

North Carolina

Beaufort County

PALMER-MARSH HOUSE

Main Street, Bath

One of North Carolina's oldest houses, this is a well-preserved example of a substantial building designed as both a place of business and a residence. At the time it was built in the mid-18th century, Bath was an important port. Now owned by the state, the handsome frame house, noted for its immense brick chimneys, is open to the public.

Buncombe County

BILTMORE ESTATE

U.S. Highway 25, Asheville

In 1888, George W. Vanderbilt, capitalist, conservationist, and amateur architect of sorts, began purchasing land in the mountains of western North Carolina, eventually amassing an estate of more than 125,000 acres. Frederick Law Olmsted helped develop the property, and in 1891 Vanderbilt appointed Gifford Pinchot superintendent of forestry management. Pinchot, fresh from studying managed forests in Europe, soon proved for the first time in America that scientific forest management was profitable. In 1898, Vanderbilt established the Biltmore Forest School, the first of its kind in the country. Vanderbilt's princely mansion, Biltmore House, was designed by Richard Morris Hunt and built between 1890 and 1895. Resembling a French chateau, the house, now open to the public, is one of the nation's most impressive and best-preserved mansions of the Gilded Age.

Thomas Wolfe House

48 Spruce Street, Asheville

Of all the major American novelists, Thomas Wolfe was perhaps the most autobiographical. He composed many passages, and created many characters, based on boyhood remembrances experienced in this large, rambling frame house. His mother bought it in 1906 and operated it as a boarding house, which she named "The Old Kentucky Home." Wolfe lived here until 1916, when he entered the University of North Carolina. Among his best-known works are *Look Homeward, Angel* (1929) and *You Can't Go Home Again* (1940). The state restored the house and furnished it as a memorial to its most famous occupant, but a fire in July 1998 caused extensive damage.

Cabarrus County

REED GOLD MINE

11 miles southeast of Concord

Nuggets of "heavy yellow metal" found on John Reed's farm in 1799 set off the first gold rush in the United States and led to the opening of the earliest documented gold mining operation in the nation. North Carolina mines furnished much of the gold minted in Philadelphia before 1829, when gold was discovered in Georgia. The Reed mine was largely depleted by 1860. The property was purchased by the State of North Carolina in 1971 and designated a state historical site. Portions of the underground tunnels have been restored for guided tours.

Caswell County

UNION TAVERN

Main Street, Milton

This building, erected as a tavern, later became the workshop of Thomas Day, who moved to Milton in 1823. Day, a free black cabinetmaker, achieved recognition and success with the superior quality of his craftsmanship. By the mid-19th century, his workshop had the largest production and greatest number of apprentices in the state. Day counted among his clients the governor of North Carolina and many of the region's wealthy planters. In addition to furniture, Day crafted interiors, and a number of area homes

display his workmanship. The tavern was extensively damaged by fire in 1989, but it is being restored by Thomas Day/Union Tavern Restoration, Incorporated.

Chowan County

CHOWAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

East King Street, Edenton

This colonial courthouse, begun in 1767, is one of the most impressive Georgian public buildings in the south. Magnificently sited at the head of a broad lawn, or green, facing Edenton Bay, the brick structure is topped by a clock tower and cupola and is notable for its perfect proportions and chaste lines. Little altered, it retains its elaborate interior paneling and is still used for the purpose for which it was built.

Cupola House

408 South Broad Street, Edenton

Dating from the 1750s, this extraordinary timber-framed house is a superb illustration of the transition from earlier Jacobean architecture to 18th-century Georgian. In all the southern states, it is the only house extant that carries a Jacobean “jetty,” or overhang, at the second story. The roof is crowned by a large octagonal wooden cupola, giving the house its name. The house was restored in 1964–1966 and is open to the public.

Hayes Plantation

East Water Street Extension, Edenton

This imposing plantation house, dating from 1814–1817 and designed by William Nichols, is one of the South’s most accomplished examples of a five-part Palladian villa. Built of frame, it has a central block with dependencies connected by curved hyphens, and a large belvedere above the central block provides expansive views across Edenton Bay. Hayes was built on the site of an earlier home that belonged to Samuel Johnston, who had been a major political leader in North Carolina during the War for Independence. He was president of the North Carolina Convention that ratified the U.S. Constitution and served as governor, and then U.S. senator, as well. Although it was long assumed that the present mansion was directly associated with Samuel Johnston, it was actually built by his son, James C. Johnston, after his father’s death. Hayes, nationally significant architecturally, is privately owned.

Cumberland County

MARKET HOUSE

Market Square, Fayetteville

Built in the 1830s, this structure is important as one of the few American examples of a familiar English building type: a combination market and town hall. Farmers and merchants sold produce and meat under the open first-floor arcade, and the second floor served as the town hall and general meeting place. The Market House is centrally located where four of Fayetteville’s major streets converge, and its cupola bell still rings not only the hours, but also the times for breakfast, dinner, sundown, and curfew.

Dare County

CAPE HATTERAS LIGHT STATION

Cape Hatteras, Buxton vicinity

Cape Hatteras is a prominent projection on North Carolina’s famous Outer Banks—the long, low stretches of sandy beaches that protect the state’s mainland, but have been the bane of existence for mariners for centuries. Protection was provided at the “Graveyard of the Atlantic,” as the cape has been known for years, in 1803 when the first lighthouse was built. In 1854 it was heightened to 150 feet, and in 1870 the current brick tower was erected. Its height of 208 feet makes it the tallest lighthouse in the nation, and its well-known black and white spiral banding, its daymark, makes it a prominent landmark during daylight hours. In addition to the lighthouse, supporting structures—including the oil house and both the principal and assistant keeper’s dwellings—also survive. All are popular daytime visitor attractions at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, but at night the lighthouse continues to serve its prime purpose, guiding navigators around the cape. During the summer of 1999, the lighthouse was moved—inch by inch—to a

new location a quarter mile from the original site. The move was necessitated by extensive beach erosion that threatened to destroy the lighthouse.

MONITOR

Address Restricted, Cape Hatteras

The short-lived USS *Monitor* launched on January 30, 1862, steamed into history the following March when it did battle with CSS *Virginia* (formerly the USS *Merrimac*) in Virginia's Hampton Roads channel. This was the first time two ironclad warships had fought, and *Monitor* soon became a legend as the "ship that saved the Union." Although that claim is an exaggeration, *Monitor* is rightly commemorated as the prototype of a class of ironclad, turreted warship that altered both naval technology and marine architecture in the 19th century. Designed by Swedish engineer John Ericsson, *Monitor* contained nascent innovations that helped revolutionize warfare at sea. It now rests in the "Graveyard of the Atlantic," off North Carolina's Cape Hatteras, having sunk on December 31, 1862, a month shy of its first birthday.

Davie County

COOLEEMEE

Mocksville Vicinity

Constructed in 1850–1855, this monumental Italian villa is a prime example of the influence of mid-19th-century pattern books in the diffusion of architectural styles across the country. In this instance, Plate 32 in Volume I of W. H. Ranlett's *The Architect* was the model. Built in the form of a modified Greek cross, the stuccoed-brick house has four equal wings extending from a central octagonal core topped by an octagonal cupola. The cupola lights the central hall, which is dominated by an imposing spiral stairway.

Hinton Rowan Helper House

Mocksville vicinity

Hinton Helper's 1857 volume, *Impending Crisis in the South and How to Meet It*, condemned the institution of slavery on an economic, rather than a moral, basis. In his treatise, Helper argued that the planter oligarchy, the "lords of the lash," benefitted from slavery, while the majority of whites were left "in galling poverty and ignorance." Printed in large numbers, the treatise was used by Republicans in the 1860 elections and had an influence far more potent than *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Helper lived here for the first 20 years of his life and returned in later years. The original log structure is now clapboarded and has modern frame additions.

Durham County

W. T. BLACKWELL AND COMPANY TOBACCO FACTORY

201 West Pettigrew Street, Durham

Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco was the first truly national brand of tobacco. From 1874 to 1957 it was manufactured, bagged, and labeled in this brick building, considered at one time the world's largest tobacco factory. W. T. Blackwell and Company introduced production, packaging, and marketing techniques that made Bull Durham part of American industrial history and folklore. At one time the famous trademark was emblazoned on the Egyptian pyramids.

Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory

2828 Duke Homestead Road, Durham

This frame farmhouse, with its attendant log and frame buildings constructed for processing tobacco, was the home of the Dukes, the family most responsible for the development of the tobacco industry in the post–Civil War South. Here Washington Duke and his son James Buchanan Duke founded a family business that emerged into the American Tobacco Company, the nation’s preeminent tobacco firm in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The homestead was acquired by Duke University in 1931 and deeded to the state in 1973. The property is open to the public.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company

114–116 West Parish Street, Durham

This 1921 building was the second home office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, founded in 1898. The company evolved out of a tradition of mutual benefit societies and fraternal organizations that had become second only to the church as an institution in African-American society by the early 20th century. From the time it was organized by its seven founders, North Carolina Mutual symbolized racial progress and the legacy of racial solidarity and self-help. The company eventually came to be regarded as the “World’s largest Negro Business,” and won Durham its reputation as the “Capital of the Black Middle Class.”

Edgecombe County

COOLMORE

Route 3, Tarboro vicinity

Coolmore survives as one of the largest, finest, and best-documented examples of a mid-19th-century Italian villa in the South. The frame house was built in 1859–1861 from designs by Baltimore architect E. G. Lind, who gave it such characteristically Italianate features as arched window heads, bracketed cornices supporting broad eaves, and an ornamental cupola, or belvedere, astride its roof. The interior is particularly elaborate, with a profusion of wooden and plaster ornamentation, an elliptical stairway, and trompe l’œil paintings. A complete set of original plantation outbuildings surrounds the mansion, providing a vivid picture of antebellum life.

