CATALOG OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

1987

Compiled by the History Division, National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 1987
This catalog includes all National Historic Landmarks designated through June 30, 1987.

Entries in the catalogue are listed by state. Under each state heading, listings are in alphabetical order under the individual Landmark names. Each entry is in the following format:

**HISTORIC NAME OF THE LANDMARK**
Local address
City, County
Historic date(s); architect (if known)

| Brief description of the Landmark and its significance, followed by the date of its designation as a National Historic Landmark. |

In general, the historic date in entries on individual structures is the date of construction. For historic sites such as battlefields, the dates of significant historic events are given.
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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program

The National Park Service conducts the National Historic Landmarks Program to identify, designate, recognize, and encourage the preservation of buildings, structures, sites, and objects of national significance. National Historic Landmarks commemorate and illustrate the history and prehistory of the United States. Landmark designation aids planning by government agencies, private organizations, and individuals because it is the primary Federal means of recognizing the national significance of historic properties. The program is also one of the major tools used to scrutinize proposals for additions to the National Park System and to select nominations to the World Heritage List.

The Park Service conducts the Landmarks program for the Secretary of the Interior. It is a cooperative endeavor of government agencies, specialists, and independent organizations sharing knowledge with the Park Service and working jointly to identify and preserve National Historic Landmarks. The program is an important aid to the preservation of many outstanding historic places that are not in the National Park System. By mid-1987, 1811 properties had been designated National Historic Landmarks.

Designation of National Historic Landmarks

Landmarks are nominated based on studies prepared or overseen by Park Service professionals. Nominations are then evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and interested citizens. The Board recommends properties that should be designated to the Secretary of the Interior; decisions on designation, however, rest with the Secretary. Potential Landmarks are nominated through theme studies and, in some cases, by special studies outside of theme studies. Theme studies are surveys of properties related to an aspect of American culture. In them, a number of properties dealing with the same subject are evaluated at the same time, using the National Historic Landmarks criteria and the theme outline in History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program. Special studies of individual properties for landmark designation may also be conducted. These may be mandated by the Congress or the Executive Branch and often include endangered properties. Nomination studies are prepared by historians, archeologists, and anthropologists familiar with the broad range of the Nation's historic and prehistoric sites and themes.

Criteria of National Significance

The following criteria are prescribed for evaluating properties nominated for designation as National Historic Landmarks. The National Park System Advisory Board applies these in reviewing nominations and making recommendations to the Secretary as to whether a nominated property possesses national significance. The criteria establish the qualitative framework in which comparative analysis of historic properties takes place.
National significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture, and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

(1) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

(2) that are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or

(3) that represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or

(4) that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(5) that are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

(6) that have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree.

Ineligible Properties and Exceptions to Exclusions

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not eligible for designation. If such properties fall within the following categories they may, nevertheless, be found to qualify:

(1) a religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or importance in a historical field other than religion; or

(2) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
(3) a site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history, and the association consequential; or

(4) a birthplace, grave, or burial site if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building, or structure directly associated with the productive life of that person exists, or

(5) a cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or an exceptionally significant event; or

(6) a reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or

(7) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or

(8) a property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

Recognition and Effects of Designation

After the Secretary of the Interior has designated a Landmark, the Landmark owner receives a certificate of designation signed by the Secretary and the Director of the National Park Service. The Park Service invites the owner to accept a free plaque bearing the name of the property and attesting to its national significance. The plaque is presented to owners who pledge to preserve the Landmark and to display the plaque publicly and appropriately. The certificate and plaque remain the property of the Park Service, but are entrusted to the care of the owner. In accepting the plaque, the owner gives up none of the rights and privileges of ownership or use of the property; nor does the Department of the Interior acquire a legal interest in the property. The owner of a Landmark is not required to grant public access, although some do. Thus, persons wishing to visit a Landmark should inquire in advance whether the property is open to the public.

Upon designation, Landmark properties not already listed in the National Register of Historic Places are entered in the Register. The Register is the Federal Government's list of places worthy of preservation, and this list includes places of State, local, and national significance. Listing of private property in the Register does not prohibit, under Federal law or regulation, any actions which may otherwise legally be taken by the owner.
Withdrawal of Designation

Landmark designation may be withdrawn for four reasons, if: (1) the Landmark has lost the qualities for which it was designated; (2) new information demonstrates that the property does not meet the criteria; (3) professional error has been made; or (4) procedural error occurred in the designation process. (For legal reasons, a designation before December 13, 1980, can be withdrawn only if the property in question has lost the qualities for which it was originally designated.) If the History Division decides a study for revocation or boundary change is warranted, it will conduct and process a study in the same manner as for a nomination study. When designation is withdrawn, by the Secretary, the Park Service reclaims the National Historic Landmark certificate and plaque.

Other Regulations

The legal description of the National Historic Landmarks Program is found in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 65). The regulations cite the statutory authorities for the program and related Federal laws. State and local historic preservation laws and regulations may also apply to Landmarks and other historic properties; information on these matters may be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Officer in the State or from the local jurisdiction in which the property is located.

The National Historic Landmarks Program focuses attention on places of exceptional value to the nation as a whole, by recognizing and promoting the preservation efforts of private organizations, individuals, and government agencies. Designation often leads to increased public attention to and interest in a property. This catalog is intended to aid the reader in identifying and understanding the National Historic Landmarks of the United States.
ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL
See FIRST CONFEDERATE CAPITOL

APALACHICOLA FORT SITE
Near Holy Trinity
Russell County
1690

BARTON HALL
Near Cherokee, Colbert County
1840s; Armstead Barton

CITY HALL
111 S. Royal Street
Mobile, Mobile County
1858

CLAYTON (HENRY D.) HOUSE
1 mile south of Clayton
Barbour County
1850

CONFEDERATE CAPITOL (FIRST)
See FIRST CONFEDERATE CAPITOL

CURRY (J. L. M.) HOME
Near Talladega
Talladega County
Early 19th century

DEXTER AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH
454 Dexter Avenue
Montgomery, Montgomery County
1878

FIRST CONFEDERATE CAPITOL
(Alabama State Capitol)
East end of Dexter Avenue
Montgomery, Montgomery County
1851; George Nichols

FORT JACKSON
See FORT TOULOUSE SITE


This 2-story frame clapboard-sided house has a small portico supported by four fluted Doric columns. It is an 1840s transitional structure with both Federal and Greek Revival characteristics. November 7, 1973.

Built originally as a marketplace, this Greek Revival brick building served as an armory during the Civil War. This structure is a twin-gabled building in the center connected to smaller outer buildings by crenellated wing walls. November 7, 1973.


Curry was instrumental in developing public education and teacher-training programs in the South in the late 19th century. He also served in the U.S. and Confederate Houses of Representatives and as Minister to Spain (1885-88). December 21, 1965.

The original headquarters of the Montgomery Improvement Association, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., which carried out a successful boycott of segregated city buses in 1955. The church is a small, eclectic-style building. May 30, 1974.

Site of Alabama's secession convention, the adoption of the Confederate Constitution, the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as provisional President of the Confederacy, and the first session of the Confederate Congress (1861). December 19, 1960.
FORT MORGAN  
Mobile Point, Baldwin County  
1819-34

FORT TOULOUSE SITE  
(Fort Jackson)  
4 miles southwest of Wetumpka  
Elmore County  
1717, 1814

GAINESWOOD  
805 S. Cedar Street  
Demopolis, Marengo County  
1842-60; Nathan Bryan Whitfield

MOBILE CITY HALL

MONTGOMERY UNION STATION AND TRAINSHELD  
Water Street  
Montgomery, Montgomery County  
1897-98

MOUNDVILLE SITE  
Near Moundville  
Hale County  
1000-1500

NEUTRAL BUOYANCY SPACE SIMULATOR  
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center  
Huntsville, Madison County  
1955-present; U. S. Army, NASA

PROPULSION AND STRUCTURAL TEST FACILITY (Solid Motor Structural Test Facility)  
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center  
Huntsville, Madison County  
1957-present; U.S. Army, NASA

Significant in Admiral Farragut's 1864 naval battle that opened Mobile Bay to the Union Navy and sealed off the port of Mobile to Confederate shipping. December 19, 1960.

French Fort Toulouse, at the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, was useful in extending French influence in the Southeast. Andrew Jackson built Fort Jackson on the abandoned site in 1814. It was the scene of negotiations that concluded the Creek War. The site of the fort, two monuments, and traces of what was probably a powder magazine may be viewed today. October 9, 1960.

Designed and built over an 18-year period by its owner, this is a sprawling Greek Revival mansion with Italianate influences, an atypical plan, and elaborate interior detail. November 7, 1973.

See CITY HALL

An excellent example of late 19th-century commercial architecture, the Montgomery Union Station is most significant for its trainshed, which illustrates the adaptation of bridge-building techniques to shelter structures, an important step in the history of American engineering. December 8, 1976.

Ceremonial mound site with 34 extant mounds, a museum displaying site artifacts, and burial areas. Represents a major period of Mississippian culture in the Southern United States. July 19, 1964.

Used to familiarize Apollo astronauts, as well as engineers and designers, with the dynamics of zero gravity that would be encountered in operations under weightless conditions in space. October 3, 1985.

Through its continual use and modification to meet the demands of new programs this facility illustrates the primary mission assigned to the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and the Marshall Space Flight Center -- the development of large launch vehicles and propulsion systems needed to support the American Space Program. October 3, 1985.
REDSTONE TEST STAND
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Huntsville, Madison County
1953-61; U. S. Army

The first rocket test stand in the U. S. to accommodate an entire launch vehicle for static tests. It was important in the development of the Jupiter C and Mercury-Redstone vehicles that launched the first U. S. satellite and the first American manned spaceflight. October 3, 1985.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
Prairieville, Hale County
1853

Gothic-design country church built by members' slaves, under the direction of master-carpenter slaves. Similar to a design in Richard Upjohn's Rural Architecture. The detail is simple: board-and-batten siding, arched windows, and handsome doors with large wrought-iron hinges. November 7, 1973.

SATURN V DYNAMIC TEST STAND
(Dynamic Structural Test Facility)
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Huntsville, Madison County
1964-present; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

After each Saturn V rocket was tested on the firing stand, it received further testing here as part of the exhaustive ground-testing program that was a primary reason for the success of the American manned space program. October 3, 1985.

SATURN V LAUNCH VEHICLE
Tranquility Base
Huntsville, Madison County
1965-1973; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Developed by the United States for the purpose of landing a man on the moon. This vehicle was the first Saturn V constructed by the Marshall Space Flight Center under the direction of Dr. Werner von Braun and served as the test vehicle for all of the Saturn support facilities at the Marshall Space Flight Center. February 10, 1987.

SLOSS BLAST FURNACES
1st Avenue and 32d Street
Birmingham, Jefferson County
1881-82

Oldest remaining blast furnace complex in the area, in operation until 1970. It symbolizes post-Civil War efforts to industrialize the South and represents Alabama's early 20th century preeminence in pig iron and cast iron pipe production. May 29, 1981.

STATE CAPITOL

See FIRST CONFEDERATE CAPITOL

STATE CAPITOL

Oldest building on the campus, built before the establishment of the school in 1867. Talladega pursued a strong liberal arts program in a period when vocationalism dominated Black education. December 2, 1974.
Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Vicinity of Tuskegee
Macon County
1881

A major institution historically devoted to the education of Black Americans, especially noted for contributions to agricultural research. A memorial to Booker T. Washington, a driving force behind its establishment and prosperity. June 23, 1965. (Some buildings now included in Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site.)

USS ALABAMA
Battleship Parkway
Mobile, Mobile County
1942

Representative of the South Dakota class of American battleships. Represents the continued American preparation for World War II and the development of more advanced battleship design. From 1943 on, she saw continuous action in both the European and Pacific theaters of operation and earned nine battle stars for her World War II service. January 14, 1986.

USS DRUM
Battleship Parkway
Mobile, Mobile County
1941

The first of the Gato class of submarines to be completed before World War II. Represents the standard design for American fleet submarines at the beginning of the war. They proved to be fast, strong, well-armed, and suited to the long patrols necessary for fighting in the Pacific, and they bore the brunt of the fighting against the Japanese. She sank 15 Japanese ships and earned 12 battle stars for her service. January 14, 1986.

WILSON DAM
Florence vicinity
Colbert and Lauderdale Counties
1918-25

First hydroelectric operation to come under the Tennessee Valley Authority, and produced the first commercial power in 1925. November 13, 1966.

YANCEY (WILLIAM LOWNDES) LAW OFFICE
Washington and N. Perry streets
Montgomery, Montgomery County
19th century

DE-DESIGNATED: March 5, 1986.
(Originally designated November 7, 1973.)
ADAK ARMY BASE AND ADAK NAVAL OPERATING BASE
Adak Island, Aleutian Islands
1942-1945

Located on an island in the Aleutian chain about 1,400 air miles southwest of Anchorage, these World War II installations allowed American forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held Aleutian islands of Kiska and Attu. As the most westerly naval operations base, starting in the fall of 1942, it provided support to the ships and submarines of the North Pacific Force in their fight against the enemy. February 27, 1986.

ALASKA NATIVE BROTHERHOOD HALL
Katelen Street
Sitka, Baranof Island
1914

Headquarters building of the original chapter of the Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood Society, founded in 1912 to fight discrimination against Alaska's natives and to obtain recognition of their rights and compensation for their lands. June 2, 1978.

AMERICAN FLAG-RAISING SITE
Castle Hill
Sitka, Baranof Island
1867


ANANGULA ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Ananiuliak Island
6500-6000 BC

Village site occupied by Eskimo-Aleuts who migrated along the Alaska Peninsula land bridge. Recent excavations have uncovered the earliest flaked stone artifacts of these people yet found. June 2, 1978.

ANVIL CREEK GOLD DISCOVERY SITE
About 4 miles north of Nome
1898

Originally designated December 21, 1965. Now a part of the CAPE NOME MINING DISTRICT DISCOVERY SITES National Historic Landmark.

ATTU BATTLEFIELD AND U.S. ARMY AND NAVY AIRFIELDS ON ATTU
Attu Island, Aleutian Islands
1942-45

Site of the only World War II battle in North America. Its occupation by Japanese troops marked the peak of Japan's military expansion in the Pacific. Its recapture by Americans in 1943 was costly for both sides, and provided a base for bombing missions against Japanese territories. February 4, 1985.

BERING EXPEDITION LANDING SITE
Katalla
Kayak Island
1741

Here naturalist Georg W. Steller, surgeon aboard Vitus Bering's St. Peter, made the first attempts at contact between Europeans and Alaskan natives. His investigations are among the first contributions to the West's knowledge of the natural and human history of the region. June 2, 1978.
Alaska

BIRNIRK SITE
5 miles northeast of Barrow
500 AD-present

A series of mounds that provide archeological information on the development of three distinct cultures related to the Eskimos of this area. December 29, 1962.

CAPE FIELD AT FORT GLENN
(Umnak Island)
Aleutian Islands
1942-45: U.S. Army

Was the army's most westerly airfield in the Aleutians when it was built early in 1942. When, on June 3 and 4, 1942, the Japanese attacked Dutch Harbor, a naval installation on adjacent Unalaska Island, aircraft from this field took part in the counterattack. A number of missions were also flown on June 7 out of this base against the Japanese who had occupied Kiska Island, another in the Aleutian chain. The runways and coastal artillery emplacements from World War II survive. May 28, 1987.

CAPE KRUSENSTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
vicinity of Cape Krusenstern
9000 BC-present

Marine beach ridges (numbering 114) and adjacent surface deposits contain evidence of nearly every major cultural period in Arctic history. November 7, 1973. (A portion of this Landmark in December 1980 became part of Cape Krusenstern National Monument.)

CAPE NOOME MINING DISTRICT
DISCOVERY SITES
Nome vicinity
1898

Includes the locations of the Lindblom and Discovery Placer gold mines that in 1898 started Alaska's greatest gold rush. June 2, 1978.

CHALUKA SITE
Nikolski vicinity
Umnak Island
1800 BC-present

Site contains a large stratified village mound appearing to represent all the periods of culture identified in the Aleutians. December 29, 1962.

CHILKOOT TRAIL AND DYEA SITE
Dyea to the Canadian border
1897-98

Prospectors and "boomers" used the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails to reach the Klondike and Upper Yukon Valley during the Klondike gold rush. June 16, 1978. (Part of Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Site.)

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY

See HOLY ASSUMPTION ORTHODOX CHURCH

CHURCH OF THE HOLY ASCENSION
Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island
1826, 1894

Constructed by the descendants of Russian fur traders who established an outpost here about 1766. The earlier church (1826) was incorporated into the present structure. April 15, 1970.
**DRY CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE**
Lignite vicinity
C. 9000 BC

This site, the oldest reliably dated location of human occupation in Alaska, reveals evidence that associates man with extinct Pleistocene fauna of Siberia, thus supporting the theory of a land bridge between Asia and Alaska. June 2, 1978.

**DUTCH HARBOR NAVAL OPERATING BASE AND FORT MEARS, U. S. ARMY**
Unalaska, Amaknak Island
Aleutian Islands
1940-45

Farthest west of the navy's Alaska bases when the Japanese attacked the Aleutians in 1942, it was bombed for two days when the attack came, in the most serious air attack on North American territory during World War II. An important part of coastal defenses throughout the war. February 4, 1985.

**DYEA SITE**

**EAGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**
Eagle
1880-1904

A military, judicial, transportation, and communications hub of turn-of-the-century interior Alaska. Fort Egbert was established as a control station and headquarters for northern Alaska in 1899. 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 Federal courthouse and structures of Fort Egbert. June 2, 1978.

**ERSKINE HOUSE**
Main and Mission streets
Kodiak
Kodiak Island Borough
Prior to 1867

The only surviving structure known to have been associated with both the Russian American Company and the Alaska Commercial Company, trading companies that were controlling factors in the Russian and early American administration of Alaska. June 13, 1962.

**FORT ABERCROMBIE**

**FORT DURHAM SITE**
Taku Harbor vicinity
Juneau Borough
1840-43

One of three posts established in 1840 by the British Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Durham represented a challenge to Russia's control of Alaska. June 2, 1978.

**FORT GREELY**

**FORT MEARS**

**FORT WAINWRIGHT**

**FORT WILLIAM H. SEWARD**
Port Chilkoot, Haines Borough
1904-46

Substantial remains of the last of 11 forts built during the peak years of the Alaskan gold rush (1897-1904). Closed at the end of World War II. June 2, 1978.
Alaska

FUR SEAL ROOKERIES
St. Paul Island
Pribilof Islands

Seal herds on the Pribilofs have long attracted fur hunters: first, the native peoples of the Bering Sea area and, since the 18th century, people of many other nationalities. An international conservation agreement between the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, and Japan (1911) has insured the preservation of the islands' flourishing herds, in an important example of the principle of international arbitration. June 13, 1962.

GALLAGHER FLINT STATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
Sagwon vicinity
North Slope Borough
8590 BC


GAMBELL SITES
Northwest Cape
St. Lawrence Island
c. 100 AD-present

House and village sites erected over a period of about 2,000 years. The sequence of cultural waves from mainland Asia produced unique art styles and practices. First sites in the Greater Bering Strait region to be investigated archeologically. December 29, 1962.

HOLY ASSUMPTION ORTHODOX CHURCH
Kenai, Kenai Peninsula Borough
1894-96

Considered the best-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th-century Russian Orthodox church with a quadrilateral ground plan. April 15, 1970.

IPIUTAK SITE
Point Hope Peninsula
300 AD

Largest known Paleo-Eskimo community, covering 200 acres of tundra. Reveals a prehistoric culture which was a forerunner of later Eskimo societies. January 20, 1961.

IYATAYET SITE
Cape Denbigh Peninsula
6000 BC-800 AD

A stratified site exhibiting evidences of the Denbigh Flint Complex (6000-4000 BC), the Norton Culture (500 BC-300 AD), and the Nukleet Eskimos (800 AD). Many elements of earliest-level artifacts show affinities with Old World Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures. January 20, 1961.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION SITE,
KISKA ISLAND
Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands
1942-43

Occupied in June 1942, by the Japanese during World War II, along with Attu, and abandoned by them in response to the fall of Attu and American attacks on shipping. The Japanese withdrawal was accomplished in secrecy and with no loss of lives. February 4, 1985.
KENNECOTT MINES
North Bank, National Creek
East of Kennicott Glacier
Kennecott, Cordova-McCarthy Division
1901

A vestige of an early 20th-century copper mining camp, it represents the mining technologies of the era. The mines here were among the nation's largest and contained the last of the great high-grade copper ore deposits of the American West. The world's first ammonia-leaching plant, for extracting higher concentrations of ore from low-grade ores, was designed and first successfully used on a commercial scale here. The camp is little changed since its 1938 closing. June 23, 1986.

KISKA ISLAND

KODIAK NAVAL OPERATING BASE AND FORTS GREELY AND ABERCROMBIE
Vicinity of Kodiak
Kodiak District
1941-44


LADD FIELD (Fort Wainwright)
Vicinity of Fairbanks
Fairbanks-North Star Borough
1938-45

Began as an Army Air Corps cold-weather experimental station, it became during World War II the critical site for transfer of American lend-lease planes to Soviet crews. February 4, 1985.

LEFFINGWELL CAMP SITE
Flaxman Island
1906-14

This location includes the cabin of geologist Ernest de Koven Leffingwell, who lived here almost continuously between 1906 and 1914. Nearly singlehandedly, he compiled the first detailed map of the coastline between Point Barrow and Demarcation Bay, an internationally recognized accomplishment. June 2, 1978.

NEW RUSSIA SITE
Yakutat vicinity
1796

Site of a major Russian trading post destroyed by the Tlingit Indians in 1805. This event long postponed European penetration of the Tlingit region. June 2, 1978.

ONION PORTAGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Kiana vicinity
8000 BC-1700 AD

Nine cultural complexes, ranging from Paleo-Indians of the Akmak Complex (c. 8000-6500 BC) to the Arctic Woodland Eskimo (c. 1000-1700 AD), have existed in this area, which includes Onion Portage site proper, a deeply stratified river-edge site, and a series of smaller sites representing individual settlements of each of the cultures isolated. June 2, 1978.

PALUWIK SITE
Rip Rock vicinity
Hawkins Island
1200 AD

Alaska

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN BUILDING #29
202-204 Lincoln Street
Sitka, Sitka Division
ca. 1850, ca. 1885; Russian American Company

A rare example of a Russian-American colony structure. One of the few structures extant that bears witness to Russian colonial ventures in present-day United States territory. A finely crafted, vernacular log building covered with siding, it is the only secular building remaining from Sitka's first years as a seat of government in the period following the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867. May 28, 1987.

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE
(Russian Mission Orphanage)
Lincoln and Monastery Streets
Sitka, Baranof Island
1842, possibly Bishop Innocent;
1887, Peter Callsen

A 2-story log structure of Russian vernacular design that served as the headquarters of the Russian Orthodox diocese of Sitka and residence of the Bishop (1843-72, 1903-69), as well as office, mission school, and personal chapel of the first bishop of Alaska. Among the best surviving examples of a 19th-century Russian residence in the United States. (Included in Sitka National Historical Park.) June 13, 1962.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL
Lincoln and Maksoutoff Streets
Sitka, Baranof Island
1848-50, 1960s (reconstructed)


SITKA NAVAL OPERATING BASE & U.S. ARMY COASTAL DEFENSES
Sitka, Sitka District
1939

Was the Navy's first air station in Alaska when World War II began. Planes patrolled Southeast Alaskan waters to track down reported submarine or other enemy activity. In the first months of the war it was one of the few installations prepared to protect the North Pacific. August 11, 1986.

SITKA SPRUCE PLANTATION
Unalaska vicinity
Amaknak Island
1805

Site of the oldest recorded afforestation project on the North American continent, representing a Russian attempt to make the colony at Unalaska self-sufficient in timber. June 2, 1978.

SKAGWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT AND WHITE PASS
Skagway and vicinity
1897-98

An Alaskan frontier mining town, situated on a prime route to the Upper Yukon Valley and Klondike gold-bearing regions. Almost 100 structures remain from the gold rush era. White Pass Trail, to Skagway's northeast, is about 19 miles long and reaches the maximum elevation of nearly 3,000 feet at the crest of the pass, where it crosses the international boundary into Canada. (Part of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.) June 13, 1962.
SOURDOUGH LODGE
Gakona vicinity
1903-05

This 1-story log lodge is one of the last remaining "roadhouses" built to serve travelers on the trail to the Klondike gold fields. It exemplifies structures built for travelers in early 20th century Alaska. June 2, 1978.

THOMAS (GEORGE C.) MEMORIAL LIBRARY
901 1st Avenue
Fairbanks
1901

This log structure was the site of a 1915 meeting between U.S. Government officials and native Alaskans to settle land and compensation claims. The meeting started a dispute that was not resolved until passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971). June 2, 1978.

THREE SAINTS BAY SITE
Old Harbor
Kodiak Island Borough
Prehistoric, 1784


WALES SITE
Near Cape Prince of Wales
500 AD-present

Site includes mounds, a midden, a present-day Native Alaskan community, and the first spot in Alaska where archaeologists found evidence of the Thule Culture. December 29, 1962.

YUKON ISLAND MAIN SITE
Kachemak Bay, Yukon Island
c. 750 BC

Oldest and most continuously occupied archeological site on Cook Inlet. Helped define the Kachemak Bay Culture, which is related to that of the Salish Indians to the south and to that of the Kamchatkans and Ainu of Asia. December 29, 1962.
BLUNTS POINT BATTERY, American Samoa's Defenses
Vicinity of Pago Pago
Tutuila Island
1940-43

Became the largest Marine Corps installation in the Pacific as Marines were rushed there to strengthen its defenses following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Samoa was a vital link in the route from the United States to Australia and New Zealand, and there was considerable evidence that the Japanese were preparing to seize the Samoa Islands. Even when invasion was no longer a threat, after the Battle of the Midway, this site played an important role as a Marine Corps advanced training center in jungle warfare and as a staging area for battles in the South Pacific. A rare example of a World War II coastal gun that remains in situ in the Pacific today. May 28, 1987.
ARIZONA (36)

AWATTOVl RUINS
Keams Canyon vicinity
Navajo County
c. 1200

CASA MALPAIS SITE
Springerville vicinity
Apache County
1300

COLTER (MARY JANE) BUILDINGS
(Hopi House, The Lookout, Hermit's Rest and the Desert View Watchtower)
Grand Canyon National Park
South Rim, Coconino County
1905 (Hopi House), 1914 (Hermit's Rest, The Lookout)
1931 (Desert View Watchtower)
Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter

DESERT LABORATORY
Off W. Anklam Road
West of Tucson, Pima County
1903

DESERT VIEW WATCHTOWER

DOUBLE ADOBE SITE
12 miles northwest of Douglas
Cochise County
5700 BC

EL TOVAR
Grand Canyon National Park
South Rim, Coconino County
1905–present; Charles Whittlesey

One of the most important Hopi Indian villages, reached by Coronado's men in 1540. Excavation has uncovered much of the pueblo. Located on the Hopi Indian Reservation. July 19, 1964.


These structures reflect the architect's important work in Park architecture over the first 3 decades of the 20th century. The Hopi House is modeled after a Hopi pueblo and its design was a product of a movement in the Southwest to preserve tangible aspects of Indian cultures. The Lookout was the first building, in what became a National Park area, to appear to grow out of the landscape and it serves as a prime lesson in creating architecture harmonious with landscape. Hermit's Rest is similar to The Lookout, but has many aspects of a medieval fairytale castle creating a sense of nostalgia. Desert View Watchtower has particularly noteworthy interior spaces based on circular forms and archeology and ethnohistory played a large part in the design of this towered overlook. May 28, 1987.

Under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, study of the ecology of arid regions was initiated here. Subsequently used as an experiment station by the U.S. Forest Service. December 21, 1965.

See COLTER (MARY JANE) BUILDINGS

This site, on the west bank of Whitewater Creek, has yielded information on southern Arizona's prehistoric climate, ecology, and animal life, and on pre-ceramic Cochise Culture. January 20, 1961.

Is a transitional structure that bridged the gap between the Victorian resort architecture of the late 19th century and the rustic architecture later deemed appropriate for the great scenic and natural wonders of the United States. Built for the Santa Fe Railway next to the canyon rim, it became the focal point for the railway's resort at Grand Canyon. May 28, 1987.
Arizona

FORT BOWIE AND APACHE PASS
13-15 miles south of Bowie
Cochise County
1862

Fort Bowie commanded the eastern entrance of strategic Apache Pass, and was a focal point in Army operations against the Chiricahua Apache in the 1860s and '70s. December 19, 1960. (Now within the National Park System as Fort Bowie National Historic Site.)

FORT HUACHUCA
Town of Fort Huachuca
Cochise County
1882-91

Installation central to the campaign to capture Geronimo. Headquarters of all-Black regiments from 1892 to 1900 and again in 1928-42. May 11, 1976.

GATLIN SITE
3 miles north of Gila Bend
Maricopa County
900-1150

The platform mound, cremation area, and ball court at this site suggest that ceremonial functions were connected with the complex. July 19, 1964.

GRAND CANYON DEPOT
Grand Canyon National Park
South Rim, Coconino County
1909-present; Francis Wilson

Is the only remaining structural log railroad depot in the United States. Built for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, it helped establish the rustic sense of place of the Grand Canyon by being the first building the railway passengers encountered upon arriving. Symbolic of the "destination resort" that the railroad developed Grand Canyon into, it is one of a handful of rustic depots constructed. May 28, 1987.

GRAND CANYON LODGE
Grand Canyon National Park
North Rim, Bright Angel Point
Coconino County
1927, 1936-present; Gilbert Stanley Underwood

Is the most intact rustic hotel development remaining in the National Parks from the era when railroads, in this case the Union Pacific, fostered construction of "destination resorts." The main lodge building was rebuilt in 1936 following a devastating fire, but its most important interior spaces retained their scale, materials, and flavor, and the deluxe cabins and standard cabins of log and stone construction also kept their fabric, layout, and ambiance. May 28, 1987.

GRAND CANYON PARK OPERATIONS BUILDING
Grand Canyon National Park
South Rim, Coconino County
1929

This structure took its shape from the surrounding landscape and is subtly connected to its natural environment by natural feeling forms in its style and the native material used to construct it. The texture of the stonework and its rough courses mimicking the local geology are its only "ornament," again using its surrounding environment to develop its appearance and form. May 28, 1987.
GRAND CANYON POWER HOUSE
Grand Canyon National Park
South Rim, Coconino County
1926-present

HERMIT'S REST

HOHOKAM-PIMA IRRIGATION SITES
Phoenix, Maricopa County
1000-1450

HOOVER DAM

HUBBELL TRADING POST
Ganado, Apache County
1878

HOPI HOUSE

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jerome, Yavapai County
1883

KINISHBA RUINS
15 miles west of Whiteriver
Gila County
c. 1200-1300s

LEHNER Mammoth-Kill SITE
10 miles west of Bisbee
Cochise County
c. 11,000 BC

LOOKOUT, THE

LOWELL OBSERVATORY
1 mile west of Flagstaff
Coconino County
1894

MERRIAM (C. HART) BASE
CAMP SITE
Little Springs, Coconino County
1889

Is a masterpiece of trompe l'oeil. The elements of the rugged chalet design of this industrial building are overscaled to fool the observer into believing the structure is half its true size. All of the original diesel equipment that provided power to the South Rim of the Canyon remains in the building. May 28, 1987.

See COLTER (MARY JANE) BUILDINGS

Evidence at sites indicates that both the peoples of the Hohokam culture and 17th-century Pima Indians irrigated crops from canals of complex construction. The sites now form the Park of the Four Waters. May 23, 1963.

See entry in Nevada listings

Still active trading post represents the varied interactions of Navajos and the white traders who ran trading posts on the Navajo reservation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. December 12, 1960. (Now Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site)

See COLTER (MARY JANE) BUILDINGS

An important early 20th-century copper-producing center, depleted during World War II. Virtually a ghost town, it retains much of its original appearance. November 13, 1966.

Ruins of a pueblo capable of housing up to 1000 Indians, abandoned about 1400. The culture of the inhabitants represented a blend of Mogollon and Anasazi ancestry. July 19, 1964.

One of the outstanding mammoth-kill sites in the New World. Radiocarbon dates for artifacts and bones serve as a control for several scientific studies. May 28, 1967.

See COLTER (MARY JANE) BUILDINGS

Astronomical research here has contributed greatly to knowledge of the universe. First evidence of expansion of the universe was obtained at Lowell in 1912. December 21, 1965.

Operating from this camp, Merriam made the investigations that led to his formulation of the Life Zone concept, basic to the development of the science of ecology. December 21, 1965.
OLD ORAIBI
3 miles west of Oraibi
Navajo County
ca. 1150-present

PAINTED DESERT INN
Petrified Forest National Park
Navajo County
1937-1963; Lyle E. Bennett

PHelps DODGE GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING
Copper Queen Plaza
Bisbee, Cochise County
1895

POINT OF PINES SITES
30 miles northwest of Morenci, Graham County
2000 BC-1400 AD

PUEBLO GRANDE RUIN
Pueblo Grande City Park
Phoenix, Maricopa County
900-1450

ROOSEVELT DAM
31 miles northwest of Globe
Gila and Maricopa Counties
1906-11

SAN BERNARDINO RANCH
17 miles east of Douglas
Cochise County
Early 1800s

SAN XAVIER DEL BAC MISSION
9 miles south of Tucson
Pima County
1783

Probably the oldest continuously inhabited pueblo in the Southwest. Site documents Hopi culture and history from before European contact to the present day. Within the present Hopi Indian Reservation. July 19, 1964.

Done in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style, the interior spaces have unusually high quality of design. Particularly notable is the former Trading Post Room, illuminated by a translucent skylight with multiple panes of glass painted in designs of prehistoric Pueblo pottery. The murals are by the late Hopi artist, Fred Kabotie. May 28, 1987.

The only important early Phelps Dodge office building existing in the United States. This structure symbolizes the company’s pioneer role in western copper mining, as well as its growth and adaptation from a family-owned East Coast mercantile house of the 1830s into a modern corporation. May 4, 1983.

Region of Point of Pines village contains a considerable number of ruins representing a long period of occupation. University of Arizona excavations here contributed significantly to archeological concepts about culture in the area. Within the present San Carlos Indian Reservation. July 19, 1964.

One of the few remaining large Hohokam village sites in the area. Site evidences irrigation methods of both Native Americans and Anglo-Americans. July 19, 1964.

First major project completed under the Reclamation Act (1902). Built to provide adequate water storage for the Salt River Irrigation Complex. May 23, 1963.


One of the finest Spanish Colonial churches in the United States, featuring a richly ornamented Baroque interior. Completed and consecrated by Franciscans, and built by Papago Indians. October 9, 1960.
Arizona

SIERRA BONITA RANCH
10 miles southwest of Bonita
Cochise and Graham Counties
1872

TALIESIN WEST
Eastern outskirts of Scottsdale
Maricopa County
1937-59; Frank Lloyd Wright

TOMBSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tombstone, Cochise County
1877

TUMACACORI MUSEUM
Tumacacori National Monument
Tumacacori, Santa Cruz County
1937; Scofield Delong,
Charles D. Carter

VENTANA CAVE
11 miles west of Santa Rosa
Pima County
c. 11,000 BC-present

WINONA SITE
5 miles northeast of Winona
Coconino County
1065

YUMA CROSSING AND ASSOCIATED SITES
Yuma and vicinity, Yuma County
18th-19th centuries


This desert complex contains the winter home, office, and school of architecture designed by Wright. Often acclaimed as one of his masterworks, this complex and in Taliesin (East) near Spring Green, Wisconsin (also a National Historic Landmark), express Wright's educational theories and vision of society, as well as his mature architectural concepts. May 20, 1982.

Site of rich silver mines, Tombstone attained a population of 7,000 by 1881. Gunfight at the OK Corral symbolized the town's reputation for lawlessness. July 4, 1961.

Built on a plan mimicking, in part, the spatial layout of a mission complex. A handsome example of Mission Revival architecture, certain architectural elements, such as the entrance doors, were replicas of similar features from missions of the Sonora. The museum and attached courtyard were used as interpretive devices while the structures walled off and protected the remains of the Tumacacori Mission. May 28, 1987.


Yuma Crossing was significant as a transportation gateway on the Colorado River during the Spanish Colonial and U.S. westward expansion periods. The surviving buildings of the Yuma Quartermaster Depot and Arizona Territorial prison are the key features on the Arizona side of the border. (Also in California.) November 13, 1966.
ARKANSAS POST
8 miles southeast of Gillett on Arkansas 1 and 169
Arkansas County
1682

Henri de Tonty established the first successful French settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley, which became known as Arkansas Post in 1682. The Post's history is complex, involving Spanish as well as French operations. October 9, 1960. (Now within the National Park System as the Arkansas Post National Memorial.)

BATHHOUSE ROW
Hot Springs National Park
East side of Central Avenue, between Reserve and Fountain Streets
Hot Springs, Garland County
1892-present

Illustrative of the popularity of the spa movement in the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries. The largest grouping of bathhouses in the United States, it is also an excellent collection of turn-of-the-century eclectic buildings in the Neoclassical, Renaissance-Revival, Spanish, and Italianate styles. The hot springs are the resource for which the area was set aside as the first Federal recreational reserve in 1832. May 28, 1987.

FORT SMITH
Fort Smith, Sebastian County
1817, 1838

Among the earliest U. S. military posts in Missouri Territory. The first fort built here was established in 1817 following the movement of some Cherokees and other Native Americans to areas west of the Mississippi. The second, begun in 1838, was garrisoned until the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Arkansas moved to the town of Fort Smith in 1871. December 19, 1960. (Now within the National Park System as Fort Smith National Historic Site.)

LITTLE ROCK CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
14th and Park Streets
Little Rock, Pulaski County
1927; John P. Almand

In the fall of 1957, the first major confrontation over implementation of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools took place here. President Eisenhower used troops to enforce Federal court orders to desegregate the school. May 20, 1982.

KNAPP MOUNDS SITE

See TOLTEC MOUNDS SITE

NODENA SITE
adjacent to the town of Wilson
Mississippi County
1200

Type site of the Nodena phase, an important part of the Late Mississippian or Temple Mound Culture in Arkansas. July 19, 1964.
PARKIN INDIAN MOUND
north edge of Parkin
Cross County
Prehistoric

Exemplifies the Parkin phase, a Mississippian or Temple Mound Culture component in northeast Arkansas. July 19, 1964.

TOLTEC MOUNDS SITE
(Knapp Mounds Site)
Scott vicinity, Lonoke County
Prehistoric

A large ceremonial complex and village site, Toltec Mounds represents the northernmost occupation during the Coles Creek Period, and may yield information about the interaction between lower and central Mississippi Valley cultures. June 2, 1978.
CALIFORNIA (103)

ABBEY, THE

THE AHWANEE
Yosemite National Park
Yosemite Valley
Mariposa County
1925-present; Gilbert Stanley Underwood

ALCATRAZ ISLAND
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1853-1874, fortifications
1909-1934, prison facilities

ANZA (JUAN DE) HOUSE
3rd and Franklin Streets
San Juan Bautista
San Benito County
c. 1830

APPLEGATE-LASSEN TRAIL
Northwest of Winnemucca on U.S. 40
Humboldt, Pershing, and Washoe counties
1846

AQUATIC PARK
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Foot of Hyde Street, Polk Street and Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1920-1945; William Mooser, Sr. and Jr.

See MILLER HOUSE


Begun as a military fortification and the site of the first U.S. lighthouse on the Pacific Coast, built in 1854. Was the location of the first permanently mounted cannons on the West Coast. First official army prison in the nation. Upon transfer to a civilian penitentiary in 1934, it became the repository for the most hardened criminals. Represents the far end of the penological spectrum, designed for punishment and incarceration only, rather than rehabilitation. (Part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.) January 17, 1986.

Original 1-story, rectangular 2-room adobe house was "Americanized" and enlarged in the 1850s. The resulting house is typical of the "Americanization" of traditional Mexican houses by early U.S. settlers in the State. April 15, 1970.

First established in 1846 as a cut-off route south of the Columbia River in order to avoid the difficulties and dangers of the Fort Hall, ID to Columbia River section of the Oregon Trail. Passing through the Black Rock Desert in Northwestern Nevada, an increasing number of emigrants followed the trail even though it ultimately proved no safer than the Oregon Trail.

DETERMINED ELIGIBLE: December 21, 1981.

Has a curving, Streamline-Moderne design that extends from its buildings through the shape of the landscape. Is the product of the Works Progress Administration and the Federal Arts Project of the late 1930s, and the park reflects the smooth clean lines of that period's art and architecture. May 28, 1987.
ASILOMAR CONFERENCE GROUNDS
Asilomar Boulevard
Pacific Grove, Monterey County
1913-36; Julia Morgan

Designed as the Young Women's Christian Association's national camp and conference grounds in the West. Established in 1913, it is significant for its role in the work of the Association and in the development of the Monterey peninsula as a resort area. Also important as an outstanding work of California architect Julia Morgan, one of the first women to achieve eminence in the architectural profession in the United States. February 27, 1987.

BALBOA PARK
San Diego, San Diego County
1915; 1935, Bertram Goodhue, Carleton Winslow, Sr., Richard Requa, and Walter Dorwin Teague


(SAILING SHIP) BALCLUTHA
Foot of Powell Street, Pier 43 East
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1886-1930; Charles Connell

One of only two American-owned square-rigged vessels still afloat on the Pacific Coast, Balclutha played an active part in maritime trade in the U. S., beginning with the grain trade between California and England of 1870-90. (Included in the National Maritime Museum at Golden Gate National Recreation Area.) February 4, 1985.

BANCROFT (HUBERT H.) RANCH HOUSE
Bancroft Drive, Spring Valley
San Diego County
1856

Bancroft, a noted historian of the West, wrote many of his major works and conducted plant experiments while living here. December 29, 1962.

BANK OF ITALY
552 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1908; F. T. Shea

Headquarters (1908-21) of A. P. Giannini, who originated the branch-banking concept and founded the Bank of America, one of the world's largest commercial banks. June 2, 1978.

BIG AND LITTLE PETROGLYPH CANYONS
China Lake vicinity
Inyo County
Dates unknown

One of the most spectacular petroglyph areas known in the western United States, exhibiting more than 20,000 designs. Represents at least two cultural phases. Located on the China Lake Naval Ordnance Test Station. July 19, 1964.

BODIE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Town of Bodie, Mono County
1859

More than 100 buildings have survived, making this a significant western mining ghost town. July 4, 1961.
BRADBURY BUILDING
304 S. Broadway
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
1893; George H. Wyman


BURBANK (LUTHER) HOUSE AND GARDEN
200 block of Santa Rosa Avenue
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County
1883

Includes the home, experimental garden, and greenhouse used by Burbank, the internationally known horticulturist whose work produced many new plant varieties. June 19, 1964.

C. A. THAYER
San Francisco
San Francisco County
1895; Hans D. Bendixson

Last surviving example of the sailing schooners designed specifically for use in the 19th-century Pacific Coast lumber trade. (Included in the National Maritime Museum at Golden Gate National Recreation Area.) November 13, 1966.

CARMEL MISSION
Rio Road
Carmel, Monterey County
1793

Established by Father Junipero Serra. As the headquarters of the padre presidente, it was the most important of the California missions. October 9, 1960.

CASTRO (JOSE) HOUSE
South side of the Plaza
San Juan Bautista, San Benito County
1840-41

Adobe structure built by the commandant-general of northern California. Sold in 1848 to a survivor of the stranded Donner Party. April 15, 1970.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, BERKELEY

See FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

COLOMA
7 miles northwest of Placerville
El Dorado County
1848


COLUMBIA HISTORIC DISTRICT
4 miles northwest of Sonora
Tuolumne County
1850


COMMANDER'S HOUSE, FORT ROSS
North of Fort Ross on Calif. 1
Sonoma County
1812

Excellent, rare, and little-altered example of a Russian-built log house. Built of large hand-squared redwood timbers mortised at the corners. Fort Ross is a State historical monument. April 15, 1970.

DONNER CAMP
2.6 miles west of Truckee
Nevada County
1846

High Sierras site where a California-bound group of emigrants was marooned by winter storms; 45 of the original party of 89 survived. January 20, 1961.
ESTUDILLO HOUSE
4000 Mason Street
San Diego, San Diego County
1827-29, restoration 1968-1969

(FERRYBOAT) EUREKA
Hyde Street Pier
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1890, rebuilt 1920-22; P. Tiernan

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
2619 Dwight Way
Berkeley, Alameda County
1910; Bernard Ralph Maybeck

FIRST PACIFIC COAST SALMON CANNERY SITE
Opposite the foot of K Street
Broderick, Yolo County
1864-66

FLOOD (JAMES C.) MANSION
Northwest corner of California and Mason Streets
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1886

FOLSOM POWERHOUSE
Off Folsom Boulevard
Folsom, Sacramento County
1895-1952, Sacramento Electric Power and Light Company, H. T. Knight

FORT MASON
FORT ROSS
North of town of Fort Ross
Sonoma County
1812

This typical example of a large Spanish-Mexican one-story town house has a hall that also served as a chapel and school from the 1830s to 1856. Don Jose Antonio Estudillo, builder of the house, served as mayor and justice of the peace for San Diego. April 15, 1970.

The last intact wooden-hulled sidewheel steamer afloat in the continental U.S., significant as an example of a type of steamer that led U.S. inland waterborne commerce into the industrial era. (Included in the National Maritime Museum at Golden Gate National Recreation Area.) February 4, 1985.

This masterpiece, created of stock contemporary materials, is based stylistically on Japanese, Byzantine, Gothic, and Romanesque prototypes. December 22, 1977.

Salmon-canning techniques were perfected in a cannery situated on a scow anchored in the Sacramento River. April 6, 1964.

Owned by one of the bonanza kings of the Nevada Comstock Lode. Only Nob Hill townhouse to survive the 1906 fire and earthquake. November 13, 1966.

In 1895, this hydroelectric generating plant sent high-voltage alternating current over long-distance lines for the first time, a major advance in the technology of electric power transmission and generation. (Now within Folsom State Recreation Area.) May 29, 1981.

Largest single Russian trading center south of Alaska. Founded as part of a fur trading operation, it represented a Russian attempt to colonize California. Now a State historical monument. November 5, 1961.
California

Gamble (David B.) House
4 Westmoreland Place
Pasadena, Los Angeles County
1908; Charles S. and Henry M. Greene

This summer house in the California Bungalow style exemplifies the Arts and Crafts movement of the early 20th century. Contemporary with Frank Lloyd Wright’s "Prairie Houses," this structure is the finest surviving example of the work of Greene and Greene.


Gamble, David B.

Gilman Hall, University of California

See Room 307, Gilman Hall...

Gonzalez House
835 Laguna Street
Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County
c. 1825, restored 1920s

Named for its builder, this 1-story house with two 1-room wings, covered verandas, and a tile roof is typical of Mexican-era adobe town houses of moderate size.

April 15, 1970.

Guajome Ranch House
Vicinity of Vista, San Diego County
1852-53

One of the few extant haciendas with a double courtyard. Indian labor was utilized in its construction.

April 15, 1970.

Gunther Island Site 67 (Tolowot)
Northeast end of Gunther Island, in Humboldt Bay
Humboldt County
Late prehistoric

Site of a shell mound on which a Wiyot Indian village was located. Significant as the type site of the late prehistoric period in this coastal region.


Hastings (B. F.) Building

See Pony Express Terminal

Hearst San Simeon Estate
San Simeon, San Luis Obispo County
1922-51

Residence of William Randolph Hearst, journalist and politician who built an empire of 37 newspapers and an influential news network.

May 11, 1976.

(Tugboat) Hercules
Hyde Street Pier
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1907

She broke many towing records beginning with her maiden voyage through the Straits of Magellen towing her sister ship. Her cargoes included logs, sailing vessels, and other large disabled ships. She is the remaining example of the class of ocean-going steam tug boats and represents their role in waterborne transportation.

( Included in the National Maritime Museum at Golden Gate National Recreation Area.)

January 17, 1986.

Hill, Thomas, Studio

See Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio

24
HOOVER (LOU HENRY AND HERBERT) HOUSE
Stanford University campus
Palo Alto, Santa Clara County
1919–20; Lou Henry Hoover, Birge M. Clark, Arthur B. Clark

Designed by Mrs. Hoover, it strongly reflects the couple's characters and tastes. His residence when he was elected President, it also served as their retirement home from 1933 to 1944.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO
1500 Orange Street
Coronado, San Diego County
1887; James Merritt and Watson Reid

Built in less than one year, it is one of the great luxury seashore hotels in the United States, and the first to use electric lighting on a large scale.

HUBBLE (EDWIN) HOUSE
1340 Woodstock Road
San Marino, Los Angeles County
1925; Joseph Kucera

Home of one of America's greatest 20th-century astronomers who, among other accomplishments, discovered extragalactic nebulae and their recession from each other.
December 8, 1976.

LA PURISIMA MISSION
4 miles east of Lompoc
Santa Barbara County
Early 19th century, 1935-42 (reconstructed)

First mission, founded in 1787, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. Present buildings are a reconstruction of a second mission which fell into disrepair after secularization in 1834. An outstanding example of a detailed restoration of a representative mission complex and gardens, in an unaltered rural setting.
April 15, 1970.

LAKE MERRITT WILD DUCK REFUGE
Grand Avenue
Oakland, Alameda County
1870

A 160-acre salt-water body in Oakland's business district. The oldest legally established public wildlife sanctuary in the United States.

LARKIN HOUSE
510 Calle Principal
Monterey, Monterey County
1834–35

Residence of the State's first Military Governor, Stephen W. Kearney. Designed in the Monterey Colonial Style, rather than in the more traditional Spanish-Mexican adobe style.
December 19, 1960.

LAS FLORES ADOBE
West side of Stuart Mesa Road,
about 7 miles north of Vandegrift Boulevard junction
San Diego County
1867–68

November 24, 1968.
Leconte Memorial Lodge
Yosemite National Park
Yosemite Valley, Mariposa County
1903, 1919; John White

Originally constructed in 1903, moved and rebuilt in 1919, it was the principal foothold of the influential Sierra Club in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is a transitional building in 20th-century architecture, with strong European roots in its Tudor Revival design combined with an interesting use of building materials found in the work of architects of the Bay Area tradition. An outstanding example of the theory that the materials and site should determine the design of a building. May 28, 1987.

Leland Stanford House
800 N Street
Sacramento, Sacramento County
1869-1893; Seth Babson

Stanford's Sacramento home during his service as Governor of the State of California, and as one of the "Big Four" who built the first transcontinental railroad. His rise to fame and wealth are reflected in his alterations of the house. It is the only surviving structure significantly associated with his career. May 28, 1987.

London (Jack) Ranch
Vicinity of Glen Ellen
Sonoma County
1913


Los Alamos Ranch House
3 miles west of Los Alamos
Santa Barbara County
c. 1840

Good example of a Spanish-Mexican hacienda. On the main Santa Barbara-Monterey Road, it was a popular overnight stopping-place. April 15, 1970.

Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum
3911 S. Figureoa Street
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
1921-23; John and Donald Parkinson

This reinforced concrete structure, the site of Summer Olympics in 1932 and 1984, is one of the world's premier outdoor sports facilities. July 27, 1984.

Los Cerritos Ranch House
4600 Virginia Road
Long Beach, Los Angeles County
1844


Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge
East of Dorris, Siskiyou County
1908

Set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt, one of the first areas of public land to be reserved as a Federal wildlife sanctuary. (Also in Oregon.) January 12, 1965.
Represents the ten relocation centers to which, during World War II (beginning in 1942), people of Japanese descent from certain designated areas in West Coast states were removed without being accused of any crimes or receiving hearings or trials. February 4, 1985.

The U.S. Navy's first permanent installation on the Pacific Coast, it embodied the Nation's effort to extend its naval power into the Pacific Ocean. The first U.S. warship (1859) and first drydock (1872-91) constructed on the West Coast were built here. May 15, 1975.

The first major poet of the far western frontier, Miller wrote about Indians, cowboys, and western scenic beauty. December 29, 1962.

One of the two large wooden scaffolded roller coasters with structural integrity that remain on the West Coast. The "Earthquake" roller coaster, as it is also called, is the only one on the West Coast by noted coaster builders Prior and Church. Is the prime survivor and most visible symbol of the Mission Beach Amusement Center, the centerpiece of sugar-heir John D. Spreckels' ambitious early 20th-century recreational development. February 27, 1987.

The largest Mission Revival building in California; contains a hotel, shops, and a chapel centered around an open patio. Furnishings include pieces from the Orient, Mexico and Europe, as well as Tiffany windows. May 5, 1977.

Monterey served first as the Spanish, and then as the Mexican, capital of California (1776-1848) and was also a center of economic and social activity. Forty-three 19th-century adobe structures are in the district. April 15, 1970.
MUIR (JOHN) HOUSE
4440 Alhambra Avenue
Martinez, Contra Costa County
1890

Home of the famed conservationist and writer during the time of some of his major contributions to the forest conservation movement and to literature. December 29, 1962. (Now in the National Park System as John Muir National Historic Site.)

