

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS Network

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Summer 2000

Angel Island Immigration Station: Preserving a National Treasure

by Daniel Quan

FROM 1910 TO 1940, ANGEL ISLAND Immigration Station, located in the San Francisco Bay, was the primary port of entry for immigrants arriving on the West Coast. Its most significant role was as a detention center for Chinese immigrants, who were subject to exclusionary immigration laws from 1882 until 1943. While detained, many Chinese immigrants carved poignant, emotional poems into the walls of the detention barracks. Over 100 poems have been documented, many of which are still visible today. For this reason and because the station played a key role in the shaping of the American West, Angel Island Immigration

Station was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1997.

The immigration station is part of Angel Island State Park, a unit of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The movement to preserve and restore it has been led by the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, a volunteer group that successfully lobbied for \$250,000 in state funds for initial stabilization of the detention barracks, thereby allowing the building to be opened to the public. Since then, no other public or private funds have been secured to continue the preservation effort. The landmark designation provided the

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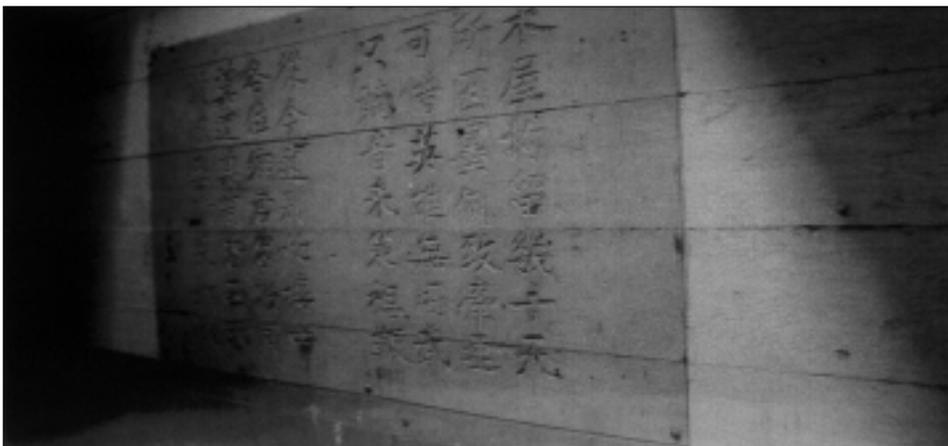
Major Steps for Stewards

by Mary L. Leach

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC Landmark Stewards Association (NHLSA) has taken the first major steps in becoming a national organization. Its Articles of Incorporation and its Bylaws were recently filed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In addition, its 501(c)(3) application for recognition as a charitable organization is being finalized for submission to the Internal Revenue Service. In the meantime, the University of Maryland Foundation has agreed to receive charitable contributions on behalf of the NHLSA. Supporting membership gifts totaling over \$6,000 from individuals and organizations interested in its mission have been received.

In late January, a Nominating Committee was appointed and charged with developing a national Board. Andrea Lazarski, New York State Capital NHL, agreed to chair this committee along with Russ and Jackie Mariott, General Floyd House NHL, and Florence Leon, Hermitage NHL, assisted by Vicki Sandstead of the National Park Service.

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Carved Chinese poetry in the detention barracks, Angel Island Immigration Station, California.
Photo courtesy Daniel Quan, 1999.

In 2000 and Beyond

by Paula Cook

AS WE TURN OUR CALENDARS THIS YEAR, we enjoy the timely opportunity to reflect on our success as a growing program and plan for our contribution to the continuing preservation and appreciation of National Historic Landmarks.

This year you will notice changes in how we provide public outreach. In response to your concerns, we have given *National Historic Landmarks Network* a new look. We are also in the process of expanding our program web site to provide greater and more effective access to technical information. We have developed a multimedia presentation all about National Historic Landmarks we hope will serve stewards in communicating the importance of these most significant historic resources. We have also published a directory of service providers through a partnership between the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation as part of a continuing effort to identify who can assist you with your particular National Historic Landmark needs. Our efforts in this year, as in the past, are to improve

our communication with you, our circle of National Historic Landmark owners and friends.

In this issue of *National Historic Landmarks Network*, learn about on-going activities of the National Historic Landmarks program in Stewardship News; find out about Grants to NHLs; hear from the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association about its growing success as well as activities of other NHL friends groups, NPS collaborations and recent NHL designations in National News; read about NHL-related activities of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Partnership News; and note news items of import in Bits in Bytes.

We look forward to continuing to provide quality assistance to you, our readers, both in 2000 and beyond.

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations.

The Service is also responsible for managing a great variety of national and international programs designed to help extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.



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ALASKA

Kake Cannery Receives Plaque

by Janet Clemens

KAKE CANNERY, LOCATED 90 miles southeast of Juneau, is Alaska's newest National Historic Landmark. The cannery owners, the Organized Village of Kake, invited the National Park Service to present the NHL plaque during their community's traditional "Kake Day" celebration held in early January. Annually, the event provides opportunities for the Kake people to remember and commemorate their history. The Kake Cannery is central to this celebration, especially for residents who remember the days when the cannery was the economic mainstay of the community and employed their relatives and friends.

While in operation, the Kake Cannery was a self-contained site where workers lived during the entire salmon season. The large industrial-style buildings are characteristic of most salmon canneries erected in Alaska in the late 19th and early 20th-centuries. The buildings reflect the catching, processing, and canning of North Pacific salmon and the housing of Alaska Native, Euro-American, Oriental, Filipino, African American, and other foreign labor cannery employees. The cannery has a strong cultural link with the Tlingit Natives who fished and worked at the cannery and contributed to its labor force. A unique feature of the main cannery building exterior is the "Lucky Lady" mural that noted Tlingit artist Charlie Gunnock painted in a Pacific Northwest Indian style in the early 1900s.

Because of steady use, the sprawling complex remained in good condition until 1977, when the cannery closed indefinitely after several years of poor salmon runs. This is the only cannery that has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

Although the plaque ceremony was

Gary Gauthier, NPS Superintendent of Sitka National Historical Park, presents the Kake Cannery NHL plaque to Samuel Jackson, President of the Organized Village of Kake.

Photo courtesy Janet Clemens.



expected to take place in Kake, stormy weather cancelled all scheduled flights—leaving the NPS delegation and the President of the Organized Village of Kake stuck at the Juneau airport. In the spirit of "the show must go on," Gary Gauthier, NPS Superintendent of Sitka National Historical Park, presented Samuel Jackson, President of the Organized Village of Kake, with the hefty bronze plaque in a quiet corner of the airport.

Superintendent Gauthier spoke words of appreciation for the efforts of both the Organized Village of Kake and local residents, especially Mike and Edna Jackson, to preserve the cannery. Mr. Jackson spoke of memories about his father and others

who worked for the cannery. Mr. Jackson also thanked NPS Alaska Support Office staff Sande Anderson, Steve Peterson, and Linda Cook for their support and technical assistance over several years. The NPS prepared HAER documentation as well as the NHL nomination for the cannery.

The Kake Cannery NHL stewards are seeking funding to restore some of the historic buildings for community and tourism uses.

Janet Clemens is National Register Historian with the Alaska Support Office, National Park Service

CALIFORNIA

Stewards Meet in Monterey

by Michael Crowe

THE HISTORIC SETTING FOR THE first meeting of NHL owners and stewards from California and Nevada was Monterey, California. The meeting was held Thursday, April 13 at the NHL Cooper-Molera Adobe, also a National Trust property. Approximately 35 people gathered to meet and discuss ideas and issues relevant to the group. The NHLs represented ranged from educational institutions (Stanford University), pri-

ate homeowners (Rancho Los Alamos), National Parks (Yosemite), private institutions (San Francisco Presidio) and cities (San Francisco Cable Cars). The meeting was organized by Michael Crowe, NHL Coordinator in the NPS San Francisco Office and Matilde Gil, graduate student intern from Madrid, Spain. They were assisted by NPS staff from Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia. The meeting was held in conjunction with the California Preservation Foundation annual meeting. Next year, the NHL stewards meeting will be held in San Diego, either in Balboa Park or at the Hotel Del Coronado, both NHLs.

Michael Crowe is an Architectural Historian and Coordinator of the NHL Program with the Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Park Service

springboard for the Immigration Station Foundation to reinvigorate the preservation campaign.

Five years ago, the Foundation launched an awareness campaign in conjunction with its application for National Historic Landmark status. What resulted was a traveling exhibition and speakers program that has been touring the country for four years. The campaign provided a platform for networking with legislators, public agencies, and community groups to raise awareness and form alliances.

Through this process, the Foundation realized it did not have a clear preservation vision nor the internal structure to support a long-range project. Rather than plunging ahead, it took one step back to re-evaluate. Board development and recruitment was tackled first. Next came the transition from an all-volunteer board to one with a professional staff and an operating budget. Concurrently, the mission and vision of the organization and the type and extent of programs that could be supported were considered. For the past few years, the organization has been in a fluid state as policies, plans, and solutions have been debated, instituted, and refined. While

struggling with internal organization, Foundation members actively sought avenues for funding site preservation. Public relations soon played a key role in the visibility and credibility of the organization. Public awareness continues through on-site media events, newspaper articles, television and radio interviews, and the touring exhibit program.