Forsyth County

BETHABARA

2147 Bethabara Road, Winston-Salem

Moravians established Bethabara on their Wachovia lands in 1753. The community, whose name means “House of Passage,” was the first colonial town in the Carolina Piedmont, but was intended to be a temporary settlement from which Salem and outlying farming villages would develop. However, Bethabara continued long after Salem was established. Archeological investigations have contributed to a significant understanding of Moravian culture, in particular the manufacture of pottery.

Old Salem Historic District

Winston-Salem

This remarkably well-preserved district is the center of Salem, a community established in 1766 by Moravians from Pennsylvania. This was a congregational town; its lands, plan, buildings, and industries were controlled by a governing board of church officials. The buildings, many open to the public, reflect in their architecture the German origin and communal organization of their builders, as well as the gradual absorption of both into American culture. Salem, the central community of Wachovia, a 100,000-acre tract of land bought by church officials in 1753, developed into the leading commercial center of Piedmont North Carolina. In 1849, Moravians sold 51 acres immediately north of

Salem to found the Forsyth County seat of Winston, and in 1913 the two were joined as Winston-Salem.

Salem Tavern

800 South Main Street, Winston-Salem

Built in 1784 to replace an earlier tavern, this substantial structure is an outstanding example of an 18th-century colonial ordinary (tavern). Salem's leaders wisely realized that a tavern was a necessity for the town to develop as a trading center, and this is reputed to have been the community's first brick building. Like everything else in Salem, it was built by the Moravian congregation, who kept title to the building and leased its operation to a tavern keeper. Among its other distinctions, the tavern can honestly claim that "George Washington slept here." On his Southern tour of 1791, he spent two nights in the northeast corner chamber. The restored tavern is now open to the public as a museum.

Single Brothers' House

South Main and Academy Streets, Winston-Salem

The older half of this large building dates from 1768–1769 and is an outstanding example of Germanic half-timbered construction. It is also the oldest major building remaining in Salem, which had been established in 1766. As its name implies, this was a domicile for Moravian boys, who moved here when they were about 14 and remained until they married. The house also served as a trade school in which young apprentices learned their trades from master craftsmen. In 1786 growth of the community dictated an addition, which was built of brick and reflects the lessening of Germanic architectural traditions. Portions of the Single Brothers' House are open to the public as a museum.

Guilford County

BLANDWOOD

447 West Washington Street, Greensboro

Blandwood is one of the nation's earliest Italian villas and is regarded as an important prototype of the Italianate style. In 1844, Governor John Motley Morehead hired architect Alexander J. Davis to remodel the frame farmhouse he had owned since 1827. Davis transformed the building into a Tuscan villa, complete with central tower, broad overhanging eaves, and twin dependencies connected by arcades. The house was threatened with demolition in the 1960s but was purchased by the Greensboro Preservation Society and restored. It is open to the public.

Henderson County

CONNEMARA (NPS)

North Carolina Route 1123, west of Flat Rock

Carl Sandberg was the only American to receive Pulitzer Prizes in two different fields: biography—for *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years* (1939), and poetry—for *Complete Poems* (1950). In 1945 he moved with his family to this farm and remained until his death in 1967. The house, a mid-19th-century frame structure, was built for C. G. Memminger, secretary of the treasury for the Confederacy. It is now open to the public as the Carl Sandberg Home National Historic Site.

Johnston County

BENTONVILLE BATTLEFIELD

Along North Carolina Routes 1008 and 1009, Newton Grove and Bentonville

The Civil War Battle of Bentonville, lasting from March 19 through March 21, 1865, was the last time the Confederate army mounted an all-out offensive against Union forces.

The Confederates, led by General Joseph Johnson, were trying to stop General William Sherman, who had run rampant from Atlanta to the sea and then turned north into the Carolinas. Their loss at Bentonville was the Confederacy's death knell, for it fatally weakened their last mobile field army. More than 90,000 combatants participated in the largest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil. A portion of the field is now a North Carolina Historic Site.

Montgomery County

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND

Address Restricted, Mount Gilead

This site contains the remains of a temple mound, a minor temple, and a mortuary hut, all enclosed by a palisade. Excavations uncovered burials containing grave items, and domestic artifacts were found nearby, supporting the theory that there was an associated village at the site. It is believed that the complex was a major ceremonial center for outlying villages. Town Creek's remains also reflect the cultural changes western-migrating Native Americans experienced during the 16th to 18th centuries.

Moore County

PINEHURST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Vicinity of the junction of North Carolina Routes 5 and 2, Pinehurst

Pinehurst was founded in 1895 as an active recreational resort community by captains of American commerce, finance, and industry. Golf was the prime attraction, and the North Carolina sandhills proved a perfect spot for the many courses that Donald James Ross, a Scottish-born golf pro, designed and developed between 1900 and 1948. In addition to the courses that make Pinehurst the prototype of the American golf resort, the community has preserved its original network of curvilinear roads that embrace the village green and are lined with late-Victorian, Colonial Revival, and bungalow style houses, hotels, stores, and churches. Nearby, tennis courts, bowling greens, croquet courts, horse stables, and a racetrack beckon to non-golfers who seek other recreational activities.

New Hanover County

FORT FISHER

U.S. Route 421, 18 miles south of Wilmington

For nearly four years this earthen Confederate stronghold near the mouth of the Cape Fear River guarded the important port of Wilmington and protected the blockade runners on which the Confederacy relied to supply its troops. After the fall of Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay in August 1864, it became the last major coastal fortification in the Confederacy. When it fell in January 1865, the Confederacy was virtually isolated from the outside world, and the end was soon at hand. In the 1960s, the State of North Carolina acquired the fort and subsequently stabilized it. The site is open to the public.

NORTH CAROLINA

West bank of Cape Fear River, Wilmington

The first launched, and subsequently the namesake, of a class of American battleships built just prior to World War II, USS *North Carolina* set a standard for shipbuilding technology combining high speed and powerful armament. Its superior performance during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons in August 1942 established the new primary

role of this battleship class as the protector of aircraft carriers. *North Carolina* has the most impressive war record of any surviving American battleship that served in the Pacific during World War II, earning 15 battle stars for its service. “The Big Ship with the Big Past,” now resting in the Cape Fear River across from downtown Wilmington, is open to an admiring public.

Orange County

NASH-HOOPER HOUSE

118 West Tryon Street, Hillsborough

This frame house was built in 1772 by Francis Nash, Revolutionary War hero and general who was killed at the Battle of Germantown. In 1782 it was bought by William Hooper and was his home until his death in 1790. Hooper, attorney general of North Carolina in 1770–1771, served in the colony’s five provincial congresses and was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1777. He was also a North Carolina signer of the Declaration of Independence.

OLD EAST

Cameron Avenue, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The first of the first, this brick structure is the first building constructed on the campus of the first state university in the nation to open its doors to students. Although the University of North Carolina was chartered in 1789, three years after the University of Georgia, it was the first to commence classes. For many years after Old East was completed in 1795, this single building housed the entire institution. Its present appearance dates from a mid-19th-century enlargement and alteration by architect Alexander Jackson Davis. Old East now serves as a dormitory.

PLAYMAKERS THEATER

Cameron Avenue, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Completed in 1850, this small, perfectly proportioned Grecian temple is considered one of architect Alexander Jackson Davis’s masterpieces. The building is of brick, stuccoed, and its portico columns have capitals composed of carved representations of wheat, corn, and tobacco, instead of the usual acanthus leaves of the Corinthian order. The building has been used for a number of purposes, including ballroom, library, chemistry lab, bathhouse (serving 500 students), and law classrooms. In 1925 it was dedicated as Playmakers Theater and has housed the Carolina Playmakers ever since.

Stanley County

HARDAWAY SITE

Address Restricted, Badin

During the Paleo-Indian to Early Archaic periods (12,000–6000 B.C.), prehistoric Indians journeyed to this promontory to exploit its lithic resources for manufacture of projectile points and stone tools. Over the years these activities created stratified cultural deposits as much as four feet in depth. Excavations at Hardaway have played a significant role in the development of archeological method and theory. The site has advanced understanding of the sequential development of prehistoric cultures in the eastern United States, particularly in regard to the earliest periods of human occupation.

Wake County

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

120 East Edenton Street, Raleigh

In 1847, when Christ Church was under construction, its minister wrote to its architect, Richard Upjohn, expressing the hope that the new building would “be the means of introducing a new style of church architecture in the south.” His hopes were fulfilled. Designed in the early–English Gothic style, Christ Church set a precedent that was followed for many years in the region. The exemplary Gothic Revival building with its steeply pitched rooflines and stone tower and spire is considered one of Upjohn’s finest exercises in the style. Excellently maintained, the church remains an ornament on Raleigh’s Capitol Square and provides a fascinating architectural contrast with the Greek Revival Capitol across the way.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS HOUSE

1520 Caswell Street, Raleigh

Josephus Daniels served as President Wilson’s secretary of the navy from 1913 to 1921. During those pivotal years, he instituted policies aimed at making the Navy “a training school for democracy.” Among his innovative and farsighted changes were introducing schooling for illiterate sailors, instituting vocational training, opening the Naval Academy to enlisted men, and enlisting women. Daniels began construction of this expansive Georgian Revival mansion in 1920, and it was his home until his death in 1948. It was acquired by the Masonic Order in 1950 and, with a large wing added in 1956–1958, continues to serve as a Masonic Temple.