NEW ALMADEN
14 miles south of San Jose
Santa Clara County
1824

Site of the first mercury deposit discovered in North America. Mercury from New Almaden's mines was essential to the mining process during the gold rush. July 4, 1961.

NIXON (RICHARD M.) BIRTHPLACE
18061 Yorba Linda Boulevard
Yorba Linda, Orange County
1912

Small California-style house, built by the father of the 37th President of the United States. President Nixon was born here in 1913. May 31, 1973.

NORRIS (FRANK) CABIN
10 miles west of Gilroy
Santa Clara County
c. 1900

A writer of the American naturalism school, Norris lived here before his death in 1902. Surrounded by magnificent redwoods, the cabin is in its original condition. December 29, 1962.

OAK GROVE BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION
13 miles northwest of Warner Hot Springs, San Diego County
1858

Only original stage station remaining on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route, which operated between San Francisco and two eastern terminals (1858-61). November 5, 1961.

OLD CUSTOMHOUSE (U.S. Customhouse)
Calle Principal at Decatur Street
Monterey, Monterey County
1827-46

The raising of the American flag here (July 7, 1846) officially marked the beginning of United States authority in California. December 19, 1960.

OLD MISSION DAM
North side of Mission Street-Gorge Road
San Diego, San Diego County
1800-17

Among the first major irrigation-engineering projects on the U.S. Pacific Coast. Water from the dam irrigated the fields around the Mission of San Diego. May 21, 1963.

OLD SACRAMENTO HISTORIC DISTRICT
Sacramento, Sacramento County
1849-50

The city's river port was an important transportation center to the Sierra Nevada gold mines in 1849 and later. A large number of buildings dating from this period remain in the original business district. January 12, 1965.
OLD SCRIPPS BUILDING
8602 La Jolla Shores Drive
La Jolla, San Diego County
1909-10; Irving Gill

Oldest building in continuous use by a major oceanographic research institution in the U.S. The first permanent structure of the Scripps Institution, an early marine biological station that became the nation's first oceanographic institute in 1925. Designed by a noted California architect, it is an early example of reinforced concrete construction. May 20, 1982.

OLD UNITED STATES MINT
5th and Mission Streets
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1869-74

Became one of the principal mints in the U.S. in the 19th century and chief Federal depository for gold and silver mined in the West. One of the few downtown buildings to survive the 1906 earthquake. July 4, 1961.

O'NEILL (EUGENE) HOUSE

See TAO HOUSE

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
2025 Broadway
Oakland, Alameda County
1931; Timothy Pflueger

One of the major remaining Art Deco movie palaces left in America. May 5, 1977.

PARSONS MEMORIAL LODGE
Yosemite National Park
Tuolumne Meadows, Tuolumne County
1915-present; Mark White, Walter Huber, Bernard Maybeck

A straightforward statement which is characteristic of contemporary architecture of the San Francisco Bay area. The use of highly expressive basic forms and simple, natural materials was prompted by the harsh climate at this site high in the Sierra Nevada. A good example of a building's design being determined by site and materials, and not by style. May 28, 1987.

PETALUMA ADOBE
4 miles east of Petaluma
Sonoma County
1836-46

Largest existing example of domestic adobe architecture in the United States. Built by the commandant of the Sonoma Pueblo as headquarters for his ranch. April 15, 1970.

PICO CANYON OIL FIELD,
WELL NO. 4

See WELL NO. 4

PIONEER DEEP SPACE STATION
Goldstone Deep Space Communications Complex
Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County
1958-78; U. S. Army

The first antenna to support the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's unmanned exploration of deep space. Prototype antenna for the entire Deep Space Network for tracking deep space vehicles. October 3, 1985.
PONY EXPRESS TERMINAL
(B. F. Hastings Building)
1006 2nd Street
Sacramento, Sacramento County
1853

Housed the western terminal of the Pony Express (1860–61). Previous tenants had included the State Supreme Court and Wells, Fargo and Company. July 4, 1961.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1776


RALSTON (WILLIAM C.) HOME
Belmont, San Mateo County
1864–68; attributed to Henry Cleaveland

From 1864 to 1875, Ralston played a major role in exploiting the Comstock Lode mines in Nevada. Now part of the campus of the College of Notre Dame. November 13, 1966.

RANGER'S CLUB
Yosemite National Park
Yosemite Valley, Mariposa County
1920–present; Charles Sumner

Representative of the National Park Service's first director, Stephen T. Mather's commitment to an architectural aesthetic appropriate for the National Park lands. He personally funded this structure and, it became the design standard of building in the National Park System through World War II. May 28, 1987.

ROGERS DRY LAKE (MUROC DRY LAKE)
Edwards Air Force Base
Kern County and San Bernadino County
1933–present

This dry lakebed provided a natural laboratory for flight testing of aircraft that were on the cutting edge of aerospace and aviation technology. It is the primary resource associated with establishment of Edwards Air Force Base, the world's premier flight testing and flight research center. October 3, 1985.

ROOM 307, GILMAN HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Berkeley, Alameda County
1941

The man-made element plutonium, used in nuclear reactors and atomic explosives, was first identified in this laboratory. December 21, 1965.

ROSE BOWL
991 Rosemont Avenue, Brookside Park
Pasadena, Los Angeles County
1922, 1928, 1932; Myron Hunt

The site, since 1922, of the earliest and most renowned post-season college football "bowl" games, held every New Year's Day since 1916. It also commemorates the civic work of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association, the sponsor of the annual flower festival, parade, and bowl game. Also, one of the venues of the 1932 and 1984 Olympics. February 27, 1987.
ROYAL PRESIDIO CHAPEL  
550 Church Street  
Monterey, Monterey County  
1794  

Only remaining presidio chapel in California and the sole existing structure of the original Monterey Presidio. Royal Spanish Governors worshipped and state ceremonies were held here. October 9, 1960.

SACRAMENTO HISTORIC DISTRICT  
(OLD)  

See OLD SACRAMENTO HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAN DIEGO MISSION CHURCH  
Mission Road  
5 miles east of San Diego  
San Diego County  
1808-13  

Church of the first of the 21 California missions, founded by Father Junipero Serra in 1769. Used also as an Indian school and boys' home. April 15, 1970.

SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO  
Presidio Park  
San Diego, San Diego County  
1769

Site of the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific Coast of the present-day United States. Used as a base for exploring expeditions into the interior and as the military headquarters for southern California. October 9, 1960.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISCOVERY SITE  
4 miles west of San Bruno  
San Mateo County  
1769

Finding this great inland bay was a major achievement for Spanish explorers. It led to the founding of the mission and presidio of San Francisco in 1776. May 23, 1968.

SAN FRANCISCO CABLE CARS  
San Francisco, San Francisco County  
1873


SAN FRANCISCO CIVIC CENTER  
Vicinity of Van Ness Avenue and Market Street  
San Francisco, San Francisco County  
1913-51

The scene of the founding of the United Nations and the drafting and signing of the post-World War II peace treaties with Japan. The finest and most complete manifestation of the "City Beautiful" movement, it also illustrates the era of turn-of-the-century municipal reform movements and early public and city planning. Exposition Auditorium, in the Center, is the only survivor of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. February 27, 1987.

SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION, U. S. ARMY  
Fort Mason  
San Francisco, San Francisco County  
1912-45

During World War II, the principal port on the West Coast for delivering personnel, materiel, weapons, and ammunition to the fighting fronts in the North, Central, South, and Southwest Pacific. (Part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.) February 4, 1985.
SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT
San Juan Bautista, San Benito County
19th century

SAN LUIS REY MISSION CHURCH
4 miles east of Oceanside
San Diego County
1811-15

SAN SIMON ESTATE

SANTA BARBARA MISSION
2201 Laguna Street
Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County
1786

SANTA CRUZ LOOFF CAROUSEL AND ROLLER COASTER ON THE BEACH BOARDWALK
Along Beach Street
Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County
1911 (carousel); Charles I.D. Looff
1924 (roller coaster); Arthur Looff

SANTA MONICA LOOFF HIPPODROME
276 Santa Monica Pier
Santa Monica, Los Angeles County
1916; Charles and Arthur Looff

SCRIPPS (GEORGE H.) MEMORIAL MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

SINCLAIR (UPTON) HOUSE
464 N. Myrtle Avenue
Monrovia, Los Angeles County
1923

SONOMA PLAZA
center of Sonoma, Sonoma County
1846

See PRESIDIO

Striking example of a 19th century village built on a traditional Spanish-Mexican colonial plaza plan. Composed of 5 buildings, all facing a Plaza and all completed between 1813 and 1874. April 15, 1970.

Present building was one of two cruciform mission churches erected in California by the Spanish. Rededicated in 1893 as a Franciscan college. April 15, 1970.

See HEARST SAN SIMON ESTATE

Became the Franciscan capital and the seat of the first Spanish Bishop. The present church was completed in 1820. October 9, 1960.

The carousel is one of the six essentially intact Looff carousels in the United States. The Looff family was one of the major early manufacturers of carousels. The roller coaster is the older of the two large, wooden scaffolded roller coasters remaining on the West Coast. February 24, 1987.

The principal historic element of the formerly extensive collection of amusement facilities at the Santa Monica (Looff's) Amusement Pier, this is a rare, intact example of an early shelter structure built to house a carousel in an amusement park and the better preserved of the two such structures that remain on the West Coast. February 27, 1987.

See OLD SCRIPPS BUILDING

Sinclair (1878-1968), a writer and social critic, moved into this neo-Mediterranean house in 1942, and continued his writing here. This was his principal residence until 1966. November 11, 1971.

The raising of the Bear Flag in the Plaza in 1846 marked the beginning of the American revolt against Mexican rule in California. December 19, 1960.
SPACe FLIGHT OPERATIONS FACILITY
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Pasadena, Los Angeles County
1963-present; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory has been the primary NASA center for the unmanned exploration of the planets. The Space Flight Operations Facility is the hub of the communications network through which NASA controls its unmanned spacecraft flying in deep space. October 3, 1985.

SPACE LAUNCH COMPLEX 10
Vandenberg Air Force Base
Lompoc, Santa Barbara County
1958

Built for the Air Force for their Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) Testing Program. The first launch occurred on June 16, 1959, by the Royal Air Force (United Kingdom). The blockhouse is today one of the best existing examples of the working electronics used to support launches of that era and the entire complex is the best surviving example of a working launch complex built in the 1950s at the beginning of the American effort to explore space. June 23, 1986.

SS JEREMIAH O'BRIEN
Pier 3, Fort Mason Center
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1943

The only operative unaltered survivor of the many Liberty ships built during World War II as an emergency response to a critical shortage of maritime cargo ships. Participated in the D-Day invasion of France in 1944. In 1984 she was made a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. (Included in the Fort Mason Center at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.) January 14, 1986.

STANFORD HOUSE
STAR OF INDIA
San Diego Embarcadero
San Diego, San Diego County
1863

A 3-masted, iron-hulled vessel, the only extant Alaskan salmon vessel of its type. Used to carry fishermen and cannery employees to the Alaskan fisheries. November 13, 1966.

SUTTER'S FORT
2701 L Street
Sacramento, Sacramento County
1839

Located at the convergence of overland immigrant trails, the fort was an invaluable aid to American settlement of California. Only one original building remains. January 20, 1961.

TAO HOUSE (Eugene O'Neill House)
Near Danville
Contra Costa County
1937; Frederick L. Confer and Associates

O'Neill, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1936, wrote some of his most significant plays here, where he lived from 1937 to 1944. July 17, 1971. (Became part of the National Park System as Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site in 1976.)
California

TOLOCOT

TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT SPACE SIMULATOR
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Pasadena, Los Angeles County
1961-present; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

UNITARY PLAN WIND TUNNEL
Ames Research Center
Moffett Field, Santa Clara County
1955-present; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE (Monterey)

U.S. MINT

USS PAMPANITO
Fisherman’s Wharf-Pier 45
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1943

WALKER PASS
60 miles northeast of Bakersfield
Kern County
1834

WAPAMA
Hyde Street Pier
San Francisco, San Francisco County
1915; James H. Price

See GUNTER ISLAND NUMBER 67

A facility uniquely capable of simulating interplanetary conditions in a chamber large enough for testing most modern spacecraft. Important to the American unmanned space program. October 3, 1985.

Significant as an example of the research facilities created by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, parent agency of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Extensively used in designing new generations of aircraft and in testing NASA space vehicles, including the Space Shuttle. October 3, 1985.

See OLD CUSTOMHOUSE

See OLD UNITED STATES MINT

Representative of the U.S. submarine forces that fought against Japan in World War II in the Pacific. Also representative of the role that facility played in the support of the American submarine war effort. She is credited with sinking five Japanese ships and she earned six battle stars. (Included in the National Maritime Museum at Golden Gate National Recreation Area.) January 14, 1986.


The last surviving example of more than 200 steam schooners designed for use in the 19th- and 20th-century Pacific Coast lumber trade and coastal service. Built for Charles R. McCormick’s famed steamship company, she remained in the West Coast fleet until 1947. April 20, 1984. (Included in the National Maritime Museum at Golden Gate National Recreation Area.)
WARNER'S RANCH
4 miles south of Warner Hot Springs
San Diego County
1831

WAWONA HOTEL AND THOMAS HILL
STUDIO
Yosemite National Park
Highway 41, Wawona
Mariposa County
1876-present; John Washburn & others

WELL NO. 4, PICO CANYON OIL FIELD
About 10 miles north of San Fernando
Los Angeles County
1876

YUMA CROSSING AND ASSOCIATED SITES
near Winterhaven, Imperial County


Is the largest existing Victorian hotel complex within a National Park. Has served as a hostelry continuously for 111 years. Representing rural-California architectural styles, these wood-frame structures are laid out in a relatively formal pattern. One of the structures (the "Pavilion") was the studio of landscape painter Thomas Hill during the last 22 years of his life. May 28, 1987.

Birthplace of California's petroleum industry and the first commercially successful well in the State. Because of training in the Pico Canyon field, oil industry pioneers made California the second oil-producing state in the U.S. in the first two decades of the 20th century. November 13, 1966.

See entry under Arizona listings.
COLORADO (15)

BENT'S OLD FORT
West of Las Animas on Colorado
194
Bent County
1833; reconstructed

Strategically located for trade with Southern Plains Indians, and the principal stop on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail, the post was the hub of a vast trading network in the 1833-46 era, and a rendezvous for military parties. December 19, 1960. (Reconstructed on original foundations, and now within the National Park System as Bent's Old Fort National Historical Site.)

CENTRAL CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Central City, Gilpin County
C. 1860

Central City was the heart of the first great mining boom in Colorado, and is well preserved in appearance and atmosphere. A cultural center in the 1870s and 1880s and the cradle of most of the State's mining laws. July 4, 1961.

CRIPPLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Cripple Creek, Teller County
1891

One of the world's largest gold fields, yielding almost $25 million in 1901. Most original structures were destroyed by fire in 1906. July 4, 1961.

DURANGO-SILVERTON NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD
between Durango and Silverton
La Plata and San Juan Counties
1882

Built to haul ores from isolated areas to smelters. The only passenger railroad of its kind in the United States still in operation. July 4, 1961.

GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT
Georgetown-Silver Plume vicinity
Clear Creek County
Mid-19th-early 20th centuries

Area flourished originally because of gold and silver production. The two communities have retained much of their 19th-century boom-town atmosphere. November 13, 1966.

LEADVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Leadville, Lake County
1860

Leadville mines have yielded minerals of higher total value than any other mining district in the country. A large number of early structures survive. July 4, 1961.

LINDENMEIER SITE
28 miles north of Fort Collins
Larimer County
9000-3000 BC


LOWRY RUIN
Pleasant View vicinity
Montezuma County
C. 1100

A pueblo of 50 rooms, unusual in that it has a great kiva, a large ceremonial structure more commonly found in Arizona and New Mexico. July 19, 1964
MESA VERDE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
Mesa Verde National Park
Montezuma County
1921-present; Jesse Nusbaum

Consists of the first buildings, constructed by the National Park Service based on cultural traditions represented in the Park area. The principal designed believed that structures could be used for interpretive purposes to explain the construction of prehistoric dwellings in the Park, and be compatible with their natural and cultural setting. May 29, 1987.

PHILADELPHIA TOBOGGAN COMPANY CAROUSEL #6
Kit Carson County Fairgrounds
Burlington, Kit Carson County
1905; Philadelphia Toboggan Company

The oldest carousel, extant in virtually unaltered condition, built by the Philadelphia Toboggan Company; it was the sixth of 89 manufactured by the company. The Rudolph Wurlitzer Monster Military Band Organ, Style 155, installed on the carousel in 1912, is apparently the only one of its kind that still operates. February 27, 1987.

PIKES PEAK
15 miles west of Colorado Springs
El Paso County
1806


PIKE'S STOCKADE
4 miles east of Sanford
Conejos County
1807

Zebulon Pike raised the American flag over Spanish soil at the stockade after leading the second official United States expedition into the Louisiana Territory. July 4, 1961.

RATON PASS
Raton vicinity
Las Animas County
(also in New Mexico)
1821, 1861-65

Frol 1861 to 1865 much of the traffic to Santa Fe crossed the Pass, as Confederate raiders and the threat of attack by some Southern Plains Indians halted traffic over the Cimarron Cutoff. December 19, 1960.

SILVERTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Silverton, San Juan County
Late 19th century


TELLURIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Telluride, San Miguel County
Late 19th century

Boom-period as a gold camp came after a narrow-gauge railroad was built to Telluride in 1890. July 4, 1961.
Barnard stimulated the growth of the public school system. He was appointed first U.S. Commissioner of Education in 1867 by President Andrew Johnson. December 21, 1965.

An example of a 17th-century frame house of medieval design. It has been restored to its original appearance. November 24, 1968.

Last of the 19th-century wooden whaling vessels, the Morgan sailed in pursuit of whales for almost 80 years. November 13, 1966.

A 175-acre milling community little changed since the Cheney family achieved supremacy in silk manufacturing here in the 19th century with technical innovations in spinning machinery. June 2, 1978.

Often called the father of American biochemistry, Chittenden, as director of Yale's Sheffield Scientific School, contributed to establishing biochemistry as a major biological discipline. May 15, 1975


The first such station in the Nation, it consistently contributed to American agricultural development. July 19, 1964.

CONNECTICUT STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Hartford County
1872-80; Richard M. Upjohn


DANA (JAMES DWIGHT) HOUSE
24 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, New Haven County
1849; Henry Austin

Dana, a professor of geology at Yale, broadened the scope of that science to include the study of the geologic history of the world. January 12, 1965.

DEANE (SILAS) HOUSE
203 Main Street
Wethersfield, Hartford County
1764

Deane was a delegate to the First Continental Congress and was involved in the effort to develop Franco-American trade. November 28, 1972.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST
75 Main Street
Farmington, Hartford County
1771

As the center of the community life for the Amistad captives after the famous 1841 Supreme Court trial, the First Church of Christ commemorates the importance of the Amistad affair in the history of the abolition movement and in the growing political debate about slavery in the ante-bellum United States. May 15, 1975.

GOVERNOR JONATHAN TRUMBULL HOUSE

Huntington, President of the Continental Congress (1779-81) and later Governor of Connecticut, was born in this large 2-story frame salt-box house. November 11, 1971.

HUNTINGTON (SAMUEL) BIRTHPLACE
Scotland, Windham County
18th century

Home of pioneer feminist leaders Abby and Julia Smith for virtually their entire lives. In the 1870's, they refused to pay a real estate tax on the grounds that they were not enfranchised. May 30, 1974.

KIMBERLY MANSION
1625 Main Street
Glastonbury, Hartford County
early 18th century

Village dating from the early 18th century which today reflects architectural styles of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, as well as the Colonial Revival. It was a trading center on Connecticut's northwest frontier until the 1700s. November 24, 1968.

LITCHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
vicinity of the Village Green
Litchfield, Litchfield County
Late 18th century

Prototypical example of the French Renaissance chateauesque style of great mansions of the Gilded Age. Its scale and materials represent a new standard of opulent display for the era. Rooms are arranged around a central octagonal rotunda lighted by a four-story skylight. December 30, 1970.

LOCKWOOD-MATHEWS MANSION
295 West Avenue
Norwalk, Fairfield County
c. 1864; Detlef Lienau
Connecticut

MARSH (OTHNIEL C.) HOUSE
360 Prospect Street
New Haven, New Haven County
1878

Marsh was America's first professor of paleontology and the initiator of Yale's scientific expeditions to the West. January 12, 1965.

MATHER (STEPHEN TYNG) HOME
Stephen Mather Road
Darien, Fairfield County
1778

Largely responsible for the creation of the National Park Service, Mather organized 21 parks into the National Park System and instituted interpretive programs for visitors. November 27, 1963.

MENDEL (LAFAYETTE B.) HOUSE
18 Trumbull Street
New Haven, New Haven County
1880s; Henry Austin

Home of the distinguished early 20th-century Yale biochemist who contributed to the identification of vitamins and who performed pioneering research on proteins and nutrition in general. January 7, 1976.

MONTE CRISTO COTTAGE
(Eugene O'Neill House)
325 Pequot Avenue
New London, New London County
1888-1919

O'Neill, one of America's outstanding dramatists, spent most of his early summers in this cottage and probably wrote his first plays here. July 17, 1971.

MORLEY (EDWARD W.) HOUSE
26 Westland Avenue
West Hartford, Hartford County
1906

Home of the chemist Edward W. Morley, who collaborated with Albert A. Michelson in measuring the speed of light (1887) and determined the atomic weights of hydrogen and oxygen (1895). May 15, 1975.

MORGAN, (CHARLES W.)
NEW HAVEN GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
bounded by Chapel, College, Elm, and Church Streets
New Haven, New Haven County
1812; Ithiel Town and others

See CHARLES W. MORGAN

NEWGATE PRISON, OLD
NORTON (CHARLES H.) HOUSE
132 Redstone Hill
Plainville, Hartford County
1922

See OLD NEWGATE PRISON

OLD NEWGATE PRISON
Newgate Road
Granby, Hartford County
18th century

Latter-day home of the inventor of heavy-duty precision grinding machines which have become integral to modern industrial technology. May 11, 1976

OLD STATEHOUSE
Main Street at Central Row
Hartford, Hartford County
1796; Charles Bulfinch

Site of the Hartford Convention (1814), which voiced New England's opposition to the War of 1812. December 19, 1960

O'NEILL (EUGENE) HOUSE

See MONTE CRISTO COTTAGE

REEVE (TAPPING) HOUSE AND LAW SCHOOL
South Street
Litchfield, Litchfield County
1772 (house), 1784 (law school)

First proprietary law school in the United States; it stands beside its founder's house. Aaron Burr and John C. Calhoun were among the graduates. December 21, 1965.

REMINGTON (FREDERICK) HOUSE
Ridgefield, Fairfield County
1909; Frederick Remington

Remington realistically documented the life of the post-Civil War West in his art work. He designed this fieldstone-and-shingle 2-story house, and lived here briefly until his death in December, 1909. December 21, 1965.

ROGERS (JOHN) STUDIO
10 Cherry Street
New Canaan, Fairfield County
1877


STANLEY-WHITMAN HOUSE
37 High Street
Farmington, Hartford County
C. 1660


STATE CAPITOL

See CONNECTICUT STATE CAPITOL

STATE HOUSE, OLD

See OLD STATEHOUSE

TRUMBULL (JOHN) BIRTHPLACE
(Governor Jonathan Trumbull House)
Town Commons
Lebanon, New London County
C. 1735

John Trumbull was commissioned in 1817 to paint four Revolutionary War scenes for the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. This Georgian frame house was built for his father, John Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut from 1769 to 1784. December 21, 1965.

Most of Twain's literary works, including Tom Sawyer, were written here. Retains the only Louis C. Tiffany rooms outside of New York City. December 29, 1962.
USS NAUTILUS
Groton, New London County
1954

USS Nautilus was the world's first nuclear-propelled submarine. Her propulsion system is a landmark in the history of naval engineering. Nautilus is associated with the career of Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the "father of the nuclear Navy."
May 20, 1982.

WEBB (JOSEPH) HOUSE
211 Main Street
Wethersfield, Hartford County
1752

In the spring of 1781, General George Washington and the Count de Rochambeau met here to plan their offensive against the British. January 20, 1961.

WEBSTER (NOAH) BIRTHPLACE
227 S. Main Street
Hartford, Hartford County
c. 1676

The famous lexicographer was born here in 1758. He is most noted for the American Dictionary of the English Language (1828). December 29, 1962.

WILLIAMS (WILLIAM) HOUSE
Lebanon, New London County
18th century

Williams was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. November 11, 1971.

WOLCOTT (OLIVER) HOUSE
South Street
Litchfield, Litchfield County
1753

Wolcott was a State senator, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. November 11, 1971

YALE BOWL
Southwest of intersection of Chapel St. and Yale Ave.
New Haven, New Haven County
1914; Charles A. Ferry

The second oldest active college stadium in the United States. The largest stadium when it was constructed, it was emulated because its "bowl" shape provided fine views for the spectators from all seats. It also commemorates Yale's influence in early college football due to its noted player-coach-official, Walter Camp. February 27, 1987.

YALE UNIVERSITY, CONNECTICUT HALL

See CONNECTICUT HALL ...
DELAWARE (11)

ASPENDALE
1 mile west of Kenton
Kent County
1771-73

A small late-18th century plantation, with little-changed dependencies, lanes, and field divisions. The main house exemplifies the moderately-sized Georgian brick farmhouse and the persistence of Early Georgian architectural traditions in colonial Delaware. A frame wing may predate the main brick portion of the house. April 15, 1970.

BROOM (JACOB) HOUSE
Montchanin, New Castle County
1795

Broon, a signer of the U.S. Constitution, served in the Delaware legislature and attended the Annapolis Convention (1786). December 2, 1974.

CORBIT-SHARP HOUSE
southwest corner, Main and 2nd Streets
Odessa, New Castle County
1772-74

This house is one of the great late Georgian houses in Delaware and the Middle Colonies. Also illustrates the architectural influence of a major town (Philadelphia) on smaller towns in its region. December 24, 1967.

COURTHOUSE, OLD
See OLD COURTHOUSE

DICKINSON (JOHN) HOUSE
5 miles southeast of Dover
Kent County
1740, 1804-06 (repaired and enlarged)

Dickinson served in the Delaware and Pennsylvania legislatures. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress, the First and Second Continental Congresses, and the Constitutional Convention. His political writings, such as "The Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer," were influential. January 20, 1961

ELEUTHERIAN MILLS
Greenville
New Castle County
1802

Site of the works that revolutionized powder manufacturing and became the E. I. DuPont industry. Includes du Pont's residence, offices, and mills. November 13, 1966.

FORT CHRISTINA
7th Street and the Christina River
Wilmington, New Castle County
1638

Site of the first Swedish military outpost in the Delaware Valley, which became the nucleus of the first Swedish settlement in North American and its trading and commercial center. It fell into disrepair after the English conquest in 1664, and the last vestiges of the fort disappeared. November 5, 1961.

HOLY TRINITY (OLD SWEDES) CHURCH
7th and Church Streets
Wilmington, New Castle County
1698

Oldest surviving church of a Delaware Valley Swedish congregation, built on the site of the Fort Christina settlement's first burial ground. November 5, 1961.
Delaware

LOMBARDY HALL
Concord Pike
Wilmington, New Castle County
c. 1682

NEW CASTLE COURTHOUSE

NEW CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
New Castle, New Castle County
17th-20th centuries

OLD COURTHOUSE
Delaware Street, between 2nd and 3rd Streets
New Castle, New Castle County
c. 1730

OLD SWEDES CHURCH
STONUM
9th and Washington Streets
New Castle, New Castle County
18th century

Home of Gunning Bedford, Jr., delegate from Delaware to the Continental Congress and the Annapolis Convention (1786) and a signer of the U.S. Constitution (1787). December 2, 1974.

See OLD COURTHOUSE

Founded by Peter Stuyvesant in 1651 as the seat of the New Netherlands government. Served as the colonial capital of Delaware until 1766. December 24, 1967.


See HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (59)

ABBE (CLEVELAND) HOUSE
(Monroe-Adams-Abbe House)
2017 I Street NW
1805


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
1530 P Street NW
1910; Carrere and Hastings

Built with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie, the Institution operates the Mount Wilson Observatory and conducts research in the physical and biological sciences. June 23, 1965.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BUILDING
901 Massachusetts Avenue NW
1915; Milburn, Heister, and Co.


See RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS
3-story brick Victorian townhouse used as headquarters (1911-48) of the oldest organization in America dedicated solely to promoting international peace. The Society was founded in the 1820s. May 30, 1974.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY
734 Jackson Place NW
1860s

Founded in 1867, the Army Medical Museum was one of the first organized medico-military research programs. Its collections have been housed in a number of structures in ensuing years. January 12, 1965.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY
6825 16th Street NW

Outstanding example of 19th-century "exposition" architecture, characterized by a dramatic exterior, inexpensive construction, and a large enclosed area. Built to house the foreign exhibits sent to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition (1876). November 11, 1971.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
900 Jefferson Drive SW
1879-81; Montgomery Meigs and Cluss and Schulze

Scene of the 1842 Webster-Ashburton Treaty negotiations to resolve the dispute with Great Britain over the Canadian border. November 7, 1973.

ASHBURTON HOUSE (ST. JOHN'S CHURCH PARISH HOUSE)
1525 H Street NW
c. 1836

Residence (1916-20) of one of the most notable Secretaries of War; he presided over the nation's World War I mobilization. He continued to be a proponent of Wilson's concept of world involvement during the 1920s. December 8, 1976.

BAKER (NEWTON D.) HOUSE
3017 N Street NW
1794

45
Since 1942 the Federal government's Official Guest Residence, significant for the great number of dignitaries who have resided or been received there. Previous residents have included Francis P. Blair, Sr., a member of Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," and George Bancroft. October 29, 1937. (reconfirmed by the National Park System Advisory Board, October 26, 1973.)

Residence (1913-29) of leading Republican progressive Senator from Idaho, who was a most powerful force in foreign affairs during the 1920's. He lead the "irreconcilables" who defeated President Wilson's League of Nations and of the isolationists in the 1930s. December 8, 1976.

Representing Mississippi, Bruce was the first Black American to serve a full term in the United States Senate (1875-81). May 15, 1975.

National headquarters (1910-48) of the organization which Andrew Carnegie endowed with $10 million to "hasten the abolition of war." May 30, 1974.

See ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ...

Home of the Black teacher and journalist, who lectured widely in the cause of abolition and who after the Civil War became one of the first Black female lawyers. She lived here from 1881 to 1885. December 8, 1976.

(Originally designated December 21, 1965. Boundary expanded September 16, 1985.) See GALLAUDET COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Trials of national interest were held here, including that of John Surratt, conspirator in Lincoln's assassination. One of the earliest buildings erected in the city by the Federal government. December 19, 1960.

Designed by an eminent architect to accommodate the annual Congresses of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. A nationally known center for the performing arts. September 16, 1985.
D. C.

COUES (ELLIOTT) HOUSE
1726 N Street NW
1880s


DECATUR HOUSE
748 Jackson Place NW
1818-19; Benjamin H. Latrobe


DISTRICT COURTHOUSE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, OLD

See CITY HALL

GALLAUDET COLLEGE
Florida Avenue and 7th Street NE
1866; Olmsted, Vaux, and Co.,
with Frederick Withers

See STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING

GENERAL POST OFFICE
Between 7th and 8th streets NW
1839-66; Robert Mills and
Thomas U. Walter

The only U.S. institution of higher learning devoted specifically to the education of the deaf. Includes Chapel Hall, an early Gothic Revival example of a "memorial hall" collegiate building. December 21, 1965 (for Chapel Hall); District boundary expanded September 16, 1985.

GEORGETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Georgetown
18th-19th centuries

This beautifully scaled and finely detailed building is a tour de force of restrained Neoclassical design. November 11, 1971.

GOMPERS (SAMUEL) HOUSE
2122 1st Street NW

This 18th-century river port became the center of social and diplomatic life in the District of Columbia early in the 19th century. (Most of the surviving buildings postdate 1800.) May 28, 1967.

GRIMKE (CHARLOTTE PORTEN) HOUSE
1608 R Street NW
c. 1880

This 3-story brick rowhouse served as Gompers' residence from 1902 to 1917, while he was president of the American Federation of Labor. May 30, 1974.

GUINDELO PHILADELPHIA
HOWARD (GENERAL OLIVER OTIS) HOUSE
607 Howard Place
Howard University
1867-69

Home of the pioneer Black educator, best known for her work in the Black community of Port Royal, South Carolina (1862-64). May 11, 1976.

See PHILADELPHIA.

47
D. C.

HUGHES (CHARLES EVANS) HOUSE
2223 R Street NW
1907; George Oakley Totten

Hughes was a leader in the Progressive movement, the holder of important offices under several Presidents, Justice and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and Republican candidate for President in 1916. He resided here from 1930 until his death in 1948.

November 28, 1972.

JOHNSON (HIRAM W.) HOUSE
122 Maryland Avenue NE
c. 1810

Residence (1929-47) of Senator Hiram W. Johnson, a leading voice of the Progressive movement; he called for the formation of the Progressive Party in 1912.

December 8, 1976.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Includes buildings fronting on H Street, Jackson Place, Madison Place, and Pennsylvania Avenue
18th-20th centuries

Lafayette Park, designated as the President's Park when Washington became the Capital in 1791, was renamed in 1824 to honor the visiting Marquis de Lafayette. Houses fronting the park have been the residences of prominent people.

August 29, 1970.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
(Jefferson Building)
1st Street and Independence Avenue SE
1886-97; Smithmeyer and Pelz

Established in 1800 primarily to serve the Congress, the Library is now one of the world's largest, with a greatly expanded scope of services.

December 21, 1965.

MELLON (ANDREW) BUILDING
1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW
1915-1916; J.H. de Sibour

Residence (1922-37) of the millionaire industrialist who was Secretary of the Treasury from 1921 to 1932, the longest tenure since Albert Gallatin. He authored the "Mellon Plan" which stimulated the economic boom of the 1920s. Now headquarters of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

May 11, 1976.

See U.S. MARINE CORPS BARRACKS AND COMMANDANT'S HOUSE

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
17th Street, between C and D Streets NW
1902; Edward Pearse Casey

Site of the 1921 international naval disarmament conference. The structure is the national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

November 28, 1972.

See ABBE HOUSE

MONROE-ADAMS-ABBE HOUSE

See ABBE HOUSE

NAVAL OBSERVATORY (OLD)

Established to serve the Army in an advisory and educational capacity. Since 1946 the college has been used as an interservice facility.

November 28, 1972.

See OLD NAVAL OBSERVATORY
OCTAGON HOUSE (The Octagon)
1799 New York Avenue NW
1799-1800; Dr. William Thornton

An octagonal Federal-style townhouse, built by the architect who designed the U.S. Capitol. Occupied temporarily in 1814-15 by President Madison after the burning of the White House. The Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, was signed here.
December 19, 1960.

OLD NAVAL OBSERVATORY
23rd and E Street NW
1844

The observatory has made important contributions in the fields of oceanography and navigation. January 12, 1965.

OLD PATENT OFFICE
F and G Streets between 7th and 9th streets NW
1840, William P. Elliot; 1849-51, Robert Mills; 1851-67, Edward Clark


PENSION BUILDING
(NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM)
4th, 5th, F, and G streets, N. W.
1882-1885; Montgomery C. Meigs

A stately building of red brick and immense proportions, significant as an early revival of the Italian Renaissance style. The architect anticipated the full-blown revival of Renaissance classicism. Built to house the U.S. Pension Bureau, and intended as a major memorial to those who served in the Civil War. February 4, 1985.

(GUNDELO) PHILADELPHIA
Smithsonian Institution National Museum of American History
14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW
1776


RED CROSS (AMERICAN NATIONAL)
HEADQUARTERS
17th and D Street NW
1915-17; Trowbridge and Livingston

Houses the administration of the Nation's official relief organization; the Red Cross was accepted in the United States about 1884, due largely to the efforts of Clara Barton. June 23, 1965.

RENWICK GALLERY
Northeast corner, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW
1859-60; James Renwick, Jr.


RICHARDS (ZALMON) HOUSE
1301 Corcoran Street NW
Mid-19th century

Home of the founder and first president of the National Education Association, who promoted the passage in 1867 of the bill establishing the Federal Office of Education. December 21, 1965.
D. C.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
16th and H Street NW
1816, Benjamin H. Latrobe;
1883, James Renwick, Jr.

An excellent example of early 19th-century Federal architecture, known as the "Church of the Presidents." Since Madison's administration, Pew 54 has traditionally been set aside for the President and his family. December 19, 1960.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH PARISH HOUSE

See ASHBURTON HOUSE

SAINT LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
15th and Church Street NW
1879

Church founded and led by Alexander Crummell, 19th-century Black leader who early espoused the necessity for Blacks to cultivate an educated cadre that would lead them to civil rights and equality. May 11, 1976.

SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE
144 Constitution Avenue NE
1820, 1929

Headquarters of the National Woman's Party from 1929, and closely associated with party founder Alice Paul, a leader in the fight for women's suffrage. May 30, 1974. (Now the Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site.)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING
Jefferson Drive at 10th Street SW
1855; James Renwick, Jr.

Original Smithsonian building, now housing some of the Institution's administrative offices. The finest remaining example of Norman Revival civil architecture in the United States. January 12, 1965.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING

See ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY (OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE) BUILDING
Southeast corner, Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street NW
1871-88; Alfred B. Mullett


SUPREME COURT BUILDING
First and Capitol Street, NE
1935-present; Cass Gilbert

Although the Constitution profided, in Article III, for the creation of a national judiciary, it took 145 years for the Court to find a permanent residence devoted to its needs. The construction of a building exclusively for the use of the Supreme Court in 1935, was a reaffirmation of the nation's faith in the doctrine of judicial independence and separation of powers. May 4, 1987.

TERRELL (MARY CHURCH) HOUSE
326 T Street NW
1907

Residence of the civil rights leader who achieved national prominence as the first president of the National Association of Colored Women. May 15, 1975.
TUDOR PLACE
1644 31st Street NW
c. 1815; Dr. William Thornton

For many years one of the centers of Georgetown society. Guests at this early Federal house have included Robert E. Lee and the Marquis de Lafayette. December 19, 1960.

UNDERWOOD (OSCAR W.) HOUSE
2000 G Street NW
19th century

Residence (1914-25) of the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives after the 1910 election and Democratic Presidential contender of 1912. He authored what has been called the most equitable tariff since 1861—the Underwood-Simmons Tariff (1913). December 8, 1976.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL
Capitol Hill
1793-1802, Dr. William Thornton
1803-17, Benjamin H. Latrobe
1819-29, Charles Bulfinch
1836-51, Robert Mills
1851-65, Thomas U. Walter

President Washington laid the cornerstone in 1793. The Capitol has housed the legislative chambers of the U.S. Congress since 1800, and housed the U.S. Supreme Court from 1800 until 1935. Presidential inaugurations are traditionally held here. December 19, 1960.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
1836, Robert Mills; 1851, Thomas U. Walter; 1852, Ammi B. Young; 1862, Isaiah Rogers; 1865, Alfred B. Mullett

Built in the Greek Revival style, this building was a strong influence on the architecture of the period. November 11, 1971.

U.S. MARINE CORPS BARRACKS AND COMMANDANT'S HOUSE
801 G Street SE
1803 (Commandant's House); 1902-06 (Barracks), Hornblower and Marshall


U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME
Rock Creek Church Road NW
1851

Four pre-Civil War structures formed the core of the early Soldiers' Home, established in 1851. First home for disabled or retired Regular Army soldiers who had served in peacetime. November 7, 1973.

VOLTA BUREAU
1537 35th Street NW
1893

In 1887 Alexander Graham Bell founded the Volta Bureau as an instrument "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the Deaf." The Bureau merged with the American Association for the Promotion of the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf in 1908. The Volta Bureau continues its work in aiding the deaf. November 28, 1972.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT
MacArthur Boulevard NW
1853-63; Montgomery C. Meigs

The Aqueduct's 12-mile underground masonry conduit is still in use. Its construction was an early example of the Army Corps of Engineers' entry into public works projects. November 7, 1973.
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD
8th and M Streets SE
1800-1910

WHITE (DAVID) HOUSE
1459 Girard Street NW
1890s

WHITE HOUSE
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
1792, 1815; James Hoban
Home of every president of the United States since John Adams, the physical symbol of that office. The exterior, with additions and minor changes, remains much as it was in 1800 though the interior has been completely renovated using the historic floor plan. December 19, 1960.

WILSON (WOODROW) HOUSE
2340 S Street NW
1915; Waddy B. Wood
President Wilson spent his last years (1921-24) here as a semi-invalid, weakened by his fight for the League of Nations. Contains memorabilia associated with the lives of the Wilsons. July 19, 1964.

WOODSON (CARTER G.) HOUSE
1538 9th Street NW
c. 1890
Home of the founder of Black history studies in the U.S. Woodson guided the establishment of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Journal of Negro History. May 11, 1976.

WOODWARD (ROBERT SIMPSON) HOUSE
1513 16th Street NW
c. 1880s or 1890s
Washington home (1904-c. 1914) of a leading late-19th-century geologist and mathematician who was the first president of the Carnegie Institution when he lived here. January 7, 1976.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA (23)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BATERIA DE SAN ANTONIO</td>
<td>See FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS Two-story frame house belonging to the civil rights leader, administrator, educator, adviser to presidents, and consultant to the United Nations, on the campus of the school she established in 1904. December 2, 1974.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETHUNE (MARY MCLEOD) HOME</td>
<td>Site of a fort established by the British in 1814 in conjunction with the War of 1812. After the war, the fort became known as &quot;Negro Fort&quot;, because of the runaway slaves who occupied it. In 1816 the U.S. Army destroyed the fort, helping precipitate the First Seminole War. May 15, 1975.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campus of Bethune-Cookman College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daytona Beach, Volusia County</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRITISH FORT</td>
<td>Site of a fort established by the British in 1814 in conjunction with the War of 1812. After the war, the fort became known as &quot;Negro Fort&quot;, because of the runaway slaves who occupied it. In 1816 the U.S. Army destroyed the fort, helping precipitate the First Seminole War. May 15, 1975.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 miles southwest of Sumatra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin County</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CAPE CANAVERAL AIR FORCE STATION</td>
<td>Since the launch of America's first earth satellite in 1958, the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station has been America's premier facility devoted to space exploration. The Landmark consists of discontiguous sites within the Air Force Station, encompassing Launch Pads 5, 6, 14, 19, 26, 34, the mobile service tower at Pad 13, and the original Mission Control Room. April 16, 1984.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vicinity of Cocoa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brevard County</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>CATHEDRAL OF ST. AUGUSTINE</td>
<td>St. Augustine Parish, established in 1594, is the oldest Roman Catholic parish in the mainland United States. The Cathedral is largely a restoration of an 18th-century church. April 15, 1970.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cathedral Street between</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Charlotte and St. George Streets</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Augustine, St. Johns County</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1797; 1887-88 (restored), James Renwick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bushnell vicinity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumter County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FERDINAND MAGELLAN</td>
<td>See U. S. CAR NO. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS</td>
<td>A semicircular brick fortification, this fort was an important northern outpost of the Spanish Caribbean empire until Andrew Jackson captured it in 1814 in response to British-Spanish collaboration in the War of 1812. October 9, 1960. (Included in Gulf Islands National Seashore.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Bateria De San Antonio)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pensacola, Escambia County</td>
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<td>1797-1798</td>
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</table>
Florida

FORT SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE
18 miles south of Tallahassee
on U.S. 319 and Fla. 363
St. Marks, Wakulla County
1660

Capture of this fort by Andrew Jackson in 1818
was instrumental in the American acquisition

FORT WALTON MOUND
Fort Walton Beach
Okaloosa County
Late prehistoric

A type site for the Indian culture present
along the northwest Florida coast at the time
of De Soto's exploration of Florida.

FORT ZACHARY TAYLOR
U.S. Naval Station
Key West, Monroe County
1844-56

The fort was a strong Union outpost in the
South throughout the Civil War and provided a
defense for the Key West naval station during

GONZALEZ-ALVAREZ HOUSE (Oldest House)
14 St. Francis Street
St. Augustine, St. Johns County
c. 1723, 1775-86, 1790

A "St. Augustine-style" townhouse, adapted
to Florida's unique climatic conditions. The
original 1-story house had coquina (broken
coral and shell) walls and floors of tabby
(oyster shells mixed with lime).
April 15, 1970.

HEMINGWAY (ERNEST) HOUSE
907 Whitehead Street
Key West, Monroe County
c. 1850

Winner of both the Pulitzer and Nobel Prizes
for literature, Hemingway lived in this large
2-story Spanish-style house from 1931 to 1940.
Among the works he wrote here is To Have and

LLAMBIAS (FERNANDEZ-LLAMBIAS) HOUSE
31 St. Francis Street
St. Augustine, St. Johns County
Late 18th century

Among the few extant structures in Saint
Augustine that dates from the first Spanish
period. A restored example of organic growth
of a dwelling built on a variation of the
"St. Augustine Plan." It combines English
and Spanish architectural details.
April 15, 1970.

MAR-A-LAGO
1100 S. Ocean Boulevard
Palm Beach, Palm Beach County
1923-27; Marion Syms Wyeth

This sprawling, Mediterranean-style villa,
hom of Marjorie Merriweather Post, exem-
plifies the baronial way of life of the
wealthy who built mansions in Florida during
the Florida land boom of the 1920s.
December 23, 1980.

"NEGRO FORT"

OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD
4 miles southeast of Okeechobee
on U.S. 441
Okeechobee County
1837

See BRITISH FORT

Site of Zachary Taylor's decisive victory,
the turning point in the Second Seminole War.
OLDEST HOUSE

PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
South of Sebastian on Indian River
Indian River County
1903


PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
South of Sebastian on Indian River
Indian River County
1903


PENSACOLA NAVAL AIR STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT
Pensacola, Escambia County
1914-19

The United States’ first permanent naval air station, first Navy pilot training center, and first U.S. naval installation to send pilots into combat. December 8, 1976.

PENSACOLA NAVAL AIR STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT
Pensacola, Escambia County
1914-19

The United States’ first permanent naval air station, first Navy pilot training center, and first U.S. naval installation to send pilots into combat. December 8, 1976.

PLAZA FERDINAND VII
Palafax Street between Government and Zaragossa Streets
Pensacola, Escambia County
1821

Site of the completion of the formal transfer of Florida from Spain to the United States on July 17, 1821. Andrew Jackson, as newly appointed Governor, officially proclaimed the establishment of the Florida Territory. October 9, 1960.

PLAZA FERDINAND VII
Palafax Street between Government and Zaragossa Streets
Pensacola, Escambia County
1821

Site of the completion of the formal transfer of Florida from Spain to the United States on July 17, 1821. Andrew Jackson, as newly appointed Governor, officially proclaimed the establishment of the Florida Territory. October 9, 1960.

SAFETY HARBOR SITE
1 mile northeast of Safety Harbor
Pinellas County
Late prehistoric

Site depicts a late prehistoric and early historic period, representing the Gulf Coast Timucua Indian culture at the time of European contact. July 19, 1964.

SAFETY HARBOR SITE
1 mile northeast of Safety Harbor
Pinellas County
Late prehistoric

Site depicts a late prehistoric and early historic period, representing the Gulf Coast Timucua Indian culture at the time of European contact. July 19, 1964.

ST. AUGUSTINE TOWN PLAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Augustine, St. Johns County
16th-19th centuries

Oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the continental United States, founded as a Spanish military base in 1565. Laid out around a central plaza, the present streets are all in the original town plan. April 15, 1970.

ST. AUGUSTINE TOWN PLAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Augustine, St. Johns County
16th-19th centuries

Oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the continental United States, founded as a Spanish military base in 1565. Laid out around a central plaza, the present streets are all in the original town plan. April 15, 1970.

SAN LUIS DE APALACHE
2 miles west of Tallahassee on U.S. 90
Leon County
1633, 1663


SAN LUIS DE APALACHE
2 miles west of Tallahassee on U.S. 90
Leon County
1633, 1663


TAMPA BAY HOTEL
401 W. Kennedy Boulevard
Tampa, Hillsborough County
1888-91; J.A. Wood

Headquarters of the army that invaded Cuba in the Spanish-American War (1898). News center for journalists participating in the "Correspondents' War." The hotel was a pioneer effort in the Florida resort business, and an excellent example of Moorish-Turkish Revival architecture. May 11, 1976.
Florida

U. S. CAR NO. 1 (FERDINAND MAGELLAN)
Gold Coast Railroad, Inc.
Miami, Dade County
1928, 1942-54

Used by Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman on a number of momentous state occasions, as well as for routine rail travel and in reelection campaigns. Presented to FDR in 1942, it was built in 1928 as Ferdinand Magellan for use in the Pullman Company's fleet of railway cars. February 4, 1985.

WINDOVER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
8006 Windover Way
Titusville, Brevard County
7,000 to 8,000 Before Present

This small, isolated peat deposit contains artifacts and human burials dating to the Early Archaic period. It represents one of the largest collections of human skeletal material from its time period and one of the largest collections of fiber arts yet found at any archeological site in the New World. Analysis of preserved human tissue and bone is providing information on prehistoric mitochondrial DNA soluble and stable bone proteins. May 28, 1987
BELLEVUE (Benjamin Harvey Hill House)
204 Ben Hill Street
La Grange, Troup County
1853-55

BENET (STEPHEN VINCENT) HOUSE
(Commandant's House)
2500 Walton Way
Augusta, Richmond County
19th-20th centuries
Stephen Vincent Benet, known for his poetry and short stories, began his writing career in this 2-story Federal-style house after moving here in 1911. Now serving as the President's home for Augusta College. November 11, 1971.

CALHOUN MINE
Dahlonega, Lumpkin County
1828
Associated with the discovery of gold in Georgia and the subsequent gold rush, which drove the Cherokees from their land. November 7, 1973.

CARMICHAEL HOUSE
1183 Georgia Avenue
Macon, Bibb County
Late 1840s; Elam Alexander
Exemplifies the variety and individuality possible within the Greek Revival style, in its use of classical detail in combination with a modified Greek cross plan and spiral staircase in a central tower. November 7, 1973.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD SHOPS AND TERMINAL (DEPOT AND TRAINSHED)
W. Broad Street at Liberty
Savannah, Chatham County
1860-66, 1876
Early attempt to build a comprehensive railroad terminal and shop complex. The trainshed is the oldest remaining example of early iron roof construction, the first step in the evolution of modern steel building methods. December 8, 1976 (original designation); June 2, 1978 (boundary enlarged).

CHIEFTAINS (Major Ridge House)
80 Chatillon Road
Rome, Floyd County
c. 1792, c. 1837
The hand-hewn log cabin built by Major Ridge, a Cherokee leader, is incorporated into the present larger house. Ridge operated a ferry and trading post and was the speaker of the Cherokee National Council. November 7, 1973.

COLLEGE HILL (Walton-Harper House)
2216 Wrightsboro Road
Augusta vicinity
Richmond County
1795

COLUMBUS HISTORIC RIVERFRONT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
East bank of Chattahoochee River
8th-38th Streets North
Columbus, Muscogee County
19th century
The area exemplifies the use of hydrotechnology and its contributions to the growth of an important southern textile center. June 2, 1978.
Georgia

COMMANDANT'S HOUSE

See BENET (STEPHEN VINCENT) HOUSE

DIXIE COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY PLANT
125 Edgewood Avenue
Atlanta, Fulton County
1891

See BENET (STEPHEN VINCENT) HOUSE

This small brick building served, in 1900-01, as the headquarters of what has become the Coca-Cola Bottling Company. May 4, 1983.

ETOWAH MOUNDS
3 miles south of Cartersville
Bartow County
c. 1350

Important as an expression of the eastern expansion of Mississippian culture, and of the forms Mississippian culture took as a result of interaction with other Southeastern cultural traditions. Consists of three large platform mounds, a village area, and an encircling ditch or moat. July 19, 1964.

FAIRCHILD HALL

See STONE HALL

FOX THEATRE
660 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Fulton County
1929; Mayre, Alger, and Vinour

Known as "The Fabulous Fox," designed in a Neo-Mideastern Eclectic style. One of the largest movie palaces at the time of its opening in 1929. May 11, 1976.

GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL

See STATE CAPITOL

GOVERNOR'S MANSION
120 S. Clark Street
Milledgeville, Baldwin County
1840s

A Palladian facade with prostyle portico and a plan with round and octagonal rooms distinguish this home of Georgia governors when Milledgeville was State capital from 1804 to 1868. November 7, 1973.

GRADY (HENRY W.) HOUSE
634 Prince Avenue
Athens, Clarke County
c. 1845

Home (1863-72) of a major proponent of national reconciliation during the post-Civil War era, who delivered his famous "New South" speech in 1886 in New York City. May 11, 1976.