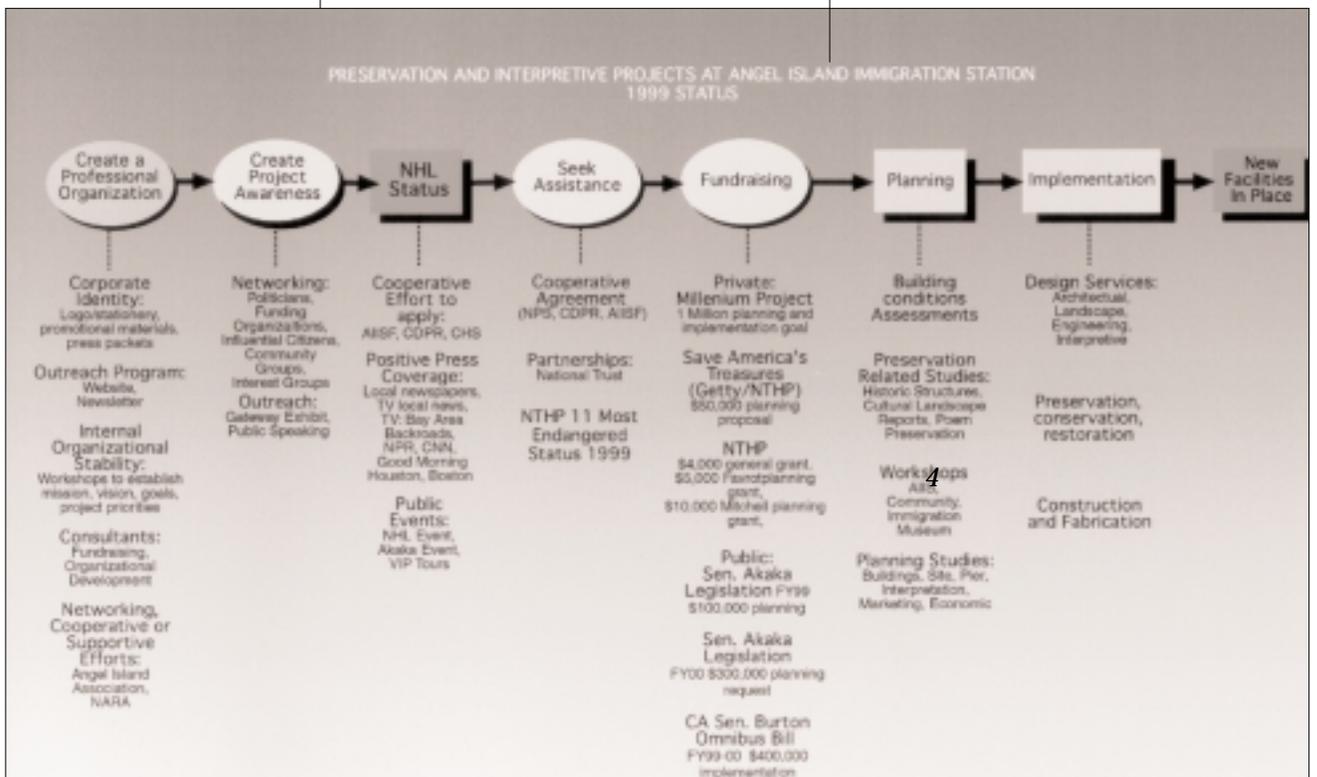
Following landmark designation, the Foundation focused on the strategic partnerships needed to achieve its preservation goals. A cooperative agreement was developed with the Angel Island Immigration Station, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the National Park Service. Interest was expressed by Senator Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii), who authored legislation providing \$100,000 in seed money to study the feasibility of an immigration museum project in the San Francisco area; possibly on Angel Island. National recognition has been bolstered through three National Trust grants to study preservation of the station. The Station was designated an Official Save America's Treasures project by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This opened the door for nomination as one of the National Trust's "11 Most Endangered Sites in America." Inclusion as

one of the 11 Most Endangered catapulted Angel Island into the national spotlight in 1999. With momentum gathered, California State legislators were called upon to lend their support to the project. The result was a state appropriation of \$400,000 for planning and initial implementation, and inclusion of a \$15 million line item for the immigration station in a California State Parks bond measure that passed in March 2000. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton lent her support by delivering the keynote speech at a fundraising event co-sponsored by the Foundation and the National Trust's Save Americas Treasures Program.

With both Federal support and private support from the National Trust, the Getty Trust, and numerous regional foundations, the Immigration Station Foundation has been able to, "leap tall buildings in a single bound." With Foundation building blocks in place, the group is now poised to tackle building assessments, feasibility studies, and master planning—the elements necessary to guide future preservation and restoration efforts.

Daniel Quan is an architect and interpretive exhibit designer who is a board member and past president of the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation. He currently coordinates preservation studies at the Immigration Station

Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation's workplan illustrating the many steps and relationships involved in developing this project. Chart courtesy Daniel Quan.





The Shenandoah-Dives (Mayflower) Mill in Silverton, Colorado in the 1930s.

Photo courtesy the San Juan County Historical Society, Silverton, Colorado.

COLORADO

Colorado Mill Achieves NHL Status

by Dawn Bunyak

ON FEBRUARY 16, 2000, THE Secretary of the Interior designated the Shenandoah-Dives Mill in Silverton, Colorado, a National Historic Landmark. The Shenandoah-Dives is the first 20th-century flotation mill to be added to this prestigious listing. It is also the 16th National Historic Landmark designated in the state of Colorado, with the last designation in 1987. The Shenandoah-Dives Mill, which is locally referred to as the “Mayflower Mill” after the Mayflower mine portal on King Solomon Mountain, is two miles northeast of Silverton on Highway 110.

The Shenandoah-Dives Mill is nationally significant for its exceptional integrity as an early 20th-century flotation mill, reflecting America’s mining heritage and the evolution of important milling practices in hard-rock mining operations primarily found in the Rocky Mountain West. It is the only intact and fully functional mill of its type, and is one of only four extant mills of this size remaining in the US.

The Shenandoah-Dives Mill NHL nomination was the culmination of a joint project with the San Juan County Historical Society, the Town of Silverton, the University of Colorado at Denver, and the Intermountain Region Support Office-Denver, National Park Service. In the absence of a National Historic Landmark theme study on 20th-century mining, the nomination required a thorough study of the nation’s metal flotation mills from the development of flotation for commercial use in 1905 through 1959, when this size mill became obsolete. This overview of flotation mills in the United States was dependent upon the assistance of numerous Federal and State agencies, as well as private mining and milling companies. The result of this research is a published survey, *Frothers, Bubbles and Flotation*, by Dawn Bunyak, which provides a framework for identifying and preserving milling and mining resources. The Shenandoah-Dives Mill NHL demonstrates how partnership between local, State, and Federal entities can further the preservation of nationally significant sites and structures.

Constructed in 1929, the Shenandoah-Dives Mill was designed for milling base metal ores (gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc) from low-grade gold ore by the flotation method. In the summer of 1925, a group of Kansas City, Missouri, capitalists contracted Charles Chase of Denver to travel to the San Juan Mountains in southwestern Colorado to locate and purchase a gold mine for their investors. By 1927, the Shenandoah-Dives Mining Company was formed and began mining operations. The

company rented a mill until the Shenandoah-Dives Mill was built. Through booms and busts, the Shenandoah-Dives mine and mill weathered the market, eventually playing a critical role in supplying base metals to manufacturers supporting US military preparedness during World War II. Eventually, overseas markets seriously affected the American mining industry, and after 63 years of operation, the Shenandoah-Dives Mill closed in 1992.

The Shenandoah-Dives Mill contains virtually all of its working components enclosed within a 1,000-ton mill complex. The complex displays all of the buildings and processes illustrative of flotation milling, including conveyance to the mill by aerial tramway, mill building, conveyors and crushing plant, administrative and operations office, machine shop (a complete inventory of equipment), and fully equipped metallurgical lab/assay office. The mill building contains all of its original technological components (flotation cells, classifiers, filters, and crushers) demonstrating the evolution of the 20th-century mining and milling industry and the products it made available to manufacturing in the era of American industrialization.

After numerous public hearings and amendment of mining permits, the Sunnyside Gold Corporation donated the “Mayflower” Mill to the San Juan County Historical Society in 1995. Silverton commemorated the donation of the mill with a gala celebration. “The historic Shenandoah-Dives Mill was saved from demolition and

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destruction,” said Beverly Rich, San Juan County Treasurer. “The community is especially proud now that the mill has been awarded Landmark status. We knew all along what an important place this complex has been in our local history, and now its importance nationally is known as well. Silverton and the San Juan County

Historical Society are proud to have saved a national treasure.”

The mill, an interpreted site, is open to the public from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily, beginning Memorial Day through mid-September. Tours, led by retired miners and mill men, are every half-hour throughout the day. Special tours can be

arranged by calling the San Juan County Historical Society at 970.387.0294. The mill is located two miles north of Silverton on Colorado Highway 110 and 56 miles north of Durango on Highway 550.

Dawn Bunyak is a Historian with the Intermountain Support Office-Denver, National Park Service

FLORIDA

St. Augustine Field Trip

by Mark R. Barnes

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STAFF from the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and the Southeast Regional Office (SERO) played host to preservation students from the Savannah College of Art and Design’s (SCAD) Historic Preservation Department during a field trip to St. Augustine, Florida. SCAD’s Historic Preservation Department currently has one of the largest enrollments among the historic preservation degree programs in the nation. The department Chair, Hector Abreu, accompanied the students on the field trip. He has encouraged students to visit National Historic Landmarks in the coastal area of the southeastern United States and to work with the NPS in enhancing the documentation on existing landmarks as part of their training in historic preservation.

On the first day, the SCAD students were treated to a visit of an archeological excavation being conducted by the St. Augustine City Archeologist, Carl Halbirt. Mr. Halbirt discussed the history of archeological investigations within the old Spanish town and specifically his new excavation on St. George Street near the City Gates.

Following this, Mark Barnes of the NPS-SERO continued the tour of the St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District, describing the history of the development of the Spanish town and visiting the numer-

ous pre-1821 buildings still standing within the historic district. The first day’s tour concluded with a summation of the current state of the NHL nomination for the St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District.