STATE CAPITOL

Capitol Square, Raleigh

Built between 1833 and 1840 from granite quarried nearby, North Carolina’s State Capitol is Greek Revival architecture at its most sophisticated and erudite. Details were inspired by various ancient prototypes, but the overall form and proportions were determined by the functions it was designed to house. The cruciform plan, imposing rotunda, two-story legislative chambers, rich detail, and superb stonework distinguish the building. The Capitol stands as an important representative work of three major 19th-century architects: Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis, who received the commission, and their Scottish collaborator, David Paton, who was in charge of construction. The building, still housing executive offices of the state’s government, is open to the public.

NORTH DAKOTA

Burleigh County

MENOKEN INDIAN VILLAGE SITE

Address Restricted, Menoken vicinity

This site includes the remains of some 20 earthen lodges, identified by depressions, most of which were enclosed by palisades inside a fortification ditch. Archeological significance is drawn from several possibly pre-Mandan artifacts and from architectural remains that may reflect transitional Mandan construction methods. It has been suggested

that this was the village that La Verendrye first encountered during his 1738 expeditions into the northern Great Plains.

Mercer County

BIG HIDATSA VILLAGE SITE (NPS)

Address Restricted, Stanton vicinity

Occupied from about 1740 to 1850, this was the largest of three Hidatsa villages near the mouth of the Knife River and Fort Mandan, the 1804–1805 winter headquarters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The 15-acre site provides evidence of the effects of nearly a century of interaction with whites, primarily in connection with the fur trade. Big Hidatsa Village is thought to contain the best-defined earth lodge depressions of any major Native American site in the Great Plains.

Morton County

HUFF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

Address Restricted, Huff vicinity

The Huff Village is one of the best-known and best-preserved sites of the Mandan people, who had come to occupy such villages by ca. A.D. 1500, after having developed extensive trading networks over the previous 200 years. Located on the Missouri River, the village had a bastioned fortification system and a dense and regular arrangement of houses. Remains of these and a wide variety of material culture attest to the Mandan way of life. A large central house facing an open plaza gives evidence of a ritual space, reflecting the complex spiritual and ideological world the Mandan have maintained since historic contact.

Williams County

FORT UNION TRADING POST (NPS)

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, Buford vicinity

For four decades, from 1828 to 1867, this was the principal fur trading depot in the upper Missouri River region. Fort Union was the center of a vast trading empire that exchanged goods for hides with the Assiniboian, Crow, Blackfeet, Cree, Ojibwa (Chippewa), Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara tribes. The palisaded fort, measuring some 240 by 220 feet, was also the most solidly constructed post on the Missouri. During most of its existence, the American Fur Company operated it. The fort was dismantled in 1867, and its timbers used to enlarge the nearby army post of Fort Buford.

OHIO

Adams County

SERPENT MOUND

5 miles northwest of Locust Grove on Ohio Route 73

This giant earthen snake effigy, the largest and finest of its type in the country, probably dates from the Adena period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 200). The serpent extends a quarter of a mile in seven deep curves and is depicted in the act of uncoiling. The site, one of the first in the United States to be set aside because of its archeological value, is preserved and open to the public as Serpent Mound State Park.

Allen County

MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL DEEP CUT

2 miles south of Spencerville on Ohio Route 66

Begun in 1825, the Miami and Erie Canal was the westernmost element in Ohio's extensive system of canals in the 19th century. Extending from Cincinnati to Toledo on Lake Erie, via Dayton, it was instrumental in bringing settlers into western Ohio and providing market access to farmers. The Deep Cut, a man-made trough cut through the earth, remains as one of the most important and best-preserved vestiges of the canal.

Ashtabula County

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS LAW OFFICE

112 North Chestnut Street, Jefferson

For most of his professional life, abolitionist and congressman Joshua Reed Giddings had his law office in this small two-room frame building. Giddings served in Congress from 1838 to 1859, and during that time his unwavering objective was to eliminate slavery by whatever means it might take. As a biographer has stated, although he was a "political pariah for much of his career, and a maverick for all of it, no Northern political figure did more to channel and move institutions against slavery."

Athens County

MANASSEH CUTLER HALL

Ohio University, Athens

Begun in 1816 and completed in 1819, this three-story brick structure, whose wooden tower and cupola serve as a symbol for Ohio University, is the oldest college building in the Old Northwest. It was named for Manasseh Cutler, the eminent New England physician, botanist, and minister who wrote the university's charter and founded it in 1804. The building, which once contained the entire institution, now houses administrative offices.

Brown County

U. S. GRANT BOYHOOD HOME

219 East Grant Avenue, Georgetown

From 1823, when he was brought here as an infant, until he left to enter the U.S. Military Academy in 1839 at age 17, this was the home of Ulysses Simpson Grant, 18th president of the United States. A typical middle-class brick town house of its period, it was built by Jesse R. Grant, Ulysses's father. Privately owned, the house has been restored and is open to the public as a historic house museum.

JOHN P. PARKER HOUSE

300 Front Street, Ripley

A former slave, John Parker was one of many African-American conductors on the Under-ground Railroad, the means of escape for countless members of his race in the decades preceding the Civil War. His unflagging and heroic efforts to rescue escaped slaves from the "borderlands" along the Ohio River underscore the fact that African Americans were not only slaves and fugitives in these clandestine operations, but rescuers as well. Parker repeatedly slipped secretly back into slave territory to lead others to safety and freedom on the Ohio side of the river. He lived and operated an iron foundry at this site from ca. 1853 until his death in 1900.

JOHN RANKIN HOUSE

6152 Rankin Road, Ripley

John Rankin's brick house stands high on a bluff overlooking the village of Ripley, the Ohio River, and northern Kentucky beyond. This pivotal location—coupled with the activities of its owner—made it one of the first stops on the Underground Railroad. From

1822 to 1865, Rankin, a Presbyterian minister, and his family assisted hundreds of escaped slaves on their trek to freedom. In addition, his 1826 *Letters on American Slavery* became standard reading for abolitionists throughout the country. Rankin related to Harriet Beecher Stowe the true story of one slave's dramatic escape to his house, and the tale of Eliza's crossing the ice-bound Ohio River became one of the most dramatic episodes in her *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The Rankin House is now operated as a state historic site and museum.

Butler County

DONALD B

3106 Old A & P Road, East, Georgetown

Towboats have been an important part of the American transportation system since the 1850s and have moved barges on all the navigable waters of the Western Rivers. Built in 1923 as the first towboat for Standard Oil of Ohio, and first named *Standard*, this towboat inaugurated modern oil operations on the Ohio River. *Standard* was sold and renamed for the oldest son of its new owner in 1940. *Donald B* is now the only known 1920s diesel sternwheel towboat remaining in unchanged condition in the country, and continues to ply its trade on the Ohio River and its tributaries.

LANGSTROTH COTTAGE

303 Patterson Avenue, Oxford

Apiculture, the art and science of caring for colonies of honeybees, is one of humankind's oldest forms of animal husbandry. In 1851, Lorenzo Lorraine Langstroth, Congregational minister, teacher, and apiarist, discovered the principle of "bee space" and invented a movable frame, making it possible to remove honey-laden combs from a hive without destroying it. From 1858 to 1887, Langstroth lived in this brick cottage, given him by his brother-in-law. Here he wrote *The Hive and the Honeybee*, the treatise explaining his work and discovery, the single most important innovation in the history of apiculture.

WILLIAM H. MCGUFFEY HOUSE

401 East Spring Street, Oxford

William McGuffey built this two-story brick house and lived here from 1833 to 1836, during the period he was a professor of languages at Miami University. While living in the house, McGuffey compiled the first four of his six McGuffey Readers, elementary school texts that were printed in huge numbers and reached generations of Americans. Admonitions on thrift, hard work, and patriotism—all profusely illustrated—filled their pages, and helped revolutionize the nation's elementary education. The house is owned by Miami University and is maintained as a museum, library, and research center for material related to McGuffey. (See William H. McGuffey Boyhood Home Site, Mahoning County.)

JOHN B. TYTUS HOUSE

300 South Main Street, Middletown

This large brick Romanesque Revival mansion was the lifetime home of John Butler Tytus, who invented and developed a practical hot, wide-strip, continuous steel-rolling process. His work was conducted during the 1920s and contributed significantly to the

growth of the steel industry. By the 1930s sheet steel produced by the continuous mill process was in use throughout America, particularly in the automobile and electric appliance industries.

Columbiana County

BEGINNING POINT OF THE U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY

On the Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary, East Liverpool

This is the point where the rectangular-grid land survey system established for “disposing of lands in the western territory” (the Old Northwest) began. As directed by the Ordinance of 1785, public lands were to be divided into townships six miles square, and each township was then subdivided into 36 sections of 1 square mile each. This was the first mathematically designed system adapted by any modern country, and its imprint remains indelible on the American landscape. The actual beginning point, on the northern shore of the Ohio River on the border between Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia (then Virginia), is now inundated, but a nearby marker commemorates the site. (Also in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.)

Cuyahoga County

CLEVELAND ARCADE

401 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland

Begun in 1888 and completed in 1890, this is one of the few 19th-century glass-covered shopping arcades remaining in America. An engineering marvel in its day, the arcade comprises a grand 300-foot-long esplanade surrounded by five tiers of galleries. The intricate glass-and-steel skylight that crowns the composition is 290 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 104 feet above the ground. To ensure commercial success, the site was carefully chosen to connect two of Cleveland’s major commercial arteries: Euclid Avenue and Superior Street. The arcade, a forerunner of today’s indoor shopping malls, stands in remarkably unchanged condition.

COD

North Marginal Drive, Cleveland

This Gato class submarine was launched in March 1943 and dispatched to the western Pacific, where it operated out of Australia and the Philippines. *Cod* made seven war patrols, sinking 10 warships, 30 merchant ships, and damaging 7 other vessels. It was awarded seven battle stars for service in World War II. *Cod* remains in virtually original condition on Cleveland’s Lake Erie waterfront. It is open to the public during summer months, and visitors have to climb down an access hatch, just as the submarine’s wartime crew once had to do, to come aboard.

