circumference greater than eight feet. The prospect of lumber sales received a boost when SmartWood, the forest certification program of the Rainforest Alliance, certified The Hermitage wood under its Rediscovered Wood program. SmartWood's goal is to reduce the long-term environmental impact of logging through sustainable yield forestry and the certification of reused, reclaimed, recycled and salvaged wood. The Hermitage is the first National Historic Landmark site to be SmartWood certified.

Several innovative partnerships have developed as a direct result of the SmartWood Rediscovered Wood certification. Nashville-based Gibson Guitar Corporation is pro-

ducing a limited edition of 200 Old Hickory guitars made with wood harvested from a 280-year old tulip poplar toppled by the tornado. The guitars feature Jackson's nickname "Old Hickory," earned for his tenacity and fortitude during the War of 1812, inlaid in mother-of-pearl.

Profiles, Incorporated, based in Westport, Connecticut, has become a key partner in The Hermitage's lumber salvage operation. This innovative company specializes in using certified lumber for fine custom millwork and high-end residential construction. Profiles has taken charge of the lumber milling, processing and drying operations and the company is researching potential national markets. Given the wood's historic significance and its SmartWood certification, this approach is likely to enhance the visibility of The Hermitage and maximize its potential revenues for

recovery and replanting.

As the clean-up work and lumber sales proceed, thoughts are already turning to landscape restoration. Although the loss of so many mature trees was a tragedy, the disaster lent urgency to a ten-year landscape restoration plan that was already on the drawing board to restore the plantation landscape to its early nineteenth-century appearance. In contrast to today's park-like setting, during Jackson's era The Hermitage was a 1,000-acre working plantation, which included extensive farm fields, vegetable gardens, livestock, slave quarters, and Jackson's prized race horses, all in close proximity to the mansion. And nineteenth-century visitors would have seen cedar shrubs lining the carriage drive, not the towering trees uprooted by the tornado.

The heavy loss of forest canopy has also revealed undesirable and intrusive views of the surrounding commercial and suburban environment, and a thick buffer zone of trees will be planted around the property perimeters beginning in 1999. The selection and cultivation of native Tennessee trees is a critical element in these plantings, and with the help of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division and the American Forests Famous and Historic Tree Program, a seedling nursery will be established on site.

During Andrew Jackson's lifetime, The Hermitage served as a refuge of civilization in the middle of the wilderness. In the twentieth century, it became a peaceful green oasis in the midst of encroaching civilization. With time and the continued support of many old and new friends, the landscape of this NHL is destined to be restored again as Jackson's beloved farm.

Clare Adams is a Historical Landscape Architect, Architectural Historian, and Director of Research at The Hermitage.

NHL ASSISTANCE

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P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225
303/969-2842
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah

**Intermountain Support Office—
Santa Fe**
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
505/988-6788
Arizona, New Mexico, Texas,
Oklahoma

Midwest Support Office
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
402/221-3426
Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,
Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,
Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South
Dakota, Wisconsin

Pacific Great Basin Support Office
Suite 600
P.O. Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94107-
1372
415/427-1398
American Samoa, California,
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana
Islands, Federated States of Micronesia,
Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Republic of the
Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau

Philadelphia Support Office
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
215/597-2284

Connecticut, Delaware, District of
Columbia, Maine, Maryland,
Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New
Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode
Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404/562-3171
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky,
Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina,
Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee,
the Virgin Islands

**National Center for Cultural
Resource Stewardship and
Partnership**
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW—Room NC 330
Washington, D.C. 20240
202/343-9591
Nationwide technical assistance

National Trust for Historic Preservation Field Offices

Midwest Office
53 West Jackson Boulevard,
Suite 350
Chicago, Illinois 60604
312/939-5547
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan,
Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin

Mountains/Plains Office
511 16th Street, Suite 1100
Denver, Colorado 80202
303/623-1504
Colorado, Kansas, Montana,
Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Wyoming, Utah

Northeast Office
7 Faneuil Hall Marketplace
Boston, Massachusetts 02109
617/523-0885
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,
New Hampshire, New York, Rhode
Island, Vermont

Northeast Field Office
P.O. Box 18889
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119
215/991-5778
Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Southern Office
456 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29403
843/722-8552
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky,
Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia

Southern Field Office
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/588-6000
Maryland, Puerto Rico, Virginia,
Virgin Islands, Washington, DC

Southwest Office
500 Main Street, Suite #606
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
817/332-4398
Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma,
Texas

Western Office
1 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California 94104
415/956-0610
Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii,
Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington,
Guam, Micronesia

Headquarters
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Nationwide technical assistance

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Old Post Office Building, Suite 809
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004
202/606-8503

Suite 330
12136 West Bayaud Avenue
Lakewood, CO 80228
303/969-5110

*We encourage you to contact your State Historic Preservation Officer.
For more information about your SHPO, check with the
NPS NHL coordinator for your state.*

MORE NATIONAL NEWS

FROM ASSOCIATION, PAGE 1

One issue that attendees were asked to consider was the desirability of establishing an association of NHL stewards. The response to this question was overwhelmingly positive. Thus, in September, 1998 the Northeast Region of the National Park Service hosted a meeting in Philadelphia with representatives from each of the four West Point affinity groups to further explore helping NHL stewards form an association.