On the second day, the park rangers at the Castillo provided an in-depth tour of the old coquina stone fort of San Marcos. The students were able to get an up-close view of the old fort and ask questions regarding the present NPS efforts to stabilize and preserve this national resource. For those hardy enough, the tour moved south to visit Fort Matanzas, which guards the southern approach to St. Augustine. Superintendent Gordie Wilson and the park staff are all to be commended for their support of this tour and for providing the students with such a great preservation experience.

SCAD and SERO hope this field trip will develop into a student project to revise and enhance the present St. Augustine NHL nomination. The current nomination does not include any information on the

decades of archeological investigations conducted within the town area, nor does it contain a complete listing of all of the pre-1821 Spanish colonial buildings known to exist in St. Augustine. Additionally, the NHL nomination does not include the outlying defensive works of the old Spanish town.

Previously, SCAD students worked on a long-range, four-year project to inventory the approximately 1,500 historic buildings in the Savannah Historic District in an effort to assist SERO in revising the NHL nomination form for this resource. Other SCAD students have helped NPS by revising older NHL nomination forms for the Scarborough House in Savannah, Georgia, and by conducting background research for new NHL nominations, such as Fort James Jackson, located down river from Savannah, and recently designated by the Secretary of the Interior as an NHL.

In 2000, SERO will be meeting with professors and students in historic preservation programs throughout the southeast to encourage them to work in conjunction with the NPS in visiting NHLs, acquiring new photos and slides, and conducting assessments of the information needed to upgrade the present documentation on these nationally significant properties. In this manner, SERO will be able to accomplish a great deal of site visitation and information gathering with the assistance of preservation students, who gain valuable experience towards a career in historic preservation.



Students from the SCAD Preservation Department during their tour of the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida. Department Chair Hector Abreu (right). Ranger Frank Suddeth (left), who led the tour. Behind him is costumed interpreter John Cipriani.
Photo Courtesy Mark R. Barnes, 1999.

Mark R. Barnes is an Archeologist with the Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service

Mackinac Island NHL Updated

by Katherine Cederholm

MACKINAC ISLAND'S INVOLVEMENT in the expansion of the Old Northwest and the island's role as a military and fur trading outpost prior to 1830 were the basis for its designation as an NHL in 1960. This year, a revised nomination is being presented to update the island's NHL status. The amendment expands the designation to include the entire island and its acclaim as a fashionable tourist destination since the mid-19th century. The resort area endowed the island with luxurious summer cottages and premier inns and hotels, including the 1887 Grand hotel.

Mackinac Island is located in the straits of Mackinac, between the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan. Over 80 percent of the island is under the jurisdiction of Mackinac State Historic Parks. The island retains its historic atmosphere through a ban on motorized vehicles and through dedication to preserving its heritage of original buildings and features.

Katherine Cederholm is Museum Educator with the Mackinac Island State Park Commission

NEW JERSEY

Cape May Congress A Success!

by Lisa Kolakowsky Smith

FOR THE FIRST TIME, NHL STEWARDS from all over the nation joined together for a Congress in Cape May, New Jersey to discuss, what else? National Historic Landmarks!

Stewards from 16 states and the District of Columbia, including attendees from all 7 regions of the NPS attended the Congress,



A 1909 view of Fort Mackinac, featuring the upper gun platform and the west end of the village.
Photo courtesy Mackinac State Historic Parks, Michigan.

with the farthest traveling from Alaska. While the Stewards came from all over the country and from an incredibly diverse number of sites, once together, they learned that they had many things in common besides working with an NHL. The stewards organized into five affinity groups by ownership-type for in-depth discussions on needs and solutions for NHLs.

A great deal of time was also spent on the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association (NHLSA), the newly formed non-profit group organized to preserve, protect, and promote all NHLs in the country. The NHLSA hosted an opening reception on Monday evening. During the reception, the NHLSA working committee invited all NHL stewards to sign a ceremonial charter for the organization, in support of the formation of the group.

Marie Rust, Director of the Northeast Region of the National Park Service, opened the meeting on behalf of Robert Stanton, Director of the National Park Service, who was unable to attend. Stephanie Copeland, Director of Edith Wharton's home, The Mount—an NHL in Massachusetts—shared the compelling story of her restoration project and how the NHL turned from dire straits to a success

story. Ms. Copeland emphasized the staff's preparation of an effective application for a Federal Save America's Treasures grant for \$2.65 million. A visit from First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton also assisted in this NHL's preservation efforts. Jane Couch, fundraising consultant, spoke to the plenary session on best approaches for the NHLSA to raise money for its purposes. Jim Pepper, from the Northeast Region of the NPS, also addressed the plenary session, providing insight on ways the NHLSA can proceed in advocating for NHLs.

By the conclusion of the Congress, the Stewards had a clear sense of what was needed for all NHLs throughout the nation. During the closing session, Stewards summarized the affinity group discussions, focusing on a list of goals for NHLs and how the NPS, the NHLSA and NHLs themselves can accomplish these goals. Some of the goals identified by the Stewards were advocacy, education of the public on NHL existence and significance, and outreach to all NHL stewards throughout the nation. Sharon Park spoke on behalf of the NPS, offering support for a variety of issues to benefit NHLs including facilitating relationships between Superintendents of National Parks and Stewards of NHLs, publishing "success stories" of NHLs on the website, continued

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support for NHL Congresses, and the NHLSA.

The Congress lasted for four information-filled days and gave the Stewards a lot of time to get to know each other and to sympathize with each other's needs. The Congress was coordinated by the staff of the Northeast region of the NPS with the support and assistance of the other regions.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hooray for Hollywood or "Lights, Camera, Action!"

by Lisa Kolakowsky Smith

IN OUR FIRST INSTALLMENT OF "Hooray for Hollywood," we learned how an NHL was using the power of Hollywood to restore the engines and cars that are crucial to the understanding of the B&O Railroad Roundhouse. In this issue, we will learn about what it is like to have the masses from Hollywood descend on an NHL to shoot a major motion picture, or two, or three—

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith recently interviewed Sean Kelly, Program Director of Eastern State Penitentiary, an NHL in Philadelphia. They met to discuss the experience Sean and the Penitentiary staff have had with Hollywood—the good and the bad. Their discussion follows.

LMKS: *What movies have been filmed in the Prison?*

SK: *Return to Paradise* and *12 Monkeys*. The Prison was also the set for Tina Turner's music video for *Return to Thunderdome*. It has also been the set for a bunch of "B" movies and four rap videos.

LMKS: *What about being featured in other media?*

SK: Well, Anthropologie (a clothing store) just shot their new catalog here. ESPN shot photos of the Temple basketball team for their Halloween magazine issue. There were also still photos of two new bands, Danzig and Silver Chair, although I don't know who they are! The

Prison has also been featured many times on television in documentaries and other spots. For example, CSPAN did a one-hour live spot from Philadelphia and filmed the entire show from the Prison. That was nerve wracking. When Dan Rather broadcast live from Philadelphia a few months ago, he listed quirky Philadelphia museums and included the Prison. There have been a few documentaries as well, like the hour-long show on the History Channel and two BBC shows. They finished one in October that will air on A&E and filmed one on Supermax Prisons that opens with Eastern State and will air in the fall.

LMKS: *This is a pretty exciting adventure. How are you chosen to be in a movie?*

SK: We don't do anything. Actually, they come to us. The City (of Philadelphia) has a great Film Office that directs site scouts our way.

LMKS: *So let's get down to business. Is it lucrative?*

SK: It is lucrative. For a commercial shoot, we bill on a floating scale, based on the size of the crew, including the talent. Part of the use contract includes paying for an employee to be on-site at all times during filming. We require one employee for every 25 crew members. This is in addition to a location fee. We are also strict with our fees. We always charge a half-day minimum, no matter how little time is actually spent in the Prison.

LMKS: *Is the fee structure different for different purposes?*

SK: Yes. For documentaries about the building, access is free. For still photography, the fee is a little less than for commercial shoots.

LMKS: *What is the most interesting part of making movies in the Prison?*

SK: It would have to be during *Return to Paradise*. It was fascinating to watch the filming. Do you know, they can't mix artificial and natural light? It has to be one or the other. The crew liked the building because of the light. But, they put tents over the buildings in which they were shooting and used stadium lights to simulate natural light. In real life, it looked cold and blue but in the movie, it was very convincing.

Another interesting part of making that movie was trying to make the Prison look

like tropical Malaysia in Philadelphia in December! The poor extras were in shorts, tank tops, and sandals and were constantly sprayed with water to look like they were perspiring. They had to suck on ice cubes so their breath wouldn't show! We were all bundled up watching—and the cold quickly moves through your feet in the Prison in winter.

I also liked watching the way they covered things. They used shelves to cover radiators because there would be no radiators in Malaysia. The paint matched perfectly; it was even peeling paint. They also extended walls. You would tap on them and they would be Styrofoam. They also built a guard box onto the front of the Prison and perfectly matched the stone.

Another interesting thing was the Jaguar car used for a scene in the movie. A Jaguar mechanic travelled from New York for the days they used the car. It may seem like an expensive thing to have a mechanic just in case, but if the car breaks down, there would be 180 people standing around. It's all about time and making things faster and smoother.

LMKS: *Did you keep any of the sets?*

SK: We photographed the additions but didn't keep any.

LMKS: *How long did it take to shoot Return to Paradise?*

SK: It took 15 days. Of course, the Prison had to be closed for all 15 days, so we would never do this during tour season. We have done shoots when the Prison is open in restricted areas that are not on the tour. We would never consider closing the site from tours or doing anything that would disturb the tour program. Film shoots support the museum with money but not the other way around.

LMKS: *So, what are the benefits of film-making at a historic site?*

SK: A great thing about the making of *Return to Paradise* was what the crew left behind. When the Prison was closed, the City of Philadelphia sold off the metal doors for scrap. The film crew replaced the doors with balsa wood and did an absolutely convincing job of accurately creating the historic appearance. The original doors were 400 pounds and the new ones are 10 pounds and much easier to use for

our purposes. While this isn't a recommended preservation treatment, we at least have functional doors.