OHIO AND ERIE CANAL (NPS)

Ohio Route 631, Valley View Village

Completed in 1832, this eastern element of Ohio’s 19th-century canal network united Cleveland and Portsmouth and connected Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Ohio’s canals helped the state develop rapidly, spurring growth in population, industry, and commerce. One of the best-preserved sections of the Ohio and Erie Canal is this 1½-mile-long stretch south of Cleveland, including locks, an aqueduct, mills, and houses. The canal is now part of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY

Lewis Research Center, Cleveland

Built in 1956–1957, this facility at the Lewis Research Center pioneered the technology necessary to employ hydrogen as a rocket fuel. This work was critically important in the development of major vehicles such as the Centaur rocket and the upper stages of the Saturn V. The facility is not operational and not open to the public.

ZERO GRAVITY RESEARCH FACILITY

Lewis Research Center, Cleveland

This facility at the Lewis Research Center is the only one in the inventory of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) where the physics of handling liquids in a zero-gravity environment are studied. Knowledge of characteristics of liquids in a low-gravity environment is essential in spacecraft design and crucial to the successful performance of high-energy, liquid-fuel spacecraft. Successful development of the Viking, Voyager, and Mariner spacecrafts was made possible by results of studies obtained here.

Erie County

THOMAS A. EDISON BIRTHPLACE

Edison Drive, Milan

This small brick cottage was the 1847 birthplace of Thomas Alva Edison, one of America's most illustrious and "inventive" inventors. His accomplishments in the development of the telegraph and the telephone, among others, are legion, and in 1929 the U.S. Congress awarded him a gold medal for his contributions to mankind. Although he left Milan in 1854, Edison always cherished the memory of this house; in 1906 he acquired it from his sister. It is now open to the public as a museum honoring him.

HOTEL BREAKERS

Cedar Point, Sandusky

Constructed in 1905, this is a major turn-of-the-century American summer resort hotel. Designed after the owner had visited the Loire Valley, it somewhat resembles a French château, but its overall impression is Victorian. Unlike many hotels of its type, the Breakers was built in conjunction with an amusement park. The hotel is of particular interest to football buffs: In the summer of 1913, Knute Rockne and Gus Dorais were lifeguards here, and they perfected the forward pass on the Lake Erie beach in front of the Breakers.

SPACECRAFT PROPULSION RESEARCH FACILITY

Lewis Research Center, Sandusky

Dating from 1968, this 38-foot-diameter by 55-foot-high stainless steel vacuum chamber is significant because of its association with the development of the Centaur rocket, which has launched some of America's most important space probes. The unique technical capabilities of the facility enabled engineers to hot-fire full-scale Centaur engines in simulated space conditions. The facility continues to test launch systems for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Air Force, and other aerospace organizations.

Fairfield County

JOHN SHERMAN BIRTHPLACE

137 East Main Street, Lancaster

John Sherman worked for his country in a number of capacities during his long career in public service: congressman, senator, secretary of the treasury, and secretary of state. He is remembered primarily because of two bills he introduced during his Senate career: the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890), the first attempt by the federal government to regulate industry, and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, passed the same year. Sherman's older brother, William Tecumseh Sherman, Union army general, was also born here. The house—much of it postdating Sherman's birth and occupancy—is maintained as a museum, largely devoted to the Civil War era.

Franklin County

OHIO STATEHOUSE

Broad and High Streets, Columbus

Considered one of the outstanding statements of the Greek Revival style in America, Ohio's capitol was begun in 1839 but not completed until 1861. Announcement of an architectural competition for its design resulted in more than 60 entries, and a number of America's foremost architects of the mid-19th century—including Henry Walters, Alexander J. Davis, and Isaiah Rogers—offered their talents. The statehouse is in the Doric order and is built of limestone. It is unusual in that the circular drum above the main block is not capped with a dome.

OHIO THEATER

39 East State Street, Columbus

Built in 1928, this massive Spanish Baroque structure was designed during the "Golden Age" of the movie palace by Thomas W. Lamb, one of America's most prolific and best-known theater architects. When the theater opened, *Motion Picture News* gushed that the "auditorium is probably as rich an interior as will be found in the country." Now fully refurbished after being threatened with demolition in 1969, the Ohio remains a magnificent example of one of the country's most extravagant building types ever conceived.

CAPTAIN EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER HOUSE

1334 East Livingston Avenue, Columbus

From 1895 to 1922 this little shingled house was the residence of Edward Vernon Rickenbacker. A leading racecar driver prior to the First World War, Rickenbacker became a hero as an aviator. His feat of shooting down 26 German aircraft in less than six months established him as the "American Ace of Aces" and made him the idol of a whole generation of American youth. After the war, Rickenbacker devoted his energies to the developing commercial airline industry.

Greene County

HUFFMAN PRAIRIE FLYING FIELD

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Fairborn vicinity

After making aviation history in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, where their *Wright Flyer I* made the world's first powered, sustained, and controlled airplane flight, Wilbur and Orville Wright returned to Dayton to conduct further tests and make refinements. During

1904 and 1905, they made 150 flight starts in what was then a 100-acre cow pasture east of Dayton. Here they perfected the technique of flying and developed an airplane able to bank, turn, circle, make figure eights, withstand repeated takeoffs and landings, and remain airborne for more than half an hour. The field, now within the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, remains much as it did when the Wrights knew it. (See Hawthorn Hill, Wright Cycle Company and Wright and Wright Printing, *Wright Flyer III*, Montgomery County.)

COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG HOUSE

Columbus Pike between Clifton and Stevenson Roads, Wilberforce

Charles Young was the third African American to graduate from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the highest-ranking black officer in World War I, and the first black military attaché in American history. In addition to his military achievements, he was an accomplished musician and linguist. Young lived in this house while teaching at Wilberforce University from 1894 to 1898. The National Afro-American Museum was established on the campus of the university.

Guernsey County

S BRIDGE, NATIONAL ROAD

On U.S. Route 40, 4 miles east of Old Washington

Constructed in 1828, this single-arch stone structure carried the National Road over Salt Fork. Originally ending at Wheeling, on the Ohio River, the National Road was extended through Ohio between 1825 and 1837 and became one of the major thoroughfares for settlement and development in what had been the Old Northwest Territory. The bridge's span over the stream is straight, but the approach curves on either side, giving the appearance of the letter *S* in plan.

Hamilton County

BAUM-TAFT HOUSE

316 Pike Street, Cincinnati

One of the earliest grand mansions in Ohio, this elegant Federal style villa was built ca. 1820 by Martin Baum, one of Cincinnati's prominent entrepreneurs. It stands as an eloquent reminder of the prosperous times when Cincinnati was known as "The Queen City of the West." The house later served as the home of Charles Phelps Taft, whose half-brother, William Howard Taft, accepted the presidential nomination from the portico in 1908. Charles Phelps Taft bequeathed the house and the family's collections of paintings, oriental porcelains, and sculpture to the city of Cincinnati. The house is open to the public.

CAREW TOWER-NETHERLAND PLAZA HOTEL

West Fifth Street and Fountain Square, Cincinnati

Built at the beginning of the Great Depression, this hotel/office/shop complex is one of the finest examples of Art Deco, skyscraper modernism in America. Chicago architect Walter W. Ahlschlager, who had already designed dramatic theater spaces such as the flamboyant Roxy in New York, provided equally impressive decorations and vistas here. These public spaces virtually epitomize the 1920s Jazz Age, an embodiment of speed, high style, and a mass-market machine age. The block-square complex cost \$33 million,

an enormous sum for the time, and was finished in 13 months by crews working 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. Most of the decorative work had been created in France several years prior to construction in Cincinnati and was exhibited at the 1925 Exhibition of Decorative Art in Paris. The complex continues to operate in its original functions.

CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL

1243 Elm Street, Cincinnati

This mammoth Victorian Gothic structure, built in 1878 from designs by Cincinnati architect Samuel Hannaford, included a central auditorium—the music hall—and wings that contained industrial exhibition halls. It was, in short, an early example of a civic center. The Music Hall also illustrates the musical traditions of the German-American *Saengerfests*, or Singing Festivals, essential components of the cultural tradition of Germans who settled in the United States in the 19th century.

CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY

3489 Observatory Place, Cincinnati

In the late 19th century, the Cincinnati Observatory was known worldwide for its endeavors in the field of proper motions, gravitational studies, and sidereal astronomy, including double stars, nebulae, and clusters. It is nationally significant for the publication of *Stellar Proper Motions*, which provided data important in determining the structure and rotation of the Milky Way and data utilized in modern cosmological theories, such as the “Big Bang.” It is also significant for its association with internationally renowned astronomer Paul Herget, who was director of the observatory from 1946 to 1978.

CINCINNATI UNION TERMINAL

1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati

One of the last grand-scale railroad terminals in the world, this huge Art Deco masterpiece was designed by the New York firm of Fellheimer and Wagner, who employed Paul Cret as aesthetic adviser. The terminal, built between 1929 and 1933 and originally covering 287 acres, was conceived to replace a number of decaying stations serving different rail lines. Beautifully engineered, it was planned to accommodate 17,000 people and 216 trains daily. The terminal, a distinctive round-arched, semispherical dome, still serves a reduced volume of rail traffic, and its major spaces now contain a variety of innovative museum exhibits.