GREEN-MELDRIM HOUSE
Bull and Harvis Streets
Madison Square
Savannah, Chatham County
1850-54; John S. Norris

A splendid display of the grandeur of mid-19th century Savannah high society. Gothic Revival in style, its rococo mirrors, marble mantels, intricately carved moldings, and luxuries such as gas lighted domes show the lavish construction. May 11, 1976.

HARRIS (JOEL CHANDLER) HOUSE
1050 Gordon Street SW
Atlanta, Fulton County
Pre-1881

Harris, author of the "Uncle Remus" tales, lived here from 1881 until his death in 1908. The house contains many original furnishings. December 19, 1962.
An Italian Renaissance villa that offers a striking contrast to Georgia's Neoclassical ante-bellum mansions. Among interior features are curved marble stairs and a 50-foot ballroom. November 7, 1973.

HILL (BENJAMIN HARVEY) HOUSE

HISTORIC AUGUSTA CANAL AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
West bank of the Savannah River
Augusta, Richmond County
1845-80s

JEKYLL ISLAND
Riverview Drive and Old Village Boulevard
Jekyll Island, Glynn County
1880s-1930

KING (MARTIN LUTHER, JR.) HISTORIC DISTRICT
Atlanta, Fulton County

Excavations have revealed details of burial practices at this type site for the Kolomoki culture. Contains one of the largest mound groups on the southeastern coastal plain. Now a State park. July 19, 1964.

LIBERTY HALL
Crawfordsville, Taliaferro County
1856-59 (ell), c. 1875 (main house)

Alexander Stephens, the Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, who also enjoyed a remarkable political career before and after the Civil War, lived at his Liberty Hall estate from 1834 until his death in 1883. May 4, 1983

LOW (JULIETTE GORDON) BIRTHPLACE
10 Oglethorpe Avenue
Savannah, Chatham County
1818-21; William Jay

Low established the Girl Scout movement in the U.S., holding the first meeting in her carriage house. She became the first president of the Girl Scouts after their incorporation in 1915. June 23, 1965.
MEADOW GARDEN

NEW ECHOTA
Gordon, Calhoun County
1825

See WALTON (GEORGE) HOUSE

OCTAGON HOUSE
527 1st Avenue
Columbus, Muscogee County
1829-30, 1863

Among the few fully realized double octagon houses in the U.S. Exemplifies a fad that climaxed following publication of Squire Fowler's A Home for All on octagon design. November 7, 1973.

OWENS-THOMAS HOUSE
124 Abercorn Street
Savannah, Chatham County
1816-19; William Jay

English Regency style residence with unique features such as indirect lighting, curved walls and doors, and an elegant central stairway. May 11, 1976.

PRESIDENT'S HOME, AUGUSTA COLLEGE

See COMMANDANT'S HOUSE

RIDGE (MAJOR) HOUSE

ROSS (JOHN) HOUSE
Lake Avenue and Spring Streets
Rossville, Dade County

Two-story square-timbered log house, home of the Cherokees' most prominent leader, a hero of the 1812 Creek War and senior Cherokee leader during the Civil War. November 7, 1973.

ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND
10 miles off the Georgia coast
S. Newport vicinity
Liberty County
16th-20th centuries


SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Savannah, Chatham County
1732

The district retains much of James Oglethorpe's original city plan of open-space squares surrounded by the rhythmic placement of streets and buildings. This plan was followed well into the 19th century and the district includes many buildings of architectural merit from that century. November 13, 1966.

SCARBROUGH (WILLIAM) HOUSE
41 W. Broad Street
Savannah, Chatham County
1818-19, William Jay; c. 1835-45

One of the great neo-classical townhouse designs in the U.S. Reception hall and mezzanine are a grand spatial composition. November 7, 1973.
SPRINGER OPERA HOUSE
105 10th Street
Columbus, Muscogee County
1871; Daniel Matthew Foley

This opera house hosted celebrated entertainers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was converted to a movie house after the 1930s Depression years. Has since been beautifully restored. June 2, 1978.

STALLINGS ISLAND
8 miles northwest of Augusta in the Savannah River
Columbia County
Before 2000 BC

One of the most important shell mound sites in the Southeast, giving information on Archaic Indians who lived in the Savannah River drainage area. January 20, 1961.

STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Square
Atlanta, Fulton County
1889; Edbrooke and Burnham

This monumental domed and columned structure prefigures the American Renaissance style. Its neoclassicism reflects Georgians' hopes for national unity after the Civil War, and it embodies the spirit of the New South. November 7, 1973.

STONE HALL (FAIRCHILD HALL), ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Morris-Brown College
Atlanta, Fulton County
1882

Stone Hall is closely associated with the history of the university, founded in 1866 by the American Missionary Association to provide education for freed Blacks. December 2, 1974.

SWEET AUBURN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Atlanta, Fulton County
Early 20th century

The center of Black economic, social, and cultural activities in Atlanta from the 1890s to the 1930s. The Sweet Auburn District reflects an important element in the life of the Afro-American community in a segregated South. December 8, 1976.

TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
121 Barnard Street
Savannah, Chatham County
1818-20, William Jay; 1880s (addition), Carl N. Brandt

Among the oldest museums in the Southeast, opened as a free art museum in 1886. Includes an 1818 townhouse with later additions and renovations, retaining masterful classical elements. Houses an important collection of paintings, including colonial and Federal portraits. May 11, 1976.

TOOMBS (ROBERT) HOUSE
E. Robert Toombs Avenue
Washington, Wilkes County
1797, c. 1835, c. 1840, c. 1870

Toombs served in the U.S. Congress and became Secretary of State of the Confederacy and a general in the Confederate Army. House enlarged by original owners and by Toombs. November 7, 1973.

Georgia

TUPPER-BARNETT HOUSE
101 W. Robert Toombs Avenue
Washington, Wilkes County
c. 1832-60

Among the finest examples of nineteenth century conversions of Federal-period homes into Neoclassical mansions by addition of colonnades Symbolic of the wealth brought to the South by the cotton trade, this house has a finely detailed Doric peristyle colonnade skillfully joined to an existing structure. November 7, 1973.

WALTON (GEORGE) HOUSE
(Meadow Garden)
1230 Nelson Street
Augusta, Richmond County
Prior to 1800

The home of George Walton from 1791 to 1804. Appointed to the Continental Congress in 1776, at 26 he became the youngest signer of the Declaration of Independence. After the war he served as Georgia’s Governor and as a U.S. Senator. Now owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution. December 21, 1981.

WALTON-HARPER HOUSE
See COLLEGE HILL

WARM SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Warm Springs vicinity
Meriwether County
1924-45

The district includes two vacation homes (1928-32 and 1932-45) of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who found relief from polio in the mineral springs of this small resort town, and the Warm Springs Hospital, founded by Roosevelt to aid fellow victims of the disease. Roosevelt’s efforts led to the “March of Dimes.” He died at his “Little White House” in Warm Springs (April 12, 1945). January 16, 1980.

WATSON (THOMAS E.) HOUSE
310 Lumpkin Street
Thompson, McDuffie County
c. 1864

Watson was a principal founder of the Populist Party and first to urge a united front between White and Black farmers. His embitterment, after defeat at the polls in 1892 and 1896, led to an extreme reversal of his racial attitudes and gave him a considerable following among Southern rural Whites. May 11, 1976.

WRENS NEST
See HARRIS (JOEL CHANDLER) HOUSE
CINC PAC HEADQUARTERS
(Headquarters, Commander in
Chief, Pacific Fleet)
Pearl Harbor Naval Base
Honolulu County
1942-45

Commemorates Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's role as the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet during World War II. He was commander from 1942 until mid-December 1945, commanding all American land, sea, and air forces in the Central and North Pacific areas. Admiral Nimitz played a major role in campaigns such as the Battle of the Midway, the liberation of Guam and the seizure of Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas. May 28, 1987.

COOK LANDING SITE
2 miles southwest of Hawaii 50 Waimea, Kauai County 1778

Captain James Cook, the British explorer, was the first European to land on the Islands. He first arrived on Kauai. December 29, 1962.

HICKAM FIELD
(Hickam Air Force Base)
Vicinity of Honolulu
Honolulu County
1935

Hawaii's largest and most important army airfield when World War II broke out, and in 1941 the only field in Hawaii large enough for B-17 bomber landings. In the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese bombing here and at other Oahu fields destroyed planes and gave Japanese forces the air superiority to proceed to attack Pearl Harbor warships. September 16, 1985.

HOKUKANO-UALAPUE COMPLEX
Along Hawaii 45 Ualapue vicinity Molokai, Maui County Dates unknown

Complex includes six temples (nelaus) and two fishponds, forming an important archaeological exhibit of Hawaiian culture. December 29, 1962.

HONOKOHAU SETTLEMENT
Honokohau Bay, just north of Kailua-Kona Hawaii County Prehistoric-1920

Site includes ancient house sites, temples, fishponds, a toboggan slide, tombs, and scattered petroglyphs. Now within Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park. December 29, 1962.

HUILUA FISHPOND
On Kahana Bay, 13 miles north of Kaneohe on Hawaii 83 Honolulu County Dates unknown

One of the last surviving ponds on the Island built by the Native Hawaiians specifically the Menehunes) for hatching and keeping fish. December 29, 1962.

IOLANI PALACE
364 S. King Street Honolulu, Honolulu County 1879-82

Residence of the last two rulers of the Hawaiian Kingdom and scene of the transfer of sovereignty to the United States in 1898. December 29, 1962.
Hawaii

KALAUPAPA LEPROSY SETTLEMENT
Molokai Island, Kalawao County
1866

Location of Hawaii's well-known leprosarium where the Belgian priest Father Joseph Damien ministered to the lepers and gained worldwide fame. January 7, 1976. ( Became a National Historical Park in 1980.)

KAMAKAHO'OU
Northwest edge of Kailua Bay
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii County
1812

Residential compound of King Kamehameha I. December 29, 1962.

KANEOHE NAVAL AIR STATION
Vicinity of Kailua
Honolulu County
1941; U.S. Navy

Bombed by the Japanese seven minutes earlier than Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 7, 1941. Approximately one hour later the base came under a second attack and suffered great losses from both attacks that day. The Japanese goal was to destroy the American planes before they could take to the air and interfere with the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Hangar No. 1, the "parking" area, and the seaplane ramps remain. May 28, 1987.

KAUNOLU VILLAGE SITE
Lanai city vicinity
Lanai Island, Maui County
Date unknown


KAUNOLU CHURCH AND MISSION HOUSES
957 Punchbowl Street
553 S. King Street
Honolulu, Honolulu County
1839-42; Hiram Bingham


KEAHOU HOLUA SLIDE
East of Hawaii 18
Keauhou, Hawaii County
Dates unknown

Largest and best-preserved holua (toboggan) slide, used in an extremely dangerous pastime restricted to chiefs. Served as the "Olympic Games" holua. December 29, 1962.

LAHAINA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lahaina, Island of Maui
Maui County
Mid-19th century


LOALOA HEIAU
Near Kaupo, Island of Maui
Maui County
16th century

A large platform heiau (temple) site, once the center of a culture complex. December 29, 1962.
MAUNA KEA ADZ QUARRY
25 miles northwest of Hilo
Hawaii County
Prehistoric

Largest primitive quarry in the world, used by prehistoric Hawaiians to obtain basalt for stone implements. December 29, 1962.

MOOKINI HEIAU
Northern tip of Hawaii
Hawi vicinity, Hawaii County
1000


OLD SUGAR MILL OF KOLOA
Koloa, Kauai County
1841-42

Part of the first commercially successful sugar plantation in the Islands, started by a group of New Englanders in 1835. December 29, 1962.

PALM CIRCLE
Palm Circle Drive
Fort Shafter
Honolulu, Honolulu County
1941-45; U.S. Army
This area, dubbed the "Pineapple Pentagon," housed the offices and headquarters of the commanding general and his staff, U.S. Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, during World War II. By 1944 this command was responsible for the supply and administration of all U.S. Army personnel in the Central and South Pacific, and from 1943 to 1945, carried out logistical planning for the invasion of the Gilberts, Marshalls, Marianas, Guam, Palau, and Okinawa. May 28, 1987.

PEARL HARBOR, U.S. NAVAL BASE

See U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR

PIILANIHALE HEIAU
4 miles north of Hana, near Kalahu Point
Island of Maui, Maui County
16th century

Largest temple in the Hawaiian Islands. Is an excellent example of a combination platform and court-type heiau. Believed to have been built by Riiilani, a Maui ruling chief. January 29, 1964.

PUUKOHOLA HEIAU
0.9 mile southeast of Kawaihae
South Kohala District
Island of Hawaii
c. 1550, 1790-91

Impressive temple, perhaps the most famous heiau on the islands. Present structure was built or rebuilt by Kamehameha the Great and is closely connected with his rise to power as ruler of all the islands. December 29, 1962. (Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site is now within the National Park System.)

PUU O MAHUKA HEIAU
4 miles northeast of Haleiwa on Hawaii 83, Honolulu County
Dates unknown

Oahu's greatest priests came from this district. The platform-type temple with its low-walled court is the largest on Oahu Island. December 29, 1962.
RUSSIAN FORT
On Hawaii 50, just southwest of bridge over Waimea River
Kauai County
1816-17

Ruins of the fort commemorate the period of international rivalry for influence in the Islands. Russian and Aleutian settlers were expelled in 1817.
December 29, 1962.

SOUTH POINT COMPLEX
South Cape, Naalehu vicinity
Hawaii County
124 AD-present

These sites provide the longest and most complete archeological record of human occupation on the islands.
December 29, 1962.

SUGAR MILL OF KOLOA (OLD)
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR
3 miles south of Pearl City on Hawaii 73,
Honolulu County
1911

See OLD SUGAR MILL OF KOLOA

USS BOWFIN
11 Arizona Memorial Drive
Honolulu, Honolulu County
1942

Only World War II submarine now at Pearl Harbor. Represents the role of Pearl Harbor in the submarine war against Japan. On the Bowfin the Rear Admiral Ralph W. Christie, Commander of the U.S. Submarine Force, Southwest Pacific, became the only U.S. Navy Flag officer to be aboard a submarine during war patrols. Sank 16 Japanese vessels and received 8 battle stars, the Presidential Unit Citation, and the Navy Unit Commendation for her service in World War II. January 14, 1986.

WAILUA COMPLEX OF HEIAUS
Wailua vicinity
Kauai County
Prehistoric

Consists of a city of refuge, temples, royal birthstones, and a sacrificial rock. An important archeological complex covering a long period in Hawaii's prehistory.
December 29, 1962.

WHEELER FIELD
Vicinity of Schofield Barracks
Honolulu County
December 7, 1941

Bombing and strafing this site were important objectives of the Japanese force that attacked the Oahu on December 7, 1941. The Japanese attack destroyed 83 aircraft, and rendered this facility practically helpless. The 1941 flight line, hangars, and barracks building survive at what is today a U.S. Air Force facility.
Illustrates the importance of mining in the development of the Pacific Northwest. One of the most significant public buildings remaining from Idaho's territorial days. May 30, 1961.


This reactor produced the first useable amounts of electricity created by nuclear means and achieved a self-sustaining chain reaction. December 21, 1965.

Built at the junction of the Oregon and California Trails, the fort was important to fur traders, overland migrants, and miners. The remains of the fort are within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. January 20, 1961.

The Pass (at 8000 feet) was the point where the Lewis and Clark Expedition first crossed the Continental Divide. October 9, 1960.

The Lolo Trail is the 160 miles of the Nez Perce Buffalo Trail followed by Lewis and Clark in their 1805 and 1806 crossings of the Bitterroot Mountains. (Located in Lolo National Forest and Clearwater National Forest.) October 9, 1960. (Also in Montana).

ABBOTT (ROBERT S.) HOUSE  
4742 Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive  
Chicago, Cook County  

Home of the founder of the Chicago Defender, a leading black newspaper. Abbott has been called the founder of the modern Black press. December 8, 1976

ADLER PLANETARIUM  
1300 S. Lake Shore Drive  
Chicago, Cook County  
1929-30; Ernest Grunsfeld, Jr.

The first institution of its type in the Western Hemisphere. Given to the people of Chicago by Max Adler, who also donated an extensive collection of antique scientific instruments for display. It played a role in the second great Chicago exposition, "A Century of Progress" (1933-34). February 27, 1987.

AUDITORIUM BUILDING  
430 S. Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Cook County  
1889; Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan  

Among the most important buildings in the history of modern architecture. It reveals Sullivan’s developing ability to solve the aesthetic and functional design problems of tall buildings, and the capacity of Adler to overcome engineering obstacles. May 15, 1975.

BISHOP HILL COLONY  
Bishop Hill, Henry County  
1846-70  

Founded in 1846 by a group of Swedish religious dissenters. Its archives, artifacts and structures today are important documents for the study of immigration, ethnic heritage, and nineteenth-century communitarian societies. April 27, 1984.

CAHOKIA MOUNDS  
7850 Collinsville Road  
Collinsville vicinity  
St. Clair County  
600-1400  


CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT, AND COMPANY STORE  
State and Madison Streets  
Chicago, Cook County  
1899, Louis Sullivan; 1904-06, Daniel Burnham  

An original and practical design for a dry goods palace. Sullivan's style of organic ornament is fully developed in this building, which is remarkable for the integration of its horizontal composition and its details. May 15, 1975.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
141 W. Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, Cook County  
1928-30; Holabird and Root  

Site and building that encompass the institution most responsible for bringing order to the grain markets of the 19th century. June 2, 1978.

CHICAGO UNION STOCKYARDS, OLD STONE GATE  

See OLD STONE GATE...
CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY
Off Illinois 3
Cahokia, St. Clair County
1786-99

CLOVER LAWN

COMISKEY PARK
324 W. 35th Street
Chicago, Cook County
1910, 1926 (altered); Zachary T. Davis

COMPTON (ARTHUR H.) HOUSE
5637 Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, Cook County
1916

COONLEY (avery) HOUSE
300 Scottswood Road and
281 Bloomingbank Road
Riverside, Cook County
1907-09; Frank Lloyd Wright

DANA (SUSAN LAWRENCE) HOUSE
301 Lawrence Avenue
Springfield, Sangamon County
1902-06; Frank Lloyd Wright

DAVIS (DAVID) HOUSE
1000 E. Monroe Street
Bloomington, McLean County
1872; Alfred H. Piquenard

DAWES (CHARLES G.) HOUSE
225 Greenwood Street
Evanston, Cook County
1894

DEERE (JOHN) HOME AND SHOP
Near Grand Detour, Ogle County
1836

Catholic priests founded a mission here in 1699. Present structure, typical of French Colonial upright log construction, served as a parish church until 1891. April 15, 1970.

See DAVIS (DAVID) HOUSE

The oldest baseball park in use in the major leagues and the home of the Chicago White Sox since its construction. Associated with some of the greatest individuals and moments in the sport including the first All-Star Game, played here on July 6, 1933. DETERMINED ELIGIBLE: February 27, 1987.

Residence of the distinguished physicist who, while at the University of Chicago, discovered the "Compton Effect," for which he received the 1927 Nobel Prize in physics. May 11, 1976.

A U-shaped, 2-story residence in which Wright included such innovations as flowing interior spaces, a raised basement, and low-pitched overhanging roofs. December 30, 1970.

One of the masterpieces of Wright's early period; it still retains much of its original furniture and stained glass. January 7, 1976.

2-story Italian Villa-style brick mansion built for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court David Davis. He wrote the majority opinion in Ex parte Milligan (1866), restricting the right of military courts to try civilians. May 15, 1975.

Residence (1909-51) of the 1925 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for the Dawes Plan—a schedule of World War I reparations to be paid by Germany. First Director of the Bureau of the Budget, he put the bureau on a sound basis. He also served as Vice President (1925-29). December 8, 1976.

Deere invented and manufactured a steel plow that made possible intensive cultivation of vast areas of rich land in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana. July 19, 1964.
Illinois

DEPRIEST (OSCAR STANTON) HOUSE
4536-4538 Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive
Chicago, Cook County 1920s

Residence of DePriest, a Republican who was the first Black American elected to the House of Representatives from a northern State (1928). May 15, 1975.

DU SABLE (JEAN BAPTISTE POINT) HOMESITE
401 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Cook County 1779

Site of the home of the Black fur trader and pioneer whose establishment of a trading post at this location marked the beginning of the city of Chicago. May 11, 1976.

EADS BRIDGE

Fort DE CHARTRES
Terminus of Illinois Rt. 155 West of Prairie du Rocher
Randolph County 1753-58

See entry under Missouri listings.

FORT SHERIDAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
25 miles north of Chicago along the shore of Lake Michigan
Lake County 1889-1908; Holabird & Roche

A 230-acre historic core area within modern Fort Sheridan. Landscaped by O. C. Simonds, the district contains 66 buildings designed by the firm of Holabird and Roche and 26 buildings constructed from standardized plans of the Quartermaster General. Fort Sheridan's importance lies in its unusual associations with notable architectural firms and the integrity and number of the surviving buildings. April 20, 1984.

GLESSNER (JOHN J.) HOUSE
1800 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Cook County 1885-87; H. H. Richardson

Designed by Richardson late in his career, this house represents the height of his Romanesque style. Commissioned by John Glessner, president of International Harvester. January 7, 1976.

GRANT (ULYSSES S.) HOME
511 Bouthillier Street
Galena, Jo Daviess County 1860; William Dennison

Galena's residents presented this house to the victorious Union commander in 1865. Grant lived here until he became Secretary of War in 1867. December 19, 1960.

GRANT PARK STADIUM (Soldier Field)
425 E. 14th Street
Chicago, Cook County 1923-24, 1939; Holabird & Roche

Dedicated as a memorial to World War I soldiers, and intended to embody civic pride, it is an imposing presence on the Chicago lakefront. Was designed to be adaptable for a variety of public gatherings as one of the first multi-purpose stadiums. When it opened in 1924, it was among the largest stadiums in the world. It has been the home of the Chicago Bears since 1971. February 27, 1987.
Jane Addams moved into Hull House in 1889, working here to provide a wide variety of social services to Chicago's poor. Her settlement-house program gained international recognition. June 23, 1965.

Linking Chicago to the Mississippi River, the canal completed a continuous waterway to New York City and made Chicago a leading grain market and meat-packing center. In Channahon State Park. January 29, 1964. (Now also recognized through establishment of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.)

See OLD STATE CAPITOL

See OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE


One of the major temple mound sites in southern Illinois. Probably used as a trade station along the Ohio River. July 19, 1964.


The home for 43 years of the distinguished University of Chicago embryologist, who served as director of Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory and president of the National Academy of Sciences. May 11, 1976.

Lincoln lived here for most of the period from 1844 until 1861, an important era in his advancement from small-town lawyer to President of the United States. December 19, 1960. (Now the Lincoln Home National Historic Site.)
Illinois

LINCOLN TOMB
Oak Ridge Cemetery
Springfield, Sangamon County
1874

Final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States, his wife, and three of their four sons. December 19, 1960.

LINDSAY (VACHEL) HOUSE
603 S. 5th Street
Springfield, Sangamon County
1848

Lindsay, a Midwestern poet, lived here most of his life. The house contains many of his drawings, writings, and possessions. November 11, 1971.

LLOYD (HENRY DEMAREST) HOME
140 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Cook County
1893-94; Holabird and Roche

See WAYSIDE, THE

MARQUETTE BUILDING
140 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Cook County
1893-94; Holabird and Roche


MARSHALL FIELD COMPANY STORE
111 N. State Street
Chicago, Cook County
1892; Daniel Burnham


MENARD (PIERRE) HOUSE
Ellis Grove vicinity
Randolph County
1802

Menard was a trader and active in state politics. The stone basement of his French Colonial raised cottage was used to store his trade goods. Within Fort Kaskasia State Park. April 15, 1970.

MILLIKAN (ROBERT A.) HOUSE
5605 Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, Cook County
1907

One of America's best-known 20th-century scientists, Millikan received the 1923 Nobel Prize in physics for his work in demonstrating the existence of electrons. May 11, 1976.

MODOC ROCKSHELTER
2 miles north of Modoc
Randolph County
C. 8000 BC-1500 AD

Contains stratified deposits giving evidence of four periods of Archaic Indian occupation and one later period of prehistoric Indian life. Site provided confirmation that Archaic cultures of the Eastern U.S. may have been comparable in age to Western big-game hunting cultures. January 20, 1961.

MONTGOMERY WARD COMPANY COMPLEX
619 W. Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Cook County
1907; Hugh Garden

Headquarters, since 1909, of the country's oldest mail-order firm. June 2, 1978.

MORROW PLOTS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Gregory Drive at Matthews Avenue
Urbana, Champaign County
1876

Site of the first soil experiment plots established by a college in the United States. Has provided data on the effects of crop rotation and fertilization. May 23, 1968.
NAUVOO HISTORIC DISTRICT
Nauvoo, Hancock County
c. 1840

OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE
4 miles west of Ottawa on US 6
La Salle County
17th century

OLD MAIN, KNOX COLLEGE
Galesburg, Knox County
1856-57; Charles Ulricson

OLD STATE CAPITOL
5th, 6th, Adams, and Washington streets
Springfield, Sangamon County
1837; John F. Rague

OLD STONE GATE, CHICAGO UNION STOCKYARDS
Intersection of W. Exchange Ave. and South Peoria Street
Chicago, Cook County
c. 1879

PULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Between 103rd Street, railroad tracks, 115th Street, and Cottage Grove Avenue
Chicago, Cook County
1880

RELIANCE BUILDING
32 N. State Street
Chicago, Cook County
1890-95; Burnham and Root

RIVERSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Riverside, Cook County
1869; Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux

ROBIE (FREDERICK C.) HOUSE
5757 S. Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, Cook County
1907-09; Frank Lloyd Wright

Illinois

A Mormon settlement, under Joseph Smith, flourished here until 1845, when hostility of State authorities forced the community to move to Utah. A number of buildings from the Mormon period remain. January 20, 1961.


Lincoln was a member of the first legislature which sat here (1840-41). He made his noted "House Divided" speech here (1858), in accepting the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate. July 4, 1961.

From 1879 to 1971 the main entrance to the Chicago Union Stockyards, a triple-arched limestone structure. The Stockyards, founded in 1865 to consolidate the many scattered stockyards in Chicago into an efficient unit, symbolized Chicago's role as a major meat-packing center. May 29, 1981.

Pullman, an industrialist and inventor of the sleeping car, built a self-contained company town here. By 1890, 12,000 people occupied it, living in brick rowhouses. Many of the original dwellings remain. December 30, 1970.


Riverside was the first planned model community in the nation, arranged so that open spaces and parkland would be a part of urban living. August 29, 1970.

The Robie House has won international acclaim for his achievement in modern architecture. Designed by Wright in his Prairie style, utilizing an open plan. November 27, 1963.
Illinois

ROOKERY BUILDING
209 S. LaSalle Street
Chicago, Cook County
1886-88; Daniel Burnham and John W. Root


ROOM 405, GEORGE HERBERT JONES LABORATORY, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
S. Ellis Avenue between E. 57th and 58th Streets
Chicago, Cook County
1942

The artificial element plutonium was isolated here. May 28, 1967.

SEARS, ROEBUCK, AND COMPANY COMPLEX
925 S. Homan Avenue
Chicago, Cook County
1905

This complex is the oldest known extant unit of the company that dominated the mail-order business by 1900. The complex contains the printing plant that produced the Sears Catalog for many years. June 2, 1978.

SHEDD AQUARIUM
1200 S. Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Cook County
1929; Graham, Anderson, Probst, and White

Opened to the public in 1930. The first inland aquarium in the United States to maintain a permanent collection of both fresh-water and salt-water fishes and other aquatic life. Made possible by the donations of John G. Shedd, it is one of the prime remaining structures from the second great Chicago exposition, "A Century of Progress" (1933-34). February 27, 1987.

SITE OF FIRST SELF-SUSTAINING NUCLEAR REACTION
S. Ellis Avenue between E. 56th and 57th Streets
Chicago, Cook County
1942

Under the supervision of physicist Enrico Fermi, the world's first nuclear chain reaction was activated here. February 18, 1965.

SOLDIER FIELD
See GRANT PARK STADIUM

STARVED ROCK
6 miles from Ottawa on Illinois 71
LaSalle County
1683

First major center of French influence in the Illinois country. Fort St. Louis was abandoned in 1691 because of Indian hostility. Now a State park. October 9, 1960.
Taft was a sculptor of realistic works of monumental scale, an art teacher, and an author. His studios are now owned by the University of Chicago. December 21, 1965.


The first monumentally expressed use of reinforced concrete as an artistic architectural medium. Also a prime and early example of modern church architecture. December 30, 1970.

A critic of America's industrial monopoly during the 1880s, Lloyd wrote for the Chicago Tribune and was the author of Wealth against Commonwealth (1894). November 13, 1966.

An 1890s civil rights advocate and crusader for the rights of Black women, Ida Wells-Barnett carried on her crusades in the pages of her newspaper, the Memphis Free Speech. May 30, 1974.

Willard made the temperance movement a national force. She became president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1879. Her house is now the headquarters of that organization. June 23, 1965.

Home of one of America's first Black surgeons among whose accomplishments are one of the first successful heart operations (1893) and the establishment of quality medical facilities for Blacks. May 15, 1975.

Built and rebuilt by Wright, this is the place where he lived and practiced in the "First Golden Age" of his long career. January 7, 1976.
Illinois

WRIGLEY FIELD
Clark Street and Addison Road
Chicago, Cook County
1914; Zachary T. Davis

The oldest extant National League baseball park, it has been the home of the Chicago Cubs, the only charter National League team still playing in its original city, since 1916. Originally built for a team of the Federal League, a third, unsuccessful major league, it is also significant in the history of professional football as the long-time playing field for the Chicago Bears. DETERMINED ELIGIBLE: February 27, 1987.
INDIANA (18)

ANGEL MOUNDS
8 miles southeast of Evansville
Vanderburgh County
1400-1600

Covering a 100-acre area, this site is the northeastern-most extension of the Mississippian culture, which flourished in the period AD 1000-1600. The mounds now form a State park. January 29, 1964.

BAILLY (JOSEPH) HOMESTEAD
West of Porter on U.S. 20
Porter County
1822

This log house and storehouse are the remains of a trading post established by Joseph Bailly as a stopping-place and social center for Indian and White travelers. December 29, 1962. (Included in Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore since 1966.)

BROAD RIPPLE PARK (Children's Museum) CAROUSEL
5th Floor, Children's Museum, Meridian Street at 30th St.
Indianapolis, Marion County
Pre-1900, 1917; Dentzel (animals), Mangels-Illions (mechanism)

This wooden carousel is one of the three earliest surviving Dentzel menagerie carousels of more than 100 built by the company. The animals probably pre-date 1900. It was restored in 1975-78 by the museum. February 27, 1987.

BUTLER FIELDHOUSE
49th St. and Boulevard Place
Butler University Campus
Indianapolis, Marion County
1927-28; Fermor Spencer Cannon

Oldest of the major college basketball fieldhouses and still the largest at a private institution. Its large size helped transform college basketball in the late 1920s and 1930s. It was long also the location of the Indiana State High School Tournament, one of the most active and well-known such tournaments in the country. February 27, 1987.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM CAROUSEL

See BROAD RIPPLE PARK CAROUSEL

COFFIN (LEVI) HOUSE
115 N. Main Street
Fountain City, Wayne County
1827

Called the "president" of the Underground Railroad for runaway slaves, Coffin moved to Indiana in 1826, began a business, and opened his house as a depot for slaves. He worked to assist the freedmen after emancipation in 1863. June 23, 1965.

DEBS (EUGENE V.) HOME
451 N. 8th Street
Terre Haute, Vigo County
1890

Debs was the founder of industrial unionism in the United States and the Socialist Party's Presidential candidate in 5 Presidential elections (1900-1920, except 1916). This 2-story frame building was Debs' home until his death in 1926. November 13, 1966.
Indiana

GROUSEELAND (William Henry Harrison Home)
3 W. Scott Street
Vincennes, Knox County
1803-04

Harrison, President of the United States for only a month in 1841, lived here when he was Territorial Governor of Indiana (1804-12). Harrison conferred with the Indian leader Tecumseh here. December 19, 1960.

HARRISON (BENJAMIN) HOME
1204 N. Delaware Street
Indianapolis, Marion County
1874-75

Harrison, the 23rd President of the United States, accepted the Republican Party's nomination for the Presidency in this home in 1888. January 29, 1964.

HARRISON (WILLIAM HENRY) HOME
INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY
4790 West 16th Street
Speedway, Marion County
1909; Park Taliaferro Andrews

The only reasonably intact early 20th-century high-speed auto race course in the country, and the oldest continuously operated automobile race course anywhere, it has long been the premier auto racing site in the United States. Since 1911, it has been the site of the Indianapolis 500, one of the largest single-day spectator sporting events in the world. The Speedway has also made significant contributions to automobile design, performance, technology and safety. February 27, 1987.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD HOME
(formerly NANCY HANKS LINCOLN STATE MEMORIAL)
On Indiana 345, near Gentryville
Spencer County
1816-30

Abraham Lincoln's family lived in southern Indiana from 1816 to 1830, a period in which he grew to manhood and received his early instruction in reading the law. The traditional gravesite of Lincoln's mother and the site of the Lincoln cabin are here. December 19, 1960. (The Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial is now within the National Park System.)

LOGANSPORT CAROUSEL

NEW HARMONY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Main Street between Granary and Church streets
New Harmony, Posey County
1815, 1825

The site of both religious and secular-inspired utopian communities, the former of which was founded by the Rappites in 1815. Purchased by Robert Owen in 1825. About 35 of the original 180 Rappite buildings remain. June 23, 1965.

RILEY (JAMES WHITCOMB) HOUSE
528 Lockerbie Street
Indianapolis, Marion County
1872

SPENCER PARK DENTZEL CAROUSEL
Riverside Park
Logansport, Cass County
c. 1900-03, Dentzel Carousel Corporation

One of the three earliest Dentzel menagerie carousels that are virtually intact, out of more than 100 built by the company. February 27, 1987.

STUDEBAKER (CLEM) HOUSE
620 W. Washington Avenue
South Bend, St. Joseph County
1889; Henry Ives Cobb

Home (1889-1906) of the major contributor to the Studebaker Bros. Co., the largest manufacturer of horse-drawn vehicles in the world by the 1890s. The company was the only U.S. wagon-manufacturing firm to convert successfully to automobile manufacture. December 22, 1977.

TIPPECANOE BATTLEFIELD
7 miles northeast of Lafayette on Indiana 225
Tippecanoe vicinity
Tippecanoe County
1811

William Henry Harrison's victory here destroyed Indian leader Tecumseh's plans for a confederation of Indian groups to block westward expansion. October 9, 1960.

WALLACE CIRCUS WINTER HEADQUARTERS
2.5 southeast of city center
Peru, Miami County
1892-1938

Used by Benjamin ("Ben") E. Wallace, and his successors, the American Circus Corporation and the Ringlings. Contains several rare examples of structures associated with the heyday of the American circus—the former Office structure, the Elephant, Hippo, and Cat Barn and the Tiger, Lion, and Bear Barn. They date from an era of prosperity in the business, the 1920s. February 27, 1987.

WALLACE (GENERAL LEW) STUDY
Pike Street and Wallace Avenue
Crawfordsville
Montgomery County
1895-98

Used by the author of Ben Hur from 1898 to 1905. Earlier, as a Union general, Wallace played an important part in the victory at Fort Donelson and the battle of Monocacy, Md. During Reconstruction, he was an influential Radical Republican. May 11, 1976.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS HOTEL
Off Indiana 56
West Baden Springs, Orange County
1901-02, 1932; Harrison Albright

The focus of the community that dubbed itself the "Wiesbaden" (West Baden) or "Carlsbad" of America because of its mineral water springs. The hotel is a major feat of engineering, with an immense covered steel and glass dome, 200' in diameter, which was the largest in world when built. February 27, 1987.
AMANA COLONIES
Middle Amana, Iowa County
1855

Established by the most durable of the 19th-century utopian societies, the Amana Society. The Villages contain buildings from the 1850s-1870s. A number of the shops and factories are in use. June 23, 1965.

BLOOD RUN SITE
Junction of Blood Run Creek and the Big Sioux River
Lyon County
c. 1700-50

Contains the remains of an Oneota Indian village and numerous conical mounds. August 29, 1970.

DODGE (GRONVILLE M.) HOUSE
605 S. 3rd Street
Council Bluffs
Pottawattamie County
1869

Dodge supervised the completion in 1869 of the Union Pacific, part of the Nation’s first continental railroad. His Victorian mansion was considered one of the finest residences in Iowa at the time. November 5, 1961.

DUBUQUE COUNTY JAIL
36 East 8th Street
Dubuque, Dubuque County
1858-present; John F. Rague

An outstanding example of the Egyptian Revival style. This massive stone building was designed by a Midwestern architect who also did such masterpieces as the Old Illinois State Capitol. Also exemplifies the antebellum penal reform movement in the United States. May 28, 1987.

THE FARM HOUSE (Knapp-Wilson House)
Ames, Story County
1861

Residence of Seaman A. Knapp, noted agriculturist and teacher, and James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture (1897-1913). Now within the campus of Iowa State University. July 19, 1964.

FLOYD (SERGEANT) MONUMENT
Glenn Avenue and Lewis Road
Sioux City, Woodbury County
1804

A 100-foot obelisk commemorates the burial of the only member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to lose his life during the expedition. June 30, 1960

PORT DES MOINES PROVISIONAL ARMY OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL
Des Moines, Polk County
1917

Used as the first Black officers' training camp in 1917. Black units led by men trained here were assembled in France as the 92nd Division. May 30, 1974.

HEPBURN (WILLIAM P.) HOUSE
321 W. Lincoln Street
Clarinda, Page County
c. 1867

Residence (c. 1867-c. 1916) of the Congressman who introduced the Hepburn Act (1906) giving the Federal government the power to set railroad rates a precedent in Federal regulation of private industry. December 8, 1976.
HOOVER (HERBERT) BIRTHPLACE  
Downey and Penn Streets  
West Branch, Cedar County  
1871; Jesse Hoover  

The 31st President of the United States was born in a 2-room frame cottage in West Branch in 1874, and spent the years until 1884 in the town. June 23, 1965. (Now within the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.)

INDIAN VILLAGE SITE (Wittrock Area)  
3 miles east of Sutherland  
O'Brien County  
1000-1500

A small Mill Creek Indian culture village, unique because it has been little disturbed since its occupation. July 19, 1964.

KNAPP-WILSON HOUSE  

See THE FARM HOUSE

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK  
4th Avenue and Broad Street  
Grinnell, Poweshiek County  
1914; Louis Sullivan


OLD CAPITOL  
Iowa City, Johnson County  
1842-46; John F. Rague

Iowa's first permanent capitol, built as the third Territorial capitol. This Greek Revival-style structure with dome, now on the campus of the University of Iowa, became the University's first permanent building after Des Moines became State capital. January 7, 1976.

PHIPPS SITE  
3 miles north of Cherokee  
Cherokee County  
c. 1000

Type site of the Mill Creek Indian culture. Example of late Woodland-Mississippian people who were developing Plains agricultural patterns. July 19, 1964.

SERGEANT FLOYD MONUMENT  

See FLOYD (SERGEANT) MONUMENT

TOOLESBORO MOUND GROUP  
North of Toolesboro  
Louisa County  
Dates unknown


VAN ALLEN AND COMPANY DEPARTMENT STORE  
5th Avenue and S. 2nd Street  
Clinton, Clinton County  
1913-15; Louis Sullivan

One of the dwindling number of buildings by Sullivan in the Midwest, done at the end of his career. It is a 4-story steel frame skeleton, faced with brick, and has exuberant terra-cotta foliate ornament at the attic level. January 7, 1976.

WEAVER (JAMES B.) HOUSE  
Weaver Park Road  
Bloomfield, Davis County  
c. 1865

Long-time home of the Populist candidate for President and antimonopolist. Proponent of the graduated income tax and a principal sponsor of free coinage of silver. May 15, 1975.

WITTROCK AREA  

See INDIAN VILLAGE SITE
KANSAS (21)

COTTONWOOD PONY EXPRESS STATION See HOLLENBERG PONY EXPRESS STATION


Council Grove, Morris County

EL CUARTELEJO Pueblo ruin attributed to a group of Picuris Indians who left the Southwest because of friction with the Spanish. El Cuartelejo is a State park. July 19, 1964.

12 miles north of Scott City
Scott County
C. 1692-1704

FORT LARNED Among the more important forts along the Santa Fe Trail in the 1860s and early 1870s. One of the best-preserved mid-19th-century western military posts. December 19, 1960. (Now in the National Park System as Fort Larned National Historic Site.)

5 miles west of Larned
Pawnee County
1859-1878

FORT LEAVENWORTH Established to protect caravans on the Santa Fe Trail, the fort played a major role in several wars and became the temporary capital of the new Territory of Kansas in 1854. December 19, 1960.

Leavenworth, Leavenworth County
1827

FORT SCOTT Built to preserve peace among the Osage, Cherokee, and other tribes in Kansas Territory. Scene of bloodshed between pro- and anti-slavery factions before the Civil War. July 19, 1964. (Portions are part of the National Park System as Fort Scott National Historic Site.)

Town of Fort Scott
Bourbon County
1842


Lawrence, Douglas County
1884

HOLLENBERG (COTTONWOOD) PONY EXPRESS STATION Only surviving unmoved and unaltered Pony Express station. Served as a relay station for both the Overland Mail and the Pony Express. November 5, 1961.

1.5 miles east of Hanover
Washington County
1857

LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION HALL Meeting-place of the 2nd Territorial legislature (1857). Here, the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution was drawn up. May 30, 1974.

Elmore Street between Woodson and 3rd Streets
Lecompton, Douglas County

82
MARAIS DES CYGNES MASSACRE SITE
5 miles northeast of Trading Post
Linn County
1858

MEDICINE LODGE PEACE TREATY SITE
Just south and east of the town
of Medicine Lodge
Barber County
1867

NATION (CARRY A.) HOUSE
211 W. Fowler Avenue
Medicine Lodge, Barber County
c. 1882

NICODEMUS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Nicodemus, Graham County
1877

NORMAN NO. 1 OIL WELL
Mill and 1st Streets
Neodesha, Wilson County
1892

PARKER CAROUSEL
412 S. Campbell Street
Abilene, Dickinson County
c. 1898-1901; Charles W.
Parker Amusement Company

PRICE SITE

SANTA FE TRAIL REMAINS
9 miles west of Dodge City
on U.S. 50
Ford County
1820-50

SHAWNEE MISSION
53rd Street at Mission Road
Fairway, Johnson County
1839-45

Site of mob violence involving pro- and anti-slavery factions in the pre-Civil War struggle for control of the Kansas Territory. May 30, 1974.

Under the treaty signed here, Plains Indians were to give up nomadic ways and relinquish claims to ancestral lands, in return for Federal economic and educational help. August 4, 1969.

Residence (1889-1902) of the temperance leader who became the foremost symbol of a reinvigorated prohibition movement at the turn of the century. May 11, 1976.

Only remaining town of the 1870s "Exoduster" movement by Black people out of the South to the Midwest. January 7, 1976.

Norman No. 1 was the well that opened the vast Mid-Continent oil field, which became the major producing field by 1900. The Mid-Continent Field yielded more than half the U.S. oil supply into the 1930s. December 22, 1977.

The earliest of the three surviving carousels of the many built by the Parker firm in Abilene between 1896 and 1910. It is the only tangible evidence of the Parker Company's operations in the city. February 27, 1987.

Longest continuous stretch of clearly defined Santa Fe Trail rut remains in Kansas. Forms a 2-mile arc, 300-400 feet wide in places. May 23, 1963.

The Mission was an important Indian school until 1862. The First Territorial legislature met here (1855). May 23, 1968.
SUMNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
330 Western Avenue
Topeka, Shawnee County
1954; Thomas W. Williamson

TOBIAS-THOMPSON COMPLEX
4 miles southeast of Geneseo
Rice County
16th century

WAGON BED SPRINGS
12 miles south of Ulysses on U.S. 270
Grant County
c. 1820-50

WHITE (WILLIAM ALLEN) HOUSE
927 Exchange Street
Emporia, Lyon County
c. 1887

WHITEFORD (PRICE) SITE
3 miles east of Salina
Salina County
Prehistoric

Associated with the Supreme Court case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954). The school refused to enroll Linda Brown because she was Black. As a result, the Court concluded that "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." This decision struck down the legal basis for segregation in public schools. May 4, 1954.

Site of a Wichita Indian village which shows evidence of early contact with Europeans. July 19, 1964.

Served as an oasis on the dry 60-mile stretch of the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. Ruts of the Trail are still evident. December 19, 1960.

Home (1899-1944) of the internationally renowned journalist and author, whose writings had a marked effect on the political and social life of the country. His book The Old Order Changeth (1910) expressed the dominant view of the Progressive movement. May 11, 1976.

ASHLAND
BEARD (DANIEL C.) BOYHOOD HOME
322 E. 3rd Street
Covington, Kenton County
C. 1850

See CLAY (HENRY) HOME
Beard was one of the key figures in the movement that led to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910.

BEREA COLLEGE, LINCOLN HALL

BURKS’ DISTILLERY
c. 3 miles east of Loretto
Marion County
1889, George R. Burks;
1805 (site)

See LINCOLN HALL ...
Represents the growth of distilling as a major industry in Kentucky, after the Pinckney Treaty gave U.S. citizens the right to unhampered passage down the Mississippi to New Orleans. It also marks the development of bourbon into a distinctive liquor marketed worldwide. January 16, 1980.

CHURCHILL DOWNS
700 Central Avenue
Louisville, Jefferson County
1875-present; C.X. Murphy & Co.

Modeled after Epsom Downs in England, it was constructed by Col. Meriwether Lewis Clark, a prominent Louisville horse breeder in an attempt to stimulate the thoroughbred industry. It is the home of the Kentucky Derby. October 21, 1986.

CLAY (HENRY) HOME
2 miles southeast of Lexington
Fayette County
1806, Benjamin H. Latrobe (att.);
1857 (reconstruction),
Major Thomas Lewinski

Residence of the distinguished pre-Civil War political leader, statesman, and Presidential candidate. Clay served as a U.S. Senator, Speaker of the House, and Secretary of State. The house was reconstructed after Clay’s death on the original plan. December 19, 1960.

COVINGTON AND CINCINNATI SUSPENSION BRIDGE
Covington, Kenton County,
and Hamilton County, Ohio
1856-67; John A. Roebling

At the time of its completion this suspension bridge was the longest in the world. It remains one of the Nation’s foremost suspension bridges, crossing the Ohio River between Covington and Cincinnati, Ohio. May 15, 1975.

INDIAN KNOLL
Near Paradise, Ohio County
Before 3,000 BC

This site, on Green River, is one of the most fully documented and largest of the Archaic shell heap sites in the Eastern U.S., and has provided vital information on the Archaic Indian population. Excavation has yielded an important collection of skeletal material from more than 1200 burials. September 23, 1964.
Kentucky

JACOBS HALL, KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
S. 3rd Street
Danville, Boyle County
1857

Oldest surviving building on the campus of the first publicly supported institution for the education of the deaf in the United States. December 21, 1965.

KEENELAND RACE COURSE
Off Versailles and Rice Roads
Lexington, Fayette County
1936; Robert W. McMeekin,
Arthur Froehlich

The most conspicuous manifestation of horse raising and racing in Lexington, the heart of Kentucky "bluegrass" country. Is the site of the Phoenix Handicap, the oldest stakes race in the United States, and the Blue Grass Stakes. Also preeminent for its annual horse sales. Track originally begun by Jack Keene, an extraordinary figure in American racing. September 24, 1986.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

LIBERTY HALL
218 Wilkinson Street
Frankfort, Franklin County
Late 18th century

The builder, John Brown, served as U.S. Senator after Kentucky attained Statehood. He patterned his house after the Federal-style architecture of Philadelphia, and it is a fine example of Federal domestic architecture. November 11, 1971.

LINCOLN HALL, BEREA COLLEGE
Berea, Madison County
1887

Berea is significant in the history of U.S. education as the first college established in the United States for the specific purpose of educating Blacks and Whites together. Lincoln Hall is closely associated with Berea's history. December 2, 1974.

LOCUST GROVE
561 Blankenbaker Lane
Louisville, Jefferson County
1790

George Rogers Clark lived here with his sister and her husband as a semi-invalid from 1809 until his death in 1818. Clark was the hero of the Western theater of the American Revolution, achieving fame for his conquest of the trans-Ohio frontier at such places as Vincennes, Indiana, and Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois. June 23, 1986.

LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY
PUMPING STATION
Zorn Avenue
Louisville, Jefferson County
1858-60; Theodore R. Scowden

Classical Revival in style, this station represents 19th-century efforts to include symbolic and monumental functions in industrial architecture. The engine room is in the form of a temple, and a standpipe tower imitates triumphal Roman columns. November 11, 1971.

MCDOWELL (DR. EPHRAIM) HOUSE
125-127 S. 2nd Street
Danville, Boyle County
c. 1795

Recognized as the father of abdominal surgery, Dr. McDowell successfully performed a difficult abdominal operation in 1809 in this house. The operation demonstrated the possibility of safely opening the abdominal cavity. January 12, 1965.
OLD BANK OF LOUISVILLE
320 W. Main Street
Louisville, Jefferson County
1837; Gideon Shryock or James H. Dakin

A Greek Revival-style building, among the most sophisticated examples of small-scale commercial architecture in the U.S. It adapts classical idioms to a narrow downtown lot, most notable in its front facade, which consists of a monumental distyle-in-antis doorway. November 11, 1971.

OLD MORRISON, TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE
W. 3rd Street between Upper Street and Broadway
Lexington, Fayette County
1833; Gideon Shryock

The college is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning west of the Appalachians. Old Morrison was among the first buildings constructed on the campus. December 21, 1965.

OLD STATE HOUSE
Broadway, bounded by Madison, Clinton, and Lewis Streets
Frankfort, Franklin County
1827-30; Gideon Shryock


PERRYVILLE BATTLEFIELD
West of Perryville on U.S. 150
Boyle County
1862

Site of the battle in October 1862, which climaxed the major Confederate invasion of Kentucky, and in conjunction with the Battles of Antietam, Iuka, Corinth, and Newtonia broke the back of a Confederate offensive along a 1000-mile front. December 19, 1960.

SHAKERTOWN AT PLEASANT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Shakertown and vicinity
Mercer County
19th century

Among the most successful of the 19th-century religious communitarian settlements. By 1820, some 500 Shakers lived here on 3000 acres of land. The community was dissolved in 1910. November 11, 1971.

SPRINGFIELD

See TAYLOR (ZACHARY) HOUSE

TAYLOR (ZACHARY) HOUSE (SPRINGFIELD)
5608 Apache Road
Louisville, Jefferson County
1780

Taylor's boyhood home. He returned here often during his military career and briefly again before his short term as President of the United States. July 4, 1961.

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, OLD MORRISON

See OLD MORRISON

YOUNG (WHITNEY M.) BIRTHPLACE AND BOYHOOD HOME
Campus of Lincoln Institute
Shelby County

Young, the Executive Director of the National Urban League 1961-1971, drew unprecedented support for the League's social and economic programs, working for an equality beyond civil rights causes. He was born in this simple 2-story frame house in 1921, and lived here until he enrolled at Kentucky State College at the age of 15. April 27, 1984.
LOUISIANA (44)

ACADIAN HOUSE
Louisiana 31
St. Martinville, St. Martin Parish
1765

The Cabildo
Jackson Square, Chartres and St. Peter streets
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1795; Gilberto Guillemand

CABLE (GEORGE WASHINGTON) HOUSE
1313 8th Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1874

THE COURTHOUSE AND LAWYERS’ ROW
Clinton, East Feliciana Parish
1840-60

CUSTOMHOUSE, U.S.

Dillard (James H.) Home
571 Audubon Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
19th century

Fort de la Boulaye
Near Phoenix
Plaquemines Parish
1700

Fort Jackson
2.5 miles southeast of Triumph on Louisiana 23
Plaquemines Parish
1822


Originally housed the administrative and legislative council which ruled Spanish Louisiana. Exhibits the strong influence of Spanish architecture in the Louisiana Territory. October 9, 1960.

The voice of the Louisiana Creoles, Cable made major contributions to American regional literature. His work made the term "Creole" better known and understood. December 29, 1962.

Full peripteral Greek Revival courthouse and five nearby law office buildings form a harmonious ensemble unique when new and even more remarkable for having survived intact. May 30, 1974.

See UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE

Dillard played an important role in Black education in the late 19th century, strengthening vocational and teacher-training programs. He lived here from 1894 to 1913. December 2, 1974.


Failure of this fort, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and Fort St. Philip, on the east bank, to stop the Union Navy under Flag-Officer David G. Farragut in 1862 caused the Confederacy to lose New Orleans. This fort is little altered from its original state. December 19, 1960.
FORT JESUP
7 miles northeast of Many
on Louisiana 6
Sabine Parish
1822

Most southwesterly military outpost in the United States, from its establishment in 1822 until the Mexican War. In March 1845, Texas was offered admission to the Union and Gen. Zachary Taylor's "Army of Observation," stationed at Fort Jesup, was ordered to hold its troops ready to march into Texas. After Texas joined the Union, Taylor was ordered to move into the new State. Now Fort Jesup State Monument. July 4, 1961.