The publicity is also good but we do it mostly for the money. The year we did *Return to Paradise*, we realized significant revenue from the project. So much of our money is restricted, it is rare to get a big chunk of money to use for basics like keeping the lights on and cleaning the bathroom. No one wants to pay for toilet paper!

LMKS: *Do the benefits of filming outweigh the costs to the site?*

SK: They don't. Part of the cost for filming pays for our employees. The crew of *Return to Paradise* had 180 people on crew which we weren't ready for so they ended up getting away with murder. We never saw that happen before and hope never to see it again. On another note, film making is a different experience for different property types. If our site was a small house museum, I would be very nervous, but this building isn't fragile so it works well for movies.

LMKS: *What are some of the dangers to the site that your colleagues should be aware of?*

SK: Film crews take a toll on the building and there is no getting around it. At the Prison, it is not so visible because there are no pristine surfaces. Of course, with 180 people crawling around, it can take its toll. In the early days, we didn't read them the riot act. Now, the rules are very clear upfront and we review guidelines carefully. The film site manager should also identify a person on the crew who will be responsible for the actions of all of the crew so they have to police themselves and you only have to formally deal with one crew person. One experience we had with the crew of *Return to Paradise* was funny. It was made clear to the crew that the Prison gate was to be manned or locked at all times. The second time we found the gate unmanned and unlocked, we padlocked the gate. They solved this issue among themselves quickly. Getting them to identify fault and responsibility within their own group forces them to be accountable.

Drafting a good contract is also VERY important. In ours, we state that the renter can't tape or nail to any surface, there can be no open flames of any kind, and no

smoking. We also specify in the location agreement or contract that we can end the shoot at any point for any reason. Finally, you must make the renter get a certificate of insurance. In our case, the City of Philadelphia as owner is an additional insurer.

LMKS: *How do you feel about how the Prison is depicted in film or photography?*

SK: In *12 Monkeys*, the site was unrecognizable as a prison. We were amazed that they built a soundstage they could have built in London. Maybe the Prison was just mood for the actors.

In *Return to Paradise*, it was really wonderful how they captured the mood of the place even though it was supposed to be in Malaysia. Again, they were here for the character of the Prison. They did some amazing things in the filming, though. They took out the whole streetscape, which was crazy but a lot of fun. Besides the buildings, they removed their trailers, too. But if you look closely in the movie, they matted the foreground and side but forgot the distance so you can see the London Grill restaurant in the background!

LMKS: *Do you market your film experience?*

SK: No, not really. We do mention it on tours though. We also had a film night during the Sonoco Welcome America

Festival last summer. We showed *12 Monkeys* in the parking lot adjacent to the Prison and over 800 people attended.

LMKS: *What have you learned from your experiences?*

SK: Start negotiations high for site fees. When you ask for the fees, you can't just be vague. Their heads should snap back. If they don't, you've asked for too little. For *Return to Paradise*, two guys came into the office with cameras in a black bag and said they were filming a small film. We didn't know and negotiated from that. They ended up renting two floors of the Wyndham Hotel for the film! They would have been willing to pay three times more than we asked.

No one that big has come back ...yet. It will happen. You just never know how much they can afford.

LMKS: *Sean, thanks for talking with me. As we end, what advice would you leave for your fellow NHL stewards looking to get into the film location business?*

SK: First, insurance is essential—\$1million per occurrence, \$2 million total.

Second, wearing ID tags for crews should be mandatory and in the contract.

Third, have a primary contact on the crew who is responsible for the rules.

Finally, get a big security deposit.

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith is an Architectural Historian with the NHL Program in the Philadelphia Support Office, National Park Service



Filming at Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia.
Photo courtesy Eastern State Penitentiary.

Condition Assessment Completed in Ranchos de Taos

by Catherine Colby

THE SPANIARDS SETTLED IN northern New Mexico in the 17th century. By about 1779, they established one of the first permanent settlements eight miles south of the Pueblo of Taos. Around 1800, the community of Ranchos de Taos chose St. Francis of Assisi as patron saint and began the process of obtaining approval to construct their church. Originally constructed about 1815, the church stood at the center of the village plaza measuring 800 feet by 400 feet. The historic plaza and the church, enduring symbols of the Spanish Colonial era, are each National Historic Landmarks. Of the church at Ranchos de Taos, historian John Kessel has written, "It is still the essence of religious architecture in New Mexico."

The church of *San Francisco de Asis*, its name in Spanish, was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. It is a superlative example of New Mexico mission architecture. The churchyard, or *campo santo*, is enclosed by adobe walls. Two corner bell towers flank the entrance elevation of the church, but the features that most distinctly define the character of the building are its massive, sculptural earthen buttresses.

Rehabilitation that included replacement of historic structural materials occurred between 1904 and 1942. In the late 1960s, the mud plaster on the exterior was replaced with cement stucco. A decade later, it was removed, returning the surface to the traditional material, and the roof was replaced.

By 1999, Father Tim Martinez was concerned about signs of potential moisture problems in the adobe walls of the church, particularly where the floor was lower than the earth outside. He observed cracking and decayed plaster in the interior as well

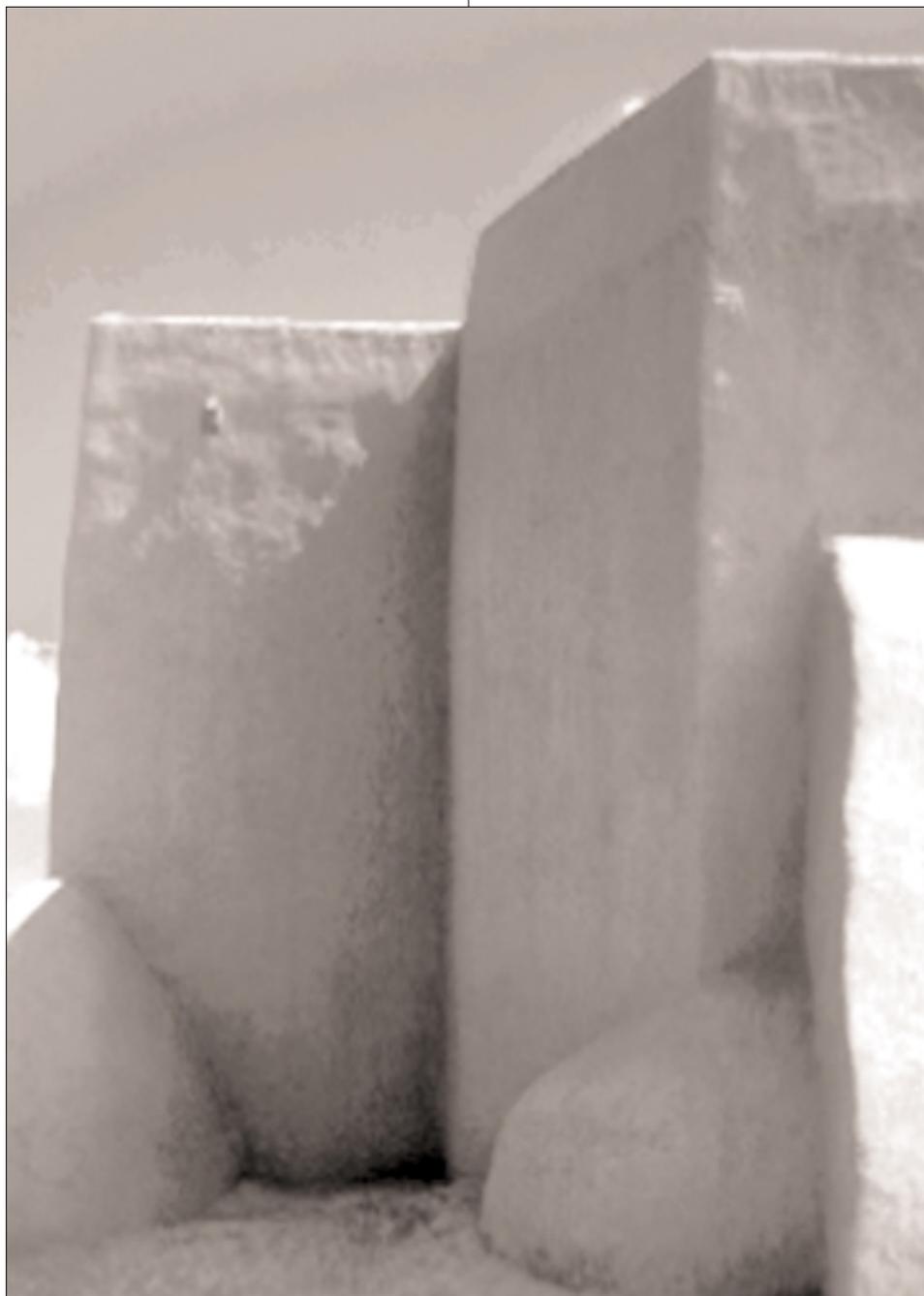
as poor site drainage around the exterior. A condition assessment report was then produced and the building was carefully examined for potential threats.

Despite indications of threats, the structure's general condition is fairly good. After the roof, the second critical area in any adobe structure is the lower part of the adobe walls where the weight of the entire structure is concentrated. Loss of structural integrity at the base could result in the complete loss of the wall. Testing and analysis showed that the present, visible signs of

movement and/or moisture do not indicate a need for urgent action. The roof, roof drains, and the concrete adjacent to the walls are the areas where threats are most critical.

Included in the report, too, were recommendations for developing a monitoring strategy, selecting preservation treatments, and identifying potential funding sources.

