

2008 National Historic Landmark Photo Contest

2008 was a banner year for the National Historic Landmark Photo Contest, receiving over 180 incredible images of landmarks from across the country. National Park Service employees nationwide voted to select the winning images contained in our annual planner.* Each photo vividly evokes the spirit of the National Historic Landmarks captured by these fine photographers.

For more information about the Ninth Annual National Historic Landmarks Photo Contest, please visit: www.nps.gov/nero/nhlphoto

*The 2009 Planner is available through GPO:

<http://bookstore.gpo.gov/actions/GetPublication.do?stocknumber=024-005-01265-6>

Overall Winner



Durango-Silverton Narrow-Gauge Railroad

Durango, Colorado

Photographer: Sayre Hutchison

As the steam rises, the train's engineer signals the conductor as the train moves above the Animas River. Completed in 1882, the Durango-Silverton Narrow-Gauge Railroad was built to haul ores from isolated areas to smelters. It was the main source of transportation for the mining

community of Silverton, 45 miles from Durango, and remains one of the few passenger railroads of its kind still in operation in the U.S.

<http://www.durangotrain.com/>

Alaska Region Winner



Eagle Historic District

Eagle, Alaska

Photographer: Becky Saleeby

Eagle, a former trading post and mining camp established in Han Athapaskan territory, became a military, judicial, transportation, and communications hub for interior Alaska in 1899, when Fort Egbert was established in town. In 1905, Roald Amundsen trekked to Eagle to announce to the world the completion of the first successful Northwest

Passage. More than 100 buildings from the historic era remain, including the structures of Fort Egbert and the United States Custom House pictured here. The local community is actively involved as stewards of this NHL.

Intermountain Region Winner



**Mary Jane Colter Buildings
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Photographer: Sayre Hutchison**

The sunrise on a snowy morning illuminates the Lookout Studio, one of four structures designed by Architect Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter during the first three decades of the 20th century. The Lookout (1914) was the first of her buildings constructed in what became Grand Canyon National Park and appears to grow out of the landscape; it serves as a prime lesson in creating

architecture harmonious with landscape.

<http://www.nps.gov/grca/>

Midwest Region Winner



**Sunwatch Site
Dayton, Ohio
Photographer: Jim Crotty**

Sunwatch is located on the west bank of the Great Miami River within the city limits of Dayton. Ceramics, radio-carbon dates, and other evidence, indicate that this open village site is a Fort Ancient period village, probably occupied for not more than 25 years during the late 12th and early 13th centuries A.D. The site is one of the best preserved and most

completely excavated and analyzed archeological village sites associated with the Post Archaic Eastern Farmers. This reconstructed “Big House” has been interpreted as part of an astronomical alignment denoting planting and harvesting times for the village occupants.

<http://www.sunwatch.org/>

Northeast Region Winner



Boston Light

Boston, Massachusetts

Photographer: Brent Michael Erb

Since 1716, vessels approaching Boston have been safely guided into the harbor by a light on the rocky south side of Little Brewster Island. On this site, the first lighthouse in North America was destroyed by the British in 1776. The reconstructed 89-foot tower, completed in 1783, is made up of rubble stone, granite, and brick, and is one of the last

remaining lighthouses to retain a Coast Guard Keeper. This lighthouse, photographed from a helicopter in this image, is now open for visitors to Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area.

http://www.bostonislands.org/events_bostonlight.html

Pacific West Region Winner



BERKELEY (Ferry)

San Diego, California

Photographer: Bert H. Creighton III

Built in 1898, *Berkeley* is the oldest essentially unmodified passenger and car ferry in the United States, and is the best example of the 3 surviving propeller-driven ferries of the double-ended type. *Berkeley*, alone of all American ferries, retains her original, unmodified

19th century steam plant. For 60 years, *Berkeley* survived rough service around the Port of San Francisco including heroic efforts to carry thousands of people to safety from the fires following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. Moored on the San Diego waterfront, *Berkeley* is interpreted by the Maritime Museum of San Diego.