FORT ST. PHILIP
2.5 miles southeast of Triumph
on Louisiana 23
Plaquemines Parish
1746, 1795, 1812

Built by the French in 1746 and rebuilt by the Spanish in 1791, on the east bank of the Mississippi River across from the later Fort Jackson. This fort, like Fort Jackson, surrendered after an attack by Flag-Officer David G. Farragut's force in 1862. December 19, 1960.

GALLIER HALL
545 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
19th century


GALLIER HOUSE
1132 Royal Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1857-60

James Gallier, Jr., one of New Orleans' prominent architects, built this house for himself. A typical Louisiana townhouse, almost all the living rooms open to porches, galleries, or balconies. May 30, 1974.

GARDEN DISTRICT, THE
Bounded by Carondelet, Josephine, and Magazine Streets, and Louisiana Avenue
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
19th-20th centuries

A residential section fashionable since the 1830s, with homes representing all styles of popular architecture from ante-bellum times to the early 20th century. May 30, 1974.

HERMANN-GRIMA HOUSE
818-820 St. Louis Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
c. 1831

This eclectic structure illustrates the influence of American building styles upon New Orleans architecture after the Louisiana Purchase. May 30, 1974.

HOMEPLACE PLANTATION HOUSE
Just south of Hahnville
St. Charles Parish
1787-1791

Excellent example of a French Colonial, 2-story, raised cottage. The second-story walls are cypress timbers filled with a clay and Spanish moss mixture. April 15, 1970.
Louisiana

JACKSON SQUARE (Place D'Armes)
Bounded by Decatur, St. Peter, St. Ann, and Chartres Streets
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
18th-20th centuries

LAFITTE’S BLACKSMITH SHOP
941 Bourbon Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
Late 18th century

LOS ADAES (Nuestra Senora del Pilar de los Adaes)
Half mile north of State Highway 6
Robeline, Natchitoches Parish
1721

LOUISIANA STATE BANK BUILDING
403 Royal Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1822; Benjamin H. Latrobe

LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Drive
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish
1929; Weiss, Dreyfous, and Seinfert

LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL (OLD)
See OLD LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL

MCNEIL (SAINT) PUMPING STATION
See SHREVEPORT WATERWORKS PUMPING STATION

MADAME JOHN’S LEGACY
632 Dumaine Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1722-28, 1788 (rebuilt)

Center of the city since the first plan was drawn up in 1720. Here, in 1803, the American flag was raised for the first time over the newly purchased Louisiana Territory. October 9, 1960.

One-and-a-half story cottage traditionally associated with Jean and Pierre Lafitte, adventurers who posed as blacksmiths while engaging in illegal business ventures. Of brick-between-post construction once typical of the area, it is a rare survivor of its type for the period. April 15, 1970.

Founded in 1721 by the Spanish to check French expansion into east Texas, it played a part in maintaining the international balance of power between Spain and France. Served as administrative capitol for the province of Texas from 1751 to 1770 before being abandoned in 1773. One of the few Spanish presidios in the borderlands that has not been impacted by modern agricultural practices or urban expansion. It provides opportunities to reconstruct life at a Spanish colonial frontier settlement, including European-Indian interdependency. June 23, 1986.

This building was the last structure designed by Latrobe. It housed the first bank incorporated in Louisiana after its admission to Statehood. May 4, 1983.

The Capitol is a 34-story, 450-foot skyscraper ornamented inside and out with features depicting the activities and ideals of the State. Built at the direction of Governor Huey P. Long, it was a physical symbol to the people of Louisiana that their State had entered the modern era. December 17, 1982.

A French Colonial raised-cottage townhouse, an example of a style that once was a popular type of city dwelling. April 15, 1970.
MADEWOOD PLANTATION HOUSE
Napoleonville, Assumption Parish
1845

This plantation house, which represents the purest Greek Revival style, was built for a member of the Pugh family in 1845. May 4, 1983.

MARKSVILLE PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITE
Marksville vicinity
Avoyelles Parish
1st century AD


MAYOR GIROD HOUSE
500 Chartres Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1797 (service wing),
1814 (main house)

One of the best examples of a large French colonial townhouse in the U.S., demonstrating continued French architectural influences in New Orleans. Iron-work balconies on the second floor and an octagonal cupola decorate it. April 15, 1970.

MELROSE

See YUCCA PLANTATION

NATCHITOCHES HISTORIC DISTRICT
Natchitoches
Natchitoches Parish
1714

Established by the French in 1714, Natchitoches was a trading center on the Red River and an important link in pack train trails. The historic district has a mixture of architecture from the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. April 16, 1984.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH MINT

See UNITED STATES MINT...

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING
231 Carondelet Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1921

This 8-story steel-framed stone building represents New Orleans as the principal spot market of the world and the leading futures market, next to New York and Liverpool, until the 1920s. Associated with Henry G. Hester, the "Father of Cotton Statistics," whose work reduced investment risk. December 22, 1977.

NUESTRA SENORA DEL PILAR DE LOS ADAES

See LOS ADAES

OAK ALLEY PLANTATION
Vacherie, St. James Parish
1837-39

Probably the finest of the few remaining full peripteral plantation houses, with a colonnade of 28 Doric columns. A double row of giant live oak trees forms the 800-foot-long "oak alley" leading to the house. December 2, 1974.
Louisiana

OLD LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL
North Boulevard and St. Philip Street
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish
19th century; James Harrison Dakin

PARLANGE PLANTATION HOUSE
Junction of Louisiana 1 and 78
Mix vicinity, Pointe Coupee Parish
c. 1750

PLACE D'ARMES

PONTALBA BUILDINGS
Jackson Square
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1849-51; James Gallier and others

PORT HUDSON
Port Hudson
East Feliciana Parish
1860s

POVERTY POINT
12 miles north of Delhi on Bayou Macon
West Carroll Parish
c. 700 BC

PRESBYTERE, THE
713 Chartres Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
c. 1791-1813; Gilberto Guillemard

ST. MARY'S ASSUMPTION CHURCH
2039 Constance Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1858

Described as castellated Gothic, the building is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the country. May 30, 1974.

One of the best examples of a French Colonial plantation house of the 2-story raised-cottage type. April 15, 1970.

See JACKSON SQUARE

High-style residences and shops combine in 2 block-long red brick structures designed to give Jackson Square architectural unity and provide urban amenities. The buildings combine the monumentality of Greek Revival civic design with the free use of ornamental ironwork typical of New Orleans’ Vieux Carre. May 30, 1974.

A Confederate stronghold invested and captured by Union forces led by Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. Scene of two bloody assaults (May 27 and June 14, 1863). In the first of these attacks, the 1st and 3rd Native Guards, composed of free Blacks and ex-slaves from Louisiana, suffered heavy losses. The July 8, 1863 surrender of Port Hudson gave Union forces possession of the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi. May 30, 1974.


Designed as a companion building to the Cabildo and intended as the parish rectory for St. Louis Cathedral. Construction was begun during the period of Spanish rule. April 15, 1970.

Constructed for German Catholics, the Church’s interior and exterior ornamentation make it a striking example of German Baroque architecture. May 30, 1974.

92
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH
724 Camp Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1830s

SAN FRANCISCO PLANTATION HOUSE
Louisiana 144
Reserve, St. John the Baptist Parish
1849-50 (may incorporate earlier construction)

SHADO«-ON-THE-TECHE
E. Main Street
New Iberia, Iberia Parish
1831-34; James Bedell

SHREVEPORT WATERWORKS PUMPING STATION
On Cross Bayou, off Common Street Extension
Shreveport, Caddo Parish
1880s-1921

STATE CAPITOL

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE
423 Canal Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1848-62; Alexander Thompson Wood

UNITED STATES MINT, NEW ORLEANS BRANCH
420 Esplanade Avenue
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1835-61; William Strickland

Its early construction date, size, and interior decoration make St. Patrick's one of the most noteworthy American examples of the Gothic Revival style. May 30, 1974.


A superb example of a planter's house before the height of a period of competitive ostentation, and of the application of Greek Revival style to the traditional French Colonial house plan, resulting in a house type distinctive to Louisiana. A 2-story porticoed townhouse made of locally fired coral-colored brick. May 30, 1974.

Not only buildings, but also components such as reservoirs, pipes, filters, boilers, pumps, and engines survive at the station. The physical plant and now-unused but operable machinery are a rare example of the development of a municipal waterworks from the late 19th century. December 17, 1982.

Located in a busy port, this Customhouse was a major one. When built, it was second only to the U.S. Capitol in size among American buildings. Its General Business Room is a Greek Revival interior of originality and monumentality. December 2, 1974.

This branch mint is the Nation's oldest unreconstructed mint in its original location. An imposing classical-revival structure with columned portico, of stuccoed river-mud brick with exterior granite trimming. May 15, 1975.
Louisiana

USS KIDD
Government Street & River
Road near Old State Capitol
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish
1943

Representative of the Fletcher class destroyers that formed the backbone of U.S. destroyer forces in World War II. Named for Rear Admiral Isaac C. Kidd, Sr., who was killed aboard his flagship, USS Arizona, during the attack on Pearl Harbor. She saw action in the Pacific, and survived a kamikaze attack at Okinawa. January 14, 1986.

URSULINE CONVENT
1114 Chartres Street
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
1748-52; Ignace Brouitin and Andre De Batz (substantial later alterations)

Finest surviving example of French colonial public architecture in the U.S. Louis XV in style, formal and symmetrical, with restrained ornament. Constructed for nuns whose mission was to nurse the poor and teach young girls. October 9, 1960.

VIEUX CARRE HISTORIC DISTRICT
New Orleans, Orleans Parish
18th-19th centuries

Known as the "French Quarter," this 85-block area almost coincides with the original city plan, laid out in 1721. Within the District are a distinctive variety of architectural styles. December 21, 1965.

WHITE (EDWARD DOUGLASS) HOUSE
5 miles north of Thibodaux
Lafourche Parish
c. 1790

This 1-1/2-story frame house was birthplace, childhood home, and estate of White, Associate and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (1894-1921). His greatest impact resulted from his "rule of reason" for the enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act. December 8, 1976.

YUCCA PLANTATION (Melrose)
Near intersection of Louisiana 119 and 493
Melrose, Natchitoches Parish
18th-19th centuries

Established by a former slave who became a wealthy businesswoman. The African House, a unique structure with an umbrella-like roof, may be of direct African derivation. May 30, 1974.
MAINE (23)

BLAINE (JAMES G.) HOUSE
Capitol and State streets
Augusta, Kennebec County
c. 1830

Republican Blaine was Speaker of the House of Representatives, twice a Senator, twice Secretary of State, and an unsuccessful Presidential candidate in 1884. He helped establish the Pan-American Union in 1890. January 29, 1964.

DOW (NEAL) HOUSE
714 Congress Street
Portland, Cumberland County
1829


FORT HALIFAX
on U.S. 201, west of Winslow
Kennebec County
1754

A defensive outpost during the French and Indian War, the fort was built for protection against Indian raids. The sole remaining structure is the oldest extant example of a log blockhouse in the U.S. November 24, 1968.

FORT KENT
0.75 mile southwest of Fort Kent
City of Maine 11
Aroostook County
1839-43

Built as a result of the dispute between the U.S. and Great Britain over the Canadian boundary, and abandoned after the signing of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842), which fixed the boundary line. November 7, 1973.

FORT KNOX
on U.S. 1 near Prospect
Waldo County
1844


FORT WESTERN
Bowman Street
Augusta, Kennebec County
1754

As the first president of Johns Hopkins University (1875-1901), Gilman made graduate education a recognized university responsibility. December 21, 1965.

GILMAN (DANIEL COIT) SUMMER HOME
(Over Edge)
Northeast Harbor, Hancock County
c. 1880

Only one original building remains of the National Home, which has served disabled veterans for more than a century. May 30, 1974.

GOVERNOR’S HOME (National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers)
Togus, Kennebec County
1866

Maine

HARPSWELL MEETINGHOUSE
Harrpswell Center on Maine 123
9 miles south of Brunswick
Cumberland County
1757-59


HOMER (WINSLOW) STUDIO
Winslow Homer Road
Prout’s Neck
Scarborough, Cumberland County
c. 1870

Converted stable at the edge of the ocean, used as a studio by an artist particularly noted for his seascapes, landscapes, and Civil War paintings. December 21, 1965.

LADY PEPPERRELL HOUSE
Maine 103, Kittery Point
York County
c. 1760

Built by the widow of Sir William Pepperrell, wealthy businessman and military commander. 2-story frame structure imitates the English High Georgian style. Hipped roof, modillioned cornice, and gabled center pavilion with 2-story Ionic pilasters. October 9, 1960.

McINTIRE GARRISON HOUSE
about 5 miles west of
York on Maine 91
York County
c. 1609 or 1707

Built with thick, protective walls, the house is representative of the vernacular log architecture widely used in New England in the 17th century as a defense against Indians. November 24, 1968.

McLELLAN-SWEAT MANSION
111 High Street
Portland, Cumberland County
1800


MORSE-LIBBY MANSION
109 Danforth Street
Portland, Cumberland County
1859-63; Henry Austin


NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

See GOVERNOR’S HOME ...

NICKELS-SORTWELL HOUSE
northeast corner, Main
and Federal streets
Wiscasset, Lincoln County
1807-08

OLD YORK GAOL
4 Lindsay Road
York, York County
ca. 1720, 1736, 1763, 1799-1806

Well preserved and rare example of a substantial colonial prison building. Served as the York County jail beginning ca. 1720, and held prisoners until ca. 1879. Built in 4 phases, including construction of its original stone cell portion around 1720. November 24, 1968.

See GILMAN (DANIEL COIT) SUMMER HOME

OVER EDGE

PEPPERRELL (LADY) HOUSE

See LADY PEPPERRELL HOUSE

REED (THOMAS B.) HOUSE
30-32 Deering Street
Portland, Cumberland County
1875


SABBATHDAY LAKE SHAKER VILLAGE
Route 26
New Gloucester
Androscoggin County
18th-20th centuries

Founded in 1783. Until recently, one of the last of the Shaker communities. A representative collection of Shaker implements and furniture is housed in the buildings. May 30, 1974.

STOWE (HARRIET BEECHER) HOUSE
63 Federal Street
Brunswick, Cumberland County
1807; Samuel Melcher, III

Stowe's widely influential indictment of slavery, Uncle Tom's Cabin, was written here in 1851. December 29, 1962.

TATE HOUSE
1270 Westbrook Street
Stroudwater, Cumberland County
1755

Built for a mast agent for the Royal Navy. Has a symmetrical Georgian facade, and a clerestory gambrel roof that is one of only two extant examples of this once fairly common type. Austere exterior and lavish interior trim represent the colonial frontier economy. November 11, 1971.

WADSWORTH-LONGFELLOW HOUSE
487 Congress Street
Portland, Cumberland County
1786

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived here from his birth in 1807 until 1843 and composed several of his best-known poems in this house. December 29, 1962.

DE-DESIGNATED: March 5, 1986.
(Originally designated August 29, 1970.)

WICKYUP (Admiral Richard E. Byrd Estate)
8 miles northeast of E. Sullivan
Hancock County
1929

See OLD YORK GAOL
In 1944, U. S. Army amphibious troops captured Kwajalein and nearby islands after four days of bitter fighting, making this the first Japanese territory in the Pacific taken by the U. S. Army in battle in World War II. Scene of a devastating land, sea, and air bombardment. February 4, 1985.

Captured from the Japanese by U. S. Marines in 1944, in coordination with the U. S. Army attack on Kwajalein Island. The taking of Kwajalein Atoll allowed American forces to accelerate the schedule for further advances in the Central Pacific during World War II. February 4, 1985.
ACCOKEEK CREEK SITE
Accokeek vicinity
Prince Georges County
2000 BC - 1500 AD

Occupied intermittently from about 2000 BC this site was used by archeologists to define a culture-history sequence in prehistoric archeology for the Mid-Atlantic region. Remarkable for its variety and concentration of human occupation sites. July 19, 1964.

ANNAPOLIS (COLONIAL) HISTORIC DISTRICT

At the Mount Clare Station, regular passenger rail service in the United States was inaugurated in 1830. The Nation's first telegraph message passed through the station in 1844. The Roundhouse contains the historical collections of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. September 15, 1961.

See COLONIAL ANNAPOLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT

BALTIMORE AND OHIO TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM AND MOUNT CLARE STATION
Pratt and Poppleton Streets
Baltimore city
1830 (station), 1884 (Roundhouse), 1891 (Annex); Ephriam F. Baldwin

BARTON (CLARA) HOUSE
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo, Montgomery County
c. 1890; Dr. Julian Hubbell

The house in which Clara Barton, the major figure in the founding of the American Red Cross, spent the last 20 years of her life, and which also housed the national headquarters of the organization from 1897 until 1904. January 12, 1965. (Now the Clara Barton National Historic Site.)

BRICE HOUSE
42 East Street
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
1766-73


BROWN'S (JOHN) HEADQUARTERS

CARROLLTON VIADUCT
Gwynn's Falls near Carroll Park
Baltimore city
1829; James Lloyd

CASSELMAN'S BRIDGE, NATIONAL ROAD
East of Grantsville on U.S. 40
Garrett County
1813

CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE
22 Maryland Avenue
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
1769-74

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, OLD LOCK PUMP HOUSE


The bridge was part of the earliest Federal highway project, the National Road. At completion, it had the largest stone arch in the United States. January 29, 1964.

One of the earliest 3-story Georgian townhouses erected in the British colonies. Much of the interior work was done by William Buckland. April 15, 1970.

See OLD LOCK PUMP HOUSE...
Maryland

Chestertown Historical District
Bounded roughly by the Chester River, Cannon Street, Maple Avenue, and Cross Street
Chestertown, Kent County
18th century

Flourished between 1750 and 1790 as the chief tobacco- and wheat-shipping port on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Wealthy merchants and planters constructed the elaborately decorated brick Georgian townhouses found in the district. April 15, 1970.

Colonial Annapolis Historic District
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
17th-18th centuries

Capital of both the Colony and the State, and one of the first planned cities in colonial America. Many elements of the original town plan surveyed in 1695, and about 120 18th-century buildings, remain. June 23, 1965.

Doughoregan Manor
8 miles west of Ellicott City
on Manor Lane
Howard County
C. 1727

Country home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Continental Congress. The Georgian brick plantation house was enlarged and remodeled in the 1830s. November 11, 1971.

Ellicott City Station
Just south of the Patapsco River Bridge
Ellicott City, Howard County
1830-31

Oldest railroad station in the United States still in use. Served as the western terminus of the original 13-mile section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. November 24, 1968.

First Unitarian Church
2-12 W. Franklin Street
Baltimore City
1817-18; Maximilian Godefroy

Represents a departure from the late Georgian and early Neoclassical styles popular at the time of its construction. The church's design stresses the interplay of geometric forms. February 20, 1972.

Fort Frederick
Vicinity of Big Pool
Washington County
1756


Habre-de-Venture
Rose Hill Road, near junction with Maryland 225 and 6
Port Tobacco, Charles County
1771

The home (1771-80) of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Maryland. A 5-part brick and frame Georgian structure. (Central section burned and gutted in November 11, 1971. (Became the Thomas Stone National Historic Site, a unit of the National Park System, in 1978.)

Hammond-Harwood House
Maryland Avenue and King George Street
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
C. 1774; William Buckland

Exemplifies the flowering of American Georgian architecture in its refinement of detail and excellence of design. Symmetrical brick building has two wings with polygonal bays. The arched fanlight doorway, dining room, and ballroom are noted for their decorative carved woodwork. October 9, 1960.

100
HIS LORDSHIP'S KINDNESS
3.5 miles west of Rosaryville
Prince Georges County
c. 1735

Excellent example of a late Georgian 5-part plantation house. Built by the Earl of Shrewsbury as a wedding gift for his niece. April 15, 1970.

Charles Carroll, Jr., son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of a prominent Maryland family, built this sophisticated Federal-style house, a 5-part composition in brick with stone trim. November 11, 1971.

HOMWOOD
N. Charles and 34th Streets
Baltimore city
1801-03

Appears substantially as it did when John Brown, abolitionist leader, planned and led his 1859 raid on the Harpers Ferry armory and arsenal from here. November 7, 1973.

KENNEDY FARM (John Brown's Headquarters)
Chestnut Grove Road
Samples Manor, Washington County

A large Georgian brick inn which originally served a major north-south turnpike and the ferry crossing at South River. Used as a county almshouse (1828-1966). April 15, 1970

LANO N TOWN PUBLIK HOUSE
Northeast of Woodland Beach, at the end of Londontown Road
Anne Arundel County
c. 1750


McCOLLUM (ELMER V.) HOUSE
2301 Monticello Road
Baltimore city
c. 1920


MARYLAND STATEHOUSE
State Circle
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
c. 1772

This typical 3-story Baltimore row house was the home of journalist-editor Henry Louis Mencken, distinguished essayist and caustic critic of American society, from his childhood until his death in 1956. July 28, 1983.

MENCKEN (H. L.) HOUSE
1524 Hollins Road
Baltimore city
early 1880s

Latrobe broke with traditions of American church architecture in designing a Latin Cross plan for this church, and a sophisticated system of barrel vaults and shallow domes for its interior. Many alterations were made in the original Latrobe design at construction, notably the addition of two onion-shaped domes. November 11, 1971.

MINOR BASILICA OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY
401 Cathedral Street
Baltimore city
1806-63; Benjamin H. Latrobe

Latrobe broke with traditions of American church architecture in designing a Latin Cross plan for this church, and a sophisticated system of barrel vaults and shallow domes for its interior. Many alterations were made in the original Latrobe design at construction, notably the addition of two onion-shaped domes. November 11, 1971.
Maryland

MONOCACY BATTLEFIELD
Frederick County
1864

MONTPELIER
2 miles east of Laurel on Md. 197
Prince Georges County
c. 1745
Distinguished example of a late Georgian 5-part plantation house, with exceptionally fine interiors. Formal gardens surround the house. April 15, 1970.

MOUNT CLARE
Carroll Park, Baltimore City
c. 1763
A brick Georgian plantation house, the oldest Colonial structure in the city of Baltimore. Served as quarters for Union soldiers during the Civil War. April 15, 1970.

See BALTIMORE AND OHIO ...

MOUNT ROYAL STATION AND TRAINSHED
1400 Cathedral Street
Baltimore city
1894-96; E. Francis Baldwin and Josias Pennington
One of the last gable-roof trainsheds built in the United States, the Mount Royal Station is an excellent example of the blending of engineering and aesthetic values. December 8, 1976.

MOUNT VERNON PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place
Baltimore city
19th century
A cross-shaped park containing a monument to George Washington became the focal point of a fashionable residential district, containing a number of architecturally distinguished homes. November 11, 1971.

See CASSELMAN'S BRIDGE

NATIONAL ROAD, CASSELMAN'S BRIDGE

OLD LOCK PUMP HOUSE, CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL
U.S. 213
Chesapeake City, Cecil County
1837
The pump house improved the operation of a key section of the Canal. It houses two of the original steam engines and a large scoop wheel. January 12, 1965.

PACA (WILLIAM) HOUSE
186 Prince George Street
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
1765


PEALE'S BALTIMORE MUSEUM
225 N. Holliday Street
Baltimore city
1814

102
PHOENIX SHOT TOWER
Southeast corner of Fayette and Front streets
Baltimore city
1828

Shot was manufactured by dropping molten lead from this 14-story tower into a vat of cold water. Some one million bags of shot were produced yearly in this way. November 11, 1971.

POE (EDGAR ALLAN) HOUSE
203 Amity Street
Baltimore city
19th century

Poe occupied this house (1833-35) at a time when his short stories were beginning to attract favorable critical attention. November 11, 1971.

REMSSEN (IRA) HOUSE
214 Monument Street
Baltimore city
1880s

As researcher, as author of widely used chemistry textbooks, and as president of Johns Hopkins University, Remsen was a major influence in American science at the turn of the century. May 15, 1975.

RESURRECTION MANOR
4 miles east of Hollywood
St. Marys County
c. 1660

Small unrestored 17th-century brick farmhouse located on one of the earliest manorial grants made in Maryland. April 15, 1970.

ROWLAND (HENRY AUGUST) HOUSE
915 Cathedral Street
Baltimore city
1880s


ST. MARY'S CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by St. Marys River, St. Inigoes Creek, Broome Creek, and Chancellor's Creek
St. Marys County
1634-95


ST. MARY'S SEMINARY CHAPEL
600 N. Paca Street
Baltimore City
1806-08; Maximilian Godefroy


A leading private institution for the treatment of the mentally ill. The hospital buildings, dramatic Norman Revival structures mark an important stage in psychiatric planning because they provide for separation of patients according to the nature of their illnesses. November 11, 1971.

The only facility of its type in NASA's inventory; makes it possible to determine and minimize the magnetic movement of even the largest unmanned spacecraft, and thus to maintain satellites in orbit. October 3, 1985.
Maryland

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE
844 E. Pratt Street
Baltimore city
c. 1793

Flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the British attack in 1814 was made here, and inspired Francis Scott Key's "The Star-Spangled Banner."
December 16, 1969.

STATEHOUSE (MARYLAND)

STEWART (PEGGY) HOUSE
207 Hanover Street
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
1764

Named for the wife of the Annapolis merchant who was forced to burn his own ship after being accused of violating the importation ban on British tea in 1774. November 7, 1973.

STONE (THOMAS) HOUSE

THOMAS VIADUCT, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Over the Patapsco River between Relay and Elkridge
Baltimore and Howard counties
1835

One of the oldest of the multiple stone-arched railroad bridges and an early, notable example of railroad bridge construction in the United States. January 28, 1964.

TULIP HILL
2.5 miles west of Galesville on Owensville Road
Anne Arundel County
1755-56, 1787-90 (wings added)

An early Georgian plantation house, in a 5-part composition. The house measures 135 feet across and is set on a stone basement. April 15, 1970.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY
Maryland Avenue and Hanover Street
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
1845, Ernest Flagg; 1876 (Waiting Room), 1881 (Guard House)

The Naval Academy has played a significant role in American naval affairs, graduating career officers for over a hundred years. Most of the buildings are late French Renaissance in style. Only a few of the early buildings survive. July 4, 1961.

U.S.S. CONSTELLATION
Pier I, Pratt Street
Baltimore city
1797

Among the longest commissioned vessels in the U.S. Navy, Constellation was the first American ship to engage and defeat an enemy vessel. May 23, 1963.

USS TORSK
Pier IV, Pratt Street
Baltimore city
1944

A World War II Tench class submarine that sank 2 Japanese Coastal Defense Ships on August 14, 1945. Thus, she is credited with firing the last two torpedoes and sinking the last combatant ships of the war. January 14, 1986.
WELCH (WILLIAM HENRY) HOUSE
935 St. Paul Street
Baltimore city
1880s

WEST ST. MARYS MANOR
About 1 mile east of Drayton
St. Marys County
Early 18th century

WHITEHALL
Off St. Margaret's Road
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
c. 1765

WYE HOUSE
7 miles northwest of Easton
on Miles Neck Road
Talbot County
1781-84, 1799


A rare example of a small William-and-Mary-era brick and frame country house, situated on the St. Marys River, on the earliest grant of land recorded in Maryland. April 15, 1970.

Built by Governor Horatio Sharpe as a country retreat. Exhibits a very high level of quality in Georgian design, with notable carved decoration in the principal rooms. October 9, 1960.

A manor house built for Edward Lloyd IV, a wealthy landowner. Nearby is the Orangerie, with a rare example of an 18th-century central heating system. April 15, 1970.
Adams, 1st Vice President and 2nd President of the United States, lived here from his birth until his marriage in 1764. Built in the saltbox style, with much of the original fabric remaining. December 19, 1960. (Now a part of Adams National Historic Site.)

Adams, 6th President of the United States, was born here in 1767. His father, John Adams, had moved here in 1764 and used one room as a law office for several years. December 19, 1960. (Now part of Adams National Historic Site.)


Residence (1821-61) of the founder of the first textile sales agency, who was the financial and mercantile mind behind the development of the Boston Manufacturing Co., the first modern integrated factory in the United States. December 22, 1977.

Begun as a tree farm for Harvard University. Now a preeminent institution for plant research, with some 6,000 species of trees and shrubs. January 12, 1965.

Melville, a major American literary figure, wrote Moby Dick while living in this house (1850-63). December 29, 1962.

BEACON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by Beacon Street, the Charles River Embankment, and Pinckney, Revere, and Hancock streets
Boston, Suffolk County
18th-19th centuries

BELAMY (EDWARD) HOUSE
91-93 Church Street
Chicopee Falls, Hampden County
19th century

BIRKHOFF (GEORGE D.) HOUSE
22 Craigie Street
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1890s

BOARDMAN HOUSE
Howard Street
Saugus, Essex County
c. 1680

BOSTON ATHENAEUM
10 1/2 Beacon Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1847

BOSTON CITY HALL (OLD)
See OLD CITY HALL

BOSTON COMMON
Beacon, Park, Tremont, Boylston, and Charles streets
Boston, Suffolk County
1634-date

BOSTON LIGHT
Little Brewster Island, Boston Harbor
Boston, Suffolk County
1716, 1783 (reconstruction)

Federal and Greek Revival style buildings, some designed by Charles Bulfinch, make this area architecturally significant. The area has had many notable residents, including Edwin Booth and Francis Parkman. December 19, 1962.


Largest of the Nation's early proprietary libraries. Parts of the libraries of George Washington and John Quincy Adams, as well as early pamphlets of historical value, are among the treasures of the Athenaeum. December 21, 1965.

Set aside by the city of Boston in 1634, the Common is the oldest public park in the United States. It was a political rallying point and military training field before and during the American Revolution and the Civil War. Became a showplace for public sculpture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Also contains the site of the playing field of the first organized football club in the United States, which began in 1862. February 27, 1987.

Site of the first lighthouse in North America, destroyed by the British in 1776. Reconstructed 89-foot tower is made up of rubble stone, granite, and brick. January 29, 1964.
This manufacturing complex represents the first truly modern factory in the United States. Employing innovative power looms, it signaled the birth of American industrialization and ended U.S. dependency on British technology. It was the technological basis for a fundamental reorganization of the factory system. December 22, 1977.

From 1800 to 1974 the Boston Naval Shipyard functioned as one of the most important shipyards in the United States. It pioneered in modern ship construction, and for more than a century manufactured most of the Navy's rope. November 13, 1966. (Parts of the shipyard are included in Boston National Historical Park.)

The first public botanical garden in the United States. Adjacent to the Boston Common, it was landscaped during the 1860s and retains its French Second Empire character. It has become a repository of important outdoor sculpture, and is well-known for the Swan Boats that have sailed in its pond since 1877. February 27, 1987.

The first outstanding example of Renaissance Beaux-Arts Classicism in America. Set the precedent for grand-scale urban libraries. Consists of a 3-story, monumental free-standing block in the style of an Italian Renaissance Palace surrounding an open courtyard. February 24, 1986.


Brandeis was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1916 by President Wilson. He often stood with Justice Holmes against the Court majority. November 28, 1972.
BRIDGMAN (PERCY W.) HOUSE
10 Buckingham Place
Cambridge, Middlesex County
c. 1920

Home of the distinguished teacher and
physicist who received the 1946 Nobel
Prize for his invention of an apparatus
for obtaining very high pressures, and
for his discoveries in the field of

BROOK FARM
670 Baker Street
West Roxbury
Boston, Suffolk County
1841

Utopian community founded to promote
the New England Transcendentalists' ideal of "plain living and high think­
ing." Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne were connected with the farm.

BRYANT (WILLIAM CULLEN) HOMESTEAD
2 miles from Cummington
Hampshire County
1783

Poet and critic Bryant lived here until early manhood, and made his summer residence here in the later years of his life. He composed some of his best-known poems in this house. December 29, 1962.

BUCKMAN TAVERN
Hancock Street, east side of
Lexington Green
Lexington, Middlesex County
c. 1690


BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
Breed's Hill, Charlestown
Boston, Suffolk County
1825-42; Solomon Willard

Four-acre park containing a 220-foot granite obelisk that commemorates the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775). January 20, 1961. (Included in Boston National Historical Park.)

CAPEN (PARDON) HOUSE
Howlett Street
Topsfield, Essex County
1683

One of the best examples of English Colonial dwellings in the United States. Gable-roofed, with an oak frame rising 2 stories and a clapboard exterior. October 9, 1960.

CHESTERWOOD

See FRENCH (DANIEL CHESTER) HOME AND STUDIO

CHRIST CHURCH
Garden Street
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1759-61; Peter Harrison

One of the finest surviving 18th-century religious buildings in the New England colonies. Designed as a typical Anglican church, with focus on the altar. October 9, 1960.

CITY HALL (Old Boston)

See OLD CITY HALL
Massachusetts

COFFIN (JETHRO) HOUSE
Sunset Hill
Nantucket, Nantucket County
1686

COLE'S HILL
Carver Street, Plymouth
Plymouth County
1620

COUNT RUMFORD BIRTHPLACE

CRAIGIE-LONGFELLOW HOUSE

CRANE AND COMPANY OLD STONE MILL RAG ROOM
Dalton, Berkshire County
1844; Zenas Crane

CUFFE (PAUL) FARM
1504 Drift Road
Westport, Bristol County
1797

CUSHING (CALEB) HOUSE
98 High Street
Newburyport, Essex County
19th century

DALY (REGINALD A.) HOUSE
23 Hawthorn Street
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1880s

DAVIS (WILLIAM M.) HOUSE
17 Francis Avenue
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1880

DEERFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

DERBY SUMMERHOUSE
Glen Magna Estate, Ingersoll Street
Danvers, Essex County
1792-93; Samuel McIntire

A 1 1/2-story frame dwelling with a big central chimney and four large fireplaces, the Coffin House is a restored example of a 17th-century New England saltbox house. November 24, 1968.

Burial place of the colonists who died in the first winter of settlement. Nearby is Plymouth Rock, legendary Pilgrim landing site. October 9, 1960.

See RUMFORD (COUNT) BIRTHPLACE

See LONGFELLOW HOUSE

This structure represents the oldest paper manufactory in continuous operation at one site, and outstandingly documents the early development of the American paper industry through the 1800s into the 20th century. May 4, 1983.

Cuffe, a self-educated Black man who became a prosperous merchant, pioneered in the struggle for minority rights in the 18th and early 19th centuries and was active in the movement for Black resettlement in Africa. May 30, 1974.


Residence of an outstanding Harvard geologist and geographer whose work, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries on the forces that shape the earth established the discipline of geomorphology. January 7, 1976.

See OLD DEERFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Rare American example of a formal 18th-century garden house; designed in the Federal style, with Adamesque decoration. November 24, 1968.
An important poet, Emily Dickinson made this house her home for her entire life (1830-86), living in partial seclusion and writing poetry. December 29, 1962.

Site of the boyhood home of the prominent sociologist and writer, who was a major figure in the Black civil rights movement during the first half of the 20th century. May 11, 1976.


Emerson, poet, essayist, and lecturer, occupied this square frame house from 1835 until his death in 1882. December 29, 1962.

The first publicized use of ether as a surgical anesthetic took place here in 1846. January 12, 1965.

Typical of the "growing house," a type of dwelling to which the owner added as his family increased. One of the oldest frame dwellings in the United States. October 9, 1960.

Given to the city by Peter Faneuil in 1740, Faneuil Hall, with its market and meeting hall, served as a focal point of Colonial protest against British rule and later as a center for the abolition movement in Boston. October 9, 1960. (Included in Boston National Historical Park.)

Residence of the multifaceted inventor who was first to broadcast the human voice and who made other major contributions to the development of radio. January 7, 1976.
Massachusetts

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, LANCASTER facing the Common Lancaster, Worcester County 1816; Charles Bulfinch

FIRST HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE 141 Cambridge Street Boston, Suffolk County 1795-96; Charles Bulfinch

FLYING HORSES CAROUSEL 33 Oak Bluffs Avenue Oak Bluffs, Dukes County ca. 1876-78; Charles W.F. Dare Co.

FORBES (CAPT. R. B.) HOUSE 215 Adams Street Milton, Norfolk County 1833; Isaiah Rogers

FORT WARREN Georges Island, Boston Harbor Suffolk County 1834-63

FOSTER HOUSE

FRENCH (DANIEL CHESTER) HOME AND STUDIO (CHESTERWOOD) 2 miles west of Stockbridge Berkshire County 1900-01; Henry Bacon

FRUITLANDS Prospect Hill Harvard, Worcester County late 18th century

FULLER (MARGARET) HOUSE 71 Cherry Street Cambridge, Middlesex County 1806-07

Probably the finest of Bulfinch's existing New England churches. Noteworthy exterior features include the 2-stage front tower with a wooden cupola and a giant arcaded portico. December 30, 1970.

Built for a lawyer and politician who was mayor of Boston. The second-floor drawing room has a low dado, finely detailed cornice, and mantels with Adamesque friezes. December 30, 1970.

The oldest operating platform carousel in the United States and may be the oldest carousel of any type in the country. Is one of two surviving examples of the work of the Charles W.F. Dare Company, a major carousel manufacturer, and has been in the community since 1884. February 27, 1987.


A bastioned star fort with outer walls 8 feet thick. Served as a prison for Confederate leaders and officers during the Civil War. August 29, 1970.

French sculpted the Minute Man statue in Concord and the seated figure of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. December 21, 1965.


Fuller (1810-50), a 19th-century writer, teacher, intellectual, and reformer, was born, and lived here until 1826. Her Woman in the Nineteenth Century has been called "the first considered statement of feminism in this country." May 30, 1974.
GARDNER-PINGREE HOUSE
128 Essex Street
Salem, Essex County
1804-05; Samuel McIntire

This three-story brick townhouse with a hipped roof, in the Adamesque-Federal style, is generally considered McIntire’s masterpiece. Built for Salem merchant John Gardner. December 30, 1970.

GARRISON (WILLIAM LLOYD) HOUSE
125 Highland Street, Roxbury
Boston, Suffolk County
1864

Garrison, a dedicated abolitionist, advocated an immediate end to slavery in his writings and lectures. He lived here from 1864 to 1879. June 23, 1965.

GLOVER (GENERAL JOHN) HOUSE
11 Glover Street
Marblehead, Essex County
1762

From 1762 to 1782, this 2-story frame house was the home of Glover, a brigadier general in the Continental Army and a well-to-do merchant. November 28, 1972.

GODDARD ROCKET LAUNCHING SITE
(Pakachoag Hill)
Pakachoag Golf Course, Pakachoag Road
Auburn vicinity, Worcester County
1926

Dr. Robert H. Goddard launched the world’s first liquid-propellant rocket here, setting the course for future developments in rocketry. November 13, 1966.

GORE PLACE
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Middlesex County
1805-06; Jacques Guillaume Legrand


Gough, himself a reformed drunkard, was a famed temperance orator in the 1850s. He lived in this 2-story frame house from 1848 to 1886. May 30, 1974.

GRAY (ASA) HOUSE
88 Garden Street
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1810

Gray was one of America’s greatest botanists. His writings launched the study of plant geography. January 12, 1965.

When political differences between Federalists and Republicans split the Salem Assemblies in 1805, the Federalists erected this 3-story brick building to house their social activities. It is a distinguished example of a Federal-Adamesque public building. December 30, 1970.

HAMPTON HALL
9 Cambridge Street
Salem, Essex County
1806-07; Samuel McIntire

HANCOCK-CLARKE HOUSE
35 Hancock Street
Lexington, Middlesex County
1698, 1734 (addition)

John Hancock, Revolutionary statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived here as a boy, from 1744 to 1750. July 17, 1971.
HANCOCK SHAKER VILLAGE
U.S. 20, 5 miles south of Pittsfield
Berkshire County
1790-1960

This community, organized in 1790 and dissolved in 1960, reached its high point early in the 19th century. Eighteen well-preserved buildings remain, including a structure believed to be the first round barn built in the United States. November 24, 1968.

HARDING (CHESTER) HOUSE
16 Beacon Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1808

Harding was one of America's notable portrait painters in the four decades before his death in 1866. He occupied this 4-story brick residence in 1827-29. December 21, 1965.

HARVARD STADIUM
60 N. Harvard Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1903; Charles F. McKim

The first college stadium in the United States, it is also the earliest extant. Became a prototype for the design of other college stadiums because of its design and multi-purpose use. A pioneering example of the use of reinforced concrete, at the time of its completion it was the largest structure of that material in the world. Also representative of the early Harvard coaches and teams, who played a major role in the development of intercollegiate football. February 27, 1987.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSETTS HALL

See MASSACHUSETTS HALL

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, MEMORIAL HALL

See MEMORIAL HALL

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, SEVER HALL

See SEVER HALL

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY HALL

See UNIVERSITY HALL

HASTINGS (OLIVER) HOUSE
101 Brattle Street
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1844-45

A superb example of a frame Greek Revival residence, with curved bays, elaborate cast-iron balconies, and a hipped roof crowned by a monitor. Home of a Boston merchant. December 30, 1970.

HEADQUARTERS HOUSE

See PRESCOTT (WILLIAM H.) HOUSE

HOLMES (OLIVER WENDELL) HOUSE
868 Hale Street
Beverly, Essex County
1875-80

A 2-1/2-story Victorian clapboard house, used as a summer home by the Supreme Court Justice. Holmes' eloquent minority opinions earned him the title "The Great Dissenter." November 28, 1972.
HOWE (SAMUEL GRIDLEY AND JULIA WARD) HOUSE
13 Chestnut Street
Boston, Suffolk County
c. 1804-05

HOWELS (WILLIAM DEAN) HOUSE

KENNEDY (JOHN F.) BIRTHPLACE
83 Beals Street
Brookline, Norfolk County
c. 1908, 1917-1921

KENNEDY COMPOUND
Irving and Marchant avenues
Hyannisport, Barnstable County
20th century

KING'S CHAPEL
Tremont and School streets
Boston, Suffolk County
1749-54; Peter Harrison

LEE (JEREMIAH) HOUSE
Washington Street
Marblehead, Essex County
1768

LEXINGTON GREEN
Massachusetts and Hancock streets
Lexington, Middlesex County
1775

LIBERTY FARM (Foster House)
116 Mower Street
Worcester, Worcester County
c. 1810

LINCOLN (GENERAL BENJAMIN) HOUSE
181 North Street
Hingham, Plymouth County
18th-19th centuries

While the Howes lived here (1863-66), they were key figures in Boston abolitionist circles, and pursued other reform and humanitarian interests. May 30, 1974.

See RED TOP

The 35th President of the United States was born and spent his infancy here, in a house that his father purchased in 1914 and sold in 1921. July 19, 1964. (Now in the National Park System as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site.)

Six acres of waterfront property, containing several Kennedy summer and vacation residences. One of them served as John F. Kennedy's Summer White House. November 28, 1972.

An excellent example of Georgian church architecture. In 1785 the chapel became the first Unitarian church in the United States. October 9, 1960.


On April 19, 1775, a skirmish here between the Minute Men and British forces initiated the Revolutionary War. January 20, 1961.

Abigail Kelly and her husband, Stephen Symonds Foster, were active in the anti-slavery and women's suffrage movements. In the 1870s, they withheld taxes on Liberty Farm to protest Abigail Kelly's inability to vote. The couple lived in this red brick house from 1847 to 1881. May 30, 1974.

Massachusetts

LITTLE (ARTHUR D.), INC., BUILDING
30 Memorial Drive
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1917

LODGE (HENRY CABOT) RESIDENCE
5 Cliff Street
Nahant, Essex County
19th century

LONGFELLOW HOUSE (Craigie-
Longfellow House)
105 Brattle Street
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1759; John Vassall

LONG WHARF AND CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK
Foot of State Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1710-21, 1857, 1848;
Oliver Noyes (wharf)

LOWELL (JAMES RUSSELL) HOME
See ELMWOOD

LOWELL LOCKS AND CANALS HISTORIC
DISTRICT
Lowell, Middlesex County
1796-1848

LYMAN (THEODORE) ESTATE
See VALE, THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
Fruit Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1818-23, Charles Bulfinch;
1844-46, George Perkins

MASSACHUSETTS HALL, HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
Harvard University Yard
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1718-20; John Leverett,
Benjamin Wadsworth

Arthur D. Little, Inc., is the first and
most successful independent consulting labor­
atory known for numerous contributions to

Lifelong residence (1850-1924) of Lodge,
one of the most influential congressional spokesmen
on foreign affairs from 1887 to
1924. Advocate of the "large policy"--
modernizing the Navy, acquiring territories,
and building the Panama Canal.
December 8, 1976.

Home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow from 1837
to 1882. In his day, he was widely regarded
as America's greatest poet. December 29, 1962.
(Now within the National Park System as the
Longfellow National Historic Site.)

Commemorates the mercantile history of
Boston, one of America's major ports. The
original Long Wharf (1710-21) was the city's
busiest pier for many years. Customhouse
Block (1848), a massive granite structure,
was built during Boston's commercial zenith.
November 13, 1966.

The canal system led to the supremacy of
Lowell as the cotton textile manufacturing
center of the United States, and contrib­
uted to the evolution of the first major
American industrial city. Contains vir­
tually unaltered waterways, mills and
machinery. December 22, 1977. (A major
part of the District became part of Lowell
National Historical Park in 1978.)

A rare major example of a large early 19th-
century city hospital. Nearly doubled in
size in the 1840s, the original building is
used for research. December 30, 1970.

Oldest surviving building of America's
oldest institution of higher learning,
established in 1636. October 9, 1960.
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1154 Boylston Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1899

The oldest such society in the U. S., founded
in 1791, it has notable manuscript collec­
tions and publications programs. The Society
moved into this building in 1899.
December 21, 1965.

MASSACHUSETTS STATEHOUSE
Beacon Hill
Boston, Suffolk County
1789; Charles Bulfinch

The seat of Massachusetts' government since
its completion. Also a significant example

MELVILLE (HERMAN) HOUSE

See ARROWHEAD

MISSION HOUSE
Main Street
Stockbridge, Berkshire County
1739

A 2-1/2-story frame structure, erected by
a missionary for use both as a home for his
bride and as a place to meet with Native

MINOT (GEORGE R.) HOUSE
71 Sears Road
Brookline, Middlesex County
1920s

Some of the Pulitzer Prize-winning
novelist's best works were written here,
including Ethan Frome, set in a rural New

NANTUCKET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Nantucket Island
Nantucket County
c. 1700-1874

The American whaling industry originated
here, and the town of Nantucket remained
the leading American whaling port until
the 1840s. A number of houses on Main
Street were built by wealthy whale-oil

NELL (WILLIAM C.) RESIDENCE
3 Smith Court
Boston, Suffolk County
c. 1800

Home of William C. Nell, from the 1830s to
the end of the Civil War a leading Black
abolitionist and spokesman for civil
NEW BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by the waterfront, Elm Street, Acushnet Avenue, and Commercial Street
New Bedford, Bristol County
18th-19th centuries

New Bedford's growth as a whaling port began shortly after the town was established in the early 1760s. In the 1840s, New Bedford superseded Nantucket as the most important U.S. whaling port. The wealth produced by whaling is evident in the structures in the historic district. November 13, 1966.

NORFOLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
650 High Street
Dedham, Norfolk County
1827


OLD CITY HALL (Boston)
School and Providence streets
Boston, Suffolk County
1862-65; Bryant and Gilman

One of the first major structures in the French Second Empire style in the U.S., a monumentally scaled 4-story granite building. Its success contributed to the popularity of Second Empire-style public buildings throughout the nation in the 1870s and 80s. December 30, 1970.

OLD DEERFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Deerfield, Franklin County
c. 1670

An early outpost of New England's northwestern frontier, Deerfield was laid out in 1666 and settled a few years later. It was attacked and destroyed several times during French and Indian raids. Now restored to its colonial appearance. October 9, 1960.

OLD MANSE
Monument Street
Concord, Middlesex County
c. 1749


OLD NORTH CHURCH
(Christ Church Episcopal)
193 Salem Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1723-40

Built according to Christopher Wren's English church designs, this Georgian church became famous on April 18, 1775, when patriots waved lanterns from its belfry to warn their compatriots across the Charles River that the British were advancing toward Lexington and Concord. January 20, 1961. (Included in Boston National Historical Park.)

OLD SHIP MEETINGHOUSE
Main Street
Hingham, Plymouth County
1681

One of the oldest English colonial houses of worship standing in the United States. The name derives from the curved timbers supporting the roof, which resemble an inverted ship's hull. October 9, 1960.
OLD SOUTH CHURCH IN BOSTON
(New Old South Church)
645 Boylston Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1874-75; Cummings and Sears

Among the finest examples of High Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in New England. Two-story masonry building designed in a cruciform plan, and is modeled after North Italian Gothic churches. Gable-end windows have elaborate Gothic tracery. December 30, 1970.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE
Milk and Washington streets
Boston, Suffolk County
1729-30

This Georgian building was the scene of numerous pre-Revolutionary War protest meetings, one of which preceded the Boston Tea Party (December 16, 1773). October 9, 1960. (Included in Boston National Historical Park.)

OLD STATE HOUSE
Washington and State streets
Boston, Suffolk County
1748

An excellent example of late Georgian architecture, the Old State House served its intended function from 1776 to 1798. From 1830 to 1840, it was the Boston city hall. October 9, 1960. (Included in Boston National Historical Park.)

OLD WEST CHURCH
131 Cambridge Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1806; Asher Benjamin


OLMSTED (FREDERICK LAW) HOUSE
(Fairstead)
99 Warren Street
Brookline, Norfolk County
1810

Pioneer landscape architect Olmsted developed New York's Central Park, planned some 80 other urban parks, and was involved in numerous preservation projects. May 23, 1963. (Become the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site in 1979.)

ORCHARD HOUSE (Alcott House)
Lexington Road
Concord, Middlesex County
Mid-19th century

Home of Bronson Alcott, American Transcendentalist and educator, and his daughter, author Louisa May Alcott, who wrote part of Little Women while living here. December 29, 1962.

OTIS (FIRST HARRISON GRAY) HOUSE
See FIRST HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE

PAKACHOAG HILL
See GODDARD ROCKET LAUNCHING SITE

PARKMAN (FRANCIS) HOUSE
50 Chestnut Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1824

Historian Parkman was one of several prominent people who lived on Beacon Hill in the 19th century. He occupied this early Federal house during his most productive years. December 29, 1962.
Massachusetts

PARSON CAPEN HOUSE
PARSONAGE, THE (Horatio Alger House)
16 Pleasant Street
Natick, Middlesex County
c. 1820

See CAPEN (PARSON) HOUSE

PEABODY MUSEUM OF SALEM
161 Essex Street
Salem, Essex County
1825


PEIRCE-NICHOLS HOUSE
80 Federal Street
Salem, Essex County
1782; Samuel McIntire

First important example of the architect's work. Interiors illustrate both his early Georgian and later Adamesque styles of decoration. November 24, 1968.

PIERCE-HICHBORN HOUSE
29 North Square
Boston, Suffolk County
1760-65


PRESIDENT (WILLIAM H.) HOUSE
(Headquarters House)
55 Beacon Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1806; Asher Benjamin

William H. Prescott did much of his historical writing, notable for its accuracy and thoroughness, while he lived in this house. December 29, 1964.

PT BOAT 796
Battleship Cove
Fall River, Bristol County
1945

PT Boats were small, fast, expendable interdiction ships armed with torpedoes and machine guns. American PT Boats served in the Philippines, Southwest Pacific, English Channel, and the Mediterranean Sea cutting enemy supply lines, harassing enemy forces, and performing short range oceanic scouting. PT 796 was used in President Kennedy's Inaugural Parade painted with the number "109," and is the best surviving representative of this class of warship. January 14, 1986.

PUTNAM (GENERAL RUFUS) HOUSE
344 Main Street
Rutland, Worcester County
18th century

Putnam was a Revolutionary War officer who helped organize the first settlement in the Northwest Territory, at Marietta, Ohio; he also served as United States Surveyor-General. November 28, 1972.
QUINCY MARKET
S. Market Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1826-27; Alexander Parris

Built by Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston and later president of Harvard, to replace Faneuil Hall market facilities. One of the most impressive large-scale market complexes built in the U. S. in the first half of the 19th century. The central building uses two major structural innovations of the period: cast-iron columns for interior support and a massive serial post-and-lintel system for exterior walls. November 13, 1966.

REDTOP (William Dean Howells House)
90 Somerset Street
Belmont, Suffolk County
1877; McKim, Mead, and White

Howells, author, magazine editor, and influential literary critic at the turn of the century, wrote some of his most famous novels while residing here (1878-c. 1882). November 11, 1971.

REVERE (PAUL) HOUSE
19 North Square
Boston, Suffolk County
c. 1676

Home of the famous silversmith and patriot who on April 18, 1775, warned Patriots along the road to Lexington that "the British are coming." January 20, 1961. Included in Boston National Historical Park.)

RICHARDS (THEODORE W.) HOUSE
15 Follen Street
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1900; Warren, Smith, and Biscoe

Long-time home of the Harvard chemist who won the 1914 Nobel Prize for his work in determining atomic weights and who was considered the foremost experimental chemist of his time. January 7, 1976.