The group identified two main goals of a potential stewards' organization: advocacy and education. An important advantage would be the power of a collective voice for advocacy. A group would also be more effective in such activities as public education, legislative action, and fund-raising from major foundations and individuals.

Agreeing on the basic need and the outline of a mission, the stewards voted to form an organization. Stewards Bob Darrie and Mary Leach were elected as co-chairs. The organization was tentatively named the "National Historic Landmarks Stewards Association," and envisioned as a not-for-profit corporation to establish eligibility for grants and other financial support. The representative stewards also agreed to seek partnerships and alliances with existing historic preservation organizations, both public and private.

Convening again in Philadelphia in November, 1998 participants refined their consensus on the association's mission, and took steps to initiate programs, reach out to more stewards, and to incorporate legally. A major initiative from the November meeting will be to ask other National Park Service support offices to invite the participation of National Historic Landmark stewards around the country.

The next Stewards' meeting will occur in Philadelphia at Carpenter's Hall, January 21-22, 1999. It is expected that the Association will be incorporated and fully functional by the end of summer, 1999.

The National Park Service views these Philadelphia meetings as the important beginning of a wide and effective network of NHL stewards to benefit the entire nation. The National Park Service enthusiastically supports this nascent organization and looks forward to working with a national association of stewards, state and local chapters of this organization, and affiliations of thematically-related sites in order to facilitate communication among stewards in ways that are meaningful and useful to everyone.

NHL stewards who have questions, ideas, or would like to help are encouraged to contact either one of the two co-chairs: Bob Darrie at 703/549-1450 or Mary Leach at 410/706-7002; or the National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks Program, Northeast Region, at 215/597-1578.

Participants at the fall, 1998 founding of the National Historic Landmarks Stewards' Association:

Institutional properties

- ❑ Andrea Lazarski, New York State Capitol, Albany, New York
- ❑ Mary Leach, University of Maryland College of Medicine (Davidge Hall), Baltimore
- ❑ Gerald Allen and Dino Valaoritis, architects, Trinity Church, New York
- ❑ Liz Harvey, NHLs administered by the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- ❑ Peter Primavera, Shadow

Lawn, Monmouth College, West Long Branch, New Jersey

Interpreted properties

- ❑ Toni Collins, Brandywine Battlefield State Park, Brandywine, Pennsylvania
- ❑ Bob Darrie, Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia
- ❑ Florence Leon, The Hermitage, Hohokus, New Jersey
- ❑ John Mills, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton, New Jersey
- ❑ John Moon, Fort Warren, Suffolk County, Massachusetts
- ❑ Michael Ripton, Ephrata Cloister, Ephrata, Pennsylvania

Historic districts

- ❑ Malcolm Mason, Mount Vernon Place Historic District, Baltimore, Maryland
- ❑ Laura Calnan, Cape May Historic District, Cape May, New Jersey
- ❑ Jane Schnitzer, Nantucket Historic District, Nantucket, Massachusetts

Private properties

- ❑ Wendy and Richard Anderson, Joseph Reynolds House, Bristol, Rhode Island
- ❑ Russell and Jaclyn Marriott, William Floyd House, Westernville, New York

Regional NPS staff involved in the management of the NHL program were also in attendance, including Bill Bolger, Bill Brookover, Bonnie Halda, Kate Catalano Milley, Carolyn Pitts, Vicki Sandstead, Lisa Kolakowsky Smith, Christeen Taniguchi, and Catherine Turton.

Bill Bolger is Program Manager and Christeen Taniguchi is a Historian with the National Historic Landmarks Program, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

NATIONAL NEWS

FROM CONFERENCE, PAGE 1

The conference was sponsored by the National Park Service's Midwest Support Office and was co-hosted by the Alden B. Dow Home and Studio, a National Historic Landmark in Midland, Michigan.

More than 80 people attended, representing NHLs from eight of the region's thirteen states. A pre-conference grant writing workshop was held on Friday, August 21, followed by an evening dinner reception and tour of the Dow Home and Studio which kicked off the conference. On Saturday, August 22, the conference moved to the campus of Northwood University where NHL owners and managers attended sessions on "Historic Landscapes," "Funding and Financing for Your Historic Property," "Heritage Tourism," and more. The sessions were presented by preservation professionals from throughout the Midwest and provided ample time for attendees to share preservation experiences and meet and discuss their concerns with the speakers, fellow NHL owners and managers, and NPS staff.