Catherine Colby is with the Intermountain Support Office-Santa Fe, National Park Service



Sculptural buttresses of the massive church at Rancho de Taos, New Mexico.
Photo courtesy Betsy Swanson.

Pacific Northwest Field School Helps NHL

by Gretchen Luxenberg

FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS, THE Columbia-Cascades Support Office of the National Park Service in Seattle has been a co-sponsor of the Pacific Northwest Field School. This classroom and hands-on bricks and mortar summer program is a joint effort between universities and government agencies, including the University of Oregon (Eugene), Oregon State University (Corvallis), the Oregon SHPO, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Washington SHPO, and the National Park Service. The school is the only program of its kind in the Northwest and provides individuals—both working in preservation and contemplating getting into the field—a chance to get their hands dirty and learn all about historic structures by working on them.

During the summer of 1999, the field school was held at Fort Worden Conference Center, a Washington State Park located in Port Townsend. Fort Worden, a turn of the 20th-century coastal defense installation that guards the entrance to Puget Sound, offered the field school participants a prime opportunity to assist with the preservation program underway in anticipation of the fort's centennial. Fort Worden is a National Historic Landmark and the buildings and structures on the property are diverse, ranging from Victorian style residential buildings to a balloon hangar and a "castle". There were four, week-long sessions that 47 students attended, each week varying so a student could continue to learn new things if attending more than one session. A number of instructors were brought in to teach a variety of topics ranging from preservation principles, archeological methodology, and architectural styles to stripping and re-roofing a wood shingle roof, seismically

DISCOVER THE PLACES THAT MAKE AMERICA GREAT!

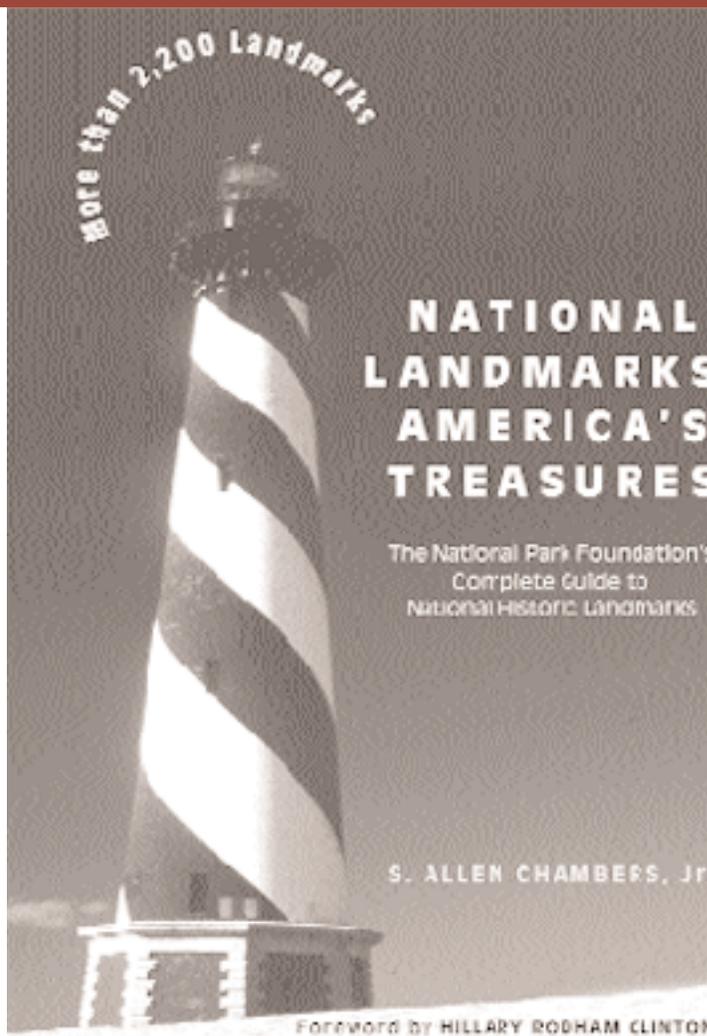
The definitive guide to the country's NHLs, NATIONAL LANDMARKS, AMERICA'S TREASURES: The National Park Foundation's Complete Guide to National Historic Landmarks, is now available.

Written by S. Allen Chambers, Jr., with a foreword by Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Read about such nationally significant places as the Mark Twain House (Connecticut), Helen Keller's childhood home (Alabama), the Little Tokyo Historic District (California), and the site of the first detonation of a nuclear device (New Mexico).

Organized by state and county, the book describes each National Historic Landmark, and includes 380 illustrations.

For more information about this book, contact John Wiley & Sons at 1.800.225.5945, or e-mail <custser@wiley.com>. (ISBN: 0-471-19764-5; December 1999; paper; 576pp; \$29.95 US/\$44.95 CAN).



retrofitting concrete, repointing bricks, and applying new exterior sheathing. Days and evenings were divided between "classroom" sessions (both indoors and out), working on buildings, and taking field trips to nearby historic sites. Field trips included visits to the National Historic Landmark towns of Port Gamble and Port Townsend and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve on nearby Whidbey Island.

The students and the school left lasting impressions at the Fort. Not only were buildings repaired and rehabilitated, the projects gave the Fort maintenance and management staff the opportunity to begin applying the ideas set forth in Washington State Parks' recently approved "Cultural Resources Management Policy" document. For the first time, the state park system is taking an active role in preserving the historic built environment of these park units

throughout Washington in a concerted, planned way. With the Fort Worden centennial approaching in 2002, additional preservation work undertaken at the historic Fort will be done in a sensitive manner following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

This year's school, the sixth to date, will be held at the Shelton-McMurphey-Johnson House in Eugene, Oregon, August 6-19 and September 3-23, 2000. There will be five repeatable one-week sessions focusing on historic building analysis and conservation of wood, masonry, and metals. Students will gain hands-on experience in rehabilitating this late 19th-century Queen Anne style residence. Visit them online < lazarus.uoregon.edu/~histpres/summer.html > and this summer in Eugene!

Gretchen Luxenberg is a Historian with the Columbia-Cascades Support Office-Seattle, National Park Service

MAINE

Old Fort Western in Augusta

OLD FORT WESTERN IN AUGUSTA, Maine, has received two grants:

\$1,000 awarded by New Century Arts & Heritage Program, a partnership of the Maine Arts Commission and the Maine Humanities Council, in support of the fort's winter lecture series, "George Washington's World," a ten-program series with the goal of examining Washington's political legacy at the bicentennial of his death.

\$1,000 awarded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Services Fund. The fort will use this grant toward the cost of preparing a condition survey and preservation plan in an attempt to reduce moisture levels in the cellars.

For more information on Old Fort Western, visit < www.oldfortwestern.org > or phone 207.626.2385.

MARYLAND

Historic Ships Receive Grants

TWO NATIONAL HISTORIC Landmarks received state grants from a partnership among the Maryland Commission for Celebrate 2000, the Maryland Historical Trust, and Preservation Maryland:

\$10,000 awarded to the 1899 sailing ship, *William B. Tennison* in Calvert County, a two-masted, log-hulled "bugeye" built for dredging oysters.

\$20,000 awarded to His Lordship's Kindness in Prince George's County, an example of Georgian domestic architecture from the later 1780s.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Canterbury Shaker Village

CANTERBURY SHAKER VILLAGE IN Canterbury, New Hampshire, received **\$500,000** from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This grant will be used to kick off an \$8.5 million capital campaign for work at the site. Designed, built, and inhabited by Shakers for over 200 years, Canterbury Shaker Village is considered among the most intact and authentic of the surviving Shaker villages and is the largest, most successful and best known of America's 19th-century communal utopian societies.

For more information visit <www.shakers.org> or phone 800.982.9511.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fallingwater

FALLINGWATER IS PROUD TO announce the receipt of **\$3.5 million** in capital budget assistance funds to restore and repair Fallingwater, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1936 for Pittsburgh businessman Edgar Kaufmann. The house, which is cantilevered over a waterfall in a secluded, wooded setting, is considered to be one of the masterpieces of modern architecture. This award from the state of Pennsylvania joins additional assistance for this NHL as a matching grant from the Federal Save America's Treasures Program in the amount of **\$901,000**. The capital campaign will address chronic maintenance issues in the house, such as steel window and door conservation, water penetration from leaking roofs, and critical site and landscape issues. For more information, visit <www.paconserve.org>.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

THE HERITAGE INVESTMENT program, funded by Pew Charitable Trusts and administered through the Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia, announced its first grants recipients. Eleven recipients, eight of which were NHLs, received grants ranging from \$7,410 to \$150,000, for a total of **\$554,910**, in support of both planning and implementation projects. The eight NHL recipients were:

\$150,000 awarded to Eastern State Penitentiary for roof restoration and interior repair of Cell Bock One;

\$150,000 awarded to Paulsdale to support restoration of this home of suffragist Alice Paul;

\$150,000 awarded to Wagner Free Institute of Science for roof and window restoration, techniques of which will be shared with the public;

\$15,000 awarded to Fort Mifflin to establish a 5-year development and fundraising plan;

\$15,000 awarded to Laurel Hill Cemetery to develop a strategic plan and a master plan;

\$15,000 awarded to Valley Forge Historical Society, for assessment and research of 3-year collections cataloging project at the Valley Forge National Historical Park;

\$7,500 awarded to Mercer Museum for a comprehensive education/outreach assessment of current programs; and

\$7,410 awarded to Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church to develop an interpretive plan about the founding of the African Methodist Episcopal Church by Richard Allen at this site in 1794.

Look for the announcements of 2000 Federal Save America's Treasures grants and updates on 1999 SAT grant projects in the next issue of *National Historic Landmarks Network*

NHLSA

In keeping with its charge, the Committee first had to define the characteristics that would enable the new 15-person Board of Directors to truly represent National Historic Landmarks throughout the United States. The Nominating Committee worked closely with the various regional offices of the National Park Service to obtain advice on prospective candidates for the Board and to understand the concerns of different National Historic Landmarks throughout the nation.