CINCINNATI ZOO HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Vine Street, Cincinnati

The second-oldest zoo in the country, the Cincinnati Zoo opened to the public in September 1875, 14 months after the Philadelphia Zoo. Significant for the antiquity and richness of its collections and for its continuing efforts in the propagation and nurturing of rare and endangered species, it was well known as the home of “Martha,” the last passenger pigeon, who died in 1914. The Aviary, where she lived, and the original Monkey House and Herbivore (Elephant) House are the zoo’s earliest surviving structures. Their exotic architecture reflects the fact that they were designed to house out-of-the ordinary inhabitants.

COVINGTON AND CINCINNATI SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Spanning the Ohio River between Covington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati

At the time of its completion in 1867, this suspension bridge, with its 1,057-foot span, was the longest in the world, taking the honor from the Wheeling Suspension Bridge upstream on the Ohio. John A. Roebling, who went on to design an even longer span with his Brooklyn Bridge, was its architect/engineer. Cables supporting the span are hung from huge stone towers with open arches 75 feet

high and 30 feet wide. The bridge continues to provide a link between Kentucky and Ohio and is maintained by the Kentucky Department of Highways. (Also in Kenton County, Kentucky.)

GLENDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ohio Route 747, Glendale

Established in 1851, concurrently with the railroad on which it depended, this is one of the first residential subdivisions in America, certainly the oldest in Ohio, that remains a separate and complete entity, with its original layout—and many of its original houses—intact. Glendale’s curvilinear street plan, based on topographical considerations, was a radical departure from the typical grid patterns generally employed at the time.

MAJESTIC

Ohio River below Central Bridge, Cincinnati

“Showboat’s a’coming, there’s dancing tonight.” Between 1831 and the 1920s, more than 50 showboats carried circuses and dramatic productions to towns large and small lining the rivers of America. Their eagerly awaited arrivals, generally announced by the sounds of the calliope, were occasions for celebration. Now only two survive: *Majestic* and *Goldenrod*. Built in 1923, *Majestic* brought pleasure to towns on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and their tributaries until World War II. The City of Cincinnati bought *Majestic* in 1967 and refurbished it for waterfront performances. (See *Goldenrod*, Saint Louis City, Missouri.)

GEORGE HUNT PENDLETON HOUSE

559 East Liberty Street, Cincinnati

From 1879 until his death ten years later, George Hunt Pendleton lived in this brick house high on Cincinnati’s Liberty Hill. Parker, a lawyer and politician, gained national fame during his term as a U.S. senator (1879–1885) by spearheading civil service reform. Meeting in this house in 1882, he and his Senate subcommittee drafted the Pendleton Act, creating the civil service merit system. The Civil Service Commission met here for the first two years of its existence.

PLUM STREET TEMPLE

Eighth and Plum Streets, Cincinnati

“Moorish cathedral” may be a contradiction in terms, especially when applied to a synagogue, but it seems to fit the bill in describing this imposing and unusual building with its twin minarets towering above the facade. Built in 1865–1866, from designs by Cincinnati architect James Keys Wilson, Plum Street Temple is one of the nation’s most significant and best-preserved Moorish Revival buildings. Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise, rabbi at the time of construction, was an important figure in American Judaism. Under his leadership, Cincinnati became a center for Reform Judaism in America.

ALPHONSO TAFT HOME (NPS)

2038 Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati

This is the birthplace and boyhood home of William Howard Taft, 27th president of the United States (1909–1913). Taft’s administration was noted for dissolving monopolistic trusts and for passage of notable reform legislation. After he retired from the presidency, Taft became a law professor at Yale University, his alma mater, and was later appointed chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. His Auburn Avenue house is now open to the public as the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.

Jefferson County

Benjamin Lundy House

Union and Third Streets, Mount Pleasant

During his brief stay in this brick row house in 1820–1821, abolitionist Benjamin Lundy established his influential antislavery newspaper, *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. Lundy’s paper was one of the germinal chronicles of the antislavery movement in America, and he is regarded as the most important

figure in antislavery reform during the decade of the 1820s. At a time when few were willing to confront the issue, he was “virtually the only person in the entire land willing to make antislavery agitation his career.”

Lake County

James A. Garfield Home (NPS) 1059 Mentor Avenue, Mentor

From 1876 until his death five years later, James Abram Garfield, 20th president of the United States, called Lawnfield home. He enlarged the house soon after his purchase by adding a second story and an attic, as well as the famous “front porch” from which he conducted his presidential campaign. Garfield had been selected by the Republican Party in 1880 as its “dark horse” candidate for the presidency. His small campaign office, where he received news of his presidential victory via telegraph, stands in the yard. What sort of president he would have made is unknown. Four months after his inauguration, on July 2, 1881, Garfield was fatally wounded by an assassin and died on September 19. Lawnfield is open to the public as a historic house museum.

KIRTLAND TEMPLE

9020 Chillicothe Road, Kirtland

Built from 1833 to 1836 by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, during their brief sojourn in Ohio, this structure combines Federal and Gothic Revival design elements. The exterior resembles New England meetinghouses of the period, but the interior arrangements, dictated by Mormon tenets, are quite different. The temple contains two auditoriums, each with several pulpits, and displays excellent craftsmanship. Brigham Young, soon to lead the Saints, worked on the building as a plasterer and glazier. The temple is maintained by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and is open to the public.

Licking County

Newark Earthworks

Roughly bounded by Union, 30th, James, and Waldo Streets, and Ohio Route 16, Newark

These earthworks provide mute testimony to the building skills of the Hopewell people. Notable for the precision of their layout and their great size—the earthworks likely covered some two square miles—they consisted of circular, rectangular, and polygonal works connected by parallel walls. Numerous mounds are also present. The Hopewell culture flourished from ca. 300 B.C. to ca. A.D. 250 and was centered in this area. The earthworks are now in the Mound Builders State Memorial.

Lorain County

Wilson Bruce Evans House 33 East Vine Street, Oberlin

Constructed in 1854–1856, this Italianate brick house was the home of Wilson Bruce Evans, a leading African-American abolitionist and member of Oberlin’s commercial and educational communities. Evans and his brother Henry participated in the dramatic 1858 Oberlin-Wellington Rescue, saving an escaped slave who had been captured and was to be taken back to his owner in Kentucky. This was one of several well-publicized confrontations resulting from the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and was significant in fueling the nation’s sectional differences prior to the Civil War.

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON HOUSE

207 East College Street, Oberlin

John Mercer Langston was the first African American known to have been elected to public office. In 1855 he was chosen as township clerk in Brownhelm, Ohio, but a year later he moved to Oberlin, where he foresaw greater opportunities for his law practice. From 1856 to 1867 he lived with his family in this simple clapboard structure. Langston later served in the Freedman’s Bureau and was the first dean of the

Howard University Law School, which he organized. President Hayes appointed him minister to Haiti in 1877. When he returned to the United States, he became a member of Congress from Virginia, the first African American to be elected from the Old Dominion.

Oberlin College

Tappan Square, Oberlin

Founded in 1833 as Oberlin Collegiate Institute, Oberlin developed into a socially and politically influential college during the years immediately preceding the Civil War. Oberlin made the education of African Americans and women a matter of institutional policy. The admittance of four women in 1837 marked the beginning of coeducation on the collegiate level in the United States. Free African Americans were admitted on the same basis as whites, and John Mercer Langston (see the preceding entry) was one of the school's first black graduates.

Lucas County

Fallen Timbers Battlefield

On U.S. Route 24, 2 miles west of Maumee

The Battle of Fallen Timbers was the culminating event in the nation's efforts to secure control of the Old Northwest Territory from Native Americans. "Mad Anthony" Wayne's victory here on August 20, 1794, asserted American sovereignty and led to the Treaty of Green Ville, in which the Indians ceded their claims. The battle and treaty ensured a period of peaceful settlement in the Ohio Country. The battlefield site is administered by the Ohio Historical Society as a memorial and is open to the public.

Edward D. Libbey House

2008 Scottwood Avenue, Toledo

Edward Drummond Libbey revolutionized the American glass industry. One of the world's most successful glass manufacturers, he set standards for the industry as head of the Libbey Glass Company, the Owens Bottle Company, and Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass. Under his aegis, glass manufacture was transformed from an operation depending on procedures that had prevailed for centuries, to a machine age process. From 1895 until his death in 1925, Libbey lived in this Queen Anne-Shingle Style house designed by David L. Stine, the same architect who had designed the Libbey pavilion at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Mahoning County

William H. McGuffey Boyhood Home Site

McGuffey Road, Coitsville Township

In 1802, the McGuffey family moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio. William Holmes McGuffey was then two years old, and he remained here until 1817, when he left for further schooling. Later a college professor, McGuffey achieved fame as the author of the McGuffey Readers, a six-volume series of texts that had an enormous influence on the nation's elementary education. They were in common use across the nation for more than 70 years, and some 122 million copies were sold. (See William H. McGuffey House, Butler County.)

Marion County

Warren G. Harding Home

380 Mount Vernon Avenue, Marion

Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th president of the United States (1921–1923), lived in this clapboarded two-story house for most of his adult life. He and his wife had designed it a year before their marriage in 1891. Like an earlier president from Ohio, James A. Garfield, Harding conducted his campaign largely from the expansive front porch of his home. Like the Garfield House, Harding's home has a one-story building in the yard that served as official campaign headquarters. Mrs. Harding bequeathed the house to the Harding Memorial Foundation, which operates it as a museum and memorial.

Montgomery County

Paul Laurence Dunbar House

219 North Summit Street, Dayton

For the last three years of his life, from 1903 until 1906, this brick house was home to Paul Laurence Dunbar, the distinguished African-American poet. His poetic use of dialect to convey both the joys and sorrows of an oppressed people brought him national acclaim. Dunbar was only 34 when he died, and a sense of his frustration at the end of the day is revealed in the two lines of a poem he never finished:

I have asked so little of life.