On Saturday evening, conference attendees gathered at the Ashman Court Hotel for a reception, dinner, and keynote address. Bob Yapp, host of the PBS series, "About Your House with Bob Yapp," delighted the audience with a lively and refreshing keynote address. The conference finished on Sunday with an "Ask the Expert" session with all speakers taking questions from the audience, followed by tours of local historic sites.

Planning is underway for the Midwest Region's second NHL Owners Conference to be held in 2000.

Bill Nelligan is an Architectural Historian in the Cultural Resources Division, Midwest Support Office, National Park Service.

FROM MOTON, PAGE 1

her fellow students at Prince Edward County's Robert Russa Moton High School, the all-black high school in Farmville, Virginia.

This day and the events that followed are celebrated in the designation of the Robert Russa Moton High School as a National Historic Landmark. The school has been recognized for the unique and very important role that it played within the community and the nation in the evolution of civil rights in education. The school is named for Dr. Robert Russa Moton, a local man born to enslaved parents, who became a pioneer in the education of African-Americans and succeeded Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Institute.

Over 800 people gathered at the school for a grand ceremony to celebrate the Landmark designation on August 31, 1998. Robert Stanton, Director of the National Park Service, presented the Landmark plaque to the Moton Board, the newly formed not-for-profit organization responsible for the future of the school. Also present were Marie Rust, Northeast Regional Director, National Park Service, and the superintendents of five national parks. The designation of the school as a National Historic Landmark helps to raise public awareness of the struggle for civil rights in our nation and this small rural community's important role in that struggle.

Shortly after arriving at Moton High School, on that April day Barbara Johns led her fellow students in a strike. The students gathered in the small auditorium and marched down Main Street to the County Courthouse where they attempted to make the county officials aware of the grave racial inequities supported within Prince Edward County's public education system. While over 450 black students studied in a small, eight-

room schoolhouse intended for 180, with overflow into three temporary tarpaper-covered buildings on the lawn, their white counterparts studied a few blocks away in a spacious modern facility that allowed them ample opportunity to stretch both their minds and their legs.

The student strike continued through the end of the school year and was painful for many members of the black community in Prince Edward County. Parents of many of the students lost their jobs with various county departments, and teachers were out of work for lack of students. The students, supported by their parents, protested their lack of access to equal education entitled to them under the law set forth in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537. This ruling gave legal sanction to the separate but equal doctrine stipulating that as long as the races were provided equal facilities, the states could operate separate systems—including school systems. However, after conversations with the NAACP the students and their supporters re-evaluated their cause and decided that separate but equal was not enough.

Total integration became their goal. After many lawsuits at the local and state levels, the case of *No. 4 Davis et al. v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Virginia, et al.* joined four other cases from around the nation in the Supreme Court of the United States under the title of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.

One might think this story had ended with the 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court in the *Brown* decision to overturn the *Plessy v. Ferguson* "separate but equal" doctrine, but it had hardly begun. Many places in Virginia, and Prince Edward County in particular, practiced "massive resistance." Rather than integrate its public schools, Prince Edward County closed them. For over four years

many black students in the county were deprived of any access to public education. Consequently, many families were forced to leave the county in search of education for their children and jobs for themselves. Most of the white students found ways to overcome the closing of the schools by attending private academies created for them, such as Prince Edward Academy in Farmville. It was not until 1963, following a visit from Robert F. Kennedy, that a private school for black children opened.

In 1964, Prince Edward County schools re-opened, this time integrated, at least in principle. When the Robert Russa Moton High School re-opened, only a few white students enrolled. Today, the Prince Edward County High School is fully integrated, with almost equal numbers of white and black students. Of the five school districts involved in the landmark Supreme Court case, only Prince Edward County succeeded in fully integrating its schools. Perhaps this is due to the county's decision to have only one central school complex.

The future of the Robert Russa Moton High School building is very bright. In 1996, Congressman L. F. Payne of Virginia's fifth district procured an appropriation of \$200,000 for a planning project to be executed through the National Park Service to help transform the closed county school into a museum and a center for the study of Civil Rights. The Moton Board, comprised of many enthusiastic and dedicated community leaders, has been spearheading the drive to push this project forward. The Martha Forrester Council, traditionally an organization for black women, led the movement to preserve Moton by raising the first \$100,000 of the \$300,000 needed to purchase it from the county. The National Park Service's

Northeast Region National Historic Landmarks Program plans to have a draft preservation plan for the school by January, 1999. For more information about this project, please contact Bill Bolger, National Historic Landmarks Program Manager for the Northeast Region, at 215/ 597-1649, or <bill_bolger@nps.gov>.