The Committee has had a difficult task selecting 15 individuals from the tremendous number of qualified candidates. The Bylaws establish staggered terms to develop an ‘institutional memory’ and to enable the election of new candidates.

To ensure that the Board of Directors is balanced in keeping with the Bylaws, the Nominating Committee has considered geographic distribution, range of landmark types, both public and private property owners, cultural diversity, and a demonstrated interest in National Historic Landmarks, as well as the expertise each member could bring. The Nominating Committee will complete its recommendations by this summer so that the new national Board will be able to carry the organization forward in the coming years.

Mary L. Leach is co-chair of the National Historic Landmarks Stewards Association and represents the College of Medicine of Maryland NHL in Baltimore

NHLSA TIMELINE

Nov 1997	Stewards Congress, West Point
Sept 1998	First meeting in Philadelphia; vote to form organization and select committee co-chairs
Nov 1998	Meeting #2, committees form to work on mission statement, membership, outreach
Jan 1999	Meeting #3, preparation for Stewards Congress, Cape May
Nov 1999	2nd Congress, Cape May, NJ
Jan 2000	Meeting #4, selection of nominating committee for national board
April 2000	Meeting #5, preparation for new organization as national non-profit
July 2000	Scheduled to approve Bylaws, Board of Directors and Slate of Officers

NAVAL SHIPS

Naval Ships Association

by Channing M. Zucker

THE HISTORIC NAVAL SHIPS Association (HNSA) is an umbrella organization for Navy, Coast Guard, Army, and Merchant Marine ship museums and memorials. A total of 104 of these vessels are located in the United States. Referred to as “Fleet Members,” they range in size from aircraft carriers and battleships to tugs and patrol torpedo boats.

Two Historic Naval Ships Association museum directors attended the first NHL Stewards Congress at West Point, New York in November, 1997. On their return, they advised me to attend the next meeting without fail. Two other HNSA Fleet Members later participated in planning sessions for the Cape May Congress. Like their counterparts who had been at West Point, they, too, made it clear that I should attend the next Stewards Congress in Cape

May. And so I did.

First, though, I reviewed the *Historic Naval Ships Visitors’ Guide* and prepared a list of the 44 vessels identified as NHLs to hand out to Congress participants.

The meeting was a real eye-opener for me. I gathered a wealth of information and a solid appreciation of the program.

Immediately upon my return from the Congress, and armed with the NHL Web site address, I proceeded to confirm my list of 44. My search turned up seven additional HNSA ships that are NHLs, but were not so indicated in the Guide. I also discovered that three ships that I thought were NHLs were not. The correct number has grown to 48 and the timing was perfect to make the necessary changes to the new edition of the Guide just before it went to press.

As I ferried across Delaware Bay after leaving Cape May, I encountered a leading candidate for NHL designation, the *USS New Jersey*, the most decorated battleship in the US Navy. She was nearing the end of a two-month, 6,377-mile tow from Bremerton, Washington, to Philadelphia and will become a museum ship in New Jersey.

With the help of the National Historic

Landmarks Survey and the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, I’ve developed an information sheet for HNSA ship owners for their use in preparing nominations. I’ve also provided a summary of the benefits NHL designation would bring to Fleet Members. I hope that this will encourage most of the “missing” 56 to seriously consider applying for NHL designation and alert the directors of those museums who hold the NHL designation about benefits available to them.

For more information about the Historic Naval Ships Association visit our web site <www.maritime.org/hnsa-guide.htm> or phone Executive Secretary James W. Cheevers, 410.293.2109, or myself, 757.499.6919.

Channing M. Zucker, a retired US Navy Captain, is Executive Director of the Historic Naval Ships Association

19 Properties Designated NHLs

by Kira Badamo

ON FEBRUARY 16, 2000, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt designated 19 properties in 17 states National Historic Landmarks. The newly-designated landmarks range from an 18th-century-planned cemetery to a 20th-century shopping center. They also include Stonewall; a Colorado mill with innovative mining processes; Massachusetts “station” on the Underground Railroad; and a colonial-era fort site in Mississippi. Descriptions of each of the 19 properties follow.

RANCHO CAMULOS

Ventura County, California

One of several California ranchos visited by Helen Hunt Jackson prior to the publication of her novel, *Ramona*, Rancho Camulos came to be regarded as the “home” of the novel’s fictional heroine. The popularity of the novel gave rise to a romanticized vision of the mission and rancho era of California history; Camulos became an important tourist attraction that helped to invent and broadcast the romanticized image of California’s past.

SHENANDOAH-DIVES MILL

San Juan County, Colorado

The Shenandoah-Dives Mill is the finest remaining example of a mill that employed the flotation process of hard-rock milling. Developed in the early 20th-century, this process revolutionized the mining and milling industries in America. See article, page 5.

GROVE STREET CEMETERY

New Haven, Connecticut

Prior to the incorporation of the Grove Street cemetery in 1797, providing burial space had been just one of many functions undertaken by civil government, religious societies, or individual families. Founded by a group of private citizens

intent on creating a dignified and functional burying ground for the entire community, Grove Street cemetery illustrates the historical development of the American cemetery as a distinctive landscape type.

WHITEHALL

Palm Beach, Florida

Completed in 1901, Whitehall was the winter home of Henry Morrison Flagler, one of John D. Rockefeller’s two original partners in the founding of Standard Oil Company. Flagler was the primary developer of the State of Florida, the last American frontier east of the Mississippi. Whitehall epitomizes the luxurious American country house of the turn-of-the-century.

HERNDON HOME

Atlanta, Georgia

This house was the home of Alonzo Herndon, the founder of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, one of the largest African American insurance companies in the United States, and his wife Adrienne. The Herndons represent the highest levels of elite African American society during the early 20th-century, and their home is particularly illustrative of the aspirations and lifestyle of wealthy African Americans during the “Jim Crow” era.

FORT JAMES JACKSON

Chatham County, Georgia

Built by the US Government between 1808 and 1812 to defend the harbor and city of Savannah, Georgia, Fort James Jackson is one of only five surviving Second System seacoast fortifications. It retains most of its original 1808 design and is unique in shape from the other remaining Second System forts.

ARTHUR HEURTLEY HOUSE

Oak Park, Illinois

Widely recognized as a critical work in the history of modern architecture both nationally and internationally, the Heurtley House is understood to be the first fully mature Prairie style house and marks a pivotal point in the early development of the career of the noted architect Frank Lloyd Wright.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL

Augusta, Maine

Built between 1828-1838, this arsenal is the most intact early 19th-century munitions depot in the United States. Constructed in Augusta to protect the United States’ northern border with Canada, it was associated with the bloodless Aroostook “War,” a border dispute with Great Britain that lasted from 1820-1842.

BOLLMAN TRUSS RAILROAD BRIDGE

Howard County, Maryland

This bridge is the sole surviving example of a revolutionary design in the history of American bridge engineering. This design was invented and patented by Wendell A. Bollman, a major figure in 19th-century civil engineering. It is one of the oldest standing iron railroad bridges in the United States.

SOTTERLEY

St. Mary’s County, Maryland

The main house is one of two surviving examples of post-in-ground framing extant in the Chesapeake region of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, providing rare material evidence of this construction method. In addition to its importance as an architectural artifact, Sotterley’s physical structure also embodies valuable insights into Chesapeake society and culture.

NATHAN AND POLLY JOHNSON PROPERTIES

New Bedford, Massachusetts

This was the first home of the famed fugitive and later abolitionist Frederick Douglass after his 1838 escape from slavery. Its owners and Douglass’ hosts, Nathan and Polly Johnson, played an important role in the antebellum effort to eradicate American slavery and assisted other slaves escaping from the South on the Underground Railroad.

FORT ST. PIERRE SITE

Warren County, Mississippi

Established in 1718, Fort St. Pierre was located about half way between two major French colonial population centers to prevent English traders from pen-

continues on page 15

etrating the French sphere of influence in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The fort was also a point of interaction between the French and Native American tribes in the area and was destroyed during a Natchez uprising in 1729. Archeological investigations of the site provide valuable information concerning the interaction between the French and Native Americans in this region.

ABEL AND MARY NICHOLSON HOUSE

Salem County, New Jersey

Built in 1722, the original block of this house is an outstanding example of a Delaware Valley, brick, patterned-end house. It stands alone as the only known pristine survivor of an Anglo-American building tradition that existed for three-quarters of a century.

STONEWALL

New York City, New York

This building is associated with events that outstandingly represent the struggle for gay civil rights in America. The designation also encompasses a several block area in Greenwich Village that was the location of a series of con-

frontations between members of the gay community and the police, collectively known as Stonewall, that occurred between June 28 and July 3, 1969. Stonewall is regarded by many as marking the birth of the modern gay and lesbian liberation movement.

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

This small elegant church is the work of Henry Hobson Richardson, one of the great architects to emerge from 19th-century American industrialization. The simplicity and strength of this work anticipates the later development of the Arts and Crafts movement in America.

JAMES AND MARY BOYKIN CHESNUT HOUSE

Camden, South Carolina

While residing in this plantation house, Mary Boykin Chestnut recorded in her diary events of the Civil War and her observations on their effect on the homefront and southern society. As later published, her diary is acknowledged by literary scholars of the subject as the most important piece of literature produced by a Confederate author.

HIGHLAND PARK SHOPPING VILLAGE

Highland Park, Texas

This complex of seven detached commercial units focused on a central pedestrian and automobile parking plaza represents a pivotal point in the evolution of the shopping center as a distinctive building type in 20th-century American architecture. Shopping centers such as Highland Park played a major role in the decentralization of the downtown commercial core of cities across the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD HOMESITE

Stafford County, Virginia

This site, also known as Ferry Farm, contains archeological resources that have yielded new information about the material circumstances of George Washington's life. In addition, the site has specific associations with stories and traditions related to Washington's youth that have become a fundamental part of American national culture and ideals.