<http://www.sdmaritime.com/>

Southeast Region Winner



Bok Tower Gardens (Historic Bok Sanctuary)
Lake Wales, Florida
Photographer: Richard Pezzimenti

In the 1920s, Edward W. Bok, a Dutch immigrant, created Bok Tower Gardens to express his appreciation and gratitude for his adopted country. Located on the Florida peninsula's highest point and originally called the Mountain Lake Sanctuary and Singing Tower, it symbolizes Bok's concern for "world peace and beauty," themes that are interwoven in the public garden's architecture (designed by Milton B. Madary) and landscape (designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.) Bok achieved national significance as editor of *The Ladies Home Journal* and was also a Pulitzer Prize winning author, local and national civic leader, and philanthropist.

<http://boksanctuary.org/>

HONORABLE MENTIONS:



Acoma Pueblo
Casa Blanca, New Mexico
Photographer: Steven W. Martin

Acoma Pueblo, built on top of a giant, craggy mesa, is one of the oldest continuously occupied settlements in the United States. Founded as early as A.D. 1100, its location made it virtually impregnable in early times. The Mission of San Estevan del Rey, built to the side of the pueblo ca. 1629-1642, adds to the impressiveness of the site with its battered adobe walls and bold silhouette; a near-perfect blend of Indian and Spanish influences. The Acoma still use the pueblo and have considerable interaction with neighboring non-Indians, yet maintain their identity as a separate community with distinctive cultural systems.



**Colonial Niagara Historic District
Youngstown, New York**

Photographer: Wayne Peters

Fort Niagara is located on Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Niagara River. Its strategic location made control of the fort important to French, British, and Iroquois, as well as to the Americans during the Revolutionary War, and after. Today, the fort is a New York State Historic Site operated by the Old Fort Niagara Association.

<https://oldfortniagara.org/>

2 more photos of Colonial Niagara featured in the 2009 Planner:



**Montpelier (James Madison House)
Orange, Virginia**

Photographer: Elizabeth Loring

For 76 years this was the residence of James Madison (1751-1836), fourth President of the United States (1809-1817). Madison was dubbed the “Father of the Constitution” for his preeminent role in the Constitutional Convention. He is buried here with his wife Dolley. The Montpelier Foundation recently concluded a complete restoration of the mansion.

<http://www.montpelier.org/>

2 more photos of Montpelier featured in the 2009 planner:



Photographer of brick archeology: Matthew Reeves



**Cincinnati Music Hall
Cincinnati, OH**

Photographer: Philip Groshong

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 19th century German-American Singing Festivals. Known for its extraordinary acoustics and its lavish old world décor, the Music Hall serves as home for the

Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and Cincinnati Opera, as well as other local performing arts organizations.

<http://www.cincinnatiarts.org/musichall>



**Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement
Kalaupapa National Historical Park,
Moloka'i Island, Hawaii**

Photographer: Deb DiQuinzio

Kalaupapa was founded in 1866 as a colony for the isolation of Hawaiians afflicted with Hansen's disease. The epidemic was a major health problem for the islands between 1866 and the 1940s. During that time, wooden residences, churches and auxiliary buildings were constructed to accommodate the increasing numbers of sufferers. Various religious groups provided aid, including most notably the

Belgian priest Father Joseph Damien, who eventually succumbed to the disease himself. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976 and Kalaupapa National Historical Park was established in 1980 to preserve and interpret the Kalaupapa Settlement for present and future generations.

<http://www.nps.gov/kala/>



**Grand Central Terminal and
Chrysler Building**

New York, New York

Photographer: William Neumann

Two of New York's most beloved landmarks, each a monument to their own method of transportation, come together in this image of Grand Central Terminal and the Chrysler Building. One might imagine the wonderment of Mercury, Hercules and Minerva perched on Grand Central as they gaze above to the top of the Chrysler Building. Constructed during the first two decades of the 20th century, Grand Central

Terminal is a triumph of planning and engineering. It remains a monument to American train travel.

The Chrysler Building, an extraordinary Art Moderne skyscraper designed by William Van Alen, was built in 1928-1930 for Walter Chrysler, who dedicated it to "world commerce and industry." Until the Empire State building was completed a few blocks away, the Chrysler was for several months the world's tallest building. Noted for its machine age design and décor, it has gargoyles

modeled on winged radiator caps, emblematic of the automobile that was the foundation of its builder's fortune.

<http://grandcentralterminal.com/>