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

National Historic Landmark Stewards Meet in Savannah

By Susan Escherich

The newly forming association for stewards of National Historic Landmarks was well represented in Savannah during the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. On October 21, the National Park Service organized the panel "Empowering Stewards: Partnerships to Save America's National Historic Landmarks." Susan Escherich moderated and presented an overview of National Park Service activities in support of NHLs during the past year. William Bolger of the NPS Philadelphia Support Office discussed the variety of NHLs in the Northeast and the issues associated with preserving them. Barbara Pahl of the National Trust's Mountains/Plains regional office in Denver explained the Trust's work with National Historic Landmarks including future plans to develop an NHL tourism initiative. The panel concluded with presentations by Dr. Mary Leach of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, and Gerald Allen of Gerald Allen and Jeffrey Harkinson, Architects,

representing the new National Historic Landmarks Stewards Association. At the close of the session, NHL stewards received green ribbons to identify their affiliation with NHLs and to encourage networking.

The following day, Dr. Leach convened a forum for NHL stewards to explain and discuss the goals and format of the new Stewards Association. The forum was attended by approximately 60 stewards from across the country who enthusiastically discussed how the proposed organization could help NHL stewards to help themselves. The group agreed that stewards' principal need is funding for preservation of their Landmarks. Organizing for advocacy and the possibility of developing a revolving fund were two topics of great interest. Marilyn Ashmore, of the Hay House in Macon, Georgia, offered to host a future meeting for stewards. For further information about the stewards' organization, please see the invitation to join by Dr. Leach and Robert Darrie, inside the front cover.

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

National Partnership Initiative for National Historic Landmarks Assistance

By Susan Escherich

The National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have developed a joint policy statement and vision plan in support of National Historic Landmarks. Acknowledging that the preserva-

George O'Keeffe's home and studio in Abiquiu, New Mexico, was designated a National Historic Landmark in August, 1998 by the Secretary of the Interior. This view shows the north facade of the studio building; the large plate-glass window is the artist's studio and bedroom. In the foreground is the door to the fallout shelter.

Photo courtesy of the Historic American Buildings Survey.



tion of nationally significant cultural resources is essential to the nation's understanding of its heritage, the three organizations agree to work more closely together and with other partners on cooperative and mutually supportive activities.

The National Park Service administers Federally mandated programs to identify, monitor and protect National Historic Landmarks, which are seen as equally significant as National Park units in conveying the national aspects of our heritage.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation administers regulations that give special consideration to protection of National Historic Landmarks. Council regulations require that Federal agencies "undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary" to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark

that may be "directly and adversely affected" by a Federal or Federally-assisted undertaking.

The National Trust assists the private sector with preservation of the nation's heritage and uses National Historic Landmark status as one factor in guiding its decisions about levels of intervention.

Together these three organizations will work to broaden public awareness and understanding of the significance of NHLs, to enhance tools and incentives for the preservation of NHLs, and to increase cooperative activities in support of NHLs. *NHL Network*, which includes news from all three partners, is one of the first steps toward these goals.

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

Sixteen Cultural Treasures Designated as National Historic Landmarks

by Kira Badamo

Few would think that renowned twentieth-century artist Georgia O'Keeffe and nineteenth-century radical reformer and abolitionist John Brown share much in common. Yet both had a profound impact on American culture, both were inspired by the land and landscape in which they made their homes, and in August, 1998 both of their homes were designated National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior.

Georgia O'Keeffe entered the American art scene in the 1910s. Breaking from the predominant

theories of European Modernism, she was a pioneer of organic abstractionism in American Art. O'Keeffe's home and studio in Abiquiu, New Mexico, and the landscape that surrounded it were the subject of many of her paintings late in her career. These works are now seen as quintessential images of the American West in twentieth-century art.

While O'Keeffe saw art in the landscape around her, John Brown saw freedom in his. Brown was drawn to the desolate and hostile climate of the Adirondacks near present-day Lake Placid, New York, as part of a great experiment by Gerritt Smith to settle free blacks on the land to form a self-sustaining farm community. Brown purchased the property from Smith in 1849 to assist with the effort, but was often called away to participate in various abolitionist causes. Brown returned to

his farm only intermittently until 1859, when his body was laid to rest on the property following his execution for treason after the aborted raid on the Federal Arsenal at Harpers Ferry.

The O'Keeffe and Brown properties are among the sixteen that were designated National Historic Landmarks on August 5, 1998, by the Secretary of the Interior. Also designated were:

- ❑ Merion Friends Meeting House in Merion, Pennsylvania, significant for its associations with a group of Welsh Quakers who settled the Merion area of Pennsylvania during the initial year of English settlement in 1682.
- ❑ Castle Hill in Ipswich, Massachusetts, a major surviving example of a landscaped estate of the "Country Place Era" at the turn of the twentieth century.
- ❑ James Charnley House in Chicago, Illinois, an important work in the history of modernism in architecture and one of the few major residential commissions realized by Louis Sullivan.
- ❑ Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the product of Philadelphia Quakers' interest in horticulture, landscape gardening and burial reform, and an outstanding representative of the evolution of American architecture, landscape architecture and funerary art.
- ❑ Woodmont in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania, a well-preserved chateau-style house constructed in 1892, for Alan Wood, Jr., a founder of the Alan Wood Iron and Steel Company. It later became the home of the Reverend M. J. Divine, founder



Fenway Studios, a recently designated Boston NHL, is one of very few studio/apartment buildings in the United States designed from artists' specifications that is still used by artists today.