Kira Badamo was formerly a Historian with the National Historic Landmarks Survey, National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER

Teaching with Historic Places Features NHLs

by Marilyn Harper

THE TEACHING WITH HISTORIC Places (TwHP) program, administered by the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places, has recently posted two new lesson plans on its popular Web site <www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp>. Both of the new lessons are based on NHLs.

"Two American Entrepreneurs: Madam CJ Walker and JC Penney" compares the achievements of two highly successful 20th-century business people. Madam CJ Walker became America's first African American woman millionaire by develop-

ing and selling cosmetic products designed for African American women. JC Penney turned his skill in providing needed goods and services to remote western towns into America's first nationwide chain of department stores. Both the Madam CJ Walker Building, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and the JC Penney Historic District, in Kemmerer, Wyoming, are NHLs.

"From Canterbury to Little Rock: The Struggle for Educational Equality for African Americans" compares the 19th-century Prudence Crandall House, in Canterbury, Connecticut, with Little Rock Central High School, in Little Rock, Arkansas, to give a sense of the duration and magnitude of the struggle for equal educational opportunities for African Americans. Both schools are NHLs.

Teaching with Historic Places lesson plans use the stories of real places to enrich instruction in subjects required in most local curricula. They are targeted for the eighth grade level, but can be adapted up

or down. Each lesson includes all the materials students will need to achieve the objectives of the lesson, including maps, readings, photographs, and other visual materials. The current series of lesson plans includes 58 published lessons. Thirty-nine lessons, most of which have also been published, are available on the Web and new lessons are posted regularly. Twenty-seven lessons feature National Historic Landmarks.

For more information on the Teaching with Historic Places program, including guidance on preparing lesson plans for your own property using the TwHP format, visit them online or contact Brenda Olio, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Room NC400, Washington, DC 20240; e:mail <Brenda_Olio@nps.gov> or phone 202.343.9547.

Marilyn Harper is a Historian with the National Register, History and Education, National Park Service

NE Museum Service Center Identifies Sources of Records for Your Historic Property

by Elizabeth S. Banks

YEAR AFTER YEAR, PEOPLE WORKING on historic structures, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites discover and create records that document these places. These records, if preserved and indexed, provide an invaluable set of tools for the researcher. A dedicated group of historic preservation professionals, including archivists, librarians, museum curators, archeologists, architectural historians, landscape historians, property owners, and others work to preserve architectural, landscape, and historic site records. The information summarized in this article focuses on the network of available resources for researching the history of your historic resource. Of equal importance is the continued identification and preservation of previously unknown records critical to support historic preservation research.

Historian Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. notes that "for many years the amateurs and professionals who have fought to identify and preserve America's historic buildings have operated in a double vacuum. They have often been unaware of preservation efforts similar to their own, and they sometimes have fallen into the trap of believing that they would have to develop techniques of their own without reference to campaigns carried on in the past."

An excellent, comprehensive guide is National Register Bulletin No. 39, *Researching a Historic Property*, by Eleanor O'Donnell, National Park Service, 1991. She includes research hints, research methods, and a six-page general guide to sources.

The Library of Congress, Prints and

Photographs Division staff will respond to research requests based on a search of the 1986 printout of the database. The staff of the Prints and Photographs Division is patiently optimistic that private funding will become available to resume management of the Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records (COPAR) National Union Index to Architectural Records. Private funding is needed to support the database, including work to review new submissions, update entries, make the index available on the Internet, and resume publication of the National COPAR Newsletter. For more information contact The Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540; phone 202.707.6394, or visit them online <www.loc.gov>.

There are also some state COPARs, including California, Connecticut, DC, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Washington. State COPARs are run by volunteers and do not collect records, but rather promote preservation, inventory, and research use of architectural records. To determine if a COPAR is currently active in your state, contact the Prints and Photographs Division.

In recent years, increasing interest in designed and vernacular landscapes has expanded the search for historic landscape and garden documentation. Research value has been recognized in previously little known records. Well known collections have also been re-examined in light of their value to landscape history. To tap into this resource, consult the Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States. The Catalog is a national cooperative effort to gather and share information about United States landscape and garden history. The Catalog was established at Wave Hill in 1986 and is the only project of its kind. The Catalog concerns itself with the documentation of all aspects of American landscape and garden history. Primarily, the Catalog gathers information about the location, content and scope of collections of documents, both written and graphic, that tells us about landscape history. This information is stored in a series of ever-growing databases. For more information on this invaluable resource, contact The Catalog of Landscape Record in the United States,

Wave Hill, 675 West 252nd Street, Bronx, New York 10471-2899; by phone 718.549.3200, ext. 204 or 218, by fax 718.884.8952; or by e:mail <catalog@wave-hill.org> or visit their website <www.wave-hill.org>, then select Landscape History Research.

Finally, recent National Park Service publications include reading lists and directories to provide information on historic preservation organizations, research publications, and library and archival collections. For more information visit <www2.cr.nps.gov>.

"Cultural Resources and the World Wide Web," is an issue of Cultural Resource Management, which may also be of assistance; visit <www.cr.nps.gov/crm>.

Preservation of historic documents and public access to these resources is an ongoing challenge to historic preservation. The preservation of documents as important historic resources in their own right is critical to the ongoing preservation of the cultural resources to which they relate. Sharing information is a critical process in the ongoing preservation of both the historic documents and the related sites, landscapes, and structures.

Elizabeth S. Banks is an Archivist with the Northeast Museum Services Center, National Park Service

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

US Immigration Station
Angel Island, California

Cape May Historic District
Cape May, New Jersey

Frawley Ranch
Spearfish, South Dakota

Traveler's Rest
near Lolo, Montana

Union Tavern
Milton, North Carolina

Wheelock Academy
Millerton, Oklahoma

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Controversial Highway Project and Haskell Institute NHL

by Margie Nowick

IN MARCH 2000, THE FEDERAL Highway Administration (FHWA) publicly indicated its support for the “no build” alternative to the South Lawrence Trafficway project in Lawrence, Kansas. FHWA’s Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) effectively reversed the agency’s 15-year support for this road that would have adversely affected Haskell Institute National Historic Landmark (now known as Haskell Indian Nations University). In 1998, the NPS judged this proposed four-lane, high-speed highway on the periphery of Lawrence to constitute a threat to the NHL, a wetland, and Native American spiritual sites that were historically associated with Haskell.

Haskell NHL was one of the first large off-reservation boarding schools for Indian students established by the Federal government. The southern part of Haskell is an area where sweat lodges were used historically and that now contains a medicine wheel. Adjacent to Haskell is the Baker Wetlands, a National Natural Landmark now owned by Baker University, that was historically part of Haskell and has historical, religious, and educational importance to the Haskell community and many Indian tribes.

The southern part of Haskell and the Baker Wetlands would be adversely affected by the Trafficway, both through direct destruction and indirectly by visual, noise, and atmospheric impacts that would change their respective historic settings. While it seems unlikely that the Trafficway will proceed with FHWA participation, the existing 2-lane road between the southern part of the campus and the Baker Wetlands remains to be upgraded, the details and effects of which are unknown.

Both the original NHL designation and the county’s initial planning for the Trafficway took place in the 1960s, when properties such as Haskell were not recog-

nized for their historical significance as an important and evolving Indian educational institution or for their religious and cultural significance to American Indians. For many years, the Trafficway has been opposed by the Haskell University Board of Regents, the National Haskell Alumni Association, the National Congress of American Indians, the National Native American Church Association, the Wetlands Preservation Organization, more than 47 tribes nationally, and local civic and environmental groups. In November 1999, the Council informed the Haskell University Board of Regents that the Council had advised FHWA that it needed to take further steps to identify and evaluate the historical, religious, and cultural significance of the Baker Wetlands. Based on presentations by FHWA, the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), the Council, and others, the Board of Regents voted to continue to oppose the Trafficway and declined KDOT’s mitigation offer. Consequently, the FHWA supported the “no build” alternative for the Final Supplemental EIS.

Margie Nowick is a Historic Preservation Specialist with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

NPS & NTHP

Partnership Demonstration Projects Update

by Susan Escherich and Barbara Pahl

THE PARTNERSHIP DEMONSTRATION projects (see related article *National Historic Landmarks Network*, Volume II, Number 2, Summer 1999, for more information on the origin of this partnership) continue forward and, in many instances, have thrived as the result of small grants and national recognition. The partners will continue to work with the selected projects this year. Updates on the six projects follow:

US Immigration Station,

Angel Island, California (see article, page 1) The Western Regional Office of the National Park Service, working with the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation, which administers the Island, identified several issues essential to the preservation of the Immigration Station. First, the need to increase public awareness of the site, its history, and its state of deterioration. Second, the buildings must be stabilized. Third, the site needs new docking facilities to handle visitors. Finally, Angel Island needs a good interpretative plan. The Foundation has received State and Federal funds to preserve the site and construct an Asian immigration museum.

Cape May Historic District, Cape May, New Jersey This historic seaside town has many late 19th- and early

20th-century buildings. While less than 2% of its land remains undeveloped, a large historic hotel was demolished in the last decade to provide more building lots and new construction is intruding into the landmark district. The NPS and Preservation New Jersey, the statewide preservation organization, included Cape May on their list of endangered historic places in 1998. Major issues include: training for the local government and community on the importance of, and the tools for, preserving Cape May’s historic district; development of design guidelines for compatible new construction; conservation of buildings, especially large hotels; management of tourism; and adjustment of the boundaries of the NHL district to exclude areas that have lost their historic integrity. The Philadelphia Support Office of the

continues on page 18

NPS provided a Challenge Cost Share grant to help Cape May become a Certified Local Government, and the city's design guidelines were updated to better maintain the historic character of downtown Cape May.