ROYALL (ISAAC) HOUSE
15 George Street
Medford, Middlesex County
Mid-17th century

Although originally built in c. 1692, this house was remodelled several times until it represented the Georgian period in the history of New England's domestic architecture. October 9, 1960.

RUMFORD (COUNT) BIRTHPLACE
90 Elm Street
Woburn, Middlesex County
1714

Count Rumford, born Benjamin Thompson, was one of the first native-born Americans to gain international recognition for his contributions to science when, in 1798, he disproved the prevailing caloric theory of the nature of heat. May 15, 1975.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
136 Tremont Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1819-20; Alexander Parris and Solomon Willard

Massachusetts

SAUGUS IRON WORKS
Central Street
Saugus, Essex County
c. 1648

Reconstruction of a 17th-century iron works that operated intermittently between about 1648 and 1670. Also includes the 17th-century Iron Works House. An important industrial achievement, though not a financial success. November 27, 1963. (Now in the National Park System as Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site.)

SEARS (DAVID) HOUSE
42 Beacon Street
Boston, Suffolk County
1816; Alexander Parris

A Federal-style townhouse built on a monumental scale. The walls of the 2-story structure are composed of carved granite panels. December 30, 1970.

SEVER HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1878-80; H. H. Richardson

Designed in the well-known Romanesque style of its architect, who attempted to make this structure compatible with existing Georgian and Federal buildings in the Harvard Yard. December 30, 1970.

SHIRLEY-EUSTIS HOUSE
31-37 Shirley Street
Roxbury, Suffolk County
1741

One of the most formal and imposing Georgian houses in New England, built by William Shirley, a Royal Governor (1741-49, 1753-56). American forces used it as a barracks and hospital during their siege of Boston (1775-76.) October 9, 1960.

SPENCER-PIERCE-LITTLE HOUSE
At the end of Little's Lane
Newbury, Essex County
1631-1701; c. 1797 frame west wing addition

Best preserved of the few remaining stone houses built in New England in the 17th and 18th centuries. The walls of the original portion, 2 feet thick, are composed of granite, fieldstone, brick, and plaster. November 24, 1968.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY (Armory Square)
State, Federal, Pearl and Byers streets
Springfield, Hampden County
1794, 1778-1968

Until 1967-68, this was the U. S. Army's main research and development center and pilot manufactory for small arms. Formally established as a Federal arsenal in 1794. December 19, 1960. (Springfield Armory National Historic Site is in the National Park System.)

STATE HOUSE (OLD)

See OLD STATE HOUSE

STORY (JOSEPH) HOUSE
26 Winter Street
Salem, Essex County
19th century

As a Supreme Court Justice (1811-45), Story supported national supremacy over States rights. His decisions helped consolidate the basis of the American nation. November 7, 1973.
SUMNER (CHARLES) HOUSE
20 Hancock Street
Boston, Suffolk County

THOMPSON (BENJAMIN) BIRTHPLACE
THOMSON (ELIHU) HOUSE
33 Elmwood Avenue
Swampscott, Essex County
1890

TREMONT STREET SUBWAY
Beneath Tremont, Boylston, and Washington streets
Boston, Suffolk County
1895-98

TRINITY CHURCH
Copley Square
Boston, Suffolk County
1874-77; H. H. Richardson

TROTTER (WILLIAM MONROE) HOUSE
97 Sawyer Avenue
Dorchester, Suffolk County
c. 1890s

TUFTS (PETER) HOUSE
350 Riverside Avenue
Medford, Middlesex County
1677

UNITED FIRST PARISH CHURCH
(UNITARIAN) OF QUINCY
1266 Hancock Street
Quincy, Norfolk County
1827-28; Alexander Parris

U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE
southwest corner of 2nd and Williams Streets
New Bedford, Bristol County
1834-36; Robert Mills

Massachusetts

Sumner was an outspoken opponent of slavery who represented Massachusetts in the U.S. Senate from 1851 until his death in 1874. After the Civil War, he was one of the leading figures in the Radical wing of the Republican Party and played an influential role in foreign affairs. November 7, 1973.

See RUMFORD (COUNT) BIRTHPLACE

Home and laboratory of a prolific inventor who was one of the founders of the General Electric Company. January 7, 1976.

Part of the first subway system in North America. The original tunnel section of the system is still in use. January 29, 1964.

One of H.H. Richardson's finest and earliest works, done in the Romanesque style for which he became famous. John La Farge executed the interior murals and some of the stained glass. December 30, 1970.

Home of the noted Black journalist, who was a militant civil rights activist during the first decades of the 20th century. May 11, 1976.

An example of a 17th-century New England brick structure. The bricks used in the house were made in Medford, a leading brick-making center. November 24, 1968.

Considered the finest existing Greek Revival church in New England. The dominant interior feature is the decorative plaster dome. The church is the burial place of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams and their wives. John Quincy was instrumental in its erection. December 30, 1970. (The church is a unit of Adams National Historic Site.)

An oblong granite building, with a hipped roof, a powerful example of a small public building in the Greek Revival style. Symbolic of the era when New Bedford was a major port. December 30, 1970.
Massachusetts

USS CASSIN YOUNG
Charlestown Navy Yard
Boston, Suffolk County
1943

Representative of many Fletcher class destroyers built by the Boston Navy Yard and exemplifies the intense military-industrial effort on the home front during World War II. She earned four battle stars and Navy Unit Commendation at Okinawa. She was the target of the last kamikaze attack of World War II. January 14, 1986.

USS CONSTITUTION
Boston Naval Shipyard
Boston, Charlestown
Suffolk County
1797

Known as "Old Ironsides," USS Constitution distinguished herself in the undeclared naval war with France, in sea battles with Barbary pirates, and during the War of 1812. She is a square-rigged wooden frigate, 204 feet long. December 19, 1960. Administered by the U.S. Navy.)

USS LIONFISH
Battleship Cove
Fall River, Bristol County
1944

An intact example of the standard fleet type Balao-class submarine that played an important part in World War II. She is believed to have sunk an I-class Japanese submarine and a 100-ton schooner. January 14, 1986.

USS MASSACHUSETTS
Battleship Cove
Fall River, Bristol County
1941

Representative of the South Dakota class of American battleships, the continued American preparation for World War II, and the development of more advanced battleship design. She was built in Quincy and thus represents Massachusetts' support of the war effort. She saw action in both the European and Pacific theaters beginning in 1942, and earned 11 battle stars for her service. January 14, 1986.

UNIVERSITY HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Cambridge, Middlesex County
1813-15; Charles Bulfinch


VALE, THE (Theodore Lyman Estate)
Lyman and Beaver streets
Waltham, Middlesex County
1793-98; Samuel McIntire,
William Bell (landscaper)

The finest extant example of a McIntire-designed Adamesque-Federal country house. Designed as a 5-part frame composition, it was enlarged and extensively remodeled in 1882. The house stands in one of the few landscaped estates in New England to survive largely intact from the 18th century. December 30, 1970.

See LONGFELLOW HOUSE
WALDEN POND
1.5 miles south of Concord
Middlesex County
1845-47

Henry David Thoreau, author and social critic, spent the years 1845 to 1847 living here in a simple cabin. He recounted his thoughts in the book Walden, which has become an American classic. A cairn of rocks marks the cabin site. December 29, 1962.

WARD (JOHN) HOUSE
132 Essex Street
Salem, Essex County
1684

A 17th-century frame house which grew and changed according to the needs of the owners. Similar to Salem's more famous House of the Seven Gables. November 24, 1968.

THE WAYSIDE, "HOME OF AUTHORS"
455 Lexington Road
Concord, Middlesex County
c. 1717-1924

Occupied by three acclaimed 19th-century authors and their families: Bronson Alcott's family including his daughter Louisa May; Nathaniel Hawthorne; and Harriet Lothrop, who wrote the Five Little Peppers series under the pseudonym Margaret Sidney. Administered as part of Minute Man National Historical Park. December 29, 1962; reaffirmed February 4, 1985.

WEBSTER (DANIEL) LAW OFFICE
Careswell and Webster streets
Marshfield, Plymouth County
prior to 1832

Webster used this 1-room clapboard building as his natural history library and law office. It stood on his Green Harbor Estate, his home away from Washington from 1832 to 1852. May 30, 1974.

WHARTON (EDITH) ESTATE

See MOUNT, THE

WHIPPLE (JOHN) HOUSE
53 S. Main Street
Ipswich, Essex County
c. 1640-1650, 1670

Among the earliest New England houses. Illustrates the development of a 17th-century house form over a number of years, in its three distinct architectural units that show evolution of workmanship and detailing as the Whipple descendants grew away from their English origins. October 9, 1960.

WHITTIER (JOHN GREENLEAF) HOME
86 Friend Street
Amesbury, Essex County
1811

Whittier, writer, editor, and prominent abolitionist, lived and wrote here from 1836 until his death in 1892. December 29, 1962.

WRIGHT'S TAVERN
Lexington Road, opposite the Burying Ground
Concord, Middlesex County
1747

The meeting place, in 1774, of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Used by both Minute Men and British Redcoats for meetings in 1775. January 20, 1961.
DOW (HERBERT H.) HOUSE
1038 W. Main Street
Midland, Midland County
1899

DURANT-DORT CARRIAGE COMPANY
OFFICE
315 W. Water Street
Flint, Genesee County
1895-96

EDISON INSTITUTE (Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum)
Bounded by Michigan Avenue, Village Road, Southfield Expressway, and Oakland Boulevard
Dearborn, Wayne County
17th-20th centuries

FAIR LANE (Henry Ford Estate)
4901 Evergreen Road
Dearborn, Wayne County
1915; W. H. Van Tine

FORD (HENRY) ESTATE
FORD (HENRY) MUSEUM

FORD RIVER ROUGE COMPLEX
3001 Miller Road
Dearborn, Wayne County
1917; Albert Kahn

FORT MICHILIMACKINAC
At the terminus of U.S. 31
Mackinaw City, Cheboygan County
1715-20

GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING
3044 W. Grand Boulevard
Detroit, Wayne County
1920-23; Albert Kahn

For many years home of the father of Dow Chemical Corporation, who was also the inventor of successful methods for exploiting brine. May 11, 1976.

The headquarters of William C. Durant when he founded the General Motors Corporation in 1908. His contributions, such as the concept of a large company manufacturing several makes of automobiles, greatly influenced the automobile industry. June 2, 1978.

The Edison Institute expresses Henry Ford’s conception of history as the record of progress in transportation, agriculture, and industry. It is famous for Greenfield Village and the Henry Ford Museum, both on the grounds of the Institute. The Museum, opened in 1929, houses important collections of Americana and transportation artifacts. December 21, 1981.


One of the industrial wonders of the world, an integrated operations plant encompassing all basic steps in automobile production. Here Ford achieved a continuous work flow from iron ore and other raw materials to finished automobiles. June 2, 1978.

Erected by the French, the fort was captured by the British during the French and Indian War. It was the only garrisoned British outpost on the Great Lakes during the American Revolution. October 9, 1960.

Oldest extant headquarters of General Motors in Detroit, this building symbolizes one of the largest manufacturing corporations in the world. June 2, 1978.
GREENFIELD VILLAGE
HEMINGWAY (ERNEST) COTTAGE
(Windemere)
Between the north shore of Walloon Lake and Lake Grove Rd.
Emmet County
1904-21

HIGHLAND PARK FORD PLANT
91 Manchester Avenue
Highland Park, Wayne County
1909-10; Albert Kahn

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY PLANT
6200 W. Warren Avenue
Detroit, Wayne County
1917, George Mason; post-1922, Albert Kahn

MACKINAC ISLAND
northeast across the Straits of Mackinac from Mackinaw City
Mackinac County
1780

NORTON MOUND GROUP
on Indian Mound Drive, 2 miles south of Grand Rapids
Kent County
c. 4 BC-400 AD

PARKE-DAVIS RESEARCH LABORATORY
foot of Joseph Campau Street at Detroit River
Detroit, Wayne County
1902

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY PLANT
2100 S. Washington Street
Lansing, Ingham County
1904

RIVER ROUGE COMPLEX
ST. IGNACE MISSION
State and Marquette streets, Marquette Park
St. Ignace, Mackinac County
1671

See EDISON INSTITUTE
Hemingway spent his boyhood summers in this 1-story frame structure. He began his writing career here, using the setting and his boyhood experiences in some of his stories. November 24, 1968.

Designed mostly by noted industrial architect Albert Kahn, this plant is considered the birthplace of the moving assembly line. June 2, 1978.

Plant used by noted automobile manufacturer Henry M. Leland, who established the reputation of Cadillacs and Lincolns. During World War I, Leland used the plant to produce Liberty airplane engines. June 2, 1978.

Contains Fort Mackinac and many other buildings related to the fur trade. American control of the island was secured by the Treaty of Ghent (1814). Northern headquarters of Astor's American Fur Company until the 1840s. October 9, 1960.

Well-preserved Hopewell mounds of the western Great Lakes region. Site was the center of Hopewelian culture in that area. December 21, 1965.

The first industrial research laboratory in the United States built for the specific purpose of conducting pharmacological research. May 11, 1976.

DE-DESIGNATED: March 5, 1986.
(Originally designated June 2, 1978.)

See FORD RIVER ROUGE COMPLEX
Site of a mission established by Pere Jacques Marquette, who was buried here in 1677. October 9, 1960.

127
Michigan

ST. MARYS FALLS CANAL
(The Soo Locks)
St. Mary's River
Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa County
1855

Construction of the canal allowed exploitation of the resources of the Lake Superior area. It permits passage between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and ranks with the Erie and the Illinois and Michigan canals as the most successful waterways constructed in the ante-bellum era. November 13, 1966.

SOO LOCKS

USS SILVERSIDES
Naval Reserve Center
Fulton and Bluff streets
Muskegon, Muskegon County
1941

The top-ranked surviving U.S. submarine, with 23 confirmed sinkings. She saw service during all of World War II and was awarded 12 battle stars and the Presidential Unit Citation for that service. January 14, 1986.

WINDEMERE

See ST. MARYS FALLS CANAL

See HEMINGWAY (ERNEST) COTTAGE
<table>
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<th>Location</th>
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| **NAN MADOL**                    | Temwen Island  
Pohnpei state  
400-1900 A.D., attributed in oral tradition to the brothers Oloschpa and Olosihpa                                                                 |
| **TRUK LAGOON UNDERWATER FLEET,** | The core of the ritual and residential area was the seat of Pohnpei's ruling Sau Deleur dynasty in prehistoric times. Development of the island's "chief" hierarchy, one of the most complex in the Pacific islands, can be researched through archeological evidence here, such as the megalithic structures. The site thus provides opportunities for inquiry into the origins of complex societies. September 16, 1985. |
| **TRUK ATOLL**                   | In 1942-44, Japan's Combined Fleet operated out of Truk, a formidable advanced naval base. After the Combined Fleet had withdrawn because of the threat of American attack, a U.S. Navy carrier strike on February 17-18, 1944, destroyed virtually all remaining Japanese ships in the lagoon, and heavily damaged Japanese air and land defenses. February 4, 1985. |
The Japanese launched an attempt to capture these islands in June 1942. American forces, ordered by Admiral Nimitz to intercept the Japanese attack, struck back after the Japanese fleet had begun its attack. The Japanese navy never fully recovered from the American victory in this battle, and it restored American naval power in the Pacific. This battle proved to be the turning point of the Pacific theater of World War II. May 28, 1987.
FITZGERALD (F. SCOTT) HOUSE
( Summit Terrace)
599 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, Ramsey County
1889

Fitzgerald, spokesman for the Jazz Age, wrote several stories and his first published novel, This Side of Paradise, in this Victorian rowhouse. November 11, 1971.

FORT SNELLING
Bounded by Minnehaha Park, the Mississippi River, the airport, and Bloomington Road
St. Paul vicinity
Hennepin and Dakota Counties
1820-24

Fourteen stone buildings and two log structures, built on a site recommended by Zebulon Pike, became an important post on the edge of European-American settlement in the Old Northwest. One of the few such posts with substantial remains from the period. Used as troop training center in the Civil War and World Wars I and II. December 19, 1960.

GRANGLERS' MUSEUM

HILL (JAMES J.) HOUSE
240 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, Ramsey County
1889

Known as the "Empire Builder," Hill was a leader in American railroad construction from 1878 to 1912. Combined several lines to form the Great Northern Railroad Company. November 5, 1961.

HULL-RUST-MAHONING OPEN PIT IRON MINE
3rd Avenue East
Hibbing vicinity, St. Louis County
1895

This Mesabi Range mine, the largest in the world, produced an immense amount of iron ore, and enabled the United States to lead the world in steel output. November 13, 1966.

KATHIO SITE
U.S. 169
Vineland, Mille Lacs County
C. 1640-1740

Ancestral home of part of the present-day Dakota Sioux and an important contact site between them and the French. Now included in Mille Lacs-Kathio State Park. July 19, 1964.

KELLEY (OLIVER H.) HOMESTEAD
2 miles southeast of Elk River
U.S. 10
Sherburne County
C. 1860

Kelley was the founder of the National Grange movement, which sought political solutions to the problems of the farmer. The house served as Grange headquarters (1860-70). July 19, 1964.

KELLOGG (FRANK B.) HOUSE
633 Fairmont Avenue
St. Paul, Ramsey County
Late 19th century

As Secretary of State (1925-29), Kellogg negotiated the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), for which he received the Nobel Peace Prize, and shifted foreign policy away from interventionism. December 8, 1976.
Minnesota

LEWIS (SINCLAIR) BOYHOOD HOME
812 Sinclair Lewis Avenue
Sauk Centre, Stearns County
Late 19th century

Lewis was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1930, becoming the first American to be so honored. His novel Main Street (1920) was partly based on his impressions of Sauk Centre. May 23, 1968.

LINDBERGH (CHARLES A., SR.) HOUSE
County Road 52, vicinity of Little Falls
Morrison County
1906-07; Carl Bolander

Residence (1907-20) of a Congressman (1907-17) who was a reformer and independent. An agrarian progressive, he was prominent in protest politics, and fought interventionism and Eastern bankers. Also home of his famous aviator son. December 8, 1976.

MAYO CLINIC BUILDINGS
110 and 115 2nd Avenue
Rochester, Olmsted County
1914, 1928

Constructed to house the growing medical practice of the Mayo brothers. Bringing other doctors in, they set up the first private practice of group medicine in the country. August 11, 1969.

MOUNTAIN IRON MINE
North of the village of Mountain Iron
St. Louis County
1890-1956

Opening of the mine in 1890 revealed that the Mesabi Range possessed the world's largest deposits of iron ore, making Minnesota the Nation's premier supplier of that substance. November 24, 1968.

NATIONAL FARMER'S BANK
Broadway and Cedar streets
Owatonna, Steele County
1907-08; Louis Sullivan


PEAVY-HAGLIN EXPERIMENTAL CONCRETE GRAIN ELEVATOR
St. Louis Park, Hennepin County
1900

This structure is the first cylindrical concrete grain elevator in the United States and perhaps the world. It is the forerunner of a building type that dominates the landscape in the grain-growing regions of the Nation. December 21, 1981.

PILLSBURY A MILL
Main Street and 3rd Avenue SE
Minneapolis, Hennepin County
1881

Symbolizes the role of Minneapolis as the chief flour-milling center of the United States from 1880 to 1930. The 6-story mill is in use. November 13, 1966.

ROLVAAG (O. E.) HOUSE
311 Manitou Street
Northfield, Rice County
1912

Rolvaag, a Norwegian immigrant, wrote most of his literary works here, and lived in this house until 1931. His books dealt with the hardships faced by immigrants. August 4, 1969.

ST. CROIX BOOM SITE
3 miles north of Stillwater
Washington County
1856

Most important of the major log storage areas in Minnesota in an era when only two other states produced more lumber. Served as the terminal point for log drives on the St. Croix River from 1856 to 1914. November 13, 1966.
SOUDAN IRON MINE
Tower vicinity, St. Louis County
1884

Soudan Mine contained one of the richest iron deposits in the Nation, and is the oldest and deepest of the underground mines. A number of its original buildings survive. Now the Tower-Soudan State Park. November 13, 1966.

SUMMIT TERRACE

VEBLEN (THORSTEIN) FARMSTEAD
Nerstrand, Rice County
1865

Thorstein Veblen lived on this property as a youth, from 1865, and returned often as an adult. An economist, social scientist, and critic of American culture, Veblen coined the term "conspicuous consumption." The property illustrates early influences on his life as the son of immigrants, growing up in a tightly knit rural Norwegian-American community. December 21, 1981.

VOLSTEAD (ANDREW J.) HOUSE
163 9th Avenue
Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County
1878

Home (1894-1930) of the man who "personified prohibition." Volstead served in the House of Representatives (1903-23), where he drafted the National Prohibition Enforcement Act (1919), which became known as the Volstead Act. December 8, 1976.

WASHBURN A MILL COMPLEX
Minneapolis, Hennepin County
1870s

This complex outstandingly represents the growth and development of General Mills, Inc., and the radical transformations of the flour milling industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that made it a modern mass-production industry. The Washburn A mill is the only structure that remains from the original Minneapolis milling complex established by Cadwallader C. Washburn. May 4, 1983.
ALCORN UNIVERSITY, OAKLAND MEMORIAL CHAPEL

AMMADELLIE
637 N. Lamar Street
Oxford, Lafayette County
1859-61; Calvert Vaux

ARLINGTON
Natchez, Adams County
1816-20

AUBURN
Duncan Park
Natchez, Adams County
1812; Levi Weeks

BEAUVOIR (Jefferson Davis Shrine)
200 W. Beach Boulevard
Biloxi, Harrison County
C. 1852

CHAMPION HILL BATTLEFIELD
Hinds County
1863

COMMERCIAL BANK AND BANKER'S HOUSE
Main and Canal streets
Natchez, Adams County
C. 1833

CONNELLY'S TAVERN

DAVIS (JEFFERSON) SHRINE

DUNLEITH
84 Homochitto Street
Natchez, Adams County
C. 1855

FATHERLAND PLANTATION SITE

See OAKLAND MEMORIAL CHAPEL

A spacious red brick house with an irregular floor plan, a prime example of the work of Calvert Vaux, who was an important residential architect. May 30, 1974.

Situated in an extensive park setting of live oaks and azaleas. epitomizes the architectural qualities for which Natchez is famous. May 30, 1974.

Auburn's 2-story portico became a model for Natchez houses. It has been used frequently as a prototype for Southern plantation houses. May 30, 1974.


The Civil War battle at Champion Hill was a crucial Union victory in the 1863 Vicksburg campaign. In this battle, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Union Army forced the retreat of Gen. John C. Pemberton's Confederate forces into the defenses of Vicksburg (May 16, 1863). The siege of Vicksburg followed, and on July 4, 1863, the Confederates surrendered the city and its 29,500-man garrison. May 5, 1977.


See HOUSE ON ELICOTT'S HILL

See BEAUVOIR

Only remaining example in Mississippi of a full peripteral colonnaded plantation house. Ornamental iron balustrades enclose the galleries. December 2, 1974.

See GRAND VILLAGE OF THE NATCHEZ
FAULKNER (WILLIAM) HOUSE  
(Rowan Oak)  
Old Taylor Road  
Oxford, Lafayette County  
c. 1840  


GOVERNOR'S MANSION

GRAND VILLAGE OF THE NATCHEZ  
(Fatherland Plantation Site)  
3 miles southeast of Natchez  
Adams County  
c. 1600-1700  

Remnants of three temple mounds and a plaza remain here at the documented site of the Grand Village of the Natchez, mentioned in early 18th-century sources. Numerous native and European grave goods were found in the temple on one of the mounds. July 19, 1964.

HIGHLAND PARK DENTZEL CAROUSEL  
Highland Park  
Meridian, Lauderdale County  
c. 1892-99 (carousel), 1909 (shelter); Dentzel Carousel Corporation

This wooden carousel is likely the oldest of the three earliest Dentzel menagerie carousels that are virtually intact, out of more than 100 built by the company. It is the only one of the three still in an historic "shelter" or carousel house. Built from a Dentzel blueprint, the carousel house is a rare survivor. February 27, 1987.

HOLLY BLUFF SITE  
about 2 miles from Holly Bluff  
Yazoo County  
Prehistoric

Type site for Lake George phase of the Mississippian or Temple Mound culture. July 19, 1964.

HOUSE ON ELLICOTT'S HILL  
(Connelly's Tavern)  
N. Canal Street at Jefferson Street  
Natchez, Adams County  
1800

Among the earliest houses built after the Spanish laid out a new town on the Natchez bluff, this house reflects the architectural tastes of the early years of the Mississippi Territory. Its floor plan is one usually associated with Louisiana. May 30, 1974.

LAMAR (LUCIUS Q. C.) HOUSE  
616 N. 14th Street  
Oxford, Lafayette County  
c. 1860

Lamar served in the U.S. House of Representatives before and after the Civil War. During the war, he served the Confederacy as a soldier and a diplomat. Afterward, he was a leading Southern spokesman for reconciliation during Reconstruction. Exponent of Southern industrial progress and leader of the "New South" movement, late in his career he served in the U.S. Senate, as Secretary of the Interior, and on the Supreme Court. May 15, 1975.

LONGWOOD  
1.5 miles southeast of Natchez  
Adams County  
1860-62; Samuel Sloan

Built for Haller Nutt and known as "Nutt's Folly," it is the largest and most elaborate octagonal house in the U.S. Eclectic decorative detail includes both Italianate and Moslem motifs. December 16, 1969.
Mississippi

MELROSE
Melrose Avenue
Natchez, Adams County
1845

Remarkable for the perfection of its Greek Revival design and the integrity of its surroundings. May 30, 1974.

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR'S MANSION
316 East Capitol Street
Jackson, Hinds County
1839-41; William Nichols

Important representative of houses built as governors' mansions in the U. S., second in age only to that in Virginia among those still serving their original function, and the most distinguished of the four oldest continuously used governor's mansions. A monumental brick structure of Greek Revival design. April 24, 1975.

MONTGOMERY (I. T.) HOUSE
W. Main Street
Mound Bayou, Bolivar Country
1910

Home of Isaiah Thornton Montgomery, who in 1887 founded the town of Mound Bayou as a community where Black Americans could obtain social, political, and economic rights in a State then dominated by White supremacists. May 11, 1976.

OAKLAND MEMORIAL CHAPEL
Alcorn University
Alcorn, Claiborne County
1838 (predates University)

Oldest and most venerable building on the university campus, Oakland Chapel symbolizes the importance of Alcorn as the first Black land grant college in the United States. Originally built for Oakland College, the chapel became part of Alcorn when the State established the university in 1871. May 11, 1976.

See WARREN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

OLD COURTHOUSE

PEMBERTON'S HEADQUARTERS
1018 Crawford Street
Vicksburg, Warren County
1836

Headquarters of Confederate Gen. John C. Pemberton during most of the siege of Vicksburg, and the place where the fateful decision to surrender the city was made. December 8, 1976.

ROCKET PROPULSION TEST COMPLEX
(A-1/A-2, B-1/B-2)
National Space Technology Laboratories
Bay St. Louis, Hancock County
1965-present; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Built in 1965 to support the mission of the National Space Technology Laboratories as the national rocket test range for flight-certifying large rocket propulsion systems. Important for its role in testing of stages of the Saturn V rocket, which was crucial to the effort to put astronauts on the moon. October 3, 1985.

ROWAN OAK

See FAULKNER (WILLIAM) HOUSE

STANTON HALL
High Street
Natchez, Adams County
1851-57

<table>
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<th>Mississippi</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VICKSBURG COURTHOUSE (OLD)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>WARREN COUNTY COURTHOUSE</strong></td>
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<td>Court Square</td>
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<td>Vicksburg, Warren County</td>
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<td>1861; William Weldon</td>
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| **WAVERLY** |
| West Point, Clay County |
| 1840-52 |

**See WARREN COUNTY COURTHOUSE**

A symbol of Confederate resistance in the Vicksburg Campaign of 1862-63. Union Army flags were raised here after surrender of the city. May 23, 1968.

Noteworthy for its great octagonal space, the central element in an "H" plan. The house rises four stories. May 30, 1974.
MISSOURI (31)

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY
721 Pestalozzi Street
St. Louis city
1868

This brewery pioneered in the use of new methods of production and distribution. Buildings are of brick, ornamented on the exterior with gargoyles and other figures. November 13, 1966.

ARROW ROCK
Arrow Rock, Saline County
1817

Starting point for the traders from Old Franklin and Boon's Lick who operated on the Santa Fe Trail. (Now in Arrow Rock State Park.) May 23, 1963.

BINGHAM (GEORGE CALEB) HOUSE
Arrow Rock, Saline County
1837

Artist Bingham's favorite subjects were Midwestern riverboatmen and politicians. Many of his sketches were done in this house, his residence (1837-45). (Now within Arrow Rock State Park.) December 21, 1965.

BOLDUC (LOUIS) HOUSE
123 S. Main Street
Ste. Genevieve
Ste. Genevieve County
1787

Built by a prosperous farmer and miner, the house exhibits French-Canadian and Caribbean architectural influences. April 15, 1970.

CARRINGTON OSAGE VILLAGE SITE
north of Nevada, on west edge of Green Valley Prairie
Vernon County
Late 18th-19th centuries

The Great Osage Indian settlement at this site was visited by Captain Zebulon Pike in 1806. Excavation has uncovered aboriginal and European materials. July 19, 1964.

CLARK ("CHAMP") HOUSE
204 E. Champ Clark Drive
Bowling Green, Pike County
19th century

Residence (1899-1921) of one of the great Speakers of the House (1911-19). He was also Wilson's leading competitor for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1912. December 8, 1976.

EADS BRIDGE
spanning the Mississippi River at Washington Street
St. Louis city
1874; James B. Eads

First American bridge in which steel was employed in the principal members. Arches were erected using the innovative cantilever method. January 29, 1964. (Also in Illinois.)

ERLANGER (JOSEPH) HOUSE
5127 Waterman Boulevard
St. Louis city
1903

Home of one of the leading American physiologists of the first quarter of the 20th century. He shared the 1944 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology for his discovery of the electrical nature of the human nervous system. December 8, 1976.
PORT OSAGE
North edge of Sibley on the Missouri River
Jackson County
1808

One of the first United States Army posts west of the Mississippi River. Included one of the most successful of the Government-operated trading factories.
November 5, 1961.

GATEWAY ARCH
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
Memorial Drive between Poplar Street and Eads Bridge
St. Louis, St. Louis County
1947-present; Eero Saarinen

The tallest monument in the United States at 630 feet in height. Its complex and subtle design based on a weighted catenary is unique in architecture and its structural system had never been attempted on such a large scale. Although designed in 1947 and not built until between 1963 and 1968, its symbolic architectural expression is of such simplicity that it remains modern.

GOLDENROD SHOWBOAT
400 N. Wharf Street
St. Louis city
1909

Last remaining example of the modern era of showboats that ended in the 1920s. Largest and most elaborately decorated of the showboats.
December 24, 1967

GRAHAM CAVE
Just north of Mineola
Montgomery County
c. 8000 BC

First site showing development of Eastern Archaic cultures within the Paleo-Indian time range.

JOPLIN (SCOTT) RESIDENCE
2685-A Morgan Street
St. Louis city
1890s

The only surviving residence of Scott Joplin, the king of ragtime and one of the most creative popular musicians of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
December 8, 1976.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
2345 Tower Grove Avenue
St. Louis city
1859

Oldest functioning botanical garden in the United States, long famous for the quality of its displays and for the high quality of its botanical and horticultural research.
December 8, 1976.

MUTUAL MUSICIANS ASSOCIATION BUILDING
1823 Highland Avenue
Kansas City, Jackson County
1904; Rudolf Markgraf

From the 1920s to the 1940s this building was the home of American Federation of Musicians Local 627, whose members created the Kansas City style of American jazz. The membership of the local has included such jazz greats as "Count" Basie, Hershel Evans, Lester Young, and Charlie "Bird" Parker.
December 21, 1981.

PATEE HOUSE
12th and Penn streets
St. Joseph, Buchanan County
1858

The Patee House was one of the best-known hotels west of the Mississippi in the mid-19th century. It also served as the eastern terminus of the Pony Express.
November 5, 1961.

139
Missouri

PERSHING (GENERAL JOHN J.)
BOYHOOD HOME
Worlow and State streets
Laclede, Linn County
c. 1858

RESEARCH CAVE
Portland vicinity
Callaway County
c. 6000 BC

ST. LOUIS CUSTOMHOUSE AND POST OFFICE

SAINTE GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ste. Genevieve
Ste. Genevieve County
1735

SANBORN FIELD AND SOIL EROSION PLOTS
Columbia, Boone County
1888

TRUMAN (HARRY S) FARM HOME
12301 Blue Ridge Boulevard
Extension
Grandview, Jackson County
1867, 1906-17

TRUMAN (HARRY S) HISTORIC DISTRICT
Delaware Street area
Independence, Jackson County
20th century

TWAIN (MARK) BOYHOOD HOME
206-208 Hill Street
Hannibal, Marion County
1844

UNION STATION
18th and Market streets
St. Louis city
1891-94, Link and Cameron;
1892-4 (trainshed), Pegram

General Pershing was a hero of World War I and architect of a new U.S. Army. He commanded the largest army in U.S. history up to that time. May 11, 1976.

Contains significant prehistoric Indian remains deposited over a span of 8000 years. July 19, 1964.

See U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE AND POST OFFICE

Old French river town. It has retained much of the atmosphere of its missionary, fur trading, mining, and military eras. October 9, 1960.

Oldest completely organized soil and crop experimental field in the United States. The plots are on the campus of the University of Missouri. July 19, 1964.

Working here from 1906 to 1917, the future President developed abilities that served him throughout his career, such as the knowledge of farming that shaped his Federal farm programs and enhanced his appeal to farmers in the close-fought election of 1948. February 4, 1985.

Centers around the former President's residence (now the Harry S Truman National Historic Site) and forms a corridor along North Delaware Street linking that house with the Truman Library. November 11, 1971.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) lived here from 1839 to 1853. His novels Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn are especially reflective of his experiences during this period. December 29, 1962.

The finest surviving example of the High Victorian picturesque-eclectic style as applied to railroad stations in the 19th century U.S. Its train shed was, at the time of construction, the largest continuous trainshed in the country. December 30, 1970.
U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE AND POST OFFICE
Olive, Locust, 8th and 9th streets
St. Louis city
1874-82; Alfred B. Mullet

USS INAUGURAL
300 North Wharf Street
St. Louis City
1944

UTZ SITE
12 miles north of Marshall
Saline County
c. 1673-1728

WAINWRIGHT BUILDING
709 Chestnut Street
St. Louis city
1890-91; Louis Sullivan

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lindell and Skinker boulevards
St. Louis County
1904; Walter Cope & John and Emlyn Stewardson, James P. Janieson and George Spearl

WATKINS MILL
6 miles northwest of Excelsior
Clay County
1859

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE GYMNASIUM
Fulton, Callaway County
1928-29

Missouri


An example of an Admirable class fleet minesweeper during World War II. They formed the largest class of American minesweepers and proved to be the most successful. Were fitted for both wire and acoustic sweeping and could double as antisubmarine warfare and anti-aircraft ships. Were also used as patrol and escort vessels. January 14, 1986.

Believed to have been the principal settlement of the Missouri Indians. Pere Marquette's 1673 map placed "Messourit" Indians here. July 19, 1964.


Associated with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in 1904, and the third in the modern series of Olympic Games held in conjunction with the Exposition. The Exposition was the largest in area and scope of World's Fairs up to that date. The early buildings here, although not specifically designed as exposition structures, are the largest extant group from the heyday of World's Fairs. February 27, 1987.


Is significant because of its long and close association with Ulysses S. Grant. It was the home of his wife, Julia Dent Grant, and the Grants met and courted here. They lived here for a short period in the 1850s, and it was to here that Grant originally planned to retire, before the political scandals of his administration and financial difficulties made that impractical. June 23, 1986.
MONTANA (21)

BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT
22 miles from Dillon off Montana 278
Beaverhead County
1862


BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Butte, Silver Bow County
1864

Center of the largest copper-mining region in the world, where more than $2 billion worth of minerals have been produced. Still an active mining community. July 4, 1961.

CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT
12 miles northeast of Browning
Glacier County
1806


FORT BENTON
Town of Fort Benton
Chouteau County
1859

Established as a fur trading center, the fort prospered with the growth of steamboat traffic and an 1862 gold strike, but declined with the advent of the railroad. (Now administered as part of the Missouri Breaks Wild and Scenic River by the Bureau of Land Management.) November 5, 1961.

FORT UNION TRADING POST

See entry in North Dakota listings

GRANITE PARK CHALET

See GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY BUILDINGS

GRANT-KOHRS RANCH
Edge of Deer Lodge
Powell County
c. 1853, 1862 (frame ranchhouse)

John Grant, the original owner of the ranch, is sometimes credited with founding the range-cattle industry in Montana. Conrad Kohrs, who bought the ranch about 1866, was among the foremost "cattle kings" of his era. December 19, 1960. (Now within the National Park System as Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.)

GREAT FALLS PORTAGE
South of Great Falls
Cascade County
1805-06

The Lewis and Clark Expedition undertook an 18-mile, 31-day portage at Great Falls, one of the most difficult ordeals of their westward trip. May 23, 1966.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
BUILDINGS (Many Glacier Hotel, Two Medicine Store, Sperry Chalet, and Granite Park Chalet)
Glacier National Park
Glacier and Flathead Counties
1913-15; Thomas D. McMahon (Many Glacier), Samuel L. Bartlett (Granite Park Chalet, Two Medicine Store), Cutter and Malgren (Sperry Chalet)

HAGEN SITE
5 miles southeast of Glendive
Dawson County
1600

LAKE MCDONALD LODGE
Glacier National Park
West Glacier, Flathead County
1913; Cutter and Malgren

LEMHI PASS
12 miles east of Tendoy off Idaho 28
Beaverhead County (also in Idaho)
1805

LOLO TRAIL

MANY GLACIER HOTEL

NORHESTE ENTRANCE STATION
Yellowstone National Park
Vicinity of Cooke City and Silver Gate
Park County
1935-present; National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design

PICTOGRAPH CAVE
7 miles southeast of Billings via U.S. 87
Yellowstone County
2000 BC

An instance in which one distinct architectural style is used on such a massive scale for a park concessions development. Probably the largest collection of Swiss chalet-type structures in the United States, and the only U.S. example of the use of a European system of hostelries built a day's hike or ride apart.

HAGEN SITE
Late prehistoric earth lodge village, believed to have been a settlement of Crow Indians. July 19, 1964.

LAKE MCDONALD LODGE
A fine example of Swiss chalet hotel architecture in the United States. Also significant because of its later inclusion, as an addition, to the chalet system of the Glacier Park Hotel Company. May 28, 1987.

LEMHI PASS
At this Pass (elevation 8000 feet) the Lewis and Clark Expedition first crossed the Continental Divide. October 9, 1960.

LOLO TRAIL
See entry under Idaho listings.

MANY GLACIER HOTEL
See GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY BUILDINGS

PICTOGRAPH CAVE
One of the key archeological sites used in determining the sequence of prehistoric occupation on the northwestern Plains. (Located in Indian Cave Park.) July 19, 1964.
POMPEY'S PILLAR
West of town of Pompey's Pillar on U.S. 10
Yellowstone County
1806

Massive natural block of sandstone which was a major landmark on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Clark's signature, carved on its surface, is still visible.

Residence (1923-56) of Jeanette Rankin, first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives (1916). She served two terms (1917-19) and (1941-43). Best remembered for her pacifism, she played an important role in women's rights and social reform movement. She was the only member of the House to oppose the declaration of war against Japan in 1941. May 11, 1976.

Russell, a painter of western subjects, occupied this house from 1900 to 1926.
December 21, 1965.

See GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY BUILDINGS

Captain William Clark, first European-American to discover this spot, concluded that the Missouri River originated where the Three Forks joined. (Forms Missouri River Headwaters State Monument.) October 9, 1960.

Campsite where Lewis and Clark stopped before crossing the Bitterroot Mountains on their 1805 trip west and on their return the next year. October 9, 1960.

See GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY BUILDINGS

Territorial capital of Montana (1865-75) and site of one of the greatest gold strikes in the West, in 1863. July 4, 1961.

Montana home (1908-23) of Senate radical of the 1920s and 1930s. First prominent Democrat to support F.D.R. for the Presidency, he later broke with Roosevelt over the court-packing plan and Lend-Lease. December 8, 1976.
An elaborate Moorish-style building of stuccoed masonry, this complex structure contains the 2-story mud and stone building presented to the United States in 1821 by Sultan Moulay Suliman. The first property acquired abroad by the U.S. Government, it housed the U.S. Legation and Consulate for 140 years, the longest period any building abroad has been occupied as a U.S. diplomatic post. It is symbolic of the 1786 Morocco-U.S. treaty of friendship, which is still in force today. During World War II it served as headquarters for U.S. intelligence agents. December 17, 1982.
ASH HOLLOW CAVE
2 miles south of Lewellen
Garden County
c. 2000 BC-1500 AD

A rock shelter, occupied sporadically by
prehistoric hunting parties for more than

BOYS TOWN

BRYAN (WILLIAM JENNINGS) HOUSE
(Fairview)
4900 Summer Street
Lincoln, Lancaster County
1902-22; Artemus A. Roberts

See FATHER FLANAGAN'S BOYS' HOME

Bryan, who won the Democratic Presidential
nomination in 1896 at the age of 36, was
twice again (1900, 1908) the losing nominee
of his party. Later, he served as Secretary
of State under President Wilson (1913-15).
Bryan occupied Fairview from 1902 to 1922.
November 6, 1963.

CATHER (WILLA) HOUSE
Corner of 3rd and Cedar Streets
Red Cloud, Webster County
1878

Bryan, who won the Democratic Presidential
nomination in 1896 at the age of 36, was
twice again (1900, 1908) the losing nominee
of his party. Later, he served as Secretary
of State under President Wilson (1913-15).
Bryan occupied Fairview from 1902 to 1922.
November 6, 1963.

COUFAL SITE
6 miles northwest of Cotesfield
on Davis Creek
Howard County
1138

See FATHER FLANAGAN'S BOYS' HOME

Major village of the central Plains tradi-
tion. Twenty-two houses have been excavated.

FAIRVIEW

FATHER FLANAGAN'S BOYS' HOME
Boys Town, Douglas County
1921-present

Established to provide a home for homeless
boys, this "City of Little Men" led in the
development of new juvenile care methods in
20th-century America, emphasizing social
preparation in what has become a recognized
prototype for public boys' homes worldwide.

One of the line of forts ("The Permanent
Indian Frontier") established to guard the
western U.S. frontier of the 1820s, and to
protect U.S. fur trade from English compe-
tition. Headquarters of the Upper Missouri

PORT ROBINSON AND RED CLOUD
AGENCY
2 miles west of Crawford on U.S.
20
Dawes and Sioux Counties
1871-74

The Fort was established in 1874, after the
Government had moved Red Cloud and his band
to the area. Served as base for Army cam-
paigns against several groups of Native
Americans. After 1919, the fort became a
major Quartermaster Remount Depot.
December 19, 1960.
Nebraska

HILL SITE

See PIKE PAWNEE VILLAGE SITE

LEARY SITE
4 miles southeast of Rulo on Nebraska 7
Richardson County
1500-1600

MORTON (J. STERLING) HOUSE
Centennial Avenue
Nebraska City, Otoe County
1855, later enlarged

NEBRASKA STATE CAPITOL
1445 K Street
Lincoln, Lancaster County
1922-32; Bertram Goodhue

NORRIS (GEORGE W.) HOUSE
706 Norris Avenue
McCook, Red Willow County
1899

PALMER SITE
4 miles northwest of Palmer
Howard County
1800-40

PIKE PAWNEE VILLAGE SITE
(Hill Site)
4 miles southwest of Guide Rock
Webster County
Late 18th-early 19th centuries

RED CLOUD AGENCY

ROBIDOUX PASS
9 miles west of Gering
Scotts Bluff County
C. 1840-50

SCHULTZ SITE
3 miles northwest of North Loup
Valley County
C. 500

See PIKE PAWNEE VILLAGE SITE


Residence (1855-1902) of the founder of Arbor Day. As Secretary of Agriculture (1893-97) under President Cleveland, he introduced new areas of research. May 15, 1975.

Designed as a "classical skyscraper." Goodhue was among the first American architects to develop a "modernist" architectural vocabulary for an original native style. January 7, 1976

Norris, a Progressive Republican who served in the U.S. House (1903-13) and Senate (1913-43), was a key supporter of the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He owned this 2-story house from 1899 until his death in 1944. May 28, 1967.


See FORT ROBINSON ...


SIGNAL BUTTE
13 miles west of Gering
Scotts Bluff County
2500 BC
First site of the middle prehistoric period in the central and northern Plains to be excavated by archeologists. January 20, 1961.

STATE CAPITOL

STERNS CREEK SITE

USS HAZARD
2500 North 24th Street (East)
Omaha, Douglas County
1944
An example of an Admirable class fleet minesweeper. They formed the largest class of American minesweepers and proved to be the most successful. Were fitted for both wire and acoustic sweeping and could double as anti-submarine warfare and anti-aircraft ships. Were also used as patrol and escort vessels. She earned 3 battle stars for her service in World War II. January 14, 1986.

WALKER GILMORE SITE
(Sterns Creek Site)
5 miles southeast of Murray
Cass County
Prehistoric
A key archeological site for outlining the prehistoric cultural stages represented in the central Plains. July 19, 1964.
NEVADA (6)

FORT CHURCHILL
U.S. 95A
Weeks vicinity, Lyon County
1860
Protected the first transcontinental telegraph lines and served as the headquarters for Nevada military posts. November 5, 1961.

FORT RUBY
West side of Ruby Lake near Hobson
White Pine County
1862
An important station on the Pony Express and Central Overland Stage Line from 1859 to 1869. November 5, 1961.

HOOVER DAM
Black Canyon of the Colorado River
Mohave County (Arizona), and Clark County (Nevada)
1933
Among the largest and earliest of the Bureau of Reclamation's massive multiple-purpose dams. Distinguished by its size, the size of its hydro-electric plant, and its impact on the agricultural, industrial, and urban development of the Southwestern U.S. August 20, 1985. (Also in Arizona)

LEONARD ROCKSHELTER
12 miles south of Lovelock off Nevada 59
Pershing County
c. 9000 BC
This site has provided information regarding early Indian occupation in the Great Basin. January 20, 1961.

NEWLANDS (FRANCIS G.) HOME
7 Elm Court
Reno, Washoe County
1889
Democrat Newlands, a strong supporter of Federal irrigation programs, owned this large frame house from 1889 until his death in 1917. He served in the U.S. House (1893-1903) and Senate (1903-17). May 23, 1963.

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Virginia City, Storey County
1860
NEW HAMPSHIRE (20)

ASPET

See SAINT-GAUDENS MEMORIAL

BARTLETT (JOSIAH) HOUSE
Main Street
Kingston, Rockingham County
1774


CHASE (SALMON P.) BIRTHPLACE
AND BOYHOOD HOME
Route 12-A
Cornish, Sullivan County
1790

Childhood home (1808-16) of Chase, who served Ohio in the U.S. Senate (1849-55, 1861) and as Governor (1855-59), and the Nation as Secretary of the Treasury (1861-64) and Chief Justice (1864-73). In the latter capacity he presided over the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. May 15, 1975.

CUMMINGS, (E. E.) HOUSE
(Joy Farm)
Salter Hill Road
Silver Lake, Carroll County
20th century

A 1-1/2-story white clapboard farmhouse, summer home for e. e. cummings, an important 20th-century poet. November 11, 1971.

ELMS, THE

See WEBSTER FAMILY HOME

FROST (ROBERT) HOMESTEAD
2 miles southeast of Derry on New Hampshire 28
Rockingham County
1870s

Frost, author of eleven volumes of poetry, lived here from 1900 to 1909, writing and farming. May 23, 1968.

HARRISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harrisville, Cheshire County
1774-1900

Harrismville is an exceptionally well-preserved industrial community of the early 19th century. Its complex of mills, stores, boarding houses, dwellings, churches, and other buildings is virtually intact. December 22, 1977.

JACKSON (RICHARD) HOUSE
Northwest Street
Portsmouth, Rockingham County
1664

A saltbox house, among the finest of the 70 or so surviving 17th-century wooden houses in New England. Central portion has a floor plan common to medieval-style houses of New England. November 24, 1968.

JONES (JOHN PAUL) HOUSE
Middle and State Streets
Portsmouth, Rockingham County
1758

Boardinghouse in which the naval hero resided (1781-82) while supervising construction of the ship America for the Continental Navy. November 28, 1972.

JOY FARM

See E. E. CUMMINGS HOUSE
New Hampshire

LADD-GILMAN HOUSE
Governors Lane and Water Street
Exeter, Rockingham County
1721

LANGDON (GOVERNOR JOHN) MANSION
143 Pleasant Street
Portsmouth, Rockingham County
1784

Nicholas Gilman, who was born in this house, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and later served in the U.S. House and Senate. December 2, 1974.

Langdon's career in New Hampshire politics spanned more than 40 years. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and the first President pro tem of the United States Senate. His mansion is one of the great Georgian mansions in America. December 2, 1974.

This brick house exemplifies the large early Georgian-style houses once popular in the New England Colonies. October 9, 1960.

MACDOWELL COLONY
West of U.S. 202
Peterborough, Hillsboro County
1907

Edward MacDowell, one of the first Americans to be recognized as a composer of serious music, lived and worked here. Now a retreat for writers, composers, and painters. December 29, 1962.

MOFFATT-LADD HOUSE
154 Market Street
Portsmouth, Rockingham County
c. 1764

Built by ship carpenters as a wedding gift for a wealthy merchant's son. Late Georgian, square, 3-storied clapboard house. November 24, 1968.

This was the largest spa in the White Mountains when it opened. Built in Spanish-Renaissance style, it is a large wooden frame, Y-shaped structure with two 5-story octagonal towers. Was the location of the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, an international gathering of economists, lawyers, and politicians to chart a blueprint for the world's monetary system. The World Bank was established at this Conference. June 24, 1986.

PIERCE (FRANKLIN) HOMESTEAD
3 miles west of Hillsboro on New Hampshire 31
Hillsboro County
1804

Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, lived in this house from infancy until his marriage in 1834. July 4, 1961.

The home (called "Aspet"), gardens, and studios of one of America's most eminent sculptors, who moved into the house in 1885 and spent many of his most productive years here. June 13, 1962. (Now within the National Park System as the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.)
SULLIVAN (JOHN) HOUSE
23 New Market Road
Durham, Strafford County
1729-41, Dr. Samuel Adams

Sullivan, who lived in this 2-story frame house from 1764 to 1795, was a major general in the Continental Army.
November 28, 1972.

THORNTON (MATTHEW) HOUSE
2 Thornton Street
Derry Village, Rockingham County
1740-79

This 2-story saltbox-style frame house belonged to Thornton, who signed the Declaration of Independence for New Hampshire and served in the Continental Congress.
November 11, 1971.

WEBSTER (DANIEL) FAMILY HOME
(The Elms)
S. Main Street
W. Franklin, Merrimack County
Pre-1800

Used by Webster as a home, vacation retreat, and experimental farm. Gravesites of his parents and four brothers and sisters are located here.

WENTWORTH-COOLIDGE MANSION
Little Harbor Road, off U.S. 1A,
2 miles south of Portsmouth
Rockingham County
1695, 1730, 1750

Rambling H-shaped frame house, home and headquarters of Benning Wentworth, 1st Royal Governor of New Hampshire (1741).
November 24, 1968.

WENTWORTH-GARDNER HOUSE
140 Mechanic Street
Portsmouth, Rockingham County
1760

A New England residence which demonstrated the changes in Georgian architecture since the early years of the 18th century.
November 24, 1968.
ABBOTT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT
Trenton, Mercer County
C. 500 BC-500 AD

The largest known Middle Woodland village archeological site in the coastal Mid-Atlantic/New England region. Interpretation of data from Abbott Farm became the focal point of a famous forty-year controversy about the antiquity of human occupation of the New World. December 8, 1976.

ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION HALL
Georgia and Mississippi Avenues and the Boardwalk
Atlantic City, Atlantic County
1926-29, 1964; Lockwood-Greene and Co.

The remaining edifice that best recalls the city's historic heyday as a seaside resort. Is the largest structure on the Boardwalk and is significant in the history of large-span structures, containing, when it was built, the largest room with an unobstructed view and the largest pipe organ in the world. Is also the scene of one of America's greatest pageants, the Miss America Contest. February 27, 1987.

BALLANTINE (JOHN) HOUSE
43 Washington Street
Newark, Essex County
1884, George E. Harney; 1899-1900 additions

One of the very few completely documented 19th-century "palaces," it vividly evokes a picture of Victorian life of the wealthy. Built for a member of the Ballantine family, whose brewery in Newark was highly successful. Now incorporated into the Newark Museum of Art, with minor alterations. February 4, 1985.