Photo courtesy of Fenway Studios Inc., Boston, MA.



A recently designated NHL, Robert Russa Moton High School in Farmville, Virginia, was a subject of one of five appellate school segregation court cases argued before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954 as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. Photo by Julie Vosmik, 1995.

of the Peace Mission movement, a progressive religious and social movement that embraced integration long before the national Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

- ❑ Woodlawn in Alexandria, Virginia, significant both for its role in the early history of the historic preservation movement in the United States, and for its unique integration of Georgian and Federal architectural features.
- ❑ Fenway Studios in Boston, Massachusetts, one of very few studio buildings in the United States designed from artists' specifications that is still in use by artists today.
- ❑ North Manitou Lifesaving Station in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Leelanau County, Michigan, the only surviving station of a network of nearly two hundred that encom-

passes the entire lifesaving service history: the early volunteer efforts, the United States Life-Saving Service, and the United States Coast Guard.

- ❑ Cape Hatteras Light Station in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore in Buxton, North Carolina, a crucial coastal aid to navigation along the Atlantic Coast, was the major transportation corridor for commercial traffic from the late eighteenth through the twentieth centuries.
- ❑ Ponce De Leon Inlet Light Station in Ponce Inlet, Florida, significant for its association with the Federal Government's efforts to provide an integrated system of navigational aids and to provide for safe maritime transportation.
- ❑ Austin F. Williams Carriage House and House in Farmington, Connecticut, significant for its direct connection

with the celebrated *Amistad* affair of 1839-1841. The Africans who had participated in the celebrated 1839 revolt were housed in quarters on this site until they returned to their homeland in November, 1841. The original quarters are contained within the carriage house structure on the site.

- ❑ Milton House in Milton, Wisconsin, designated under the Underground Railroad Theme Study as a representative of the westward spread of abolitionism and its transformation from a moral to a political issue.
- ❑ Trevino-Uribe Rancho in San Ygnacio, Texas, one of the best, most complex, and fully realized examples of domestic borderlands architecture that survives from the Spanish colonial/Mexican period in the United States.

- ❑ Natural Bridge in Rockbridge County, Virginia, which, during the Colonial and Early National periods in America, ranked among the most notable natural wonders of the New World. Its national significance lies in its role in the development of a national self-identity tied to the seemingly boundless landscape of the New World.
- ❑ Robert Russa Moton High School in Farmville, Virginia, a subject of one of five appellate school segregation court cases argued before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954 as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. The school became the focus of national attention in the years following the *Brown* decision as the most extreme example of "massive resistance" to integration, when Prince Edward County Commissioners chose to close the public schools rather than integrate them (see related article, page 1).
- ❑ Radeau Land Tortoise in Lake George, New York, a well-preserved mid-eighteenth century naval craft associated with the military history of the American colonies during the French and Indian Wars.

In addition, boundary and name changes were approved for two existing National Historic Landmarks. The Lower Landing Archeological District in Lewiston, New York, the location of the only known intact archeological evidence of archivally-chronicled relations between Native Americans and Europeans along the most important transportation break in the Trans-Appalachian Region, has been added to the Old Fort Niagara NHL. The resulting district has been designated as the Colonial Niagara Historic District. Wagon Bed Springs in Grant

County, Kansas, is now designated under its historical name, Lower Cimarron Springs (see "Lower Cimarron (Wagon Bed) Springs: The Case of the Moving NHL", page 5). The spring was a major landmark for trade caravans as they crossed the open plains of the Oregon trail in what is now southwestern Kansas.

Kira Badamo is a Historian with the National Historic Landmarks Survey, National Park Service.

Advisory Board Recommends Landmarks at Fall Meeting

by *Patty Henry*

The Secretary of the Interior's National Park System Advisory Board met on October 18-20 in New Orleans, Louisiana. At their business meeting on October 20, the Board considered 15 properties and recommended all 15 unanimously to the Secretary of the Interior for National Historic Landmark designation. The paperwork asking for the Secretary's action on these recommendations will be sent forward from the Director of the National Park Service. It is hoped that the Secretary will designate these properties by the end of 1998. The recommended properties are:

- ❑ Mission Santa Ines, Solvang, California
- ❑ Grosse Point Light Station, Evanston, Illinois
- ❑ Tomek House, Riverside, Illinois
- ❑ Symphony Hall, Boston, Massachusetts
- ❑ Thomas Point Shoals Light

- Station, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
- ❑ Bethabara, Winston Salem, North Carolina
- ❑ Fort Corchaug, Cutchogue, New York
- ❑ Harmony Mills, Cohoes, New York
- ❑ Petrified Sea Gardens, Saratoga Springs, New York
- ❑ Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma
- ❑ Guthrie Historic District, Guthrie, Oklahoma
- ❑ Bost Building, Homestead, Pennsylvania
- ❑ John Coltrane House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- ❑ Friends Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- ❑ Chief Plenty Coups, (Alek-Cheah-Ahoosh) Home, Big Horn County, Montana

In addition, the Advisory Board recommended de-designation for the Roosevelt Dam, Gila and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, which has irrevocably lost the qualities for which it was designated an NHL.