How strange that she should deny it.

His mother maintained the house in his native Dayton until her death in 1934. It was then bought by the State of Ohio; it is open to the public and is preserved as a loving memorial to the “poet laureate of his race.”

Hawthorn Hill

901 Harmon Avenue, Oakwood

Fronted by a giant-order Ionic portico, this large white-brick Georgian Revival mansion clearly reveals the wealth and fame Wilbur and Orville Wright achieved after their invention—and successful first flight—of the airplane. Wilbur and Orville both helped design Hawthorne Hill; however, Wilbur died in 1912, two years before it was completed. Many of the mechanical features were designed by Orville, who lived here until his death in 1948, entertaining the greats and near greats in the history of American aviation. After his death, the National Cash Register Corporation bought the mansion for use as a guest house for visiting dignitaries. (See Wright Cycle Company and Wright and Wright Printing, *Wright Flyer III*; Huffman Prairie Flying Field, Greene County.)

Charles F. Kettering House

3965 Southern Boulevard, Kettering

From 1914 until his death in 1958, Charles Franklin Kettering, founder of the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company (Delco), lived in this handsome Tudor Revival mansion. More than anyone else, Kettering, who headed the General Motors Research Corporation from 1920 to 1947, influenced the technological developments of the automobile. He developed the first electric starter, was responsible for the promotion of the gasoline engine, and also helped make possible the conversion of the nation’s railroads from steam to diesel power. American transportation as we know it is largely due to Kettering. In 1994 the original house burned down; the reconstructed house is now a conference center for the Kettering Medical Center.

Sunwatch Site

2301 West River Road, Dayton

Sunwatch, formerly known as the Incinerator Site, is located on the west bank of the Great Miami River within the city limits of Dayton. Ceramics found on the site, radiocarbon dates, and other evidence indicate that the site was probably occupied for fewer than 25 years during the late 12th and early 13th centuries A.D., though the village was carefully laid out and encircled by a stockade. The site is one of the best-preserved and most completely excavated and analyzed archeological village sites associated with the post-Archaic Eastern Farmers. It is now operated as a museum.

Wright Cycle Company and Wright and Wright Printing

22 South Williams Street, Dayton

From 1895 to 1897, Wilbur and Orville Wright manufactured bicycles on the first floor of this brick building and operated a printing shop on the second floor. The two years they spent working with sprockets, spokes, chain drives, tires, metals, and machines were of inestimable value in preparing the brothers for their subsequent success with gliders and flying machines. In addition, the profits they realized here helped finance their later experiments. The shop, integral to the development of the airplane, has been restored and is open to the public. (See Hawthorn Hill, *Wright Flyer III*; Huffman Prairie Flying Field, Greene County.)

WRIGHT FLYER III

Carillon Park, 2001 South Patterson Boulevard, Dayton

This muslin-over-wood biplane, constructed in 1905, was one of the three experimental flyers the Wright brothers designed and built in their quest to develop a practical

airplane. With *Flyer III* they perfected a plane completely controlled by the pilot, capable of banking, turning, circling, and even making figure eights in the air. For all practical purposes, they had completed their conquest of the air. Over the years, *Flyer III* was disassembled and its parts put on display at several locations. In 1947, with Orville Wright providing direct supervision, the parts were reassembled, replacement elements fabricated where necessary, and *Flyer III* was reconstructed. The plane that ushered in the age of aviation is on display in Wright Hall at Dayton's Carillon Park. (See Hawthorn Hill, Wright Cycle Company and Wright and Wright Printing, Huffman Prairie Flying Field, Greene County.)

Ottawa County

Jay Cooke Home

Put-in-Bay, Gibraltar Island

One of Jay Cooke's popular sobriquets was the "Napoleon of Finance." Like the diminutive Corsican, Cooke was brilliant and daring in his campaigns—although his were monetary, not military. His Civil War bond selling campaigns gave important financial support to the Union cause. An idea of the scope of his influence is gleaned from the fact that his banking firm's failure caused the national financial panic of 1873. Cooke was forced to sell this Italianate stone house on Gibraltar Island in Lake Erie, where he had summered since 1865. "Our Modern Midas," as he was also called, later recovered his fortune and repurchased the house in 1880. His last entry in the property's record book states "God be praised for the happiness we have enjoyed here." Cooke died a year later, in 1905. The island is now owned by Ohio State University, and his house is a men's dormitory.

Johnson's Island Civil War Prison

Sandusky Bay

Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay, an arm of Lake Erie, was a major federally operated prisoner of war camp during the Civil War. The wooded island was close to Sandusky, where provisions could be obtained, and small enough to be easily managed. The prison was designed to house 1,000 prisoners, but at times more than 3,000 Confederates, most of them officers, were confined on the island. Much of the island has been developed in recent years, but significant archeological sites remain, and the Confederate cemetery serves as a poignant reminder of Johnson's Island's place in history.

Ross County

Hopeton Earthworks (NPS)

Address Restricted, Hopetown

These earthworks, part of a large Hopewellian ceremonial center, are a fine example of the work of the Hopewell people (300 B.C.—A.D. 250). Although the structures have been reduced by erosion and cultivation, they are discernible from the air. The site ranks among the largest of the Hopewellian earthwork centers and represents a truly monumental investment of labor in public architecture. Hopeton relates to the Mound City Group, across the Scioto River, and has been a unit of Hopewell Culture National Historical Park since 1980. Together the two sites are important for the information they have revealed about the Hopewell culture.

Sandusky County

Spiegel Grove

1337 Hayes Avenue, Fremont

Completed in 1863 and later enlarged, Spiegel Grove was first the summer home, and later the year-round home, of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 19th president of the United States. A library/museum housed in a separate structure built in the 1930s preserves family memorabilia and serves as the repository for Hayes documents. Both the president and his wife are buried on the estate, which is open to the public as the Rutherford B. Hayes State Memorial.

Shelby County

People's Federal Savings and Loan Association

101 East Court Street, Sidney

Completed in 1918 from designs by architect Louis Sullivan, this architectural gem—small in scale, exquisite in detail, colorful in material—makes a strong and individualistic architectural statement in its small-town Midwestern setting. The building was executed late in Sullivan's career and is one in the series of commissions that profoundly influenced 20th-century architecture. He considered it one of his best works, and it remains in virtually pristine condition, continuing to serve its original use. Patrons still enter under a mosaic panel inscribed with a single word: *Thrift*.

Stark County

William McKinley Tomb

Westlawn Cemetery, Canton

This large circular, domed mausoleum, completed in 1907, is the resting place of William McKinley, 25th president of the United States (1897–1901). McKinley's election in 1896 began an era of Republican dominance and of American expansion in the Caribbean and the Far East. On September 6, 1901, he was wounded by an assassin while standing in a reception line at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, and died a week later.

Summit County

Stan Hywet Hall

714 North Portage Path, Akron

This outstanding example of Tudor Revival architecture was built in 1911–1915 by Frank Augustus Seiberling, founder of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and the Seiberling Rubber Company. Seiberling was, along with Harvey Firestone and B. F. Goodrich, a titan in the American rubber industry. Stan Hywet (the words mean “stone hewn” in Anglo-Saxon) was named because of the sandstone quarry on the property. The mansion, of brick and half-timber on a stone foundation, was designed by Charles S. Schneider of Cleveland, who used a well-known English house, Compton Wynyates, as a model. Stan Hywet is open to the public as a historic house museum.

Trumbull County

Harriet Taylor Upton House

380 Mahoning Avenue, NW, Warren

Harriet Taylor Upton, a nationally prominent figure in both the suffrage movement and the Republican Party, lived in this house on Warren's "Millionaires' Row" from 1883 to 1931. From 1903 to 1909 her home served as headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). Upton, whose father was a prominent congressman, joined the NAWSA in 1890 and put her political resources at the disposal of the organization, where her congressional connections and her astute organizational skills ensured her rapid rise through the ranks. Currently, the Upton Association operates the house as a museum.

Warren County

Fort Ancient

On Ohio Route 350, 7 miles southeast of Lebanon

This hilltop area with large surrounding earthworks was inhabited by people of the Hopewell culture (ca. 300 B.C.–A.D. 250). Hundreds of years after the site had been abandoned by the Hopewell, the Fort Ancient people (1200–1600) settled here. They were prehistoric farmers, supplementing their diet with game, fish, and wild plants. Fort Ancient is the type site of the Hopewell culture and an Ohio State Memorial.

Washington County

W. P. SNYDER, JR.

Muskingum River off 601 Second Street, Marietta

Towboats have moved barges on all the navigable waters of the Western Rivers and have been vital components in America's transportation system since the 1850s. *W. P. Snyder, Jr.*, launched in 1918 as *W. H. Clingerman*, is one of the very few paddlewheel towboats in the country. In 1945, the Crucible Steel Company bought the vessel and named it for the company president. *Snyder* towed barges on the Ohio and its tributaries until 1954 and was donated to the Ohio Historical Society the next year. Now moored at Marietta, *Snyder* is a museum vessel.

Wood County

FORT MEIGS

1 mile southwest of Perrysburg

Built by General William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812, this stockade withstood a nine-day British siege the next year. The siege marked the zenith of both the British advance in the west and that of Native American forces under the leadership of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh. Fort Meigs was abandoned in 1815, after the Treaty of Ghent was signed. It is now an Ohio State Memorial, and a replica of the fort has been constructed on the site.

OKLAHOMA

Bryan County

FORT WASHITA

Oklahoma Route 199, Durant vicinity

Fort Washita was established in 1842 as the westernmost United States frontier defense. It was founded because of treaty commitments to protect the Chickasaw and Choctaw from the more violent Plains tribes. The fort also became an important way station for immigrants and traders on the southern Overland Trail. Union troops abandoned it in 1861, and Confederates subsequently held it throughout the Civil War. Abandoned in 1865, it was acquired by the Oklahoma Historical Society in 1962. Its buildings have been stabilized or restored, and the fort is open to the public.