BOTTO (PIETRO AND MARIA) HOUSE
83 Norwood Street
Haledon, Passaic County
1908

From the balcony of this 2-story rectangular block stone house, leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW, the "Wobblies") rallied workers during the Paterson Silk Strike (1913), a salient event in the American labor movement. December 17, 1982.

BOXWOOD HALL (Boudinot Mansion)
1073 E. Jersey Street
Elizabeth, Union County
C. 1750

Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress (1782), purchased Boxwood Hall in 1772 and owned it until 1795. In that year, he sold it to Jonathan Dayton, the youngest signer of the Constitution, who was then Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. Dayton resided here until his death in 1824. November 28, 1972.

BURLINGTON COUNTY PRISON
High Street
Mt. Holly, Burlington County
1810; Robert Mills

This modest county prison was designed and constructed after plans embodying the most modern correctional methods prevalent in the early years of the 19th century. Its heavy stone walls were also an early attempt at fireproofing a building. It served the community until 1966, the oldest prison in continuous use at that time. June 24, 1986.
CAPE MAY HISTORIC DISTRICT
City of Cape May
Cape May County
1840s-1920s

One of the largest extant collections of late 19th-century frame buildings in the U.S. In its more than 600 seashore houses and hotels is a almost complete showcase of late Victorian architecture, with many buildings in eclectic and vernacular versions of traditional formal styles.
May 11, 1976.

CLARK THREAD COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT
900 Passaic Avenue
E. Newark, Hudson County
1875-1910

The district includes most of the principal mill buildings used by the company in the late 19th century, when the Clark Co. developed into the world's foremost maker of cotton sewing thread. June 2, 1978.

CLEVELAND (GROVER) HOME
(Westland)
15 Hodge Road
Princeton, Mercer County
1854

President of the United States (1885-89; 1893-97) Cleveland retired to this stucco-covered stone house at the end of his second term. He resided here until his death in 1908. June 23, 1965.

EINSTEIN (ALBERT) HOUSE
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, Mercer County
1870s - 1880s


THE FACTORY, SPEEDWELL VILLAGE
333 Speedwell Avenue
Morristown, Morris County
18th-19th centuries

Samuel F. B. Morse developed and successfully demonstrated the telegraph in the Vail Factory in 1838. The Village is the site of a 19th century ironworks complex, including the Vail Homestead, Factory, and outbuildings. May 30, 1974.

FORT HANCOCK AND SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT
Sandy Hook, Monmouth County
1857-1974

Contains about 110 historic buildings and 16 coastal defense batteries dating from c. 1875-1950. The district reflects the history of a vital defense installation guarding New York City and its harbor. The Proving Ground played a key role in the development of coastal and field artillery, as well as radar. December 17, 1982. (A unit in Gateway National Recreation Area since 1974.)

FORTUNE (T. THOMAS) HOUSE
94 W. Bergen Place
Red Bank, Monmouth County
1860-85

From 1901 to 1915 the home of the crusading Black journalist, who articulated the cause of Black rights in his newspapers at the turn of the 20th century. December 8, 1976.
New Jersey

GEORGIAN COURT
(Georgian Court College)
Lakewood Avenue
Lakewood, Ocean County
1898; Bruce Price

A palatial "Georgian Revival" estate designed for the wealthy eldest son of Jay Gould, by a man who was among the most able and well-known architects in America in the last quarter of the 19th century. February 4, 1985.

See GEORGIAN COURT

GOULD (GEORGE JAY) ESTATE


See GEORGIAN COURT

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
TEA COMPANY WAREHOUSE
Provost Street between 1st and Bay Streets
Jersey City, Hudson County
c. 1900

Site of the first attempt in the United States to harness the entire power of a major river for industrial purposes. Remains include an original raceway and later hydroelectric plant. May 11, 1976.

GREAT FALLS OF THE PASSAIC
SOCIETY FOR UNIVERSAL
MANUFACTURING HISTORIC
DISTRICT
Paterson, Passaic County
1792-1912

A palatial "Georgian Revival" estate designed for the wealthy eldest son of Jay Gould, by a man who was among the most able and well-known architects in America in the last quarter of the 19th century. February 4, 1985.


HENRY (JOSEPH) HOUSE
Princeton University campus
Princeton, Mercer County
1837

Henry did important research in the field of electromagnetism, and served as the 1st Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (1846-78) and President of the National Academy of Sciences (1868-78). He lived in this 2-story brick house while he taught (1832-46) at what became Princeton University. January 12, 1965.

Hermitage (Waldwic Cottage)
335 N. Franklin Turnpike
Hohokus, Bergen County
Mid-18th century; 1845
(remodeled), William H. Ranlett

Only remaining Gothic Revival house definitely attributable to William Ranlett. Rebuilt and enlarged from an 18th century structure, it is an outstanding example of the early, romantic, phase of the Gothic revival in American domestic architecture. August 29, 1970.

See MAYBURY HILL

HOPKINSON (FRANCIS) HOUSE
101 Farnsworth Avenue
Bordentown, Burlington County
1750


156
LAKEHURST NAVAL AIR STATION, HANGAR NO. 1
See HANGAR NO. 1

LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL
Lawrenceville, Mercer County
1870-86; Peabody and Stearns, Frederick Law Olmsted
A rare, surviving example of the successful collaboration of architects and landscape planners working together at an educational establishment. Most successful of the schools designed by Peabody and Stearns. The Olmsted plantings form a botanical library and laboratory. This school, which pioneered in progressive education, retains its historic appearance as almost no other private school in the United States. February 24, 1986.

LIVINGSTON (WILLIAM) HOUSE (Liberty Hall)
Morris and North Avenues
Union, Union County
1772
Three-part frame house, occupied from 1773 to 1790 by William Livingston, a major political leader during the Revolutionary War period and a signer of the Constitution. November 28, 1972.

LUCY, THE MARGATE ELEPHANT
Margate City, Atlantic County
1881
Designed and patented by James V. Lafferty, this elephant-hotel is the last extant example of this type of architectural "folly." May 11, 1976.

MACLEAN HOUSE
See PRESIDENT'S HOUSE ...

MARGATE ELEPHANT, THE
See LUCY ...

MAYBURY HILL (Joseph Hewes Birthplace and Boyhood Home)
Snowden Lane
Princeton, Mercer County
c. 1725
Georgian stone farmhouse, boyhood home of Hewes, who was born here in 1730. He moved to North Carolina in 1760, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Continental Congress for that colony. November 11, 1971.

MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD
Northwest of Freehold on New Jersey 522
Monmouth County
1778

MORVEN
Stockton Street
Princeton, Mercer County
1754-55

NASSAU HALL
Princeton University campus
Princeton, Mercer County
1754-56
Oldest building on the campus, used as a barracks and hospital during the Revolution. Scene of the last British stand during the Battle of Princeton. October 9, 1960.
New Jersey

NAST (THOMAS) HOME
(Villa Fontana)
MacCulloch Avenue and Miller Road
Morristown, Morris County
1860-61

Nast lived in this clapboard Victorian-period house from 1873 to 1902, during most of his career as a political cartoonist. January 29, 1964.

NEWARK MUSEUM OF ART

NEW ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Northside of Broad Street between Talbot and Wood Sts.
Burlington, Burlington County
1846-1854; Richard Upjohn

See BALLANTINE HOUSE

An important site in the history of the Gothic-Revival style in America. The first attempt in this county to follow a specific English medieval church model for which measured drawings existed. Its design and construction were a milestone in the career of its 19th century architect, firmly establishing him as the foremost practitioner of the Gothic style in the United States. June 24, 1986.

OLD BARRACKS
S. Willow Street
Trenton, Mercer County
c. 1758

Only surviving barracks of five erected by New Jersey's Colonial legislature to house troops during the French and Indian War. November 28, 1972.

OLD QUEENS, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
New Brunswick, Middlesex County
1808-09; John McComb, Jr.

Designed in the Federal style, this is the first college building at Rutgers. May 11, 1976.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK
On the west bank of the Hudson River
Bergen County
1899


PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (Maclean House)
Nassau Street
Princeton, Mercer County
1756; Robert Smith


PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD
Princeton, Mercer County
1777


PROSPECT (The Woodrow Wilson House)
Princeton University campus
Princeton, Mercer County
1851-52; John Notman

Woodrow Wilson lived at Prospect from 1902 into 1911, a period significant both for his presidency of Princeton University and the beginning of his political career. Built in the Tuscan villa style. February 4, 1985.
NEW JERSEY

REDBANK BATTLEFIELD
East bank of the Delaware River, at west end of Hessian Avenue
Gloucester County
1777
Fort Mercer, an earthen fort erected to guard the river approach to Philadelphia, was successfully defended by Americans in the Battle of Red Bank. Their victory delayed the opening of the Delaware River as a route of supply for General Howe's army, which had occupied Philadelphia on Sept. 26, November 28, 1972.

RINGWOOD MANOR
3 miles east of Hewitt
Passaic County
1742 (furnace), c. 1815 (manor house)
The manor has long been associated with the American iron industry. Prominent iron manufacturers directed the operation of the Ringwood Furnace in the 18th and 19th centuries. Now a State park. November 13, 1966.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, OLD QUEENS

SANDY HOOK LIGHT
Sandy Hook, Monmouth County
1764
Rising 88 feet above the water, this is the oldest standing light tower in the United States. January 29, 1964.

SHADOW LAWN
Cedar and Norwood Avenues
West Long Branch, Monmouth County
1927; Horace Trumbauer
A palatial French-style residence with a spectacular cortile, designed by an architect who was among the finest American practitioners in the French classical tradition. Built for the wealthy president of the F. W. Woolworth company, and now the central building of Monmouth College. February 4, 1985.

SOCIETY FOR UNIVERSAL MANUFACTURING HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPEEDWELL VILLAGE, THE FACTORY

STANTON (ELIZABETH CADY) HOUSE
135 Highwood Avenue
Tenafly, Bergen County
c. 1868
Residence (1868-87) of the early proponent, philosopher, and leader of the women's rights movement, who delivered the call for female suffrage at the Seneca Falls (N.Y.) Convention of 1848. May 15, 1975.

S. U. M. HISTORIC DISTRICT

TRENT (WILLIAM) HOUSE
539 S. Warren Street
Trenton, Mercer County
1719
After purchasing large tracts of land in 1714, Trent had the township of "Trent Town" laid out on his property in 1721. His residence is a large restored brick country house. April 15, 1970.
New Jersey

VAIL FACTORY

VILLA FONTANA

WALDWIC COTTAGE

WASHINGTON CROSSING STATE PARK
On the Delaware River
Yardley vicinity, Mercer County
1776

WESTLAND

WHITMAN (WALT) HOUSE
330 Mickle Street
Camden, Camden County
c. 1848

WILSON (WOODROW) HOUSE

See FACTORY, THE

See NAST HOME

See HERMITAGE

Site of the landing of Washington's principal forces, as they prepared to raid Trenton on Christmas night, 1776. (Also in Pennsylvania.) January 20, 1961.

See CLEVELAND HOME

Whitman, the "Poet of Democracy," occupied this frame house from 1884 to 1892, the last 8 years of his life. December 29, 1962.

See PROSPECT
NEW MEXICO (40)

ABO
3 miles west of town of Abo on U.S. 60
Torrance County
c. 1300s-1670s

ACOMA PUEBLO
13 miles south of Casa Blanca on New Mexico 23
Cibola County
c. 1100 AD

ANDERSON BASIN (Blackwater Draw)
13 miles southeast of Clovis via U.S. 70 and secondary roads
Roosevelt County
c. 13,000-8,000 BC

BANDELIER CCC HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bandelier National Monument
Los Alamos and Sandoval Counties
1933-present; Lyle Bennett

BARRIO DE ANALCO HISTORIC DISTRICT
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
1620

BIG BEAD MESA
West of Casa Salazar on secondary roads
Sandoval County
1745-1812

BLACKWATER DRAW
See ANDERSON BASIN

Site of a large, unexcavated Pueblo and a Spanish mission, occupied from late prehistoric times into the historic era. June 13, 1962. (Part of Salinas National Historic Site.)

One of the oldest continuously occupied settlements in the United States, this Pueblo sits fortress-like atop a high mesa. The Acoma have considerable interaction with neighboring non-Indians, yet maintain their identity as a separate community with distinctive cultural systems. October 9, 1960.

Stratified areas of the site have yielded information about the nature of man and his environment at the end of the last period of glaciation. January 20, 1961.

The largest collection of CCC-built structures in a National Park area that has not been altered by new structures in the district. This group of 31 buildings illustrates the guiding principles of National Park Service rustic architecture. May 28, 1987.

Unique because it represents an active working-class neighborhood of Spanish Colonial heritage. Contains numerous examples of Spanish-Pueblo architecture, characterized by the adobe construction indigenous to the Southwest. November 24, 1968.

After moving into the Big Bead Mesa region, the Navajos established a stronghold that menaced the pueblos of Laguna and Acoma, and formed an alliance with the Gila Apaches. Important representative of patterns of trade and raiding that characterized Navajo relations with Pueblos, Apache, and Hispanics. (Within Cibola National Forest.) July 19, 1964.
New Mexico

BLUMENSCHEIN (ERNEST L.) HOUSE
Ledoux Street
Taos, Taos County
Pre-1823

Blumenschein was co-founder of the Taos art colony, which made the town an important art center after 1898. This adobe house, which he acquired in 1919, was his home and studio. December 21, 1965.

CAMP FURLONG

See COLUMBUS ...

CARLSBAD RECLAMATION PROJECT
North of Carlsbad, Eddy County
1880s

Pecos Valley inhabitants constructed several stone dams in the 1880s, an early irrigation project built by private enterprise. Present expanded program is partially under Federal control. July 19, 1964.

CARSON (KIT) HOUSE
Kit Carson Avenue
Taos, Taos County
1825

Taos was a rendezvous point and winter quarters for many fur trappers. Carson, one of the most famous, owned this house from 1843 to 1868, the year he died. May 23, 1963.

CLAYTON COMPLEX

See RABBIT EARS

COLUMBUS AND CAMP FURLONG
Columbus, Luna County
1916-17


EL SANTUARIO DE CHIMAYO
Chimayo, Santa Fe County
1816

Very well preserved, unrestored, example of a small adobe church, notable for its original decorations, including numerous superb religious paintings. April 15, 1970.

FOLSOM SITE
8 miles west of Folsom on Dead Horse Gulch
Union County
c. 13,000-8,000 BC

Archeological discoveries at this site confirmed theories of the early advent of humans in the Americas. January 20, 1961.

GLORIETA PASS BATTLEFIELD
10 miles southeast of Santa Fe on U.S. 84-85
San Miguel and Santa Fe Counties
1862

The battle of Glorieta Pass (March 26-28, 1862) ended a Confederate invasion of New Mexico that threatened to seize a large part of the Southwest. November 5, 1961.

HAWIKUH
12 miles southwest of Zuni
Cibola County
16th century

Largest of the "Cities of Cibola" and the first Pueblo to be visited by Coronado. Excavated 1917-23. Hawikuh is on the Zuni Indian Reservation. October 9, 1960.

LA JUNTA
LAS TRAMPAS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Las Trampas, Taos County
1751

The village, a Spanish-American agricultural community, preserves significant elements of its 18th-century heritage in appearance and culture. May 28, 1967.

LINCOLN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lincoln, Lincoln County
1870s-80s

One of the best preserved of the frontier cow towns. Scene of the climax of the Lincoln County War (1878), a famous cattlemen's frontier feud. December 19, 1960.

LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY
Central Avenue
Los Alamos, Los Alamos County
1943

Founded for the purpose of developing the first nuclear fission bomb. Continues to be a center for research on nuclear weapons and peaceful applications of atomic energy. December 21, 1965.

MANUELITO COMPLEX
6 miles south of Manuelito
McKinley County
c. 700-1400

Sites within this valley were occupied from about 700 to 1400 AD, with even earlier Basketmaker pit house areas. July 19, 1964.

MESILLA PLAZA
2 miles south of Las Cruces on New Mexico 28
Dona Ana County
1848

On July 4, 1854, the American flag was raised over the Plaza, confirming the Gadsden Purchase Treaty. The town retains the flavor of a Mexican village. July 4, 1961.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REGION III HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
(Southwest Region)
Old Santa Fe Trail
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
1937-present; Cecil Doty (architect), Harvey Cornell (landscape architect)

A masterpiece of Spanish-Pueblo Revival architecture. The largest known adobe office building and perhaps the largest secular adobe building in the United States. Contains an outstanding art collection, ranging from items done by members of Santa Fe's art colony in the 1930s to Pueblo pottery and Navajo rugs. May 28, 1987.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS
Santa Fe Plaza
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
1610-12

Oldest public building in the continental U.S., used as the territorial capitol and Governor's residence under Spanish, Mexican, and American regimes. October 9, 1960.

PECOS PUEBLO
South of Pecos on New Mexico 63
San Miguel County
prior to 1540

A sizeable Pueblo community by the 17th century and important in the history of the Spanish arrival in New Mexico, it was abandoned in the 19th century by its last Pueblo residents. October 9, 1960. (Now in the National Park System as Pecos National Monument.)

PUYE RUINS
14 miles west of Espanola on New Mexico 5 and 30
Rio Arriba County
c. 1250-1550

Among the largest of the prehistoric Indian settlements on the Pajarito Plateau, showing a variety of architectural forms and building techniques. Located on the Santa Clara Indian Reservation. May 23, 1966.
New Mexico

QUARAI
1 mile south of Punta de Agua
Torrance County
c. 1250-1400 into 1670s

Pueblo and mission here help to document the early period of Pueblo-Spanish contact. As the ecclesiastical headquarters of the Inquisition in New Mexico, they also played an important role in the controversies between church and state of the 1600s. June 13, 1962. (Part of Salinas National Historic Site.)

RABBIT EARS (Clayton Complex)
North and west of Clayton
Union County
1822

Double-peaked hills rising above level plains. Major landmark for travelers on the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. The landmark includes several other historic sites and camps along a section of the Trail which has few modern intrusions. May 23, 1963.

RATON PASS
U.S. 85-87, Colorado-New Mexico border
Raton Vicinity, Colfax County
1821, 1861-65

Because the branch of the Santa Fe Trail through Raton Pass was longer and more rugged than the Cimarron Cutoff, the cutoff had become "the" Santa Fe Trail by the time of the Mexican-American War. From 1861 to 1865 traffic through the Pass increased, as Confederate raiders and the threat of attack by some Southern Plains Indians halted traffic over the Cimarron Cutoff. December 19, 1960.

SANDIA CAVE
11 miles east of Bernalillo on New Mexico 44
Sandoval County
c. 9000-8000 BC

Excavations here have yielded information on three distinct prehistoric groups. Represents one of the earliest known occupations of the Americas. Situated in the Cibola National Forest. January 20, 1961.

SAN ESTEVAN DEL REY MISSION CHURCH
On New Mexico 23
Acoma, Cibola County
1629-42, 1799-1800 (repaired)

Large, impressive example of the Spanish Colonial mission church in New Mexico, blending European plan and general form with Pueblo construction and decorative detail. Located at the Acoma Pueblo. April 15, 1970.

SAN FRANCISCO DE ASSISI MISSION CHURCH
The Plaza
Ranchos de Taos, Taos County
c. 1772-1816

Large and excellent example of the New Mexican Spanish Colonial church. Stuccoed adobe, built with exceptionally massive walls. April 15, 1970.

SAN GABRIEL DE YUNQUE-OUINGE
4 miles north of Espanola
Rio Arriba County
c. 1599

Ruins mark the site of the first Spanish-built capital of New Mexico, established at a Tewa Pueblo which the Spanish took over. The capital was removed to Santa Fe in 1610. July 19, 1964.
SAN JOSE DE GRACIA CHURCH
North side of the Plaza
Las Trampas, Taos County
1760-76

SAN LAZARO
25 miles south of Santa Fe
Santa Fe County
Late prehistoric-c. 1690

SANTA FE PLAZA
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
c. 1610

SETON VILLAGE
6 miles south of Santa Fe
Santa Fe County
1930

TAOS PUEBLO
3 miles north of Taos
Taos County
c. 1350-1450

TRINITY SITE
Bingham vicinity, Socorro County
1945

WAGON MOUND
East of Wagon Mound on U.S. 85
Mora County
1822-79

WATROUS (LA JUNTA)
Watrous, Mora County
1843

One of the best-preserved and most representative examples of the Spanish Colonial churches in New Mexico. Interior decoration includes paintings on carved wooden reredos and sidewalls and under the balcony. April 15, 1970.

Two pueblos at this site represent the largest ruin in the Galisteo Basin. One is prehistoric, the other historic. The ruins this offer opportunities for research into the development and history of Puebloan peoples in the Galisteo Basin. July 19, 1964.

Historically the city's commercial and social center and the terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. The Palace of the Governors, on the Plaza, was the site of a flag-raising in 1846 establishing American rule. December 19, 1960.

The Village grew up around the 45-room "castle" built by Ernest Seton, a conservationist active in the Boy Scout movement. December 21, 1965.

The Pueblo was a center of resistance to Spanish rule in the 17th century. One of the most traditional of the Eastern Pueblos, Taos has borrowed from Anglo- and Spanish-American cultures over centuries of contact, while retaining its cultural integrity and identity as a community. October 9, 1960.


Westernmost great landmark of the high Plains section of the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. Wagon Mound served as a guidepost for caravans moving westward. May 23, 1963.

Point at which the Mountain and Cimarron Cutoff routes of the Santa Fe Trail divided. Wagon trains organized here before entering hostile Indian territory. May 23, 1963.
Closely associated with the V-2, the origins of the American rocket program, and the leadership of Dr. Werner von Braun. The V-2 Gantry Crane and Army Blockhouse here represent the first generation of rocket testing facilities that would lead to U.S exploration of space. October 3, 1985.

A series of sites on the Zuni Reservation, containing house ruins, kivas, pictographs, petroglyphs, trash mounds, and a mission church and convent. They have proven to be an important source of material for ethno­logical studies of the early Zuni, Mogollon, and Anasazi cultures. They include the Village of the Great Kivas, Yellow House, Hawikuh, and Kechipbowa. December 2, 1974.
NEW YORK (186)

ADAMS POWER PLANT TRANSFORMER HOUSE
Off 15th Ave., near Buffalo Ave.
Niagara Falls, Niagara County
1895; McKim, Mead, and White

This electric-power generating facility retained, until well into the 20th century, its position as the largest hydroelectric power facility in the world. The transformer house is the only surviving structure of the plant, which has been hailed as "the birthplace of the modern hydroelectric power station." May 4, 1983.

ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, and Warren counties
1885

First State forest preserve in the nation. Includes more than 2 million acres.

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE
86 Trinity Place
New York City
1921, Starrett and Van Vleck; 1929-31 (addition)


ANTHONY (SUSAN B.) HOUSE
17 Madison Street
Rochester, Monroe County
1845

Active in numerous reform movements, Susan B. Anthony was a leader in the women's rights movement of the 19th century. Her Rochester residence (1866-1906) is now a museum. June 23, 1965.

ARBEN
See E. H. HARRIMAN ESTATE

ARMOUR-STINER HOUSE
45 W. Clinton Avenue
Irvington, Westchester County
1859-60, 1875-76 (enlarged)

Build on the theories of Orson Squire Fowler, the Armour-Stiner House is the only fully domed octagonal residence in America. For many years the home of author Carl Carmer. December 8, 1976.

ARMSTRONG (EDWIN H.) HOUSE
1032 Warburton Avenue
Yonkers, Westchester County
1902

DE-DESIGNATED: March 5, 1986.
(Originally designated January 7, 1976.)

ARMSTRONG (LOUIS) HOUSE
3456 107th Street
Corona, Queens County
C. 1900

From 1940 to 1971, this 2-1/2-story brick structure was the home of the world-famous jazz musician. May 11, 1976.

ARTHUR (CHESTER A.) HOUSE
123 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Arthur returned to this 5-story brownstone townhouse, his home before his Presidency, after his term as President ended in 1885. He is best remembered for his support of civil service reform. January 12, 1965.
New York

BARTOW-PELL MANSION
Shore Road near Bartow Circle
The Bronx
1836-42; Minard Lafever

One of the best-preserved Greek Revival houses in the style of Minard Lafever, whose books on architecture were influential in the U.S. Exterior qualities typical of the Federal style mark it as a transitional structure. (Now a museum within Pelham Bay Park.) December 8, 1976.

BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN

See PLATTSBURGH BAY

BAYARD-CONDICT BUILDING
65-69 Bleeker Street
New York City
1897-99; Louis Sullivan

One of the first skyscrapers in New York City, it is the only work by Sullivan in the East other than the Prudential Building in Buffalo. December 8, 1976.

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES
463 West Street
New York City
1898

The home (1898-1966) of America's largest industrial research laboratory, responsible for numerous contributions to pure science as well as pioneering work in telecommunications technology. May 15, 1975.

BENNINGTON BATTLEFIELD
On Vermont line
Walloomsac vicinity
Rensselaer County
1777

The American militia's victory at the battle of Bennington contributed significantly to the defeat of British General Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. January 20, 1961.

See OLD BLENHEIM BRIDGE

BLENHEIM BRIDGE, OLD

See OLD BLENHEIM BRIDGE

BOUGHTON HILL (Gannagaro)
1.25 miles south of Victor
Ontario County
c. 1675-87

Site of Gannagaro, the "great town" of the Seneca Indians, the westernmost of the Five Nations in the League of the Iroquois. July 19, 1964.

BRONCK HOUSE
2 miles west of Coxsackie on the west side of U.S. 9W
Greene County
1663, 1682, 1738

Illustrates the architectural development of Dutch Colonial dwellings. Original house was enlarged twice. December 24, 1967.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn across the East River
Kings and New York Counties
1869-83; John A. and Washington A. Roebling

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Court and Fulton streets, and the East River
Brooklyn
19th century

A leading residential district in the 19th century. Buildings reflect the architectural styles of the Victorian era.
January 12, 1965.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, QUARTERS A

BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING
25 Nottingham Court
Buffalo, Erie County
1901, 1927-29; George Cary

See QUARTERS A ...

The only surviving structure from the popular Pan-American Exposition of 1901, which hoped to encourage economic ties between North and South America after the Spanish-American War. The classic, white marble building was built as the New York State Building for the Exposition and has been used by the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society since 1902. Is a major, unaltered example of the work of the Beaux-Arts architect, George Cary.
February 27, 1987.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL
400 Forest Avenue
Buffalo, Erie County
1870-1896; Henry Hobson Richardson
(landscaping, Frederick Law Olmsted, Calvert Vaux)

An important transitional building in the developing style of H.H. Richardson, and is the first major work on which he collaborated with Frederick Law Olmsted and his partner, Calvert Vaux, who sited and landscaped the property. Is also significant in the history of treatment for the mentally ill as its plan followed the system developed by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, one of the first physicians to treat insanity as an illness.
June 24, 1986.

BUNCHE (RALPH JOHNSON) HOUSE
115-125 Grosvenor Road
Kew Gardens, Queens
c. 1920

Home of the distinguished Afro-American diplomat and scholar who served as Under-secretary-General of the United Nations and who received the Nobel Peace Prize for his 1949 contributions to peace in the Middle East.
May 11, 1976.

See SLABSIDES

BURROUGHS (JOHN) CABIN
BURROUGHS (JOHN) HOME
BURROUGHS (JOHN) RIVERBY STUDY
Between New York 9W and the Hudson River
West Park, Ulster County
1881

See WOODCHUCK LODGE

Burroughs, nature essayist and conservationist, used this studio for writing until 1895.
November 24, 1968.
New York

CANFIELD CASINO AND CONGRESS PARK
Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County
1820s-1911

These two important sites, at the center of the community, established the international fame of Saratoga Springs - "the Queen of the Spas" - as a health resort and gambling center. Congress Park was intimately associated with Dr. John Clarke, the popularizer of Saratoga water. The Casino recalls the careers of John Morrissey and Richard Canfield, the two gambling impresarios who turned Saratoga Springs into America's Monte Carlo. February 27, 1907.

CARNEGIE (ANDREW) MANSION
2 E. 91st Street
New York City
1901; Babb, Cook, and Willard

Carnegie, steel industrialist and philanthropist, owned this 64-room brick mansion after his retirement in 1901. November 13, 1966.

CARNEGIE HALL
7th Avenue, between 56th and 57th Streets
New York City
1891; William B. Tuthill

Named for principal benefactor Andrew Carnegie, the Hall has been the scene of performances by major musical artists and the home of the New York Philharmonic (1926-36). December 29, 1962.

CENTRAL PARK
Bounded by Central Park South, 5th Avenue, Central Park West, and 110th Street
New York City
1859-76; Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux

Development of the park gave impetus to the nation's urban park movement. Recognized as an outstanding example of the art of landscape architecture. May 23, 1963.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE
646-652 Lexington Avenue
New York City
1872; Henry Farnbach

Gothic in plan, Moorish-Revival in detail, it is an outstanding example of the Moorish Revival style. A rare surviving example of the period, along with the Plum Street Temple in Cincinnati. May 15, 1975.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

See MILLER COTTAGE

CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 Lexington Avenue
New York City
1928-30; William Van Allen


CHURCH (FREDERIC E.) HOUSE (Olana)
East end of Rip Van Winkle Bridge
Church Hill, Columbia County
1874; Frederic Church and Calvert Vaux

Olana, overlooking the Hudson, is a combination of Persian, Moorish, Italian, and East Indian styles. Reflects the love of the dramatic and extensive traveling done by landscape artist Church, who was among the ablest of American 19th century artists. June 22, 1965.
CITY HALL
Broadway and Chambers Street
New York City
1803-11; Joseph Mangin and
John McComb, Jr.

Significant both in the history of civic
administration in the nation's most populous
city, and for its architectural merit. In
it, the architects blended French and Ameri­
can stylistic influences; Mangin, a French­
man, gave it a strong Louis XVI character.
December 19, 1960.

CLERMONT
Germantown, Columbia County
18th-19th centuries

Originally a 13,000-acre estate owned by
Robert Livingston, delegate to the Contin­
ental Congress and first Secretary of Foreign
Affairs under the Articles of Confederation.
Present house built after 1777. (Part of
the estate now forms Clermont State Park.)
November 28, 1972.

COLE (THOMAS) HOUSE
218 Spring Street
Catskill, Greene County
1812-14

Cole, a 19th-century landscape artist, was
one of the principal figures in the Hudson

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, PUPIN
PHYSICS LABORATORY

See PUPIN PHYSICS LABORATORY

CONFERENCE HOUSE
Hylan Boulevard
Tottenville
Staten Island, Richmond County
1680

Scene of a 1776 meeting between Lord Richard
Howe and a committee of the Continental
Congress. The British Admiral offered
amnesty in exchange for withdrawal of the

CONKLING (ROSCOE) HOUSE
3 Rutgers Park
Utica, Oneida County
1830

New York home (c. 1863-88) of the Senator
and political boss, who gained control of
New York's Republican party organization
in 1870 and created a bitter rift in the
party that persisted for two decades.
May 15, 1975.

COOK (WILL MARION) HOUSE
221 W. 138th Street
New York City
1891

Home (1918-1944) of the early 20th-century
Black composer whom Duke Ellington called
"the master of all masters of our people."
May 11, 1976.

COOPER UNION
Cooper Square
7th Street and 4th Avenue
New York City
1858; F.A. Peterson

An educational center and scene of a speech
by Abraham Lincoln in 1860 concerning the
slavery issue that brought him national

CONNULL UNIVERSITY, MERRILL HALL

See MERRILL HALL ...

DADKOTA APARTMENTS
1 W. 72nd Street
New York City
1880-84; Henry J. Hardenbergh

One of the earliest large-scale apartment
houses, it was designed by Hardenbergh, who
was later the architect of New York's
Plaza Hotel. December 8, 1976.

171
New York

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL
Orange, Sullivan and Ulster Counties
1828
Principal waterway connecting the coalfields of Pennsylvania with the furnaces of New York. The growth of railroads led to the canal's demise after 1899. November 24, 1968.

DE WINT HOUSE
Livingston Avenue and Oak Tree Road
Tappan, Rockland County
1700

DRAPER (JOHN W.) HOUSE
Draper Park, 407 Broadway
Hastings-on-Hudson Westchester County
c. 1840
Home of the well-known mid-19th-century scientist who, in addition to significant contributions to physics and chemistry, also wrote important works in intellectual history. May 15, 1975.

DUTCH REFORMED (Sleepy Hollow) CHURCH
North edge of Tarrytown on U.S. 9 Westchester County
c. 1700
Built of rubblestone, the church is a reminder of the Dutch influence in Colonial America. Author Washington Irving is buried in the adjacent graveyard. November 5, 1961.

DYCKMAN HOUSE
4881 Broadway, New York City
1783

EASTMAN (GEORGE) HOUSE
900 East Avenue
Rochester, Monroe County
1905; J. Foster Warner

EGGLESTON ESTATE
ELLINGTON (EDWARD KENNEDY "DUKE") RESIDENCE
935 St. Nicholas Avenue, Apt. 4A
New York City
Date unknown
See OWL'S NEST

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
350 Fifth Avenue
New York City
1930-31; Shreve, Lambe, and Harmon
This famous skyscraper remains New York City's most widely recognized architectural symbol, and was for 40 years the "tallest building." Beautifully finished in the Art Deco style, its vertical lines give it the appearance of a soaring spire. It rises one-fifth of a mile high and is an engineering masterpiece supported by an elastic steel skeleton. June 24, 1986.
EQUITABLE BUILDING
120 Broadway
New York City
1914-15; Ernest R. Graham

ERIE CANAL
In and near Ft. Hunter
Montgomery County
1825

FILLMORE (MILLARD) HOUSE
24 Shearer Avenue
E. Aurora, Erie County
1826

FISH (HAMILTON) HOUSE
21 Stuyvesant Street
New York City
1804

FLOYD (WILLIAM) HOUSE
West side of Main Street
Westernville, Oneida County
1803

FORT CRAILO
On Riverside Avenue, south of Columbia Street
Rensselaer, Rensselaer County
c. 1707-1712, c. 1768 addition

FORT CROWN POINT
Crown Point vicinity
Essex County
1760

FORT JOHNSON
Junction of New York 5 and 67
Fort Johnson, Montgomery County
c. 1749

FORT KLOCK
On New York 5, 2 miles east of St. Johnsville
Montgomery County
1750


Opened the Old Northwest to settlement and gave Western agriculture access to Eastern markets. A remarkable engineering feat for the period. October 9, 1960.


Residence (1808-c. 1838) of President Grant's Secretary of State (1869-77). During his tenure he proved to be an exceptional manager and added stability to a demoralized administration. May 15, 1975.


This brick manor house on the former Van Rensselaer estate is an fine example of a Hudson Valley house of the 18th century built in a Dutch style. Also exemplifies the Dutch colonial socio-political system of patroonship. November 5, 1961.

Architectural and archeological type specimen for further study of 18th-century military engineering, in a ruined but otherwise undisturbed state. Played a minor role in the Revolution during fighting around Fort Ticonderoga. November 24, 1968.


One-story stone structure, a rare example of a mid-18th-century fur trading post and fortified stone house. Used as a place of refuge by settlers during the Revolutionary War. November 28, 1972.
New York

FORT MONTGOMERY
North of Bear Mountain on the west bank of the Hudson River
Orange County
1777


FORT NIAGARA, OLD

See OLD FORT NIAGARA

FORT ST. FREDERIC
Junction of New York 8 and 9N
Crown Point, Essex County
1731


FORT STANWIX
Dominick, Spring, Liberty and North James Streets
Rome, Oneida County
1768, 1777

Resistance by the Fort's American garrison in August, 1777, was chiefly responsible for the repulse of the western wing of a British invasion from Canada. Also the site of a major treaty involving the Iroquois in 1768. November 23, 1962. (Now within the National Park System as Fort Stanwix National Monument.)

FORT TICONDEROGA
On New York 22, 2.5 miles south of Ticonderoga
Essex County
1755-57; Marquis de Lotbiniere

A post key to control of both Canada and the Hudson River Valley in the 18th century. The "Green Mountain Boys" under Ethan Allen captured the fort from the British in 1775. October 9, 1960.

The Institute was founded by John D. Rockefeller Jr., in 1901 to conduct research into the treatment and prevention of disease. May 30, 1974.

See BOUGHTON HILL

GANNAGARO

Recognized as the first industrial research facility in the United States, the General Electric Research Laboratory has made major contributions to scientific knowledge, especially in the areas of physics and chemistry. May 15, 1975.

Gould was a free-wheeling financier notable even in the era of unrestrained capitalism after the Civil War. Lyndhurst was one of the first of Jackson's designs in the style that became known as "Hudson River Gothic," and is a palatial example of the Gothic Revival in the U.S. November 13, 1966.
GOVERNORS ISLAND
Governors Island, New York Harbor
New York, New York County
1794-1943

Historically a major component of the defense system of one of the nation's most important harbors, and a major Army administrative center for almost a century. February 4, 1985.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway at 10th Street
New York City
1846; James Renwick, Jr.

Renwick designed this "archaeologically" correct church in the English taste at the age of 25. He later created St. Patrick's Cathedral on 5th Avenue, another brilliant demonstration of the Gothic Revival style. December 22, 1977.

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
71-105 E. 42nd Street
New York City
1902-13; Warren & Wetmore, Reed & Stem

The greatest head station remaining in America, it is also a triumph of planning and engineering. December 8, 1976.

GUARANTY BUILDING
See PRUDENTIAL BUILDING

GURLEY (W. & L. E.) BUILDING
Pulten Street, between 5th and Union
Troy, Rensselaer County
1862

This factory, as enlarged, has housed the W & L. E. Gurley Company, which is known worldwide for the design and manufacture of precision mathematical and engineering instruments. Teledyne Gurley company still manufactures instruments here. May 4, 1983.

HALL (JAMES) OFFICE
Lincoln Park
Albany, Albany County
1852; Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux

In this office, James Hall conducted the geological research which made him one of the country's best-known 19th-century geologists. December 8, 1976.

HALL OF RECORDS
See SURROGATE'S COURT

HAMILTON GRANGE
287 Convent Avenue
New York City, New York County
1801-02; John McComb

Only home ever owned by Alexander Hamilton, who was among the important proponents of the Constitution and provided brilliant leadership as the first Secretary of the Treasury. Two-story frame house, moved from its original location. December 19, 1960. (Now within the National Park System as the Hamilton Grange National Memorial.)

HARRIMAN (E. H.) ESTATE (Arden)
New York 17
Harriman, Orange County
1909; Carriere and Hastings

Harriman was a pre-eminent organizer and builder of railroads in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He lived here, a home which he had planned since 1905, for only a few months before his death. November 13, 1966.
New York

HARTFORD (JOHN A.) HOUSE
75 Grasslands Road
Valhalla, Westchester County
C. 1930


HASBROUCK (JEAN) HOUSE
Huguenot Street, opposite junction with North Street
New Paltz, Ulster County
1694

Example of a 17th-century Flemish Colonial stone structure. Used as both a store and a residence. December 24, 1967.

HAYNES (LEMUEL) HOUSE
Route 149
S. Granville, Washington County
1793

Latter-day home of the first ordained Black minister in the United States, who was also the first Black minister to a White congregation. May 15, 1975.

HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE
263-267 Henry Street
New York City
1895

Lillian Wald, suffragist and pacifist, lived and worked here for 40 years. She established a city-wide visiting nurse service early in the 20th century. May 30, 1974.

HENSON (MATTHEW) RESIDENCE
Dunbar Apartments
246 W. 150th Street
New York City
1928

Latter-day home of the Black explorer who served as an assistant to Robert E. Peary. His best-known achievement came in 1909 when he became the first man to reach the North Pole. May 15, 1975.

HISTORIC TRACK
Main Street
Goshen, Orange County
1854

One of the older active harness racing courses in the United States. Races were first held on what is now Goshen's main street. May 23, 1966.

HOLLAND LAND OFFICE
W. Main Street
Batavia, Genesee County
1815

The Holland Land Company, created by Dutch investors in the 1790s, helped develop western New York and northern Pennsylvania in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. October 9, 1960.

HOUGH (FRANKLIN B.) HOUSE
Collins Street
Lowville, Lewis County
C. 1861

Dr. Hough, the father of American forestry, was the first Federal forestry official and the author of the first American book on forestry. May 23, 1963.

HUGUENOT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Huguenot Street
New Paltz, Ulster County
17th-18th centuries

Five stone houses reflect the 17th-and 18th-century Walloon and French Huguenot heritage of the settlers. October 9, 1960.
HURLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Hurley Street, Hurley Mountain Road, and Schoonmaker Lane
Hurley, Ulster County
17th-18th centuries
The district's 10 stone houses illustrate the Dutch heritage of the town, originally called Nieuw Dorp. November 5, 1961.

HYDE HALL
Glimmerglass State Park
East of County Route 31
Springfield, Otsego County
1817; Philip Hooker
One of the finest American houses that combines the architectural traditions of England and America. The grace of a high-style English country home is blended with solidity of a frontier dwelling. It is completely documented, containing many of its original furnishings, and is one of the few surviving works of Philip Hooker. June 24, 1986.

INDIA HOUSE

IRVING (WASHINGTON) HOUSE

JAY (JOHN) HOMESTEAD
Jay Street
Katonah, Westchester County
1787
Country seat and farm of the distinguished statesman, jurist, and diplomat. He inherited it at the peak of his political career, and personally developed it, spending his retirement years (1801-29) here. May 29, 1981.

JEFFERSON MARKET COURTHOUSE

JOHNSON (JAMES WELDON) RESIDENCE
187 W. 135th Street
New York City
c. 1900
See NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

JOHNSON HALL
Hall Street
Johnstown, Fulton County
1763
See THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

KING MANOR
150th Street and Jamaica Avenue
Jamaica
Queens Borough, New York City
c. 1750

London H. Gluck,
New York

KNOX HEADQUARTERS
Quassalck Avenue and Forge Hill
Vails Gate, Orange County
1754

Built by an early settler on the Hudson River, this structure was in an area of key importance during the Revolution. It was occupied on four occasions by Maj. Gen. Henry Knox. November 28, 1972.

KYKUIT

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, BATTLE OF

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE
New Paltz, Ulster County
1869-1901; James E. Ware, Napoleon LeBrun and Sons

See ROCKEFELLER ESTATE

See PLATTSBURGH BAY

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE
New Paltz, Ulster County
1869-1901; James E. Ware, Napoleon LeBrun and Sons

LAMOKA
2 miles west of Tyrone at northern edge of Lamoka Lake
Schuyler County
c. 3500 BC


LANGMUIR (IRVING) HOUSE
1176 Stratford Road
Schenectady, Schenectady County
1900

From 1919 to 1957 the home of the distinguished General Electric chemist and inventor, winner of the 1934 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work in surface kinetics. January 7, 1976.

LINDENWALD
(Martin Van Buren House)
New York 9H
Kinderhook, Columbia County
1797; Peter VanNess

Home of the 8th president for 21 years, until his death in 1862. July 4, 1961.
(Now in the National Park System as Martin Van Buren National Historic Site.)

LOCUST GROVE

LORILLARD SNUFF MILL
New York Botanical Gardens
The Bronx
1840

See MORSE (SAMUEL F. B.) HOUSE

LOCHILRD SNUFF MILL
New York Botanical Gardens
The Bronx
1840

Constructed by the P. Lorillard Company, the Lorillard Snuff Mill is the Nation's oldest extant tobacco factory and a symbol of the importance of tobacco in the development of commerce and industry in the 19th century. December 22, 1977.

LYNDHURST

MCKAY (CLAUDE) RESIDENCE
180 W. 135th Street
New York City
1931

See GOULD ESTATE

From 1941 to 1946 the residence of the Black poet and writer often called the "Father of the Harlem Renaissance." December 8, 1976.
MACY (R. H.) AND COMPANY STORE
151 W. 34th Street
New York City
1901, 1910, 1922-24

Long the world's largest department store under one roof. The story of Macy's is a major chapter in American retail history. June 2, 1978.

MARTIN (DARWIN D.) HOUSE
125 Jewett Parkway
Buffalo, Erie County
1904; Frank Lloyd Wright

This house is one of the finest remaining examples of Frank Lloyd Wright's work. There is spatial unity with an interior and exterior that flow together and the structure is compatible with its surroundings. Uses the T-shaped open ground plan 30 years before it became popular. February 24, 1986.

MERCHANT'S HOUSE, OLD
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING
1 Madison Avenue
New York City
1909; Napoleon LeBrun and Sons

See OLD MERCHANT'S HOUSE

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street
New York City
1880-present; Vaux & Mould; Richard M. Hunt; McKim, Mead and White; Roche & Dinkeloo

Extending over four city blocks on the East side of Central Park, it is one of the most monumental of all New York public buildings, and one of the most prestigious museums in the world for its imposing building and the quality of its collections. Although its component parts were designed by eminent architects in diverse architectural styles, they are well-related in scale to each other. Most significant architecturally is the dramatic Fifth Avenue facade and Great Hall designed by Hunt. June 24, 1986.

MILLER (LEWIS) COTTAGE,
CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
Chautauqua, Chautauqua County
1875

The Chautauqua Institution flourished in the last quarter of the 19th century, contributing to the democratization of education through summer programs, and expanding include a home study program and a press. Miller, a co-founder, lived for many years, and entertained prominent visitors, in his Swiss chalet-style cottage. December 21, 1965.

MILLAY (EDNA ST. VINCENT) HOUSE

See STEEPLETOP

MILLAY (EDNA ST. VINCENT) HOUSE

Home of the popular Black singer who in the 1920s achieved stardom on Broadway and in Europe, thus becoming a symbol of success for Black Americans. December 8, 1976.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mohonk Mountain House</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Lake Mohonk Mountain House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moran (Thomas) House</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Moran produced notable paintings of the West, two of which hang in the United States Capitol. He built this 2-story shingled house in 1884, and lived here for about 32 years. December 21, 1965.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan (J. Pierpont) Library</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Morgan, an important financier, organized U.S. Steel and was influential in the railroad industry. This Renaissance-style library contains literary and artistic collections. November 13, 1966.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse (Samuel F. B.) House</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Morse purchased this house in 1847, 3 years after his successful telegraphic transmission of a message from Washington to Baltimore. He used it as his summer residence and enlarged it into the present octagon-shaped structure. January 29, 1964.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount (William Sydney) House</td>
<td>1725</td>
<td>Mount (1807-68) produced most of his genre paintings in this large framehouse. His genre scenes reflect his individualism, insistence on realistic portrayals, and his reliance on his own region and its people for subject matter. December 21, 1965.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City Bank Building</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Home since 1908 of one of the country's most influential financial institutions. June 2, 1978.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS BUILDING
2293 7th Avenue
New York City
c. 1900
From 1916 to 1938 home of one of America's best known Black newspapers. During those years, the paper's circulation, national coverage, and national reputation grew. May 11, 1976.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS
Southern and Bedford Park Boulevards
The Bronx
1896
A leading botanical garden, with extensive research and education programs. Includes a 40-acre virgin hemlock forest and large herbarium. May 28, 1967.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
65 Liberty Street
New York City
1901-02; James B. Baker
Founded in 1768, the New York Chamber of Commerce has served as the organizational prototype for the development of similar institutions promoting the interests of American business on the national, State and local levels. 4-1/2-story building with richly detailed marble exterior and mansard roof. December 22, 1977.

NEW YORK CITY HALL
See CITY HALL

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE (India House)
1 Hanover Square
New York City
1854
The foundation of the New York Cotton Exchange in 1870 marked the end of the factorage system for marketing America's most important 19-century domestic crop and the beginning of today's futures trading system for buying and selling commodities. December 22, 1977.

NEW YORK COUNTY COURTHOUSE, OLD
See OLD NEW YORK COUNTY COURTHOUSE

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE
See U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE

NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING
51 Madison Avenue, New York City
1928
Home of one of America's oldest and most innovative insurance firms. June 2, 1978.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
5th Avenue and 42nd Street
New York City
1911; Carrere and Hastings

NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Park
Albany, Albany County
1867-99; Thomas Fuller, H. H. Richardson, Leopold Eidlitz, and Isaac Perry
4-1/2-story granite-faced building with open courtyard, corner towers, and elements of Second Renaissance-Revival and Chateauesque styles. Among the most lavish structures, and one of the last massive load-bearing structures on a monumental scale, built in 19th-century America. January 29, 1979.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
11 Wall Street, New York City
1903; Trowbridge and Livingston

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB BUILDING
37 W. 44th Street
New York City
1899-1900; Whitney Warren of Warren & Wetmore

NEW TOWN BATTLEFIELD
6 miles southeast of Elmira on New York 17
Chemung County
1779

NIAGARA RESERVATION
Niagara Falls, Niagara County
1885

NOTT MEMORIAL HALL
Union College
Schenectady, Schenectady County
1858, 1876, 1902; Edward Tuckerman Potter, William Appleton Potter

OLANA
Provides a view of the Falls from a non-commercial area. Includes an observation tower and paths. May 23, 1963.

OLD BLENHEIM BRIDGE
New York 30 over Schoharie Creek
N. Blenheim, Schoharie County
1855

OLD FORT NIAGARA
North of Youngstown on New York 18
Niagara County
1678, 1725-26

OLD HOUSE, THE
New York 25
Cutchogue, Suffolk County
1649

The home of America's oldest and foremost yachting organization. Was established as a private man's club and is renowned as the long-time home of the America's Cup. Is a brilliant example of the Neo-Baroque style and today is still highly evocative of the Gilded Age in America and of the Beaux-Arts architecture of that era. May 28, 1987.
Provides a view of the Falls from a non-commercial area. Includes an observation tower and paths. May 23, 1963.
Representative of John Ruskin's High Victorian Gothic Style which was popular from the early 1860s until the 1870s. With an open interior, it is essentially a stone cylinder supporting a cast-iron drum and dome between 94 and 100 feet in diameter. It was to be the focal point of the symmetrical buildings of Union College, founded in 1795, one of the oldest "planned" schools in the Nation. June 24, 1986
A strategic location made control of the fort important to France, Great Britain, and the Iroquois Confederation, as well as, later, to the United States. October 9, 1960.
OLD MAIN, VASSAR COLLEGE
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County
1861-1865; James Renwick, Jr.

Is one of the earliest and most successful expressions of the Second Empire style in the United States, and one of the few remaining grand-scale examples of the style. It was the original building for Vassar College, one of the first colleges for the education of women in the United States offering the same education available to men at Yale and Harvard. June 24, 1986.

OLD MERCHANT'S HOUSE
29 E. 4th Street
New York City
1832; Minard Lafever

Owned by a prosperous urban merchant, this 3-story brick townhouse is representative of the transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival period in architecture. June 23, 1965.

OLD NEW YORK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
52 Chambers Street
New York City
1862-85

The Old New York County Courthouse symbolizes a classic episode in the annals of American graft and corruption. It is a monument to the machinations of William Marcy ("Boss") Tweed, who pocketed $9 million from its construction. May 11, 1976.

OLD QUAKER MEETINGHOUSE
South side of Northern Boulevard
Flushing, Queens
1695

Only surviving example in New York of a typical 17th-century ecclesiastical frame building. Proportions and framing system are prime examples of the survival of medieval techniques. Used continuously as a meeting house since 1696, except for a period of use as a prison and hospital by the British during the Revolution. December 24, 1967.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY MANSION HOUSE
Sherrill Road
Oneida, Madison County
1860

Oneida (founded 1848) was a 19th-century communitarian experiment, which flourished until 1879. This large brick mansion is essentially unchanged. June 23, 1965.

ORISKANY BATTLEFIELD
5 miles east of Rome on New York 69
Oneida County
August 6, 1777

Site of battle between American militiamen attempting to relieve Fort Stanwix and a combined force of British Loyalists and Indians. November 23, 1962.

OWL'S NEST (Edward Eggleston Estate)
New York 9L, Lake George
Joshua's Rock, Warren County
Late 19th century

Eggleston, one of America's earliest realistic novelists, built first a library and then a stone house on this estate. He died here in 1902. November 11, 1971.
New York

PAINE (THOMAS) COTTAGE
20 Sicard Avenue
New Rochelle
Westchester County
18th-19th centuries

Paine, propagandist for the American and French Revolutions and author of Common Sense and The Age of Reason, occupied this saltbox cottage from 1802 until 1806. He was buried here in 1809. November 28, 1972.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK
On the west bank of the Hudson River
Orange and Rockland Counties
1899


PERRY HOUSE

PHILIPSBURG MANOR
381 Bellwood Avenue
Upper Mills, Westchester County
c. 1683; additions, 18th century

Stone manor house, an excellent example of a Dutch-English manor of the lower Hudson River Valley. Less pretentious than the Yonkers manor that was Frederick Philipse's main residence when away from New York. November 5, 1961.

PHILIPSE MANOR HALL
Warburton Avenue and Dock Street
Yonkers, Westchester County
1700

Served as the social and administrative center of the Manor of Philipseburg, which extended 20 miles along the Hudson River. A notable example of early Georgian architecture. November 5, 1961.