If you have any questions about these nominations, or the Advisory Board and its role in the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Patty Henry at 202/343-8163, or e-mail <patty_henry@nps.gov>.

Patty Henry is a Historian with the National Historic Landmarks Survey, National Park Service.

PARTNERSHIP NEWS

NATIONAL TRUST

The National Trust for Historic Preservation and National Historic Landmarks

by Peter Brink

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a national not-for-profit organization providing education, advocacy and action to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize the nation's communities. The lifeblood of the Trust is its 270,000 members, including 4,000 organizations, across the United States.

The National Trust places a special value on National Historic Landmarks because of their national importance in telling America's story. The Trust assists NHLs and their owners in several ways:

Education

The Trust owns 18 NHLs that are preserved, interpreted and open to the public. These historic sites are operated either directly by the Trust or by local boards in co-stewardship arrangements. The properties range from Daniel Chester French's home in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, to Drayton Hall in Charleston, South Carolina, and to the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio in Oak Park, Illinois. Thus, the Trust has hands-on experience in being a steward of NHLs, and it uses these sites to illustrate the importance of NHLs.

The Trust often features historic places that are NHLs in its award-winning magazine, *Preservation*, which is received by all Trust members. Feature arti-

cles about NHLs have ranged from Savannah, Georgia's, downtown to Grand Central Station in New York City, Monticello in Virginia; and the Grand Canyon structures designed by Mary Jane Coulter.

Advocacy

The list of 11 Most Endangered Historic Places announced by the National Trust each year often highlights threatened NHLs. The purpose of the list is to make Americans more aware of threats to important parts of their heritage. Extensive media coverage and follow-up assistance often engender action to save these places. The 1998 list includes Governors Island in New York where de-accessioning by the U.S. Coast Guard is going forward with no assurance that the extensive NHL district will be preserved and protected in the future. The Trust likewise recognizes and publicizes the best of historic preservation in its National Preservation Awards.

In concert with preservationists across the U.S., the Trust plays a leading role in influencing public policies in ways that benefit many NHLs. Examples of results are enactment and protection of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits, available for appropriate major rehabilitations of income-producing historic structures, such as NHLs. The passage and re-authorization of Federal highway legislation that allocates \$600 million annually to states for "transportation enhancement projects," expressly including historic preservation projects is another example. Currently, the Trust is championing a Federal tax credit to assist owners in rehabilitating historic structures, such as NHLs, which are their homes.

Action

The Trust's network of regional offices provides information to assist stewards of NHLs and other historic places. These offices also, on a selective basis, intervene to help protect threatened historic places. In making these selections, regional staff apply intervention criteria that give a high priority to NHLs. Examples include the recent saving of Virginia City, Montana, a town constructed during the mining boom of the 1860s, whose 60 authentic buildings with their entire contents were to be auctioned off piecemeal. The State of Montana has purchased this NHL, thanks in large part to the Trust's intercession. The Trust also assisted the City of Independence, Missouri, in providing better local protection for the NHL district in which the home of President Harry Truman is located.

Financial Assistance

At times, the Trust intervenes in the form of financial assistance. The National Preservation Loan Fund loans up to \$250,000 for NHL assistance, with a strong priority to those owned by not-for-profit or public entities. Preservation Service Fund grants provide seed money for planning and other expert assistance for preservation projects.

Specialized Assistance

The Trust also provides specialized assistance through its Main Street Program, Rural Heritage Program, Heritage Tourism Program, and Community Partners. The Main Street Program has worked extensively in the NHL-designated Illinois & Michigan Canal Corridor. Community Partners worked in the Sweet Auburn NHL District of Atlanta, Georgia, and the Heritage Tourism Program assisted the

Marie Webster House NHL in Marion, Indiana, in developing the national Quilters Hall of Fame.

Information

Finally, the Trust offers a range of information and publications, summarized in the prior issue of *NHL Network*. For more information about Trust membership, preservation information and publications, and regional offices, telephone 800/944-6847. The Trust looks forward to working with you.

Peter Brink is Vice President of Programs, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Federal Planning and National Historic Landmarks

by Druscilla Null, Tom McCulloch, and Ron Anzalone

Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, requires Federal agencies to "undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary" to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be "directly and adversely affected" by a Federal or Federally-assisted undertaking. This is a higher standard of consideration than that given to properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under another portion of the law, Section 106. Effects on those resources, which of course include National Historic Landmarks, must at a minimum be "taken into account."