Cherokee County

CHEROKEE NATIONAL CAPITOL

Tahlequah

This two-story brick structure served as the council meeting place of the Cherokee National Council from 1869 until 1907, when Oklahoma became a state. A typical example of the Italianate style, the capitol stands as a symbol of the Cherokee's ability to adjust their culture to prevailing customs of the times. After its use as a tribal capitol ceased, it became the Cherokee County Court House.

Murrell Home

4 miles south of Tahlequah

This two-story frame dwelling with its two-story porch, built in 1845 just south of the Cherokee capital of Talequah, markedly resembles houses of its period in Piedmont Virginia. The resemblance is hardly accidental: Virginian George Murrell, who married the niece of Cherokee leader John Ross, built it. The settlement at Park Hill became an early cultural center of the Cherokee, and the Murrell house, with many of its original furnishings intact, now stands as the sole reminder of this once prosperous community. It was purchased by the State of Oklahoma in 1948 and is open to the public.

Cimarron County

CAMP NICHOLS

Address Restricted, Wheelless vicinity

This camp was established by Kit Carson in 1865 to offer protection to wagon trains using the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. Although used less than a year (from May to September 1865), it included some 25 buildings of local sandstone, adobe, and sod construction. Only ruins now mark the location of the most important Santa Fe Trail site in Oklahoma.

Comanche County

FORT SILL

Highway 62

Fort Sill was begun on January 8, 1869, with General Philip H. Sheridan in charge. Construction of the first stone buildings was accomplished by black troops of the 10th Cavalry, the famous "Buffalo Soldiers." Also associated with the fort is Henry Ossian Flipper, first black graduate of West Point, who designed and built "Flipper's Ditch," a drainage system that alleviated the malaria that had plagued the fort in its early years. Troops stationed at Fort Sill were active in campaigns against Southern Plains tribes in the late 1800s. The fort has expanded over the years and has continued to be an important army post in the 20th century.

Kay County

101 Ranch Historic District

Oklahoma State Highway 156, 13 miles southwest of Ponca City

This was once the largest diversified farm and cattle ranch in the country. It was also the home base of the 101 Wild West Show that operated from 1904 to 1916, and again from 1925 to 1931, setting national standards for rodeo entertainment. Among the performers who captivated audiences in America and Europe were Tom Mix, Will Rogers, and Bill Pickett, the well-known African American cowboy who invented "bulldogging" steer wrestling and was elected to the Cowboy Hall of Fame. A picnic area now commemorates the 101 Wild West Show.

Deer Creek Site

Address Restricted, Newkirk vicinity

This is a fortified village site believed to have been occupied by the Wichita or related Indian groups in the first half of the 18th century. It was also the site of a French trading post that existed ca. 1725 to 1750, judging from artifacts uncovered at the site. Deer Creek is important in providing information on early European-Native American contact on the Plains and the beginnings of Plains Indian acculturation.

Ernest Whitworth Marland Mansion
901 Monument Road, Ponca City

Few have contributed as much to the development of a single American industry as Ernest Whitworth Marland did to petroleum. Beginning as a wildcatter, he came to control, through his Marland Oil Company, one-tenth of the world's supply of oil. He also served as Oklahoma's governor and was instrumental in establishing the 1935 Interstate Oil Compact to conserve petroleum reserves. From 1928 until his death in 1941, he lived in this impressive stone mansion, modeled by architect John Duncan Forsyth on a Florentine palace. Now owned by the city, the mansion is a showplace of fine arts.

Logan County

GUTHRIE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Roughly bounded by Oklahoma Avenue, Broad Street, Harrison Avenue, and railroad tracks, Guthrie

Constituting the core of the city, this historic district contains mostly two- and three-story commercial buildings of red brick and/or sandstone, constructed between 1889 and 1910. This outstanding collection of commercial architecture displays the aspirations of the city's founders to create a city worthy of its distinction as the first and only territorial capital of Oklahoma (from 1890 to 1907) and then as the first state capital (from 1907 to 1910). Guthrie is also significant for its association with the opening of the last frontier to non-Indian settlement

McCurtain County

WHEELOCK ACADEMY

Off U.S. Route 70, Millerton vicinity

This academy, housed in several buildings, began as a mission school in 1832. It became the prototype for tribal school systems established by the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory and set the precedent for some 35 academies and seminaries over the years. Wheelock, named for the founder of Dartmouth College, existed as a Choctaw tribal school until 1932, when it became a regular United States Indian School. It merged with Jones Academy in 1955. In 1997, the Choctaw Nation began repairing and restoring the property.

Muskogee County

FORT GIBSON

Fort Gibson

Fort Gibson was established in 1824. It was garrisoned by troops whose mission was to protect Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians, who had been removed from the Southeast, against the Plains tribes. It rapidly became one of the most important frontier administrative outposts. Fort Gibson was abandoned prior to the Civil War but was reoccupied by Union troops in 1863 and helped to strengthen the loyal element of the Cherokee Nation. The fort was originally a log stockade with log buildings, but beginning in 1837 stone buildings were constructed. Several of these remain, and the State of Oklahoma, which maintains the fort as a shrine, has built replicas of the early log structures.

Okfuskee County

BOLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Roughly bounded by Seward Avenue, Cedar Street, the original southern boundary of the city limits, and Walnut Street
Boley was founded in 1903 as a camp for African Americans employed in constructing the Fort Smith and Western Railway. Located on a fertile site, it soon became the largest of several towns established in Oklahoma to provide African Americans with opportunities for self-government. Advertisements lured a number of settlers from Southern states during the era of white supremacy and segregation, and by 1911 Boley had a population of 4,000. Crop failures in the 1920s and the Depression hurt the community, and its population dwindled. A number of significant public and private buildings dating from its early days survive.

Okmulgee County

CREEK NATIONAL CAPITOL

Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, Okmulgee

This two-story sandstone building, topped by a rectangular cupola, was built in 1878 to serve as the meeting place of the Creek Indian Council. The Creek Nation modeled its government on that of the United States, and the building contained halls for the two legislative houses, the House of Warriors and the House of Kings, as well as the Supreme Court. After Oklahoma became a state in 1907, the capitol became the Okmulgee County Courthouse. It is now open to the public as a museum of Creek culture and history.

Roger Mills County

WASHITA BATTLEFIELD (NPS)

U.S. Route 283, Cheyenne vicinity

On November 27, 1868, troops under command of Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer made a surprise attack on a sleeping Cheyenne village here and virtually destroyed it and its inhabitants. The aim was to force the Plains Indians to settle on reservations, and the battle demonstrated the effectiveness of winter campaigns against the Indians, who traditionally fought only in spring and summer. In the larger sense, Washita was fought because of inalienable differences between two cultures, one accustomed to adapt to nature, the other attuned to conquering and subduing it. The opposing philosophies were like flint and steel; when they met, sparks flew. Washita Battlefield is now a unit of the National Park System.

Sequoyah County

SEQUOYAH'S CABIN

Sequoyah's State Park, Sallisaw vicinity

This hewn-log cabin, built in 1829 and now restored, protected by a stone structure and open to the public, was the frontier home of Sequoyah (George Gist, or George Guess). Born of a Cherokee mother and a white, or half-blood, father, he never learned the English language, but in 1821 he invented an 85-character syllabic alphabet, making it possible to read and write the Cherokee language. With this gift of literacy, the Cherokee Nation developed a written constitution, began to govern themselves according to Anglo-American standards, and committed their tribe to education. Similar renditions of languages of the other Civilized Tribes soon followed the Cherokee's lead. Sequoyah's statue stands in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol; he is honored as one of 12 alphabet inventors on the doors of the Library of Congress, and the giant sequoia trees of California are named for him.

Texas County

STAMPER SITE

Address Restricted, Optima vicinity

One of the few excavated sites of the North Canadian River branch of the Panhandle Culture, this is a Plains village/agricultural complex somewhat modified by contacts with the Pueblo peoples to the west. Dating from about A.D. 1200 or 1250 to 1450, the life-style and general artifact assemblage reflect some similarities to those of the Central Plains cultures, but the architecture exhibits a Puebloan character.

OREGON

Tulsa County

BOSTON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1301 South Boston, Tulsa

The Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church is an outstanding example of the Art Deco style. Heralded as “a building that is a voice of the 20th century,” it was built in 1927–1929 from designs by architect Bruce Goff. Sculptor Robert Garrison’s terra-cotta figures are also notable, and represent a Methodist iconography with their depictions of early church leaders on horseback as circuit riders. The church is also distinguished for its application of new structural materials—primarily steel—in a religious building, and for the prominence the plan gives to educational facilities.

Washita County

MCLEMORE SITE

Address Restricted, Colony vicinity

This was a small village of the Plains agricultural complex, dating from about A.D. 1000 to 1400, called the Washita River Focus. As one of the better-known sites of the type, it remains a key location for the interpretation of Southern Plains prehistory. House patterns, refuse and storage pits, numerous burials, and associated artifacts that have been uncovered furnish details on relationships between the Washita River Focus and other cultures. The site was first reported in 1955 and was excavated in the 1960s.

Clackamas County

TIMBERLINE LODGE

Mount Hood National Forest, Portland vicinity

Situated on the south slope of Mount Hood at an altitude of 6,000 feet above sea level, this rustic hotel within the Mount Hood National Forest is widely regarded as the finest example of 1930s Works Progress Administration “mountain architecture.” Broad sloping roofs above stone and timber walls were designed to harmonize with the mountain and its ridges—and to withstand heavy alpine winds and deep snows. The interiors are beautifully appointed, with carvings capturing the spirit of Indian cultures of the Northwest, and hand-crafted furnishings paying tribute to the pioneer heritage. The lodge still serves the purpose for which it was designed and built.