PLATTSBURGH BAY (Battle of Lake Champlain)
Cumberland Bay, near Plattsburgh
Clinton County
September 11, 1814

American naval victory here in the War of 1812 resulted in the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Champlain and compelled British invading troops to withdraw to Canada. December 19, 1960.

THE PLAYERS CLUB
16 Gramercy Park
New York City
c. 1845; 1888, Stanford White

Donated by Edwin Booth, founder and first president of the Players Club, to be the clubhouse of that famous theatrical organization. Houses a fine and rare collection of theatrical literature and memorabilia. December 29, 1962.

PLAYLAND AMUSEMENT PARK
Playland Parkway and Forest Avenue
Rye, Westchester County
1928; A. Stewart Walker and Leon Gillette

The first totally planned amusement park in America, and was designed specifically to accommodate automobile travelers. After more than 50 years, its Art Deco design and architecture remain essentially unaltered, and it has served as a prototype for contemporary theme parks. Several of the park's rides are of major individual significance because of their rarity. February 27, 1987.
New York

PLAZA HOTEL
Fifth Avenue at 59th Street
New York City
1905-1907; Henry J. Hardenbergh

Designed in the French Renaissance style, this massive eighteen-story white brick and marble structure is an outstanding example of American hotel architecture. Located at the northern end of 5th Avenue, and facing Central Park, it is a familiar symbol of elegance, no other hotel in New York commands such an important and beautiful site.

June 24, 1986.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS
75 Hicks Street, Brooklyn
1849

Henry Ward Beecher, noted abolitionist and minister of Plymouth Church, made the church a center of antislavery sentiment.


PRUDENTIAL (GUARANTY) BUILDING
Church and Pearl Streets
Buffalo, Erie County
1895; Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan

The last collaborative effort of its architects, the Prudential is a triumph of early skyscraper design.

May 15, 1975.

PUPIN PHYSICS LABORATORIES,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Broadway and 120th Street
New York City
1939

Initial experiments on the nuclear fission of uranium were conducted here by Enrico Fermi. The uranium atom was split here in 1939. December 21, 1965.

QUAKER MEETINGHOUSE, OLD
See OLD QUAKER MEETINGHOUSE ...

QUARTERS A (Matthew C. Perry House), BROOKLYN NAVY YARD
Brooklyn
1806; Charles Bulfinch

As Commandant of the Navy Yard (1841-43), Perry occupied Quarters A, residence of the Yard's commanding officers since its erection. Perry's mission to Japan (1854) opened that country to Western trade.


RIVERBY STUDY
See BURROUGHS RIVERBY STUDY

ROBESON (PAUL) RESIDENCE
555 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City
1916

Residence of the famous Black actor, singer, scholar, and athlete, who in the 1940s and 1950s, suffered public condemnation for his political sympathies, but was widely acclaimed for his artistic talent.

December 8, 1976.

ROBINSON (JOHN ROOSEVELT "JACKIE") HOUSE
5224 Tilden Street
Brooklyn
c. 1915

Home of the baseball player who in 1947 became the first Black to play in the major leagues, thus breaking the color barrier to full integration in professional team sports.

May 11, 1976.
New York

ROCKEFELLER (JOHN D.) ESTATE
(Kykuit)
Pocantico Hills,
Westchester County
1909

Estate of one of America's most famous and controversial magnates, who is best remembered for his organizational genius in industry and for the scale and organization of his philanthropic activities. May 11, 1976.

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

See FOUNDER'S HALL

ROOT (ELIHU) HOUSE
101 College Hill Road
Clinton, Oneida County
1817, with later additions

Secretary of War (1899-1903) under Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, and Secretary of State (1905-1909) under Theodore Roosevelt, Root bought this Federal-style house in 1893. He considered it his permanent home throughout his Government service, and he died in Clinton in 1937. November 28, 1972.

ROSE HILL
Route 96A
East of Geneva, Seneca County
1839

One of the finest examples of the Greek Revival Style in the United States. Built on a monumental scale, it is typical of the first half of the 19th century in America and the prosperity of Western New York as a result of the Erie Canal. A later owner made the farm a model of tile drainage and successful scientific agriculture. June 24, 1986.

ROYCROFT CAMPUS
Main and South Grove Street
East Aurora, Erie County
1895-1938

An Arts and Crafts movement community founded by Elbert Hubbard in 1895 as an artistic revolt against the mass production of applied arts. The theory was that in its Medieval Craft Guild setting, craftsmen could live and work, making beautiful objects by hand. They produced fine hand painted and bound books, paintings, carvings, metalwork, and ceramics. February 24, 1986.

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR
Richmond Terrace, New Brighton
Staten Island
1833-1895 (1833 block attributed to Minard Lafever/Martin Thompson)

This large Greek Revival complex was a retirement home for aged sailors. A rare surviving example of urban planning, landscaping, and buildings in the Greek Revival style, unequalled in the U.S. for scale, extent, and quality. December 8, 1976.

SAINT GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
3rd Avenue and E. 1st Street
New York City
1856


186
SAINT PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL
5th Avenue between E. 50th and E. 51st Street
New York City
1858-78; James Renwick, Jr.

Climaxing Renwick's career, the cathedral is the first large-scale Medieval-style church in America. December 8, 1976.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL
Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey Streets
New York City
1764-66, Thomas McBean;
1794, James C. Lawrence

One of the only surviving churches of New York City's Colonial era. Washington came here for a special service after his Inauguration in 1789. October 9, 1960.

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
107 State Street
Albany, Albany County
1859-60; Richard Upjohn and Richard M. Upjohn

French Gothic style church with modified basilican plan, one of the architects' best works. January 16, 1980.

SARATOGA SPA STATE PARK
Vicinity of U.S. Route 9 and New York State Route 50
Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County
ca. 1835, 1909-1935; A.H. Brinckerhoff, J.H. Freedlander, D.J. Baum, M.T. Reynolds

Established, in 1909, to conserve and develop Saratoga's springs for public benefit. A leading exponent of hydrotherapy, Dr. Simon Baruch, guided the Spa's development in its early years. The major complex was constructed in the 1930s and includes a hotel, two bathhouses, a swimming pool, a bottling plant, an administration and research center, and a grand Hall of Springs in the European style. February 27, 1987.

SCHUYLER MANSION
Clinton and Schuyler Streets
Albany, Albany County
1761-62

Schuyler was a major general in the Revolutionary War and a member of the Continental Congress. The house contains a highly ornamented center hall stairway and first floor paneling. December 24, 1967.

SCOTT (GENERAL WINFIELD) HOUSE
24 W. 12th Street
New York City
1851-52


SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY
643 Park Avenue
New York City
1877-80, 1909-11, 1930; Charles W. Clinton, Stanford White

A massive brick Gothic structure occupying an entire city block in downtown New York City. A three-story building with a one-story drill shed behind, it contains one of the most significant groups of 1880s high-style interiors and furniture outside of a museum, including an intact interior designed by Tiffany. Only armory to be owned by the regiment for which it was constructed. February 24, 1986.
New York

SEWARD (WILLIAM H.) HOUSE
33 South Street
Auburn, Cayuga County
1816

Seward served as Governor (1839–43) and U.S. Senator from New York (1848–61), emerging as a leading antislavery figure in the Whig and, later, Republican Parties. As Secretary of State (1861–69), he negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia (1867). This house was his permanent residence from 1824 until his death in 1872. January 29, 1964.

SINCLAIR (HARRY F.) HOUSE
2 E. 79th Street
New York City
c. 1899; Charles P.H. Gilbert

Home (1918–30) of the man famous for his contributions to the oil industry and infamous for his association with the Teapot Dome scandal. June 2, 1978.

SLABSIDES (John Burroughs Cabin)
Just west of West Park
Ulster County
1895


SLEEPY HOLLOW CHURCH

SMITH (ALFRED E.) HOUSE
25 Oliver Street
New York City
Late 19th century

This 3-story Victorian brick rowhouse was the home of Alfred E. Smith from 1907 to 1923. Smith was Governor of New York and the Democratic candidate for President in 1928, the first Roman Catholic nominee of a major party. November 28, 1972.

SOUZA CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT
26 blocks in lower Manhattan
New York City
1850-1890


SOUZA (JOHN PHILIP) HOUSE
14 Hicks Lane, Sands Point
Port Washington, Nassau County
c. 1907; A.B. Trowbridge

Sousa, a band director and composer, was best known for his marches, including "The Stars and Stripes Forever." He lived here from 1910 until his death in 1932. May 23, 1966.

SPRINGSIDE (Matthew Vassar House)
Academy and Livingston Streets
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County
1850-52; Andrew Jackson Downing

A.J. Downing, the first American landscape architect, laid out Vassar's country estate and designed a Gothic Revival cottage and gatehouse for it. Through his publications, Downing had considerable impact in shaping American tastes in architecture. August 11, 1969.
STANTON (ELIZABETH CADY) HOUSE
32 Washington Street
Seneca Falls, Seneca County
1846

Stanton, a leader in the women's rights movement, lived here at the time of the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls in 1848, which she helped organize. June 23, 1965. (Included in Women's Rights National Historical Park.)

STATE CAPITOL

See NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL

STEEPLETOP (Edna St. Vincent Millay House)
Austerlitz, Columbia County
20th century

Millay was a leader in the Bohemian culture movement of the 1920s and an important literary figure. She purchased this 2-story clapboard house in 1925. November 11, 1971.

STEWART (A. T.) COMPANY STORE
280 Broadway
New York City
1846; Trench and Snook

Stewart's store, the "Marble Palace," has been called the cradle of the department store. June 2, 1978.

STONY POINT BATTLEFIELD
North of Stony Point on U.S. 9W and 202
Rockland County
July 15, 1779


SUNNYSIDE (Washington Irving House)
Sunnyside Lane
Tarrytown vicinity
Westchester County
1780, 1836-47 (remodeled)

This stone house, purchased by writer Washington Irving in 1835, was his home until his death. He is best remembered for his tales of the Hudson River Dutch settlements. December 29, 1962.

SURROGATE'S COURT (Hall of Records)
31 Chambers Street
New York City
1899-1907; James R. Thomas, Horgan and Slattery

Modeled after the Hotel de Ville in Paris, this structure is the most accurate representation of this "style officiel" in New York City. December 22, 1977.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURTHOUSE (Jefferson Market Courthouse)
6th Avenue at 10th Street
New York City
1874-77; Frederick C. Withers

Designed in the "Ruskinian" or "Venetian" style, and an outstanding example of civic architecture, this is Withers' best known work. It is exuberant by comparison with his other designs, which include a number of Gothic churches and the Gallaudet College main complex. December 22, 1977.

TIFFANY AND COMPANY BUILDING
401 5th Avenue
New York City
1905; McKim, Mead and White

From 1905 to about 1940, this copy of a Venetian-style palazzo was the home of the prestigious jewelry store. June 2, 1978.
TILDEN (SAMUEL J.) HOUSE
14-15 Gramercy Park South
New York City
c. 1835 (facade altered 1874); Calvert Vaux

TRINITY CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD
Broadway at Wall Street
New York City
1846; Richard Upjohn

TUBMAN (HARRIET) HOME FOR
THE AGED
180-182 South Street
Auburn, Cayuga County
c. 1908, c. 1947 reworked

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE
Bowling Green, New York City
1900-07; Cass Gilbert

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
New York 218
West Point, Orange County
1778

USS INTREPID
Intrepid Square
New York City
1943

USS THE SULLIVANS
1 Naval Cove Park
Buffalo, Erie County
1943

Occupied today by the National Arts Club, this important Victorian-Gothic building was the residence (c. 1860-c. 1885) of the central figure in the disputed Tilden-Hayes Presidential election (1876). An outstanding reformer, Tilden exposed the Tweed and Canal Rings. May 11, 1976.


Tubman (1821-1913), the most famous "conductor" on the Underground Railroad, personally led more than 300 slaves to freedom. She established this home for aged and indigent Blacks in 1908. May 30, 1974.


Training center for Army officers since 1802. Benedict Arnold commanded the post here during the Revolutionary War and attempted to betray it to the British. December 19, 1960.

The third Essex class aircraft carrier built by the United States. Representative of the Essex class that formed the core of fast carrier task forces in the Pacific. Fought in the Battle of Leyte Gulf in 1944, the largest naval battle in history, and received five battle stars for her World War II service. January 14, 1986.

Representative of the Fletcher class destroyer that was the backbone of U.S. destroyer forces in World War II. She was named after the five Sullivan brothers who were killed when USS Juneau was lost in action in mid-November 1942. She earned 9 battle stars for her service in intense combat in the Pacific from 1943 to 1945. January 14, 1986.
In 1776, the presence of an American fleet on the west shore of Lake Champlain, at Valcour Bay, hampered the British and allowed an American victory at Saratoga a year later, a turning point in the Revolutionary War. January 1, 1961.


Among the most notable early Georgian manor houses, significant for the excellence of its stone and brick masonry and the detail of its woodwork. Now within a city park. December 24, 1976.

This structure is one of the most authentic survivals of the 18th-century Dutch-English manor house in the Hudson River Valley. November 5, 1961.

See OLD MAIN, VASSAR COLLEGE

See SPRINGSIDE

Designed by the noted Black architect Vertner Woodson Tandy for Madame C. J. Walker, successful cosmetics manufacturer, Villa Lewaro is one illustration of achievements by Blacks in architecture and business. May 11, 1976.


Dutch Colonial fieldstone residence, used by Washington from April 1, 1782, to August 19, 1783, during the closing days of the Revolution. January 20, 1961.

The Arsenal's busiest years were during the Mexican and Civil Wars. It became the Government's cannon factory in 1889, producing seacoast defense guns. November 13, 1966.
New York

WATSON (ELKANAH) HOUSE
3 miles east of U.S. 9
Port Kent, Essex County
1828

Watson was the originator of the agricultural fair and supported the establishment of a National Board of Agriculture. July 19, 1964.

WEST POINT

WOOD (JETHRO) HOUSE
New York 34B
Poplar Ridge, Cayuga County
1800

Wood patented the first successful iron plow in 1819. His 2-story clapboard house is still used as a residence. July 19, 1964.

WOODOCHUCK LODGE
(John Burroughs Home)
2 miles from Roxbury
Delaware County
1860's

Scientist and nature writer, Burroughs used this summer retreat for working and entertaining friends. December 29, 1962.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING
233 Broadway
New York City
1913; Cass Gilbert

Built as corporate headquarters for the variety store chain, it was, on completion, the world's tallest edifice (792 feet). November 13, 1966.

WTCKOFF-BENNETT HOMESTEAD
1669 East 22nd Street
Brooklyn, Kings County
c. 1766

A superb example of the Dutch Colonial style. Modest in size, it has survived with little change, and has much of its 18th-century paneled woodwork intact. December 8, 1976.

WYCKOFF HOUSE
5902 Canarsie Lane
Brooklyn, Kings County
1652

Superintendent of Peter Stuyvesant's estate, Pieter Wyckoff, occupied this frame dwelling constructed in the Flemish Colonial style. It is a major and little-altered example of a type of frame house much used by Dutch settlers on western Long Island, and is probably among the oldest extant houses in the U.S. December 24, 1967.
BILTMORE ESTATE
Biltmore Plaza
Asheville, Buncombe County
1888, Frederick Law Olmsted
(grounds); 1890, Richard Morris
Hunt (Biltmore House)

BLACKWELL (W. T.) AND COMPANY
TOBACCO FACTORY
201 W. Pettigrew Street
Durham, Durham County
1874

CHOWAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
E. King Street
Edenton, Chowan County
1767

CONNEMARA, THE CARL SANDBURG FARM
0.25 mile west of Flat Rock
Henderson County
1838; Christopher G. Memminger

COOLEEMEE
Mocksville Vicinity
Davie County
1850-55; after W. H. Ranlett

COOLUMORE
Route 3, Tarboro vicinity
Edgecombe County
1859-61; E. G. Lind

CUPOLA HOUSE
408 S. Broad Street
Edenton, Chowan County
c. 1725, 1750s (remodeled)

Profitable forest management was first practiced here beginning in 1892. Owner George W. Vanderbilt set up the Biltmore Forest School in 1898, the first of its kind. Biltmore House is a lavish reminder of the opulent tastes of America's wealthy industrial magnates of the late 19th century. May 23, 1963.

This factory was the home of Bull Durham smoking tobacco, the first truly national tobacco brand. In processing and promoting Bull Durham, W. T. Blackwell and company introduced production, packaging, and marketing techniques that made Bull Durham a part of American industrial history and folklore. December 22, 1977.

Edenton was the first permanent colonial settlement in North Carolina. The present courthouse replaced one completed in 1719. April 15, 1970.

Sandburg, the poet, novelist, and writer of a Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Lincoln, lived here from 1945 until his death in 1967. Memminger, the builder of the house, was Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederacy. May 23, 1968. (Now the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.)

A monumental example of the villas that became popular in America as a result of architectural pattern books of the 1850s. An unusually sophisticated villa for its rural Piedmont location. June 2, 1978.

This plantation complex is one of the largest, finest, and best-documented examples of a mid-19th-century Italian villa in the South. June 2, 1978.

Rare example of a Southern colonial house having a Jacobean 2nd-story overhang. The roof is crowned by an octagonal wood cupola. April 15, 1970.
DANIELS (JOSEPHUS) HOUSE
1520 Caswell Street
Raleigh, Wake County
c. 1920
Secretary of the Navy (1913-21) under President Wilson, Daniels significantly reformed policies by introducing schooling for illiterate sailors, instituting vocational training, opening the Naval Academy to enlisted men, and reforming the naval prison system. December 8, 1976.

DUKE HOMESTEAD AND TOBACCO FACTORY
On N.C. 1025 east of Guess Road, 0.5 miles north of Durham
Durham County
1851

FORT FISHER
18 miles south of Wilmington on U.S. 421
New Hanover County
1862-65

HAYES PLANTATION
E. Water Street Extension
Edenton vicinity, Chowan County
1801

HELPER (HINTON ROWAN) HOUSE
Vicinity of Mocksville
Davie County
Helper, author of The Impending Crisis (1857), a controversial anti-slavery book, lived here for the first 20 years of his life, and returned in later years. The original log structure is now clapboarded and has modern frame additions. November 7, 1973.

MARKET HOUSE
Market Square
Fayetteville, Cumberland County
1838
Patterned after 18th-century English town halls. Meat and produce were sold under the open first-floor arcade while the second floor served as the town hall. November 7, 1973.

NASH-HOOPER HOUSE
118 W. Tryon Street
Hillsborough, Orange County
18th century

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
114-116 W. Parish Street
Durham, Durham County
1921
North Carolina State Capitol

The first building constructed on the campus of the first State university in the U.S., the University of North Carolina, which was chartered in 1789. December 21, 1965.

Old Salem Historic District

Well-preserved example of an 18th-century planned community, established by Moravians. The city that grew up here became the commercial center of the surrounding Piedmont region. November 13, 1966.

Palmer-Marsh House

Well preserved example of a substantial Colonial town house designed as both a place of business and a residence. April 15, 1970.

Playmakers Theatre

One of the oldest structures on the campus of the University of North Carolina, originally named Smith Hall, for Governor Benjamin Smith. It became the Playmakers Theater in 1925. November 7, 1973.

Reed Gold Mine

Nuggets found here set off the first gold rush in the United States. This mine furnished much of the gold minted in Philadelphia before 1829. May 23, 1966.

Salem Tavern


Sanburg (Carl) Farm

Restored example of German half-timbered construction. Used as a trade school for Moravian boys and as a dormitory for master craftsmen, journeymen, and apprentices. April 15, 1970.

State Capitol

North Carolina

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND
5 miles southeast of Mount Gilead
Montgomery County
Late prehistoric

Ceremonial center for a group of people with a Mississippian-influenced culture who had moved northward into the area. July 19, 1964.

UNION TAVERN (Yellow Tavern)
Main Street
Milton, Caswell County
c. 1800


USS MONITOR
South of Cape Hatteras in Atlantic Ocean
1862; John Ericsson

The world's first turreted ironclad, she demonstrated the practicality and capability of this design in her famous 1862 Civil War battle against the Confederate ironclad, Virginia. The public's favorable sentiments that she was the "ship that saved the Union" also helped to influence the creation of many more ships of her type. She lies under 220 feet of water off the coast. June 23, 1986.

USS NORTH CAROLINA
West bank of Cape Fear River
Wilmington, New Hanover County
1940

Was the first modern American battleship built after World War I. Set a standard for new shipbuilding technology that combined high speeds with powerful armament. Her superior performance during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons in August 1942 established the primary role of the fast battleship as the protector of the aircraft carrier. She has the best war record of any surviving American battleship serving in the Pacific during World War II, and she earned 15 battle stars for her service. January 14, 1986.

WOLFE (THOMAS) HOUSE
48 Spruce Street
Asheville, Buncombe County
Early 20th century

Wolfe, a major American novelist, used his boyhood experiences in this rambling frame house in his novels, the first of which was Look Homeward, Angel. Wolfe's mother bought the house in 1906, and he lived here until 1916. November 11, 1971.

YELLOW TAVERN
See UNION TAVERN
BIG HIDATSA VILLAGE SITE
Near the mouth of the Knife River
Mercer County
1740-1850 (occupation period)

Fort Union Trading Post
Buford vicinity
Williams County (also in Roosevelt County, Montana)
1829

MENOKEN INDIAN VILLAGE SITE
1 mile north of Menoken
Burleigh County
Pre-1738

Largest of three Hidatsa communities near the mouth of the Knife River, showing the effects of nearly a century of fur trade interaction with Whites. Believed to contain the best-defined earth lodge depressions of any major Native American site in the Great Plains. July 19, 1964. (Now included within the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.)

Principal fur-trading depot in the Upper Missouri River region from 1829 to 1867. July 4, 1961. (Now included in the National Park System as Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site.)

Site of the first Menoken Indian village reached by the Verendrye expedition of 1738. Excavation has uncovered evidence of a palisade. (The site now forms Verendrye State Park.) July 19, 1964.
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, COMMONWEALTH OF THE (2)

LANDING BEACHES; ASLITO/ISLEY FIELD; AND MARPI POINT, SAIPAN ISLAND
Vicinity of Chalan Kanoa
Saipan, Mariana Islands
1944-45


TINIAN LANDING BEACHES, USHI POINT FIELD, AND NORTH FIELD, TINIAN ISLAND
Tinian Island
Mariana Islands
1944-45

With the capture of Tinian from the Japanese by U.S. Marines in the summer of 1944, U.S. forces built facilities for long-range B-29 bombers on the island. From Tinian's runways, B-29s conducted attacks on the Japanese homeland. The bombers that dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki began their missions here. December 30, 1985.
OHIO (51)

BAUM-TAFT HOUSE
(Taft Museum)
316 Pike Street
Cincinnati, Hamilton County
C. 1820

Formerly the home of Charles P. Taft, half-brother of President Taft. One of the earliest grand mansions in Ohio, with Federal detail. Mr. and Mrs. Taft bequeathed it and their collections of paintings, Oriental porcelains, and sculpture to the city of Cincinnati. January 7, 1976.

BEGINNING POINT OF THE U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY
On the Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary
E. Liverpool, Columbiana County
1785

The point from which a rectangular-grid land survey system was established under the Ordinance of 1785, which provided for administration and subdivision of land in the old Northwest Territory. Also in Pennsylvania.) June 23, 1965.

CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL
1243 Elm Street
Cincinnati, Hamilton County
1878


CINCINNATI UNION TERMINAL
1301 Western Avenue
Cincinnati, Hamilton County
1933; Fellheimer and Wagner

One of the last grand-scale terminals in the Art Deco style, it is also a masterpiece of planning by Paul Cret, architect, who worked with the firm of Fellheimer and Wagner. At the peak of rail traffic, it accommodated 17,000 people and 216 trains daily. May 5, 1977.

CINCINNATI ZOO HISTORIC STRUCTURES
Vicinity of 3400 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Hamilton County
Pre-1800 (Monkey House and Aviary), James McLaughlin; 1902 (Herbivore House)

The second oldest zoo in the United States, opened to the public in September 1875. Significant for the antiquity and richness of its collections and for its efforts in the propagation and nurture of rare and endangered species. Was well-known as the home of "Martha" the last passenger pigeon. The Aviary, where she lived, and the original Monkey House and Herbivore (Elephant) House are the zoo's earliest surviving structures. February 27, 1987.

CLEVELAND ARCADE
401 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Cuyahoga County
1888-90; John Eisenman and George H. Smith

One of the few 19th-century glass-covered shopping areas in America--an engineering marvel in its day. May 15, 1975.
Civil War bond sales by financier Cooke were an important source of financial support for the Union. The failure of his banking firm caused the Panic of 1873. He used this island home in summers until he died in 1905. November 13, 1966.

See entry under Kentucky listings


Edison, inventor of the microphone, phonograph, and incandescent electric lamp was born here in 1847. January 12, 1965.

General "Mad Anthony" Wayne's victory here over the Indians established U.S. power in the Old Northwest and opened northern and western Ohio to American settlement. October 9, 1960.

Built and inhabited by people of the Hopewell culture. A hilltop area with large surrounding earthworks. (Now the Fort Ancient State Memorial.) July 19, 1964.

Built by Gen. William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812, the fort withstood a British siege the next year. It was abandoned in 1815, after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. August 4, 1969.

Garfield, who bought this house in 1876 and enlarged it, ran his 1880 Presidential campaign from Lawnfield. January 29, 1969. ( Became the James A. Garfield National Historic Site in 1980.)
Ohio

GIDDINGS (JOSHUA R.) LAW OFFICE
112 N. Chestnut Street
Jefferson, Ashtabula County
1823

GLENDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Glendale, Hamilton County
1851

GRANT (U.S.) BOYHOOD HOME
219 East Grant Avenue
Georgetown, Brown County
1823-39; Jesse R. Grant

HARDING (WARREN G.) HOME
380 Mount Vernon Avenue
Marion, Marion County
1890

HAYES HOME

HOPETON EARTHWORKS
On U.S 23
Hopeton vicinity, Ross County
1st century AD

HOTEL BREAKERS
Cedar Point
Sandusky, Erie County
1905; Wilm Knox and John H. Elliott

HYWET HALL

KETTERING (CHARLES F.) HOUSE
3965 Southern Boulevard
Kettering, Montgomery County
1914; Schenk and Williams

Small 2-room frame structure, used by the radical abolitionist and Congressman (1838-59) for most of his professional life. May 30, 1974.

One of the earliest American communities laid out on the irregular "picturesque" plan, derived from cemetery design, as opposed to the rectangular grid then commonly used. May 5, 1977.

Grant, one of the great captains in western military history, was brought to this house as an infant and lived here until he left to enter the U.S. Military Academy in 1839. February 4, 1985.

The 29th President spent most of his adult life in this house. He conducted his 1920 "front porch" Presidential campaign from here. June 23, 1965.

See SPIEGEL GROVE


One of the few remaining major resort hotels from the turn-of-the-century age of the resort hotel in America. A large, late Victorian chateau-like structure, it is a rare instance of a resort hotel that survives in conjunction with an amusement park. The grounds were the site of events of historic interest such as the perfecting of the forward pass by Knute Rockne and Gus Dorais. February 27, 1987.

See STAN HYWET HALL

Home (1914-58) of the founder of the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company (Delco) who also headed General Motors research activities. Kettering made many significant contributions to the development of the gasoline and diesel engines that transformed American transportation in the 20th century. December 22, 1977.

201
OHIO

KIRTLAND TEMPLE
9020 Chillicothe Road
Kirtland, Lake County
1833-38

A vernacular building with Federal and Gothic Revival elements, built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) during their brief sojourn in Ohio. December 8, 1976.

LANGSTON (JOHN MERCER) HOUSE
207 E. College Street
Oberlin, Lorain County
1855

Home (1856-67) of the man who became the first Black American elected to public office when he was elected township clerk in 1855. He later served in the Freedmen's Bureau and was first dean of the Howard University Law School, U.S. Representative from Virginia (1890-91), and Minister to Haiti. May 15, 1975.

IVV4GSTROTH COTTAGE
303 Patterson Avenue
Oxford, Butler County
1856

From 1858 to 1887 this was the home of Lorenzo L. Langstroth, American beekeeper, who in 1851, discovered a principle of beehive construction. This discovery led him to invent a moveable frame that made it possible to remove honey-laden combs from a hive without destroying it. The frame revolutionized bee-keeping. The property is owned by Miami University. December 21, 1981.

LAWNFIELD

LIBBEY (EDWARD D.) HOUSE
2008 Scottwood Avenue
Toledo, Lucas County
1895; David L. Stine

The home of Edward D. Libbey from 1895 until his death in 1925, the years when he revolutionized the glass industry. It is the best-preserved structure associated with the early development of Libbey Glass, Owens Bottle, and Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass. May 4, 1983.

Lundy established his influential anti-slavery newspaper in this brick rowhouse in 1820. May 30, 1974.

MCGUFFEY (WILLIAM H.) BOYHOOD HOME SITE
McGuffey Road near Ohio 616
Coitsville Township, Mahoning County
1802

McGuffey, a college professor, authored the Eclectic Readers, elementary school texts which were used for more than 70 years in schools in every part of the United States. May 23, 1966.

MCGUFFEY (WILLIAM H.) HOUSE
401 E. Spring Street
Oxford, Butler County
1833

While living here between 1833 and 1836, educator McGuffey wrote the first three of his six Eclectic Readers. December 21, 1965.
MCKINLEY (WILLIAM) TOMB
Westlawn Cemetery
Canton, Stark County
1907

MAYTI AND ERIE CANAL DEEP CUT
2 miles south of Spencerville on Ohio 66
Allen County
1825

NATIONAL ROAD, S BRIDGE

NEWARK EARTHWORKS
Newark, Licking County
c. 650 BC

OBERLIN COLLEGE
Tappan Square
Oberlin, Lorain County
1837

OHIO AND ERIE CANAL
Ohio 631, Valley View Village
Cuyahoga County
1832

OHIO STATEHOUSE
Southeast corner, Broad and High Streets
Columbus, Franklin County
1839-61; Henry Walters, Alexander Jackson Davis, William R. West, Nathan Kelly, and Isaiah Rogers

OHIO THEATRE
39 E. State Street
Columbus, Franklin County
1928; Thomas W. Lamb

OHIO UNIVERSITY, CUTLER HALL

Resting place of the 25th President of the United States. His election in 1896 began an era of Republican dominance and also of American expansion in the Caribbean and Far East. May 15, 1975.

The Deep Cut is a vestige of the Canal, one of Ohio's two major artificial waterways. It brought settlers into western Ohio and provided access to markets for farmers. January 29, 1964.

See S BRIDGE ...

Prehistoric Hopewellian earthworks, notable for the precision of their layout and the size of their plan. (Now the Mound Builders State Memorial.) July 19, 1964.

Matriculation of four women here in 1837 was the beginning of co-education on the college level. Oberlin was also a center for abolitionist activity and one of the first schools to admit Blacks. December 21, 1965.

Part of a 309-mile canal network connecting Lake Erie to the Ohio River. The designated section includes locks, an aqueduct, mills, and houses. November 13, 1966.

One of the great Greek Revival buildings in America, embodying the ideals of that movement in a public monument. December 22, 1977.

This example of the "Golden Age" of movie palaces has recently been restored in its original "Spanish" style. May 5, 1977.
PENDLETON (GEORGE HUNT) HOUSE
559 E. Liberty Street
Cincinnati, Hamilton County
1879

Pendleton served in the U.S. House (1857-65) and was the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate in 1864. In the U.S. Senate (1879-85), he spearheaded civil service reform. He and his committee met here in 1882 to draft the Pendleton Act, creating the Civil Service merit system. The Civil Service Commission met here for the first two years of its existence.

PEOPLE'S FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
101 E. Court Street
Sidney, Shelby County
1918; Louis Sullivan

Executed late in Sullivan's career, this structure is one of his commissions that has profoundly influenced 20th-century architects. December 22, 1977.

PLUM STREET TEMPLE (Isaac M. Wise Temple)
8th and Plum Streets
Cincinnati, Hamilton County
1865-66; James Keys Wilson

One of the best-preserved Moorish Revival buildings of the 19th century. The rabbi at the time of construction was Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise, an important figure in American Judaism. His leadership made Cincinnati a center for Reform Judaism in America.
May 15, 1975.

PUBLIC LAND SURVEY, BEGINNING POINT OF THE

See BEGINNING POINT ...

RICKENBACKER (CAPTAIN EDWARD V.) HOUSE
1334 E. Livingston Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County
c. 1895

Residence (1895-1922) of the World War I flying ace. He flew in the first all-American combat mission, and in 6 months shot down 26 German aircraft, making himself a hero to a generation of American youth.
May 11, 1976.

ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY
Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Cuyahoga County
1957-present; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

Pioneered the technology necessary to employ hydrogen as a rocket fuel, critically important in the development of major vehicles such as the Centaur rocket and the upper stages of the Saturn V. Still an active NASA facility.

S BRIDGE, NATIONAL ROAD
4 miles east of Old Washington on U.S. 40
Guernsey County
1828

A tangible reminder of the National Road, and one of four bridges of its kind extant in Ohio.

SEIBERLING HOUSE

See STAN HYWET HALL

204
SERPENT MOUND
5 miles northwest of Locust Grove on Ohio 73
Adams County
ca. 1,000 BC-200 A.D.

SHERMAN BIRTHPLACE
137 E. Main Street
Lancaster, Fairfield County
1825

SPACECRAFT PROPULSION RESEARCH FACILITY
Lewis Research Center Plum Brook Station
Sandusky, Erie County
1968; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

SPIEGEL GROVE (Rutherford B. Hayes Home)
Hayes and Buckland Avenues
Fremont, Sandusky County
1859-63; Sardis Birchard

STAN HYWET HALL (Frank A. Seiberling House)
714 North Portage Path
Akron, Summit County
1911-15

TAFT (ALPHONSO) HOME
(William Howard Taft Home)
2038 Auburn Avenue
Cincinnati, Hamilton County
c. 1840-50

TAFT MUSEUM
TYTUS (JOHN B.) HOUSE
300 S. Main Street
Middletown, Butler County
1868

Earthen snake effigy site, probably dating from the Adena period. One of the first areas in the United States to be set aside because of its archeological value. July 19, 1964.

Senior Republican Senator John Sherman wrote the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890), the first attempt by the Federal Government to regulate industry. He also served in the U.S. House and as Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State. His older brother, William Tecumseh Sherman, Union Army General, was also born here. January 29, 1964.

Significant in the development of the Centaur Rocket. The Centaur upper stage rocket has launched some of America's most important space probes. This facility enabled engineers to hot-fire full-scale Centaur engines in simulated space conditions. October 3, 1985.

Maintained as a memorial to Hayes, who was President from 1877 to 1881, and his wife, who are buried here. A library and museum in a separate structure preserve family memorabilia. January 29, 1964.

From 1915 to 1955 Stan Hywet Hall was the home of Frank A. Seiberling, founder of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and the Seiberling Rubber Company. He was, like Harvey Firestone and B.F. Goodrich, a titan in the American rubber industry. December 21, 1981.

Birthplace and boyhood home of the 27th President of the United States, a distinguished jurist who also served as Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. January 29, 1964. (Now within the National Park System as the William Howard Taft National Historic Site.)

Lifelong home of the inventor of a practical hot, wide-strip, continuous steel-rolling process, which contributed significantly to the growth of the steel industry. May 11, 1976.
Ohio

U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY, BEGINNING POINT OF THE

USS OOD
North Marginal Drive
Cleveland, Cuyahoga County
1943

See BEGINNING POINT ...

Gato class submarine that is the lowest numbered World War II submarine preserved today, and the only one of that era that has not been altered to accommodate civilian visitor access. She sank 8 Japanese ships and was awarded 7 battle stars for her service in World War II. January 14, 1986.

WISE TEMPLE

YOUNG (COLONEL CHARLES) HOUSE
Columbus Pike between Clifton and Stevenson Roads
Wilberforce, Greene County
19th century

See PLUM STREET TEMPLE

Residence of the highest-ranking Black officer of the World War I period, who also served as the first Black military attache in American history. A distinguished soldier and teacher of military courses, he was nationally known by the time of his death. May 30, 1974.

ZERO GRAVITY RESEARCH FACILITY (B-2)
Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Cuyahoga County
1966-present; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to study the physics of handling liquids in a zero-gravity environment. Knowledge of the characteristics of liquids in a low-gravity environment is highly important to spacecraft design, and is crucial to successful performance of high-energy liquid-fuel spacecraft. October 3, 1985.
BOLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Boley, Okfuskee County
1903

CAMP NICHOLS
3 miles northeast of Wheeless on Ranch Road
Cimarron County
1865

CHEROKEE NATIONAL CAPITOL
Tahlequah, Cherokee County
1869; C.W. Goodlander

CREEK NATIONAL CAPITOL
Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
1878

DEER CREEK SITE
6 miles northeast of Newkirk
Kay County
1700-50

FORT GIBSON
Town of Fort Gibson
Muskogee County
1824

FORT SILL
North of Lawton, Comanche County
1870

Largest of the towns established in Oklahoma to provide Black Americans with the opportunity for self-government in an era of white supremacy and segregation. May 15, 1975.

Established by Kit Carson to offer protection to wagon trains using the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. May 23, 1963.

The Cherokee appear to have recognized as early as Colonial times that their survival lay in adjusting to changing circumstances. The National Capitol at Tahlequah represents continuing successful adjustment even after the bitter "Trail of Tears" removal from the East. July 4, 1961.

Victorian-style structure, used by the Creeks from 1878 to 1907, after their adoption of a representative form of government modeled on the United States Congress. July 4, 1961.

Occupied by the Wichita or related Indian groups in the first half of the 18th century. Also the site of a French trading post. April 16, 1964.

Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians removed from the Southeast by the Government were brought here between 1824 and 1840. The fort was abandoned just before the Civil War. December 19, 1960.

Troops stationed here were active in campaigns against Southern Plains tribes in the late 1800s. Virtually all the original fort survives; it has expanded and has continued to play a significant role for the Army in the 20th century. December 19, 1960.
Oklahoma

FORT WASHITA
Southwest of Nida on Oklahoma 199
Bryan County
1842


MARLAND (ERNEST WHITWORTH) MANSION
901 Monument Road
Ponca City, Kay County
1925-41

Home of an entrepreneur who contributed greatly to the development of the petroleum industry in the U.S. By the mid-1920s, his oil company was the largest independent one. December 22, 1977.

MCLEMORE SITE
4 miles southeast of Colony on Oklahoma 69
Washita County
1300

A most carefully excavated site making up a Plains Indian village agricultural complex. July 19, 1964.

MURRELL HOME
Park Hill, Cherokee County
1845

A 2-story frame dwelling, built near the Cherokee capital by a Virginian who married the niece of Cherokee leader John Ross. It reflects the Anglicized ways adopted by some Cherokees in their community of Park Hill. May 30, 1974.

101 RANCH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marland, Kay County
1879

Large cattle ranch and home base of the 101 Wild West Show which featured Bill Pickett, well-known Black cowboy who invented steer wrestling and was elected to the Cowboy Hall of Fame. May 15, 1975.

SEQUOYAH'S CABIN
Oklahoma 101, Akins vicinity
Sequoyah County
1829

Frontier house of logs, occupied by Sequoyah's (George Gist), the teacher who invented a syllabary which made it possible to write and read the Cherokee language. The giant California sequoia trees are named for him. (Now forms Sequoyah's Cabin State Park.) December 21, 1965.

STAMPER SITE
2.5 miles south of Optima
Texas County
1300-1450

One of the few excavated sites of the North Canadian River branch of the Panhandle Culture. July 19, 1964.

WASHITA BATTLEFIELD
Northwest of Cheyenne on U.S. 283
Roger Mills County
1868

Scene of an attack by Custer's troops on a Cheyenne camp. Demonstrated the effectiveness of winter campaigns against Southern Plains Indian groups. January 12, 1965.
Oklahoma

The prototype for tribal school systems established by the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory.

December 21, 1965.
OREGON (12)

BONNEVILLE DAM HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bonneville; Multnomah County (Oregon), Skamania County (Washington)
1909-1938; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Built by the Federal government to raise and divert the Columbia River to generate hydroelectric power. It represented a unique engineering challenge for a diversion/overflow dam. Was the first major structure built to create a "hydraulic drop" capable of developing more than 500,000 KW of electric power. Other structures in the district are the #1 Powerhouse, the Navigation Lock, the Fishways, and the Fish Hatchery. June 30, 1987.

CRATER LAKE SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE
Crater Lake National Park Munson Valley vicinity Klamath County 1932-present; A. Paul Brown
The only building of the Munson Valley group, originally one of the best-designed rustic developments in a National Park, that retains near-original condition. The rustic design of this building is of the highest quality. Its unusual method of construction was devised for the extremely short building season. May 28, 1987.

DEADY AND VILLARD HALLS, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
Eugene, Lane County 1876; 1885, W. W. Piper and Warren H. Williams
The first and second buildings of the University of Oregon. Deady Hall is simplified Italianate in design with mansarded main roof and towers. Villard Hall has Second Empire touches, and is one of the few surviving academic buildings of its era in the Western U.S. May 5, 1977.

ELMORE (SAMUEL) CANNERY
Waterfront, foot of Flaval Street Astoria, Clatsop County 1881
Oldest continuously operated salmon cannery in the nation, established when Astoria was the "salmon capital" (1876-87.) November 13, 1966.

PORT ASTORIA
15th and Exchange Streets Astoria, Clatsop County 1812
Erected by fur trader John Jacob Astor in an effort to break the British monopoly. Its establishment represented an important American claim to the Oregon Territory. November 5, 1961.
PORT ROCK CAVE
Fort Rock vicinity, Lake County
7000 BC

Site where the "Fort Rock sandals," oldest manufactured articles found in the Western Hemisphere, were discovered. They demonstrate an early knowledge of weaving by American Indians. January 20, 1961.

JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Jackson County
1852-84

A mid-19th-century inland commercial town, significant for its magnificent group of surviving unaltered commercial and residential buildings. Was the principal financial center of southern Oregon until bypassed by the railroad. November 13, 1966.

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

See entry under California listings.

OREGON CAVES CHATEAU
Oregon Caves National Monument
Josephine County
1934-present; Gust Liam

Significant because of the creative use of an extremely limited site spanning a gorge, its style and shaggy bark finish, and the high integrity the building, its furnishings, and site have retained. Site also has stone retaining walls, fishponds, waterfalls, and walkways, all adding to its rustic intimacy. May 28, 1987.

PIONEER COURTHOUSE
555 S.W. Yamhill Street
Portland, Multnomah County
1869-75; Alfred B. Mullett


PORTLAND COURTHOUSE

See PIONEER COURTHOUSE

SKIDMORE/OLD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Burnside Street to the Willamette River
Portland, Multnomah County
Late 19th century

This large commercial district includes buildings in a variety of High Victorian architectural styles, with a large number of cast-iron fronts, making up one of the most impressive historic commercial districts on the West Coast. May 5, 1977.

TIMBERLINE LODGE
Clackamas County
1935-38; W. I. Turner, Howard Griffin, Dean Wright, Linn A. Forrest, and Ward Ganno, with interiors by Margaret Hoffman Smith

The finest example of 1930s WPA "mountain architecture," dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937. (Located in Mt. Hood National Forest.) December 22, 1977.
Oregon

U.S. COURTHOUSE

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, DEADY AND VILLARD HALLS

VILLARD HALL

See PIONEER COURTHOUSE

See DEADY AND VILLARD HALLS

See DEADY AND VILLARD HALLS
Scene of the most protracted battle of World War II in the Central Pacific. Here, Japanese forces arranged their defenses in depth, in contrast to earlier battles, and inflicted heavy casualties on American invaders. The capture of Peleliu by Americans brought to a close their Central Pacific drive toward the Philippines and marked a new phase of the Pacific war. February 4, 1985.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Broad and Locust Streets
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1857; Napoleon Le Brun and
Gustav Runge
Country's oldest musical auditorium
retaining its original form and serving
its original purpose. Home of the Phila-
delphia Orchestra. Le Brun was influ-
enced by European opera houses, and
designed an auditorium famed for its
acoustical properties.
December 29, 1962.

ACHESON (EDWARD G.) HOUSE
908 Main Street
Monongahela, Washington County
1870s
Acheson's home and also the site where
in 1891 he invented carborundum, at the
time the hardest known artificial sub-
stance, widely used in industry since
its invention. May 11, 1976

ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
AND JAIL
5th, Grant, Ross, and Diamond
Streets
Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
1884-88; H. H. Richardson
One of the architect's last works in the
Romanesque Revival style, it is consid-
ered one of his outstanding works.
May 11, 1976.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA CANAL
U.S. 22
Blair and Cambria Counties
1831-34
Built to carry canal boats over a moun-
tain divide between eastern and western
divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal.
The Canao was the main Pennsylvania trans-
portation line west for over two decades,
until the railroad made it obsolete.
December 29, 1962. (Now Allegheny Port-
age Railroad National Historic Site.)

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY HALL
Independence Square
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1789; Samuel Vaughan
Houses the oldest learned society in the
United States. The Society publishes
the oldest scholarly journal in America,

ANDALUSIA (Nicholas Biddle Estate)
1.4 miles north of Philadelphia on
State Road
Bucks County
1794; 1834, Thomas U. Walter
Residence of Nicholas Biddle, head of
the Second Bank of the United States,
famous as President Jackson's opponent
in a struggle over rechartering the Bank.
To the original house, whose north front
is an outstanding example of the Regency
style in the U.S., he added a wing
modeled on a Greek temple.
November 13, 1966.

ATHENAEUM
219 S. 6th Street
Philadelphia
1845-47; John Notman
One of the first Italian-style palazzo
designs in America, this structure helped
popularize that new style.
December 8, 1976.
AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH
7th Avenue East and Main Street
Trappe, Montgomery County
1743

BARTRAM (JOHN) HOUSE
54th Street and Eastwick Avenue
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1731

BEGINNING POINT OF THE U.S.
PUBLIC LAND SURVEY

BELFIELD

BIDDLE ESTATE

BOATHOUSE ROW
1-15 East River Drive
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1860–date

BOMBERGER'S (Michter's) DISTILLERY
7 miles southwest of Newmanstown
off Pennsylvania 501
Lebanon County
c. 1840

BRADFORD (DAVID) HOUSE
175 S. Main Street
Washington, Washington County
1788

BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD
Chadds Ford, Delaware County
1777

Pennsylvania

Exemplifies regional and church architecture typical of the 18th-century German settlers of Pennsylvania.
December 24, 1967.

Residence of one of America's first native botanists. The gardens, enlarged by his son, were filled with rare and exotic plants.
October 9, 1960.

See entry under Ohio listings.

See PEALE HOUSE

See ANDALUSIA

Situated in Fairmount Park, the private boat and barge clubs and skating club were created to serve the recreational needs of Philadelphians. The clubs' parent organization, the Schuykill Navy, formed in 1858, is the oldest amateur governing body in sports in the United States. National and international champions, including many Olympic participants and winners, have come from these clubs. Included are the oldest continuously existing club in the United States and the oldest women's club.
February 27, 1987.

The nation's oldest distillery. Bomberger's represents the transformation of whiskey distilling from an agricultural enterprise into a large-scale industry.
January 16, 1980.

David Bradford, the most prominent leader of the rebels in the Whiskey Rebellion (1794), was a lawyer in Washington, where he built this well-decorated 2-1/2-story stone home. After the suppression of the Rebellion, Bradford fled the United States. His house is a museum owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
July 28, 1983.

Revolutionary War battlefield where General Howe defeated Washington's troops, precipitating the British capture of Philadelphia. (Now Brandywine Battlefield Park.)
Pennsylvania

BUCHANAN (JAMES) HOUSE
(Wheatland)
1120 Marietta Avenue
Lancaster, Lancaster County
1828

Seventeen-room brick house, the resi-
dence of Buchanan, from 1848 until his
death in 1868, before and after his term

BUCK (PEARL S.) HOUSE
(Green Hills Farm)
Southwest of Dublin
on Dublin Road
Bucks County
1935

Noted American novelist Pearl Buck, the
only American woman to win the Nobel
for literature (1938), purchased this
farm in 1933 with royalties from her
novel the Good Earth. It remained her
principal residence until her death in

BUS HY RUN BATTLEFIELD
2 miles east of Harrison City
on Pennsylvania 993
Westmoreland County
1763

Site of a decisive British victory during
"Pontiac's Rebellion," the best-organized
18th-century campaign by Native Americans
against Anglo-American frontier settle-
ments. October 9, 1960.

CAMERON (SIMON) HOUSE
219 S. Front Street
Harrisburg, Dauphin County
1764-66, c. 1863 (enlarged)

Residence, from 1863 until his death in
1889, of the master "spoilsman," who
built the patronage system in Pennsyl-
vania and installed the anti-reform
"Stalwarts" as the dominant faction in
the State Republican party. He served
as U.S. Senator, Secretary of War under
Lincoln and Minister to Russia.
May 15, 1975.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL
East edge of Carlisle on U.S. 11
Cumberland County
1879-1918

Founded by a Civil War officer, the
school pioneered in Federal programs for
Indian education, and was a model for
similar schools built elsewhere.

CARPENTERS' HALL
320 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1770-71; Robert Smith

Designed and constructed as a guild hall
for the Carpenters' Company of Philadel-
phia. The First Continental Congress
met here in 1774. April 15, 1970.

CEDARCROFT (Bayard Taylor House)
North of Kennett Square
Chester County
1859

Taylor, a Civil War correspondent and
highly regarded novelist, did much of
his writing in this house, which he built

CHEW HOUSE

See CLIVEDEN

CHRIST CHURCH
2nd Street, between Market and
Filbert Streets
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1727-54

Present ornate Georgian structure, used
by a congregation organized in 1695, is
the third building on the site. Its
most striking exterior features are a
Palladian window and Doric entablature.
April 15, 1970.
CHURCH OF SAINT JAMES-THE-LESS
Hunting Park Avenue at Clearfield Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1846-50; G.G. Place

The first example of the pure English Parish church style in America, and one of the best examples of a 19th-century American Gothic church for its coherence and authenticity of design. Its influence on the major architects of the Gothic Revival in the U.S. was profound. February 4, 1985

CITY HALL (PHILADELPHIA)

CLIVEDEN (Chew House)
Germantown Avenue, between Johnson and Cliveden Streets
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1763

Georgian-style house with handsome pediments, cornices, and a fine doorway. Most important surviving landmark of the 1777 Revolutionary War battle of Germantown which, combined with the American victory at Saratoga in the same month, helped to secure the alliance of the United States with France. January 20, 1961.

CLYMER HOUSE

COLONIAL GERMANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Germantown Avenue, between Windrim Avenue and Upsal Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
18th-early 19th centuries

Founded in 1683 by Germans fleeing religious persecution who were invited to Pennsylvania by William Penn. Exemplifies the successful settlement of a non-British group in one of the thirteen original British colonies. June 23, 1965.

COPE (EDWARD D.) HOUSE
2102 Pine Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
C. 1880

Home of one of America's most prolific and creative 19th-century geologists and paleontologists. May 15, 1975.

CORNWALL IRON FURNACE
Cornwall, Lebanon County
1742

An example of the charcoal furnaces which produced most of America's iron until 1865. Cornwall made pig iron from 1742 to 1883. November 3, 1966.

DAVID (LEWIS) RESIDENCE
See GEMEINHAUS-DE SCHWEINITZ RESIDENCE

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL
(also in New York)
Wayne County
1828

Principal waterway connecting the coalfields of Pennsylvania with the furnaces of New York. The growth of railroads led to the canal's demise in 1899. November 28, 1968.

DELAWARE CANAL
Parallels Delaware River from Easton to Bristol
Northampton and Bucks Counties
1827

Approximately 60 miles of original canal that exemplify the canal-building era in the history of American transportation. December 8, 1976.
Dickinson College, Old West

Drake Oil Well
3 miles southeast of Titusville on Pennsylvania 36
Venango County
1859
Site of the world's first successful oil well. Its establishment resulted in an oil boom that made the region the oil center of the U.S. for 25 years. (Now the Drake Well Memorial State Park.) November 13, 1966.

Dudley (Charles B.) House
802 Lexington Avenue
Altoona, Blair County
1880s
Home of the Yale-trained chemist who in 1875 became the first scientist employed by industry, marking a major innovation in industrial research and development. May 11, 1976.

Eakins (Thomas) House
1729 Mount Vernon Place
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
c. 1854
Eakins, one of America's greatest painters, lived in this house from the age of two until his death in 1916. December 21, 1965.

East Broad Top Railroad
U.S. 522
Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon County
1872
One of the few narrow-gauge railroads still in operation, originally used to transport coal. January 28, 1964.

Eastern State Penitentiary
21st Street and Fairmount Avenue
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1823-29; John Haviland

Eisenhower (Dwight D.) Farmstead
Gettysburg vicinity
Adams County
1950s; redesigned by George S. Brock
Served the 34th President of the United States as a retreat during his Presidential years and as his principal residence during retirement. May 23, 1966. (Now in the National Park System as the Eisenhower National Historic Site.)