Both sections of the law require that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be afforded a "reasonable opportunity to comment" on the Federal undertaking and its effects. Regulations issued by the Council, an independent Federal agency, lay out the process for dealing with both sections of the statute, and may be found within Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 ("Protection of Historic Properties"), as well as on the Council's web site <www.achp.gov>. Two recent cases illustrate how the Council assists with the preservation of NHLs.

Governors Island, New York

Governors Island National Historic Landmark District faces an uncertain future. No longer a functioning U.S. Coast Guard base, it has been declared excess to government needs and consequently is subject to the Federal property disposal process. Its 175 acres with their variety of historic structures are up for grabs. A legally-binding agreement to help protect the NHL during and after the disposal process is in place, but each day the district remains without an owner, the risks to its fragile environment increase.

Base closure and disposal are Federal actions with the potential to affect the NHL district and, therefore, require review under Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act. During this process, the Coast Guard (the property owner) and the General Services Administration (the agency handling the disposal) consulted with the Council, the New York State Historic Preservation Office, the City of New York, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The resulting agreement provides for

the maintenance of historic buildings pending disposal of the property; the placement of protective covenants on district properties prior to their disposal; and the development of a Preservation and Design Manual for the district. GSA's Governors Island web site <www.gsa.gov/pbs/pr/govisland.htm> provides information on the implementation of these actions and the current status of the disposal process.

While this agreement, developed in accordance with the NHPA, is an important tool for protecting the NHL, other Federal actions threaten it. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 requires that the GSA dispose of the island no earlier than 2002—even if a viable plan is developed before then. The law also requires that the island be sold at fair market value, which may not be the best option for promoting preservation.

Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-NY) introduced a bill in the 105th Congress to address these matters. H.R. 3884 would establish a commission to develop recommendations to the President regarding disposal of the island. The proposed legislation would also repeal provisions of the Balanced Budget Act concerning the island and transfer certain important properties to the National Park Service.

Brandywine Battlefield

The Philadelphia District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has proposed the approval of an application for filling wetlands in order to develop a 90-acre subdivision known as Bridlewood Farms in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The subdivision is located within the boundaries of the Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark, and it was determined that the housing development would have an adverse effect on

PARTNERSHIP NEWS

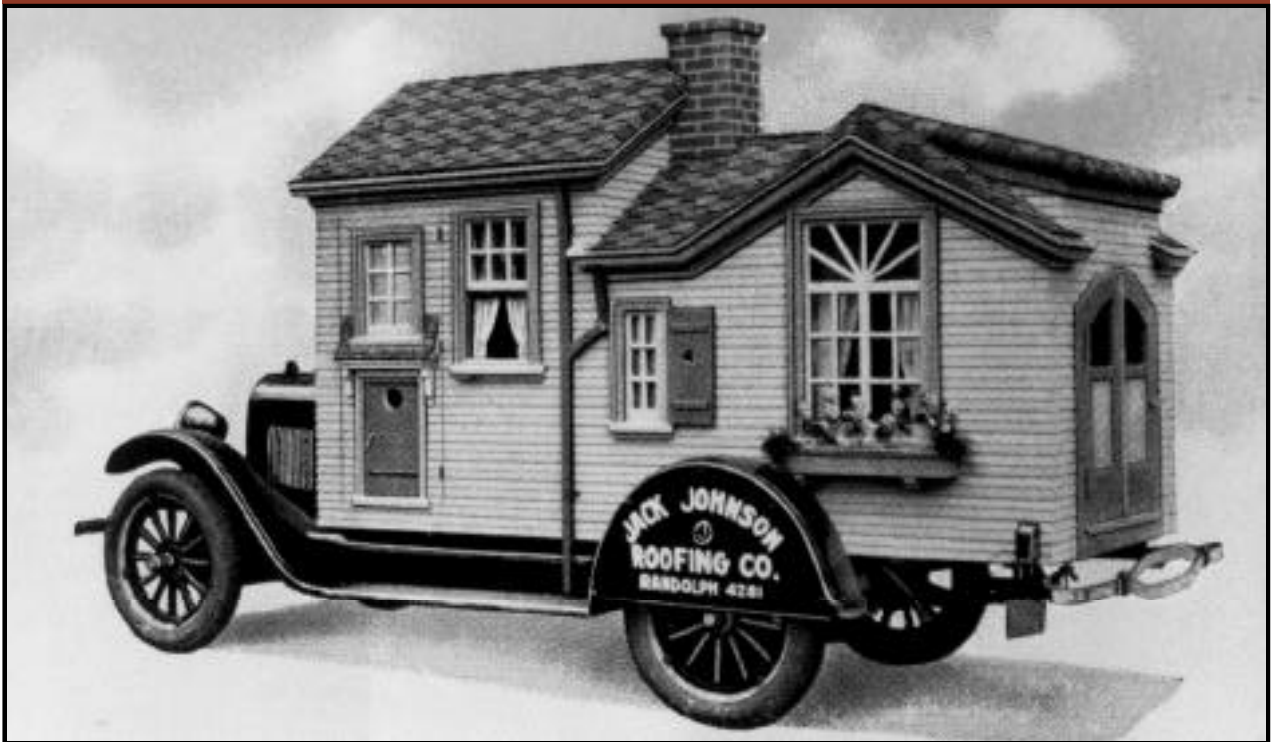
the battlefield. Chester County has not restricted the development of the property, although it was notified in 1991 by the National Park Service that the battlefield was included in the list of endangered and threatened NHLs.