Clatsop County

FORT ASTORIA SITE

15th and Exchange Streets, Astoria

Fort Astoria was planned in 1811 by John Jacob Astor, who had formed the Pacific Fur Company in an effort to break the British monopoly on fur trading in the Pacific Northwest. The fort's establishment also represented an important American claim to the Oregon Territory, but this early effort was unsuccessful. In 1813, Astor's supply ships failed to arrive with trading goods, and he was forced to sell the site to his competitor, the British Northwest Company. From 1813 to 1825, as Fort George, it was the principal western depot of the British operations. Today, a reconstructed blockhouse in the heart of Astoria marks the site.

Lightship Wal-604, *COLUMBIA*

Columbia River Maritime Museum, Astoria

The 1950 lightship WAL-604 is, with its sister ship WAL-605, the best representative of the last class of lightships built under the auspices of the U.S. Coast Guard. Although these vessels resembled earlier lightships in external appearance, they were distinctly different in construction, with all-welded hulls. Of the lightships built after 1939, WAL-604, or *Columbia*, remains the least changed. It was retired in 1979 as the last Columbia station lightship, and the last on the Pacific coast. It is now displayed at the Columbia River Maritime Museum.

Jackson County

JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Jacksonville

Founded as a gold-mining town in 1852, Jacksonville remains one of the West's most extensive and complete examples of a 19th-century community. It was the principal financial center of southern Oregon until 1884, when the California and Oregon Railroad bypassed it. That—and the removal of the Jackson County seat to nearby Medford in 1927—helped preserve the town. Some 60 commercial and residential structures, running the gamut of architectural styles popular in its heyday, remain, along with open spaces and landscapes. Together they constitute a matchless ensemble, providing an authentic picture of times long past—the 19th-century West.

Josephine County

OREGON CAVES CHATEAU (NPS)

Oregon Caves National Monument, Cave Junction vicinity

Completed in 1934, this lodge is a grand example of rustic architecture. It is especially significant for its creative adaptation to an extremely limited site that spans a gorge (part of the stream runs through an artificial brook in the dining room). The château, with its shaggy-bark cedar finish, retains a high degree of integrity, as do its furnishings. Landscape features include stone retaining walls, fish ponds, waterfalls, and walkways, all adding to the sense of rustic intimacy and total harmony with nature.

Klamath County

CRATER LAKE SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE (NPS)

Crater Lake National Park, Munson Valley vicinity

Built in 1932, this building represents the best elements of the rustic style so typical of National Park Service design and construction of its time. The battered walls of the chaletlike residence are composed of huge boulders, topped with steeply pitched gable roofs with dormers. Its unusual method of construction was devised for the extremely short building season (often of only 12 weeks' duration) at this alpine altitude. The residence, now used to house visiting researchers, is part of a group of rustic buildings serving as park headquarters. Award-winning adaptive reuse and rehabilitation projects have provided new uses for many of the structures while retaining their significant architectural features.

Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge

Lower Klamath Lake, Dorris vicinity

This first large area of public land to be reserved as a wildlife refuge was, in 1908, superimposed on an existing federal reclamation project to drain the Klamath Basin wetlands for agricultural purposes. In 1940 measures were initiated to bring the refuge back to productivity, and with the introduction of scientific

management principles into wildlife conservation, it again attracts migratory waterfowl in great numbers. The refuge provides an outstanding illustration of conflicts between reclamation and conservation interests and their potential resolution. (Also in Siskiyou County, California.)

Lake County

FORT ROCK CAVE

Address Restricted, Fort Rock

The earliest occupation of this site dates to 11,000 B.C.; the “Fort Rock sandals,” oldest manufactured articles found in the Western Hemisphere, were discovered here. Investigations at Fort Rock Cave, which has a continuous, stratified sequence of artifacts ranging over 10,000 years, have been invaluable in the interpretation of environmental changes and prehistory in the Great Basin. The site is now the Fort Rock State Monument.

Lane County

DEADY AND VILLARD HALLS

University of Oregon, Eugene

Completed in 1876 and 1886, respectively, Deady and Villard Halls are the first and second buildings of the University of Oregon. Deady Hall combines Italianate detailing with Second Empire forms and is identified by its twin towers and dormered mansard roofs. Villard Hall, with four short corner towers, is a more formal Second Empire composition and one of the few surviving academic buildings of its era in the western United States. Standing next to each other at the heart of the university, the two buildings are familiar and cherished symbols to all alumni.

Multnomah County

BONNEVILLE DAM HISTORIC DISTRICT

On the Columbia River

When this mammoth federal project was built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the 1930s, no other water impoundment or diversion structure in the country was comparable to it. Located at the western end of the Columbia River Gorge, Bonneville Dam was designed to generate hydroelectric power and was the first dam built with a “hydraulic drop” capable of developing more than 500,000 kilowatts of electric power. Other associated structures in the district include a powerhouse, the navigation lock, built to allow river boats to travel around the dam, the fishways, designed so that salmon and steelhead trout can reach their spawning grounds upstream, and the fish hatchery. (Also in Skamania County, Washington.)

Pioneer Courthouse

555 Southwest Yamhill Street, Portland

Completed in 1875, Portland’s U.S. Courthouse, Customhouse, and Post Office was one of the first monumental buildings to be constructed in the Pacific Northwest. The classical building, capped by a domed octagonal cupola, was designed by Alfred B. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury Department. Over the years compatible additions have been made, and the building was restored in the 1970s. Its name, Pioneer Courthouse, was given in 1937 when it was reactivated after several years of disuse.

Skidmore/Old Town Historic District

Burnside Street to the Willamette River, Portland

This 20-block commercial district marks the site where Portland began and where it first flourished. Buildings, dating mostly from the mid-to-late 19th century, represent a variety of Victorian-era architectural styles. Many feature cast-iron fronts, constituting one of the most impressive collections of this particular building type on the West Coast. The ornate Skidmore Fountain, dating from 1888, centers the district, and gives it its name.

Sunken Village Archeological Site

Address Restricted, Portland vicinity

Sunken Village, a water-saturated site on the lower Columbia River floodplain between Vancouver, Washington, and Portland, contains the archeological remains of a Chinook settlement (A.D. 1250–1750)

that is extraordinarily well preserved. The Chinook were a cosmopolitan people who practiced a successful, complex hunter-gatherer economy that permitted densely occupied villages and extensive trade relations.

Wallowa County

WALLOWA LAKE SITE

Oregon Route 82, Joseph vicinity

This traditional Nez Perce campsite, with spectacular views of a high, glaciated lake and surrounding mountains, is a symbol of the homeland from which Chief Joseph and the Wallowa band were driven in 1877, thus precipitating the Nez Perce War. On the slope above the lake, a small cemetery contains the grave of Old Chief Joseph, whose dying words fueled his son's determination to hold onto the Wallowa country: "This country holds your father's body. Never sell the bones of your father and your mother."

Captions: North Carolina–Oregon

Palmer-Marsh House, Bath, Beaufort County, 1962. Courtesy of HABS (Jack E. Boucher).

Chowan County Courthouse, Edenton, Chowan County. Courtroom, 1940. Courtesy of HABS (Thomas T. Waterman).

Cape Hatteras Light Station, Buxton vicinity, Dare County, ca.1893. Courtesy of U.S. Light House Board (Bamber).

Coolmore, Edgecombe County, 1940. Courtesy of HABS (Thomas T. Waterman).

Old Salem Historic District, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina. Lick-Bonner House, 1969. Courtesy of NPS.

Huff Archeological Site, Huff Vicinity, Morton County. Palisade excavation, ca. 1961. Courtesy of the State Historical Society of North Dakota (Ray Wood).

Cleveland Arcade, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, 1966. Courtesy of HABS (Martin Linsey).

Ohio and Erie Canal, Cuyahoga County. Tender's house and inn. Courtesy of HAER (Louisa Taft Cawood)

Ohio Theater, Columbus, Franklin County. Courtesy of HABS.

S Bridge, National Road, Old Washington, Guernsey County. Courtesy of NPS.

Cincinnati Union Terminal, Cincinnati, Hamilton County. Courtesy of the Cincinnati Preservation Association Collection (Richard N. P. Stewart).

Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge, Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Courtesy of HAER (Jack E. Boucher).

Kirtland Temple, Kirtland, Lake County. Elevated pulpits. Courtesy of HABS.

Newark Earthworks, Newark, Licking County. Courtesy of NPS (Francine Weiss).

Paul Laurence Dunbar House, Dayton, Montgomery County. Courtesy of NPS (Joseph S. Mendinghall).

Jay Cooke Home, Ottawa County, 1965. Courtesy of NPS.

William McKinley Tomb, Canton, Stark County. Courtesy of AASLH (George R. Adams).

Cherokee National Capitol, Tahlequah, Cherokee County. Courtesy of HABS (Walter Smalling, Jr.).

Guthrie Historic District, Logan County. Courtesy of Susan Kline.

Fort Gibson, Muskogee County. Courtesy of Robison and Associates Architects, 2927 The Paseo, Oklahoma City, OK 73103 (Jenny Woodruff).

Timberline Lodge, Clackamas County, 1973. Courtesy of the Oregon State Highway Travel Division.

Lightship WAL-604, Columbia, Astoria, Clatsop County, ca. 1965. Courtesy of the U.S. Coast Guard, 13th District.

Crater Lake Superintendent's Residence (NPS), Klamath County. Courtesy of NPS (Laura Soulliere Harrison).