Frawley Ranch, Spearfish, South Dakota Frawley Ranch has been in the same family for four generations. The current owner has attempted to find ways to preserve the ranch complex. He received a State grant to preserve a historic school on the property and took out loans on the property to finance four different planning studies and to bury power lines. When he was unable to keep up with his payments, his loan was sold to a Denver developer who planned to develop a third of the property with homes, a golf course, hotel, campground, RV park and office park. The Midwest Office of the National Park Service, the Mountains/Plains Office of the National Trust, the South Dakota SHPO, and the Historic South Dakota Foundation, the statewide preservation organization, agreed to support the proposed development in exchange for an easement restricting development on the remaining 2,800 acres of the NHL. The project was approved by the county commissioners, but was later voted down after a grassroots petition drive called for a countywide referendum on the project. The owner must now wait one year before he can resubmit his development plans. In the interim, the NPS, the National Trust, and the South Dakota SHPO will continue to consult with the developer about creating easements to protect the historic ranch buildings and significant view sheds. There is a possibility that the developer, who prefers to preserve the ranch buildings but needs to make a return on his investment, is willing to sell to anyone at this point. Deadwood or Spearfish might be interested in annexing Frawley Ranch. Deadwood has money from gambling and a strong interest in preservation.

Traveler's Rest, near Lolo, Montana The Lewis and Clark expedition camped here in 1805 and again in 1806, using an area frequented by Salish and Nez Perce Indians travelling to hunt buffalo. Recent scholarship suggests that the actual location of the Lewis and Clark

campsite is a mile and a half away from the current NHL-designated site on property that is owned by at least three different parties. Pat and Ernie Deschamps, who are devoted to protecting the designated site, own the largest parcel adjacent to Lolo Creek. Two other parcels are zoned for housing, including one currently under development for mobile homes. The National Trust placed Travelers' Rest on the 1999 list of America's Most Endangered Places.

Missoula County is seeking \$100,000 to pay for an archeological investigation of the site. So far, they have raised \$87,000 including a \$30,000 Challenge Cost Share grant from the National Park Service, an \$8,000 grant from the National Trust Favrot Fund, a \$30,000 Save America's Treasures planning grant from the National Trust, and \$9,000 from a donor helping the National Trust save sites officially designated as America's Treasures. The county also received a \$10,000 grant from Steven Ambrose who is investing the profits from his best seller *Undaunted Courage* into Lewis and Clark projects. Missoula County has applied for grants to cover the remaining \$13,000.

In January, 2000, a couple from Florida purchased a four-acre parcel of property that may contain part of the campsite to save it from residential development. Wendy and Ralph Kulberg first learned about Travelers' Rest on a visit to the site last June as part of a National Trust Study Tour. They plan to donate the parcel to an entity that will preserve the site. Archeological investigation will begin soon.

Meanwhile, Montana Congressman Rick Hill is looking for funds to enable a local entity to acquire the rest of the property. Next steps include developing a plan to protect and interpret the site and provide some public access during the upcoming Lewis and Clark celebration.

Union Tavern, Milton, North Carolina Free black cabinetmaker Thomas Day worked at Union Tavern in the late 19th century. His uniquely styled furniture and woodworking details are still widely visible in the area. The Tavern's site likely contains archeological materials documenting his cabinetry work. Preservation

North Carolina helped a local non-profit group acquire the Tavern after a disastrous fire. The non-profit plans to restore the building and interpret the life and work of Thomas Day. Staff from the NPS and the National Trust met with the non-profit and its historical architect to identify major needs: training for the board, a strategic plan, assistance with grant writing, master planning for the rehabilitation and restoration of the building, and interpretative planning. Union Tavern is an official America's Treasure and received a \$1,500 planning grant from the National Trust. The National Trust will provide training to the board, and the NPS will assist with planning and possibly expanding the NHL nomination to include nearby sites displaying the work of Thomas Day.

Wheelock Academy, Millerton, Oklahoma Wheelock Academy was established in 1832 to train Choctaw girls in Anglo culture. The Academy was closed in 1955, and though the Choctaw Nation used some of the buildings in the 1970s, all have since been abandoned and are severely deteriorated. The Academy is in an extremely isolated location with no surrounding community to form a support group. The Tribe appropriated \$100,000 to stabilize the main building and has received some financial assistance from the SHPO. The Intermountain Support Office-Santa Fe of the National Park Service provided a condition assessment report to identify, prioritize, and provide cost estimates for needed work. NPS also awarded a Challenge Cost Share grant to the Tribe for work on Pushmataha Hall, a pivotal building on the site. NPS and Preservation Oklahoma listed Wheelock as endangered and the National Trust designated it an America's Treasure. The Tribe just received a \$40,000 Save America's Treasures planning grant from the National Trust to address emergency stabilization needs. The Tribe has decided to use Wheelock Academy as the campus for a new community college.

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REV WAR INITIATIVE

NPS Commemorates the 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution

The Revolutionary War Initiative began in 2000 and will run through 2008. The Initiative strives to enhance public understanding of the varied meanings and enduring legacy of the Revolution. Working with public and private partners, the varied stories of the Revolution will be shared with the broadest possible audience, encouraging reflection and debate on the continuing global impact of the Revolution, and fostering the preservation and restoration of the physical resources that are the most tangible links to the world-changing events of the late 18th century.

The National Park Service hopes that owners of National Historic Landmarks related to the American Revolution will join it in activities by linking up with Revolutionary War era parks near them. Visit www.nps.gov/revwar/ to find out about specific parks and activities. For more information about the Revolutionary War Initiative, contact Larry Gall, 617.223.5122.

CONFERENCES

Colonial Revival Conference

A national conference on the Colonial Revival is being held in Charlottesville, Virginia, November 16-18, 2000. The conference is co-sponsored by the National Park Service and the University of Virginia's departments of Architectural History and Landscape Architecture. The Colonial Revival in all its manifestations is one of the most persistent elements in American culture; as

design it may be our national idiom. A range of topics will be addressed including architecture, landscape architecture, planning, historic preservation, decorative arts, painting and sculpture, and the intellectual cultural background of the phenomena popularly identified as the "Colonial Revival." New ideas and perspectives that treat the subject from its origins to recent manifestations including regional variations will be explored. For more information, visit the conference web site arch.virginia.edu/colonial or phone Richard Guy Wilson, Commonwealth Professor and Chair, Department of Architectural History, University of Virginia, 804.924.6462.

Preserving the Recent Past II

A conference and collaborative programs will be held October 11-13, 2000 in Philadelphia.

At last it's coming, the sequel to the 1995 Conference in Chicago, a milestone in advancing the efforts to preserve our modern heritage. The Preserving the Recent Past II Conference will address new and often controversial public policy

Visit Our Newly Re-Designed One-Stop NHL Program Web Page www.cr.nps.gov/nhl

- An interactive database
- NHL Program History
- Nominations and Theme Studies
- Staff Contacts
- The current endangered list
- Sources for answers to preservation questions
- Sources for financial and technical assistance

and planning issues, technical and conservation treatments, and reuse strategies. For more information, visit www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/recentpast2.htm or phone 202.343.6011.

PUBLICATION

NHL Congress Proceedings Available

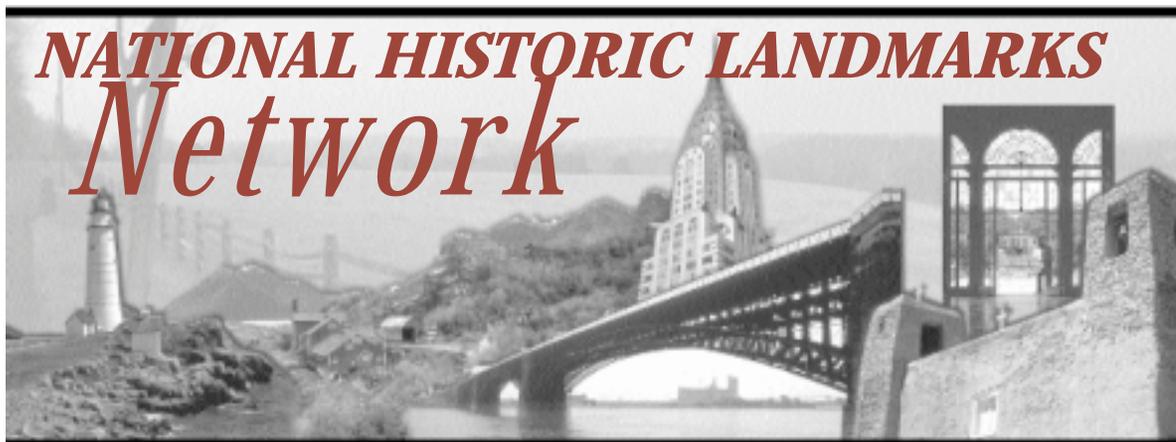
The Proceedings of the National Historic Landmark Stewards Congress, held November 6-10, 1999 in Cape May, New Jersey are now available. Anyone interested in receiving a copy may phone the NHL Program Office in Philadelphia, 215.597.1578. Attendees of the Congress will automatically receive a copy of the proceedings in the mail.

EDUCATION

National Historic Landmarks—Exceptional Places, Past and Present

Produced through an NPS-Cultural Resources Training Initiative grant award, a presentation in three media formats—slide show, PowerPoint 97 animated show, and computer video with narration—has been developed to assist you in understanding what National Historic Landmarks are, how they are chosen, why some are threatened, and the benefits to owners and the public through their preservation.

Only a limited number are available for loan from your NPS regional staff. For information on whom to contact to borrow this educational packet, visit www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/, or e:mail Paula_Cook@nps.gov.



NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS Network

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