Issuance of a Federal permit is an undertaking subject to review under Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA. As a result of the consultation process required by the Council's regulations, an agreement was signed by the Corps, the Pennsylvania State Historic

Preservation Officer, and the Council in July, 1998. The agreement contains provisions intended to ensure that the development blends in with the character of the area and that the general public continues to have access to this portion of the battlefield. With guidance and advice from the National Park Service's Philadelphia Support Office, the consulting parties have developed a vegetative screening plan to reduce the intrusiveness of the complex on the undeveloped areas

of the NHL. In addition, signs will be erected along the roads in the housing complex to educate the public on the course of the battle fought there. The developer has agreed to provide some financial assistance to the nonprofit Brandywine Battlefield Task Force for planning future land use within the NHL boundaries.

Druscilla Null is a Program Analyst and Tom McCulloch is an Archeologist with the Office of Planning and Review, Advisory Council; Ron Anzalone is Assistant to the Executive Director, Advisory Council.



The Roofing Conference and Exposition for Historic Buildings

■ Philadelphia, PA, March 17-19, 1999. ■ Important national conference on the restoration and rehabilitation of roofs and roofing on historic buildings. ■ Over 50 experts from the United States and Canada participating as speakers, a comprehensive handbook, demonstrations, and behind-the-scene tours. ■ Featuring traditional artistry and new technologies, conservation and up-to-date rehabilitation options. ■ An exposition featuring select companies from North America exhibiting products and services for the rehabilitation of historic roofs. ■ A special exhibit on historic roofing. ■ For registration information: Historic Roofing Conference, P.O. Box 75207, Washington, DC 20013. Phone: 202/343-6008. Fax: 202/343-3803.

NHL BITS AND BYTES

LEGISLATION

Federal Grants to Save America's Treasures

The appropriations bill passed by Congress on October 19 contained \$30,000,000 for Save America's Treasures (also known as "Millennium Grants"). It stipulates that the money will be for priority preservation projects, including preservation of intellectual and cultural artifacts and of historic structures and sites owned by the National Archives and Records Administration and by Federal Agencies funded under the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998. These agencies "are to develop a common list of project selection criteria which shall include national significance, urgency of need and educational value." The grants will be subject to a 50 percent non-Federal match and must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

TEA-21 Provides Record Funding for Enhancements

Preservation of transportation-related historic structures and buildings will bene-

fit from record funding under the newly authorized Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century. It will include an increase of approximately 20% over that provided by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). Transportation museums, and tourist and welcome centers associated with historic highways, are all eligible. Historic preservation, rehabilitation and operation of historic mass transportation buildings and facilities are eligible.

For further information visit <<http://istea.org/docs/may98/enh.htm>>.

MARKETING

Virtual Visits to National Historic Landmarks

The NPS has established links from its web site at <www2.cr.nps.gov/nhl/> to the websites of over 100 National Historic Landmarks around the country. This enables tourists to plan their trips, scholars to find out what National Historic Landmarks are, and stewards to find Landmarks similar to their own with which to share ideas. If you would like to have your web site listed in this popular venue, please e-mail <paula_cook@nps.gov>. See you there!

PUBLICATIONS

Revamped NPS Publication Series Targets Broader Audience

Heritage Preservation Services (HPS), National Park Service, has revamped its popular publication series, *Local Preservation*, which provides information on historic preservation planning, related planning and land-use topics, and preservation strategies to a broad audience of local communities, Indian tribes, and State and Federal agencies. The new series title *Partnership Notes* recognizes the broad audience of partners in historic preservation.

The first issues will be updated versions of many of the favorite titles in the old series. Three titles are now available: *Conservation Districts, Subdivision Regulations and Historic Preservation* and *Zoning and Historic Preservation*. HPS intends to produce additional titles to *Partnership Notes* on a regular basis.

To request copies, contact the Information Desk, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Room NC330, Washington, DC 20240; 202/343-9583; or e-mail <hps-info@nps.gov>.

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

Here you will find which properties are NHLs, where they are located, how the designation procedure works, what it means to be an NHL, what the laws say about NHLs, where to get answers to preservation questions, sources of financial and technical assistance for NHLs, and which properties are currently listed as endangered, among other information.

Network

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services,
1849 C Street, NW, Room NC330, Washington, DC 20240

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