Elfreth's Alley Historic District
Between 2nd and Front Streets
Philadelphia
17th-18th centuries
Oldest unchanged and continuously inhabited street in Philadelphia. Example of the survival of a part of colonial America's largest city. October 9, 1960.

Ephrata Cloister
Ephrata, Lancaster County
1740-46
Group of buildings showing a strong German architectural influence. Part of a self-sufficient community founded by a German Pietist mystic in 1732. December 24, 1967.
ESPY (DAVID) HOUSE
(Gen. Arthur St. Clair Office; Washington's Headquarters)
123 Pitt Street
Bedford, Bedford County
1770-71

At the time of the Whiskey Rebellion (1794), this 2-1/2-story fieldstone home was owned by a local official, David Espy. Espy made it available for the temporary use of President Washington, who had accompanied the militia army that later suppressed the rebels. This structure is also the only extant property associated with Revolutionary War (and U.S. Army) Gen. Arthur St. Clair. July 28, 1983.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS
East bank of the Schuylkill River, near the Philadelphia Art Museum
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1812-22; Frederick Graff

The first municipal water works to use paddle wheels to pump water and the first to replace them with turbine engines. The sculpture of William Rush enhances the architecturally distinguished buildings. May 11, 1976.

FALLINGWATER
West of Pennsylvania 381
Mill Run, Fayette County
1936, 1939; Frank Lloyd Wright

Sometimes called "the most famous modern house," it is one of the architect's masterworks. May 11, 1976.

FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
116 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1797; Samuel Blodgett

The proposal to charter this institution provoked the first great debate over strict as opposed to expansive interpretation of the Constitution. The Congress and President Washington, by following Alexander Hamilton's proposal and chartering the bank, took the necessary first steps toward implementing a sound national fiscal policy. May 4, 1987. (Included in Independence National Historical Park.)

Fonthill, Mercer Museum, and Moravian Pottery and Tile Works
Court Street and Swamp Road; Pine and Ashland Streets
Doylestown, Bucks County
1907-16; Henry C. Mercer

Three sites associated with Henry Chapman Mercer, antiquarian, designer of Arts-and-Crafts ceramics, and a visionary architect who was one of the first designers to work with reinforced concrete as a building material. February 4, 1985.

Forks of the Ohio
Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
18th-19th centuries

The junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and strategic key to the Ohio Valley. The French erected Fort Duquesne here in 1754. The British replaced it with Fort Pitt in 1758. The spot now forms Point Park, and the site Ft. Pitt has been excavated. October 9, 1960.
Pennsylvania

FORT DUQUESNE

Marina and Penrose Ferry Roads
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1772-75, 1798

See FORKS OF THE OHIO


FORT MIFFLIN

Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1772-75, 1798

See FORKS OF THE OHIO

FORT PITT

FOUNDER'S HALL, GIRARD COLLEGE
Corinthian and Girard Avenues
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1833-47; Thomas U. Walter

An outstanding example of philanthropic support for education in the U.S. Wealthy merchant Stephen Girard bequeathed $6 million to Philadelphia in 1831, for the founding of an educational institution to be operated by the city. Also one of the finest late Greek-Revival buildings in America. August 4, 1969

FRIENDSHIP HILL

FULTON (ROBERT) BIRTHPLACE
8 miles south of Quarryville on U.S. 222
Lancaster County
c. 1765

Fulton worked on the development of canal systems, and designed the first successful American steamboat, the Clermont, launched in 1807. January 29, 1964.

FULTON OPERA HOUSE
12-14 N. Prince Street
Lancaster, Lancaster County
1852; Samuel Sloan


FURNESS LIBRARY, SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
34th Street below Walnut
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1888; Frank Furness

A major work by an important late-19th-century architect, the red-brick Gothic style structure has Romanesque elements and distinctive, monumental foliate detailing. One of the last Ruskinian Victorian buildings, an uncompromising functional masterpiece. February 4, 1985.

GALLATIN (ALBERT) HOUSE
(Friendship Hill)
3 miles north of Point Marion on Pennsylvania 166
Fayette County
1789

Gallatin served in the U.S. House (1795-1801) and as Secretary of the Treasury (1802-14). This was his permanent residence during his years of government service. January 12, 1965. (Became the Friendship Hill National Historic Site in 1978.)

GEMEINHAUS-DE SCHWEINITZ (LEWIS DAVID) RESIDENCE
W. Church Street
Bethlehem, Northampton County
1733

Birthplace and later long-time home of a Moravian minister and naturalist who in the early 19th century made significant contributions to botany. May 15, 1975.
Founded in 1855, the second oldest cricket club in the United States. Its part in the sport of cricket was of international rank in the 19th century. Early in the 20th century, tennis gained prominence over cricket at the club. The most noted member was William T. ("Big Bill") Tilden, an international tennis star of the 1920s. February 27, 1987.

See FOUNDER'S HALL

An example of a 1-room deep, 2-1/2-story colonial building with rich Georgian interiors. Built as a malt house.

October 9, 1960.

See BUCK HOUSE

An American "castle" that typifies the architectural complexes built for families of great wealth at the turn of the century, symbolizing their social aspirations. First major commission of Horace Trumbauer, a successful architect of European-revival styles. Today it is Beaver College. February 4, 1985.

The family-owned Gruber Wagon Works produced both standard farm wagons and custom vehicles from 1882 to the 1950s. Its fully preserved machinery, tools, and materials make the works an outstanding example of what was once an essential American industry. In Tulpehocken Creek Park. December 22, 1977.

The Harmony Society, 300 followers of George Rapp, established a utopian settlement here in 1805. It developed into a prosperous agricultural and manufacturing community, which was sold when the Society decided to move to Indiana in search of more fertile land. May 30, 1974.

Home (1870-1911) of a Black writer and social activist who participated in the abolitionist, Black rights, women's suffrage, and temperance movements. December 8, 1976.
Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG STATION AND TRAINSHED
Aberdeen Street
Harrisburg, Dauphin County
1885-87

The Harrisburg trainshed is one of the earliest extant examples of the Fink roof truss, a form of major significance in the history of American industrial building. December 8, 1976.

HERSHEY (MILTON S.) MANSION
Mansion Road
Hershey, Dauphin County
1906-08; Henry N. Herr

The residence, from 1908 to 1945, of Milton S. Hershey, originator of the "Hershey Bar." During that period his company became the world's largest manufacturer of chocolate. May 4, 1983.

HILL-KEITH-PHYSICK HOUSE
321 S. 4th Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1786


HONEY HOLLOW WATERSHED
2.5 miles south of the Delaware River on Pennsylvania 263
New Hope vicinity, Bucks County
1939

First small watershed development in the country. Undertaken on privately owned farmland to promote soil, water, and wildlife conservation. August 4, 1969.

HORSESHOE CURVE
5 miles west of Altoona on Pennsylvania 193
Blair County
1854


INSTITUTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
111 N. 49th Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1859

Hospital for the mentally ill, operated on the premise that insanity should be treated as an illness. Influenced similar institutions throughout America. June 23, 1965.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA (INA) BUILDING
1600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1925


KENNYWOOD PARK
4800 Kennywood Boulevard
West Mifflin, Allegheny County
1898-99; George S. Davidson

The best preserved survivor of the "trolley park" era when street railway companies built suburban amusement parks linked to center cities by trolley. Has been called the "Roller Coaster Capital of the World" and "America's greatest traditional amusement park." Retains rare, exceptional, and highly representative historic amusements. February 27, 1987.
LOGAN (JAMES) HOME (Stenton)
18th and Courtland Streets
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1730

MANHEIM CRICKET CLUB

MEMORIAL HALL
W. Fairmount Park
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1876; Herman Schwartzmann

MERCER MUSEUM

MERION CRICKET CLUB
Montgomery Avenue and Grays Lane
Haverford, Montgomery County
1896-97; Frank Furness

MICHTER'S DISTILLERY

MORAVIAN POTTERY AND TILE WORKS

MOTHER BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH
419 6th Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1889

MOUNT PLEASANT
East Fairmount Park
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1761-62

MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY HALL
808 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1824, William Strickland;
1847, Nicholas Le Brun;
1891, Addison Hutton

NATIONAL ROAD, SEARIGHTS TOLLHOUSE

NEVILLE (JOHN) HOUSE

Logan, builder of this house, was Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court (1731-39) and a serious botanist. He lived here from 1730 until his death in 1751. January 12, 1965.

See GERMAN TOWN CRICKET CLUB

The only large building remaining from the 1876 Centennial Exposition. December 8, 1976.

See Fonthill ...

One of a handful of U.S. properties that illustrate the history of cricket, which was a major sport in the 19th century, contending with baseball for supremacy. After 1900, the members assumed a vigorous role in lawn tennis. A work of one of Philadelphia's premier Victorian-era architect Frank Furness. February 27, 1987.

See BOMBERGER'S DISTILLERY


One of the finest examples of late Georgian domestic architecture in the Middle Colonies. Contains a central hallway with flanking rooms rich in interior decorations. (Now within Fairmount Park). October 9, 1960.


See SEARIGHTS TOLLHOUSE

See WOODVILLE
An 18th-century street market, used well into the 19th century. Two rows of brick pillars support a gable roof and arched ceiling over an open market area. November 13, 1966.

Noted for its nationally significant golf course. The oldest top-ranked course in the United States. Its original layout is virtually intact and still in use for club and tournament play. Generally considered to be among the most difficult golf courses in the world, it has hosted 13 major national championships and six U.S Opens. June 30, 1987.

Settled by members of the Harmony Society. Primarily an industrial community, it was one of the most successful of the utopian communities. June 23, 1965.

Old West is at the heart of the college founded by Dr. Benjamin Rush with the support of Thomas Jefferson. June 13, 1962.

One of the most perfectly preserved mid-19th-century Italian villas in America, with original furniture, chandeliers, and silver. Commissioned by Asa Packer, a coal and railroad magnate. February 4, 1985.

Peale, noted for his portraits of George Washington and other Revolutionary figures, lived here from 1810 to 1820. December 21, 1965.

The best-preserved of Furness' exuberant Victorian structures, and one of the outstanding Art Schools and Museums in America. May 15, 1975.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL
Penn Square, at Broad and Market Streets
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1871-81; John McArthur, Jr., and Thomas U. Walter


PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP
212 S. 4th Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1835; Thomas U. Walter

In 1752 Benjamin Franklin helped organize the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, the first fire insurance company in the United States and a pioneer institution in the development of the insurance business. December 22, 1977.

PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY (PSFS) BUILDING
12 S. 12th Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1932; George Howe and William Lescaze

The most important skyscraper built in America between the Chicago School and the International Style of the 1950s. Carefully executed, it represents an American synthesis of European Modernist architectural theories. December 8, 1976.

PHILADELPHIA'S MASONIC TEMPLE
1 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1873; James Windrim

A Norman-Romanesque style building with some of the most beautifully detailed, ornate interiors of any late-Victorian structure in the nation. February 4, 1985

PINCHOT (GIFFORD) HOUSE
(Grey Towers)
West edge of Milford
Pike County
c. 1886; Richard Morris Hunt


POE (EDGAR ALLAN) HOUSE
532 N. 7th Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
c. 1835

Poe wrote some of his best-known short stories in this small brick cottage, his home in 1842-44. December 29, 1962. (Became the Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site in 1978.)

POTTIS (ISAAC) HOUSE

See WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

POWDERLY (TERENCE V.) HOUSE
614 N. Main Street
Scranton, Lackawanna County
1870s-90s

Powderly was the head, from 1879 to 1893, of the Knights of Labor, an early national labor organization that flourished under his leadership for a time but whose membership had declined by about 1890. May 23, 1966.
Priestley's research in chemistry enabled him to identify oxygen in 1776 and carbon monoxide in 1794. One wing of this frame house was his laboratory.

January 12, 1965.

The colony of New Sweden, ruled by Governor Johan Printz, was the first permanent European settlement in what later became Pennsylvania. Excavations have uncovered the foundation of Printz' house.

November 5, 1961.

Pennsylvania

PRIESTLEY (JOSEPH) HOUSE
Priestley Avenue
Northumberland
Northumberland County
c. 1794

PRINTZHOF, THE
Taylor Avenue and 2nd Street
Essington, Delaware County
c. 1643

Priestley's research in chemistry enabled him to identify oxygen in 1776 and carbon monoxide in 1794. One wing of this frame house was his laboratory.

January 12, 1965.

The colony of New Sweden, ruled by Governor Johan Printz, was the first permanent European settlement in what later became Pennsylvania. Excavations have uncovered the foundation of Printz' house.

November 5, 1961.

PSFS BUILDING
PUBLIC LAND SURVEY, BEGINNING POINT OF THE
QUAY (MATTHEW S.) HOUSE
205 College Avenue
Beaver, Beaver County
c. 1865

The residence, from 1874 until his death in 1904, of U.S. Senator Quay, prominent in Republican machine politics. Republican National Chairman in 1888, he organized and managed Benjamin Harrison's successful Presidential campaign.

May 15, 1975.

Largest single-span arched-roof trainshed in the world.

Deborah 8, 1976.

One of the finest surviving examples of a Georgian Philadelphia row townhouse, an important representation of Georgian city architecture. An L-shaped, 3-1/2-story brick building.

December 24, 1967.

REYNOLDS-MORRIS HOUSE
225 S. 8th Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1786-87

One of the finest surviving examples of a Georgian Philadelphia row townhouse, an important representation of Georgian city architecture. An L-shaped, 3-1/2-story brick building.

December 24, 1967.

ST. CLAIR (GEN. ARTHUR) OFFICE
ST. JAMES-THE-LESS CHURCH
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
1625 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1847-52; John Notman

One of the finest examples of the arch­eological phase of the Gothic Revival style in America, reflecting the influence of the Anglican Reform movement's emphasis on correct Medieval design.


Six tollhouses were erected by Pennsyl­vania on its portion of the National Road. This hexagonal brick structure is one of two extant.


SEARIGHTS TOLLHOUSE, NATIONAL ROAD
West of Uniontown near U.S. 40
Fayette County
1835
SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
420 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1824-36; William Strickland

Associated with the "Bank War" of the 1830s between President Andrew Jackson and Congress. The chartering of the Second Bank reopened the debate over the constitutionality of the Bank, and the Supreme Court's decision in McCullough v. Maryland (1819). May 4, 1987.

(Included in Independence National Historical Park.)

1704 HOUSE
Dilworthtown vicinity
Delaware County
1704

Early stone house, built by a Chester County English Quaker, representative of early manor houses in the Delaware Valley. December 24, 1967.

1762 WATERWORKS
East bank of Monocacy Creek
Bethlehem, Northampton County
1762; Johann C. Christiansen

These waterworks are believed to be the first municipal pumping system to provide water for drinking and washing in the U.S. They share architectural characteristics of other 18th-century Germanic buildings in Bethlehem. May 29, 1981

SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE
Smithfield Street at the Monongahela River
Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
1883-89; Gustav Lindenthal

One of the first steel truss bridges in the United States, the Smithfield Street Bridge is an important structure in the history of American civil engineering. May 11, 1976.

STIEGEL-COLEMAN HOUSE
Pennsylvania 501 and U.S. 322
Brickerville, Lancaster County
1756-58, c. 1780

Part of this stone house was built by William Stiegel and part by Robert Coleman, co-owners of an iron furnace which manufactured war materiel during the Revolution. November 13, 1966.

SULLY (THOMAS) RESIDENCE
530 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1796

Sully, a painter of historical scenes and one of the best-known portrait painters of his day, lived briefly in this brick rowhouse around 1828. December 21, 1965.

SUMMERSEAT
Clymer Street and Morris Avenue
Morrisville, Bucks County
C. 1770


TANNER (HENRY O.) HOMESITE
2903 W. Diamond Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
19th century

Pennsylvania

TAYLOR (BAYARD) HOUSE

TAYLOR (GEORGE) HOUSE

Front Street
Catasauqua, Lehigh County
1768

See CEDARCROFT

U.S. NAVAL ASYLUM

Grays Ferry Avenue at 24th Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1827-33, 1844 (addition); William Strickland

U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY, BEGINNING POINT OF THE

USS BECUNA

Pen's Landing
Delaware Ave. and Spruce St.
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1944

USS OLYMPIA

Pier 40, at the foot of Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1888

VALLEY FORGE

Norristown vicinity
Chester and Montgomery Counties
1777-78

VON STEUBEN (GENERAL FRIEDRICH) HEADQUARTERS

Pennsylvania 23, Chester County
18th century

See CEDARCROFT


Greek Revival in style, one of Strickland's finest works, outstanding for its Greek Revival portico which was incorporated into a utilitarian design. The Asylum was designed to provide a home and hospital for disabled and destitute Naval officers and seamen. January 7, 1976.

An example of standard Fleet type Balao class submarines. They could operate at a test depth of 400 feet. The Becuna, credited with sinking 3888 tons of Japanese shipping, received four battle stars for her World War II service. January 14, 1986.


Washington's army emerged from the bitter Valley Forge winter of 1777-78 stronger and better trained, and fought a draw battle with British and Hessian Regulars at Monmouth (N.J.) in June 1778. January 20, 1961. ( Became Valley Forge National Historical Park in 1976.)

Von Steuben, Prussian staff officer and aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, served as inspector general and drill-master of the Continental Army in 1778. He helped to mold it into a viable military force, while quartered in this building from February to June 1778. November 28, 1972. (Included in Valley Forge National Historical Park since 1976.)
WALNUT STREET THEATRE
9th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1809; 1828 (remodeled), John Haviland

WANAMAKER (JOHN) STORE
Juniper and Market Streets
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1902-10; Daniel Burnham

WASHINGTON CROSSING STATE PARK
Between Yardley and New Hope, on the Delaware River
Yardley vicinity, Bucks County
1776

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS (Isaac Potts House)
Valley Creek Road, near junction of Pennsylvania 252 and 23
Montgomery County
18th century

WAYNESBOROUGH
2049 Wayneborough Road
Paoli, Chester County
1724, 1735, 1792, 1860 (second floor)

WEISER (CONRAD) HOUSE
2 miles east of Womelsdorf on U.S. 422
Berks County
1729, 1926 (restored)

WEST (BENJAMIN) BIRTHPLACE
Swarthmore, Delaware County
1724

WHEATLAND

One of the oldest surviving theaters in the United States, first used for circuses. Legitimate drama was presented here after 1811. December 29, 1962.

Home store of one of the major merchandising enterprises in retailing history, which contributed to the evolution of the department store. June 2, 1978.

Site of the embarkation of Washington's main force when it crossed the Delaware River to attack Trenton, New Jersey on Christmas eve 1776. January 1, 1961. (Also in New Jersey.)


Original portion of house was built by Anthony Wayne, grandfather of General Anthony Wayne. The General was born here in 1745, and lived here until 1791. November 28, 1972.

Weiser promoted friendly relations between the Iroquois and the British, a decisive factor in Britain's victory in the French and Indian War. This rectangular stone farmhouse was his home from 1729 until his death in 1760. October 9, 1960.

West made major contributions to American art through his support for young artists, such as Gilbert Stuart and Charles Willison Peale, as well as through his own painting. (Located on the Swarthmore College campus.) December 21, 1965.

See BUCHANAN (JAMES) HOUSE
Pennsylvania

WOODFORD
E. Fairmount Park
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
1734, 1756

The first of the great, opulent, late-Georgian mansions to be erected in the Philadelphia area. Built by a wealthy merchant and judge.
December 24, 1967.

WOODLANDS, THE
40th Street and Woodland Avenue
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County
c. 1770, William Hamilton;
1788 (remodeled)

Notable example of late Georgian domestic residential architecture. Remodeled in the Adamesque style.
December 24, 1967.

WOODVILLE (John Neville House)
On Pa. 50 south of Heidelberg
Allegheny County
1785; John Neville

John Neville, as the revenue inspector who collected the Whiskey Tax, played a part in the events that led to the Whiskey Rebellion (1794). This 1-1/2-story frame house is the surviving property most closely associated with him; the home in which he lived at the time of the Rebellion was burned by the rebels.
July 28, 1983.
LA FORTALEZA
Between San Juan Bay and Calle Recinto Oeste
San Juan
1533-40, 1625-40, 1845-46 (remodeled and enlarged)

The first defense of San Juan, was built by the Spanish to protect against attack by French, English, and Dutch pirates. Largely burned by a Dutch force in 1625, it was rebuilt and enlarged within 15 years. It has served as the residence of the island's Governors for more than 400 years. October 9, 1960. (Listed, along with San Juan National Historic Site, on the World Heritage List, by the World Heritage Committee, on December 6, 1983.)
RHODE ISLAND (33)

ALDRICH (NELSON W.) HOUSE
110 Benevolent Street
Providence, Providence County
c. 1821-27

Residence (1878-1915) of the Republican Senate "boss" who maintained virtual veto power over legislation, pressing his view that business and government should combine to lead the country. December 8, 1976.

ARCADE
130 Westminster Street and 65 Weybosset Street
Providence, Providence County
1827-29; Russell Warren

This elegant Greek Revival commercial structure imitates European business arcades. Also an important example of early monolithic granite construction. May 11, 1976.

ARNOLD (ELEAZER) HOUSE
Great Road
Lincoln, Providence County
1687


BAPTIST MEETINGHOUSE

See FIRST BAPTIST MEETINGHOUSE

BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND, SITE OF THE

See SITE OF THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND

BELLEVUE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Newport, Newport County
c. 1839-20th century


BRICK MARKET
Thames Street and Washington Square
Newport, Newport County
1762-72; Peter Harrison

An example of Colonial commercial architecture which shows a new awareness of correct Classical design and sophistication in its application. Its formal, academic composition includes the Palladian motif of giant Classical orders above an arcaded ground floor. October 9, 1960.

BROWN (JOHN) HOUSE
52 Power Street
Providence, Providence County
1786-88; Joseph Brown

Large late Georgian mansion, designed by the noted colonial amateur architect for his brother. November 24, 1968.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY HALL

See UNIVERSITY HALL

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Providence, Providence County
c. 1730-1880

Contains most of the area of 17th-century settlement in Providence, as well as 300 buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries. December 30, 1970.
Rhode Island

CORLISS-CARRINGTON HOUSE
66 Williams Street
Providence, Providence County
1810-12

Superb example of a large brick Adamesque-Federal style town house, with little-altered interiors and exterior. Main facade is dominated by a 2-story porch with super-imposed Corinthian and Ionic iron columns. December 30, 1970.

CRESCENT PARK LOOFF CAROUSEL
Bullock's Point Avenue
East Providence, Providence County
C. 1895, dome before 1909;
Charles I.D. Looff

The earliest, most elaborate, and probably best preserved of the handful remaining of more than 100 carousels built by Charles I.D. Looff, one of the foremost manufacturers of carousels in the United States. Is complete with its original shed and early 20th century band organ and lighting. February 27, 1987.

FIRST BAPTIST MEETINGHOUSE
N. Main Street, between Thomas and Waterman Streets
Providence, Providence County
1774-75; Joseph Brown and James Sumner

Architecturally and historically a notable public building. Origins date to the establishment of the first Baptist organization in America by Roger Williams in 1639. October 9, 1960.

FLYING HORSE CAROUSEL
Terminus of Bay Street
Westerly, Washington County
Ca. 1876; Charles W.F. Dare Carousel Co.

The oldest carousel of its type, in which the horses are suspended from a center frame, and may be the oldest extant carousel in the United States. Is one of two intact examples of the work of Charles W.F. Dare Company of New York City, one of the major carousel manufacturers. February 27, 1987.

FORT ADAMS
Fort Adams Road at Harrison Avenue
Newport, Newport County
1824-1900

Superlative illustration of American military engineering and technology in the 19th century, the Fort demonstrates the implementation of the defense recommendations of both the Bernard and Endicott Boards. December 8, 1976.

GREENE (GENERAL NATHANAEL) HOMESTEAD
40 Taft Street
Anthony, Kent County
1774; Nathanael Greene

Greene, among the most important generals in the Continental Army, designed and built this 2-story clapboard dwelling. He returned to the house after the war, but left it in 1783. November 28, 1972.

HOPKINS (GOVERNOR STEPHEN) HOUSE
15 Hopkins Street
Providence, Providence County
1707, c. 1742-43

The exterior and interior woodwork, fireplaces, and trim are relatively intact in this house acquired in 1742 by Hopkins, Royal Governor of Rhode Island (1755-57), later a member of both Continental Congresses, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. November 11, 1971.
Rhode Island

HUNTER HOUSE
(Nichols-Wanton-Hunter House)
54 Washington Street
Newport, Newport County
c. 1748


IVES (THOMAS P.) HOUSE
66 Power Street
Providence, Providence County
1803-06; Caleb Ormsbee


KING (EDWARD) HOUSE
Aquidneck Park, Spring Street
Newport, Newport County
1845-47; Richard Upjohn


LIPPITT (GOVERNOR HENRY) HOUSE
199 Hope Street
Providence, Providence County
1862-65; Henry Childs

A beautifully preserved Italian Villa built for the man who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1875-76. May 11, 1976.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, ORIGINAL U.S.

See ORIGINAL U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

NEWPORT CASINO
186-202 Bellevue Avenue
Newport, Newport County
1880; McKim, Mead & White

America's answer to Wimbledon, and since the rebuilding of Wimbledon, the premier historical place in lawn tennis worldwide. Epitomizes the historical transformation of tennis from an aristocratic pursuit to a more democratized sport in the 20th century. Is also a classic illustration of the Shingle style of architecture. Today it houses the International Tennis Hall of Fame. February 27, 1987.

NEWPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Newport, Newport County
18th century

The district's Georgian public buildings and mansions are among the most advanced in style of any erected in the Colonies. Rows of small dwellings and shops, largely near the waterfront, also give the area architectural distinction. November 24, 1968.

OCEAN DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Newport
Newport County
18th century-early 20th century

Includes early farms and elaborate summer homes. Natural landscapes and the landscape designs of the Olmsteds co-exist in this district, favored by 19th-century industrial magnates and the social elite. May 11, 1976.
Rhode Island

OLD SLATER MILL
Roosevelt Avenue
Pawtucket, Providence County
1793


OLD STATE HOUSE (Old Colony House)
Washington Square
Newport, Newport County
1739-41; Richard Munday

Probably the finest, least-altered example of an Early Georgian public building in the U.S. A brick building with a 2-story octagonal cupola, built to house the Rhode Island General Assembly. October 9, 1960.

ORIGINAL U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
Coaster's Harbor Island
Newport, Newport County
1819, 1892

Established in 1884 to offer advanced courses for naval officers. Alfred T. Mahan, a key architect of America's naval policy, became president of the College in 1886. January 29, 1964.

PROVIDENCE ARCADE
Established in 1884 to offer advanced courses for naval officers. Alfred T. Mahan, a key architect of America's naval policy, became president of the College in 1886. January 29, 1964.

REDWOOD LIBRARY
50 Bellevue Avenue
Newport, Newport County
1750; Peter Harrison

See ARCADE

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH) HOUSE
(Willowmere)
956 Hope Street
Bristol, Bristol County
c. 1698-1700

A fine example of the architectural transition from the 17th to the 18th century in New England. Oldest known 3-story upright structure in Rhode Island, and perhaps the earliest wooden structure of its form extant in New England. Features some of the most elaborate interior decoration of its era. July 28, 1983.

SHERMAN (WILLIAM WATTS) HOUSE
2 Shepard Avenue
Newport, Newport County
1875-76; H.H. Richardson

Architect Richardson imported the English Queen Anne style to the United States with his design for this house. It is characterized by a bold and symmetrical massing of forms. December 30, 1970.

SITE OF THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND
Portsmouth, Newport County
1778

Only Revolutionary War battle in which an all-Black unit, the 1st Rhode Island Regiment, participated. It joined Gen. John Sullivan's army in attacking the British garrison in Newport. May 30, 1974.

SLATER MILL, OLD

See OLD SLATER MILL

STATEHOUSE, OLD

See OLD STATEHOUSE

235
Rhode Island

STUART (GILBERT) BIRTHPLACE
Gilbert Stuart Road
Saunderstown, Washington County
1755

Stuart, best known for his portraits of George Washington and other prominent political figures, lived here between 1755 and 1761. December 21, 1965.

TRINITY CHURCH
141 Spring Street
Newport, Newport County
1725-26; Richard Munday


UNIVERSITY HALL, BROWN UNIVERSITY
Providence, Providence County
1770-71

Oldest university building and, until 1832, the only structure on the campus; contained the dormitory rooms, lecture and recitation rooms, the chapel, the library and the dining hall. Also significant by its association with Horace Mann, one of the founders of the American system of free public school, who graduated from Brown University in 1819. June 13, 1962.

U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, ORIGINAL

See ORIGINAL U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

VERNON HOUSE
46 Clarke Street
Newport, Newport County
Late 1750s

Academically correct late-Georgian frame residence noted for its fine interior trim and stairway. November 24, 1968.

WANTON-LYMAN-HAZARD HOUSE
17 Broadway
Newport, Newport County
1695

Illustrates the architectural transition from 17th- to 18th-century styles. Damaged by Stamp Act riots in 1765 when occupied by a Tory Stampmaster. October 9, 1960.

WILLOMMERE

See REYNOLDS HOUSE

236
Aiken's Charleston and Hamburg Railroad was the first to use a steam locomotive in regular service and the first to carry mail. Brick house was used by the Southern Railway System for administrative purposes. November 4, 1963.

Marked by a distinctive style of Southern architecture, different from that of Savannah and Charleston. Houses have 2-story porticoes or verandas, and airy, open interiors. November 7, 1973.

One of the few Mills churches remaining in America. Its neo-classical temple form represents Mills' work as a maturing architect influenced by Jeffersonian classicism. February 4, 1985.


One of the oldest surviving Charleston houses and the earliest "single house," an architectural type peculiar to this city. October 9, 1960.

Shell of what was a 2-story plantation house. Exhibits evidence of the French Huguenot influence on South Carolina's Colonial architecture. April 15, 1970.

South Carolina

CHAPELLE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
1530 Harden Street
Columbia, Richland County
1925; John Anderson Lankford

One of the finest works of a pioneer Black architect who helped gain recognition for Afro-American architects in the architectural community. Located on the campus of Allen University. December 8, 1976.

CHARLESTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Charleston, Charleston County
18th and early 19th centuries

Largest and most prosperous 18th-century metropolis south of Philadelphia. Many of the residences and public buildings retain their period character. October 9, 1960.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS
Stateburg, Sumter County
1850


CIRCULAR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
PARISH HOUSE

See PARISH HOUSE ...

COKER EXPERIMENTAL FARMS
West of Hartsville on South Carolina 151
Darlington County
Late 19th and early 20th centuries


COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON
Glebe, George, St. Philip, and Green Streets
Charleston, Charleston County
1827-1856; William Strickland, Edward Brickell White, and George Edward Walker

The gate lodge and main building are Roman Revival in style, while the Library is a mid-19th-century Classical Revival structure with Italianate details. The three buildings achieve architectural unity through their Pompeian-red stuccoed walls. November 11, 1971.

DRAYTON HALL
12 miles west of Charleston on South Carolina 61
Charleston County
1738-42

Outstanding example of a plantation house. The entrance hall, with its elaborate double stairs, full wood paneling, and ornamental ceiling, was among the finest in the British Colonies. October 9, 1960.

EXCHANGE AND PROVOST
E. Bay Street
Charleston, Charleston County
1767-71


FARMERS’ AND EXCHANGE BANK
14 E. Bay Street
Charleston, Charleston County
1854

Moorish design of bank may have been influenced by the popularity of Washington Irving's novel, The Alhambra; this style evolved from an aspect of English Regency architecture. November 7, 1973.
FIREPROOF BUILDING
100 Meeting Street
Charleston, Charleston County
1822-26; Robert Mills
Believed to be the first fireproof
building erected in the United States.
Designed to house State records safely.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1306 Hampton Street
Columbia, Richland County
1859
The South Carolina Secession Convention
met here in 1860, and adopted a unanimous
resolution favoring secession.

FORT HILL (John C. Calhoun
House)
Clemson, Pickens County
1784, 1803
Calhoun, who is best remembered for his
vigorous defense of States' Rights,
penned his "South Carolina Exposition
and Protest" at Fort Hill in 1828. His
long political career included terms in
the U.S. House (1811-17) and Senate (1832-
43, 1845-50), service as Secretary of War
(1817-25), and Secretary of State (1844-
45), and the office of Vice President
(1825-32). He occupied this house from
1825 to 1850. (Fort Hill is within the
Clemson University campus.)
December 19, 1960.

GIBBES (WILLIAM) HOUSE
64 S. Battery
Charleston, Charleston County
c. 1779
Late-Georgian town house redone in the
Adam manner in 1794, one of the finest
two-story frame late-Georgian town
houses in the American colonies, and
Charleston's most elegant two-story
wooden "double house."
April 15, 1970.

GRANITEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Along South Carolina 19 and
Gregg Street
Graniteville, Aiken County
1845
The community where William Gregg suc-
cessfully introduced the textile industry
to the South before the Civil War.

HAMPTON PLANTATION
8 miles north of McClellanville
Charleston County
1735
Built by a Huguenot settler, the building
evolved from a modest frame structure
into a large Georgian country house.
April 15, 1970.

HEYWARD (DU BOSE) HOUSE
76 Church Street
Charleston, Charleston County
Occupied from 1919 to 1924 by the author
of Porgy, the book upon which Gershwin's
opera "Porgy and Bess" was based.
November 11, 1971.

HEYWARD-WASHINGTON HOUSE
87 Church Street
Charleston, Charleston County
c. 1770-71
Fine example of a Charleston "double
house," a three-story brick structure.
Home of William Heyward, Jr., a signer
of the Declaration of Independence, from
c. 1777 to 1794. April 15, 1970.
The Democratic Convention of 1860, one of the most critical political assemblies in United States history, was held in Charleston. The Democratic Party splintered, and Republican victory was assured. The only extant building associated with the convention, this building was Stephen Douglas' headquarters. November 7, 1973.

Lynch, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born here in 1749. The house shows West Indian influence, with its double-tiered piazza. November 11, 1971.


The present Greek Revival-style structure houses a congregation regarded as the birthplace of Reform Judaism in America. It is also the second-oldest synagogue in the United States in continuous use. June 19, 1980.

Design of this 2-story brick building, more Palladian than Classic, has been attributed to Robert Mills. Features fine reeded woodwork and vaulted ceilings. In continuous use as a courthouse since its completion. November 7, 1973.


South Carolina

MARSHLANDS
501 Pinckney Street
Beaufort, Beaufort County
1814

MIDDLEBURG PLANTATION
About 2 miles southwest of Huger on East Branch of the Cooper River
Berkeley County
c. 1699
Transitional 2-story plantation house, one of the oldest frame structures in the state. Built by a French Huguenot planter. April 15, 1970.

MIDDLETON PLACE
10 miles southeast of Summerville on South Carolina 61
Dorchester County
1738, 1755 and 1930s (additions)
This property's spacious grounds constitute the first landscaped gardens in America, with molded terraces descending to two butterfly shaped lakes. The original house was burned by Union troops in 1865, and only one wing, dating from 1755, survives. Middleton Place was the estate of its namesake family, prominent members of government in Colonial times, including Arthur, member of the Continental Congress (1776-78, 1781-83), where he signed the Declaration of Independence. November 11, 1971.

MILFORD PLANTATION
2 miles west of Pinewood on South Carolina 261
Sumter County
1839

MILLS BUILDING, SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL
2100 Bull Street
Columbia, Richland County
1821-28; Robert Mills
Oldest building in the country to be used continuously as a mental institution. One of the first mental hospitals built with public funds. November 7, 1973.

MILLS (CLARK) STUDIO
51 Broad Street
Charleston, Charleston County
Early 19th century
Mills pioneered in the casting of bronze statues. He was commissioned in 1848 to do the equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson now in Lafayette Park, Washington, D.C. December 21, 1965.

MILLS (ROBERT) HOUSE
1616 Blanding Street
Columbia, Richland County
1823, Robert Mills
South Carolina

MULBERRY PLANTATION
Off U.S. 52 on the Cooper River
Moncks Corner, Berkeley County
1714

A plantation house which illustrates the transition from the diversity of early British Colonial architectural styles to the unified formality of the Georgian style. Constructed for a Royal Governor. October 9, 1960.

NINETY SIX AND STAR PORT
2 miles south of Ninety Six
between South Carolina 248 and 27
Greenwood County
1769, 1781

This important colonial backcountry trading village and government seat was held briefly by the British during the Revolutionary War and was the scene of Gen. Nathanael Greene's siege in 1781. The site contains remains of earthworks from 1781 fortifications, remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and numerous prehistoric sites. November 7, 1973. (Became Ninety Six National Historic Site in 1976.)

OLD MARINE HOSPITAL
20 Franklin Street
Charleston, Charleston County
19th century; Robert Mills

One of several hospitals designed by Mills for indigent seamen. Gothic style, with pointed arches and windows and clustered columns. November 7, 1973.

See NINETY SIX ...

OLD NINETY SIX
PARISH HOUSE OF THE CIRCULAR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
150 Meeting Street
Charleston, Charleston County
1806; Robert Mills

Small Greek Revival temple, with graceful twin stairways and notable wrought-iron railings. A good example of Mills' ability to design a temple-style building that is stately in spite of its small size. November 7, 1973.

Northern missionaries organized one of the first southern schools for Blacks here in 1862. Pioneered in health services and self-help programs. Oldest existing structure is the Brick Church (1855). December 2, 1974.

DE-DESIGNATED: March 5, 1986.
(Originally designated June 2, 1978.)

PIEDMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Piedmont Number One)
South end of Main Street
Piedmont, Greenville County
1876

A miniature Georgian masterpiece. A fine, virtually unaltered example of a South Carolina brick parish church. Interior woodwork and nearly all furnishings are original. April 15, 1970.
RAINEX (JOSEPH H.) HOUSE
909 Prince Street
Georgetown, Georgetown County
c. 1760

Joseph H. Rainey, the first Black person to serve in the United States House of Representatives (1870-79), served longer than any of his Black contemporaries. Election of Rainey and of Hiram R. Revels, who began a term in the U.S. Senate in the same year, marked the beginning of active Black participation in the Federal legislative process. Rainey was probably born in this house in 1832 and lived here until 1846. After the Civil War, from 1866 to 1881 and again from 1886 until his death the next year, it was his principal residence. April 20, 1984.

RHETT (ROBERT BARNEWELL) HOUSE
6 Thomas Street
Charleston, Charleston County
c. 1832

Rhett, an eloquent speaker and owner of the Charleston Mercury newspaper, was an effective advocate of secession in 1860. November 7, 1973.

ROPER (ROBERT WILLIAM) HOUSE
9 East Battery
Charleston, Charleston County
1838; attributed to Edward B. White

A brick residence of grandiose scale and monumental features; in many ways, one of the most splendid houses of its period. Its giant-order Ionic pentastyle portico is unusual among Greek Revival houses in the state. November 7, 1973.

RUSSELL (NATHANIEL) HOUSE
51 Meeting Street
Charleston, Charleston County
c. 1809


RUTLEDGE (EDWARD) HOUSE
117 Broad Street
Charleston, Charleston County
1787

Rutledge, a delegate to the Continental Congress (1774-77), where he signed the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of South Carolina (1798-1800), lived here from 1787 until his death in 1800. November 11, 1971.

RUTLEDGE (JOHN) HOUSE
116 Broad Street
Charleston, Charleston County
1763, 1853 (addition)

John Rutledge, older brother of Edward, served in the Continental Congress (1774-76, 1782-83), was Governor of South Carolina (1779-82), a signer of the U.S. Constitution, and Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1789-91). November 7, 1973.
South Carolina

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, GOOSE CREEK
South of Goose Creek
Berkeley County
1713-19

One of the first true Georgian churches in the English colonies. A rectangular 1-story, stucco-on-brick structure, its elaborate interior is one of the finest of all small 18th-century country parish churches extant in the U. S.
April 15, 1970.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Santee
17 miles south of Georgetown
on the Santee River
Charleston County
1768

A little-altered example of late 18th century efforts to give South Carolina's country Georgian churches a more sophisticated exterior design. St. James is 5 bays long and 3 bays wide, with a classic pedimented portico on the front facade.
April 15, 1970.

ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
80 Meeting Street
Charleston, Charleston County
1761

An ecclesiastical architectural monument of the colonial period. Two-story Roman Doric open portico, first such portico built on a Georgian church, dominates the facade.
October 9, 1960.

ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
146 Church Street
Charleston, Charleston County
c. 1836-38, Joseph Hyde; 1848-50 (spire) Edward Brickell White

Stuccoed brick church, featuring an imposing tower designed in the Wren-Gibbs tradition. Three Tuscan pedimented porticos contribute to this design to make a building of the highest quality and sophistication.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
On South Carolina 45
St. Stephens, Berkeley County
1767-69

Georgian-style brick church distinguished by high gambrel roof with Jacobean gables. Exterior and interior appear to be original.
April 15, 1970.

SIMMONS-EDWARDS HOUSE
12-14 Legare Street
Charleston, Charleston County
c. 1800

One of Charleston's finest examples of a "single" house, with noteworthy outbuildings and landscaped garden.

SIMMS (WILLIAM GILMORE) ESTATE
See WOODLANDS

SMALLS (ROBERT) HOUSE
511 Prince Street
Beaufort, Beaufort County
1843

Smalls, a former slave who served in the State legislature and in Congress (1875-79, 1882-83, 1884-87), lived here both as slave and free man. He fought for Black rights while in office.
SNEE FARM
About 6 miles west of Mount Pleasant off U.S. 17
Charleston County
c. 1754

Home of Charles Pinckney, one of the youngest members of the Continental Congress (1784-87) and member of the Constitutional Convention, where he presented the "Pinckney Plan." He later served as Governor of South Carolina (1789-92, 1796-98, 1806-08), U.S. Senator (1798-1801), and Minister to Spain (1801-04). This clapboard residence was built by his father. November 7, 1973.

SNOW'S ISLAND
East of Johnsonville at confluence of Great Pee Dee River and Lynch's Creek
Florence County
1780-81

Served as headquarters for Francis Marion's forces in 1780-81. Marion significantly contributed to the American war effort by conducting numerous raids on British outposts. December 2, 1974.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL,
MILLS BUILDING

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOUSE
Capitol Square
Columbia, Richland County
1851, John Niernsee; 1907 (completed), Charles C. Wilson

Fine example of Neoclassical architecture. In one of the final episodes of Reconstruction, it was the scene of disputes about the 1876 state elections which split the government of South Carolina. May 11, 1976.

STONO RIVER SLAVE REBELLION SITE
Rantowles vicinity
Charleston County
1739

Site of a serious slave insurrection when some 100 escaped slaves burned plantations and killed Whites before being captured by Colonial militia. May 30, 1974.

STUART (COLONEL JOHN) HOUSE
104-106 Tradd Street
Charleston, Charleston County
c. 1772


UNITARIAN CHURCH
6 Archdale Street
Charleston, Charleston County
1772, 1852-54 (redesigned)

South Carolina

USS LAFEEY
East side of Charleston Harbor
Mt. Pleasant, Charleston County
1943

The only surviving Allen M. Sumner class destroyer and the only surviving World War II destroyer that saw service in the Atlantic. She acted as escort to convoys to Great Britain, and on D-Day she bombarded Utah Beach at Normandy. Was involved in one of the most famous destroyer-kamikaze duels of the Pacific War. She earned 5 battle stars and a Presidential Unit Citation for her service. January 14, 1986.

USS YORKTOWN
Charleston Harbor
Mt. Pleasant, Charleston County
1943

This aircraft carrier was the second Essex class carrier built by the United States. They formed the core of the fast carrier task forces in the Pacific. Supported American ground troops in the Phillipines, at Iwo Jima, and at Okinawa, also participating at Truk and in the Marianas. She received eleven battle stars and a Presidential Citation for her World War II service. January 14, 1986.

VESEY (DENMARK) HOUSE
56 Bull Street
Charleston, Charleston County
c. 1820


WOODLANDS (William Gilmore Simms Estate)
3 miles south of Bamberg on South Carolina 78
Bamberg County
1867

Simms, an important literary figure in the ante-bellum period, made his home here from 1836 until his death in 1870. The brick house which he built here in 1867 was originally a one-story structure, to which his descendants added a second story. November 11, 1971.
SOUTH DAKOTA (12)

ARZBERGER SITE
7 miles east of Pierre on the Missouri River
Hughes County
1500
Northernmost outpost of the Central Plains tradition, site of a fortified village atop a low mesa.

BEAR BUTTE
Near Sturgis, Meade County
18th century to the present
Bear Butte is sacred to the Cheyenne Indians as the place where Maheo imparted to Sweet Medicine (a mythical hero) the knowledge from which the Cheyenne derive their religious, political, social, and economic customs. (The site is in Bear Butte State Park.)
December 21, 1981.

BLOOD RUN SITE
At the junction of Blood Run Creek and the Big Sioux River
Lincoln County
1700-50
Site contains the remains of an Indian village and numerous conical mounds, and was occupied by the Omeota people.
August 29, 1970.

BLOOM SITE
East of Bloom on the James River
Hanson County
1000
Well-preserved example of a prehistoric fortified Over Focus Indian site. The ancestors of the Mandan Indians may have lived here.

CROW CREEK SITE
15 miles north of Chamberlain near South Dakota 47
Buffalo County
Prehistoric
Large fortified Indian village site on the east bank of the Missouri River, partially excavated. Represents two occupations, one related to the Over Focus, the other to the Campbell Focus.

DEADWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Deadwood, Lawrence County
1876
Site of a rich gold strike in 1875, Deadwood retains its mining town atmosphere. Many original buildings remain.

FORT THOMPSON MOUNDS
Near Fort Thompson on South Dakota 50
Buffalo County
c. 800
Large group of low burial mounds dating from Plains-Woodland times. Contains evidence of first pottery-making peoples in area. Situated on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation.

FRAWLEY RANCH
Vicinity of Spearfish
Lawrence County
late 19th century
The ranch represents the development of practical land use for an area unsuited to homestead farming. Henry J. Frawley acquired several unsuccessful homestead farms and created a large and prosperous ranch here in the late 19th century.
LANGDEAU SITE
North of Lower Brule on South Dakota 47W
Lyman County
Prehistoric

Type site for an as-yet-unnamed archeological complex within the Middle Missouri tradition. July 19, 1964.

MITCHELL SITE
Municipal Golf Course
Mitchell, Davison County
c. 1000

Excavations here show the movement of a late Woodland-Mississippian culture from the east to the Missouri Valley.

MOLSTAD VILLAGE
18 miles south of Mobridge
Dewey County
Prehistoric

Tiny fortified village site containing five circular house rings enclosed by a ditch. It appears to represent a period of transition, when Central Plains and Middle Missouri cultural traits were combining to form the basis for Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara cultures as they existed at the time of the first contact with Europeans. July 19, 1964.

WOUNDED KNEE BATTLEFIELD
11 miles west of Batesland
Shannon County
1890

Site of the last significant clash between Indians and U.S. troops in North America. In a period of uneasiness, following the introduction of the Ghost Dance among the Dakota and the killing of Sitting Bull, a band led by Big Foot fled their reservation. Finally stopped by U.S. troops, they had given themselves up when shooting suddenly started. Then began a virtual massacre of Big Foot's band. (Situated on the Pine Ridge Indian Indian Reservation.) December 21, 1965.
TENNESSEE (22)

BEALE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Beale Street, from Main to 4th Streets
Memphis, Shelby County
Early 1900s

The "blues," a unique Black contribution to American music, was born on a Beale Street lined with saloons, gambling halls, and theaters. W. C. Handy wrote "Memphis Blues" here. May 23, 1966.

BLOUNT (WILLIAM) MANSION
200 W. Hill Avenue
Knoxville, Knox County
1792

Blount had already represented North Carolina in the Continental Congress (1782-83, 1786-87), and signed the U.S. Constitution when he moved west to present-day Tennessee in 1790. Two years later, while Governor of the Southwest Territory, which included Tennessee, he built this impressive residence. He lived here until his death in 1800 during which time he was instrumental in Tennessee's admission to the Union and was one of her first U.S. Senators.

January 12, 1965.

FAIRVUE

See FRANKLIN (ISAAC) PLANTATION

FISK UNIVERSITY, JUBILEE HALL

See JUBILEE HALL

FORT LOUDOUN
U.S. 411
Vonore vicinity, Monroe County
1756-57

Site of a fort important in the alliance of the British and the Cherokees in the French and Indian War, an alliance that provided protection for British southern settlements during the northern campaigns.


FORT PILLOW
Tennessee 87
Fort Pillow, Lauderdale County
1861-64

Built by the Confederates, the fort was occupied by Union troops in June, 1862 and recaptured by Confederates in April, 1864. Heavy losses by Black soldiers in the latter battle made the fort a symbolic "Alamo" for them and they pledged themselves to "Remember Fort Pillow."


FRANKLIN BATTLEFIELD
South of Franklin on U.S. 31
Williamson County
1864

Significant milestone that marked the failure of Confederate General Hood's Tennessee campaign, when his army's repeated attacks here on Nov. 30, 1864 were repulsed by Union troops, led by General John M. Schofield.

December 19, 1960.

249
FRANKLIN (ISAAC) PLANTATION
(Fairvue)
U.S. 31E
4 miles south of Gallatin
Sumner County
1832

Between 1828 and 1836 Isaac Franklin and John Armfield created the largest slave-trading operation in the ante-bellum South. Franklin built this plantation when he decided that he would prefer the life of a planter to that of a slave trader. A 2-1/2-story red brick home, with associated outbuildings such as 4 slave houses and an overseer's house, Fairvue reflects the culture of ante-bellum planters in the upper South. December 22, 1977.

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
21st Avenue South and Edgehill Avenue
Nashville, Davidson County
1914; Ludlow and Peabody

First college aided by the Peabody Fund, a fund established in 1867 by philanthropist George Peabody to help build the South's educational system. December 21, 1965.

HERMITAGE, THE
12 miles east of Nashville on U.S. 70N
Davidson County
1818-19, 1834 (modified)

Andrew Jackson, 7th President (1829-1837), lived here for more than 40 years, before and after his Presidency. December 19, 1960.

HIRAM MASONIC LODGE NO. 7
S. 2nd Avenue
Franklin, Williamson County
1823

Treaty written here in 1830 provided for the removal of Chickasaw Indians from their lands. President Jackson personally opened the meeting. November 7, 1973.

JUBILEE HALL, FISK UNIVERSITY
17th Avenue North
Nashville, Davidson County
1873-76; Stephen D. Hatch

Victorian Gothic structure, the oldest building on campus. Fisk was founded by the American Missionary Association to provide a liberal arts education for Blacks after the Civil War. December 2, 1974.

LONG ISLAND OF THE HOLSTON
South fork of Holston River
Kingsport vicinity
Sullivan County
1760s-1790s

Starting point of Daniel Boone's Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap, used by more than 200,000 settlers in 1775-1795. October 9, 1960.
Tennessee

MOCASIN BEND ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Southern portion of Moccasin Bend
Chattanooga, Hamilton County
1335 B.C., A.D. 405, 1430, 1565, 1863

Is the best preserved and most important compact, yet diverse, sample of archeological remains known in the Tennessee River Valley. Indicative of Chattanooga's pivotal status in trade, communications, economics, and political importance in the interior Southeast. Resources include evidence of occupation by Native American groups of the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. Because of 16th-century Spanish trade and gift items found there, the site provides significant opportunities to study the early contact period in the Southeast. Also included are Civil War earthworks associated with the battle of Chattanooga. September 8, 1986.

NASHVILLE UNION STATION AND TRAINSHED
10th Avenue South at Broadway
Nashville, Davidson County
1898-1900; Richard Montfort

One of the largest single-span gable-roof trainsheds in the United States, the Nashville trainshed represents the ultimate development of the first phase of trainshed construction and made a significant contribution to the evolution of modern building methods. December 8, 1976.

PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

PINSON MOUNDS
3 miles east of Pinson on a secondary road
Madison County
c. 5000 BC-1000 AD

See GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

Includes two large temple mounds, an effigy mound, and earthworks. The site was occupied during several archeological periods, beginning as early as 5000 BC. January 29, 1964.

POLK (JAMES K.) HOUSE
W. 7th and S. High Streets
Columbia, Maury County
1816

Polk, President from 1845 to 1849, lived in this 2-story brick house, his parents' home, for several years during his youth. July 4, 1961.

RATTLE AND SNAP
Tennessee 43
Columbia vicinity, Maury County
1845

Large L-shaped brick residence, built by a cousin of President Polk. Its main facade, with a 2-story Corinthian portico, gives the house distinction. November 11, 1971.

RHEA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Market Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues
Dayton, Rhea County
1890-91

Scene of the controversial and widely publicized Scopes "Monkey" Trial (1925). The trial symbolized the clash between fundamentalist and modernist thought in science, theology, philosophy, and politics. December 8, 1976.
Tennessee

STATE CAPITOL

SYCAMORE SHOALS
2 miles west of Elizabethton on the Watauga River
Carter County
1770-80

TENNESSEE STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Hill
Nashville, Davidson County
1845-1854; William Strickland

WINNIEWOOD
Tennessee 25
Castalian Springs, Sumner County
1828

X-10 REACTOR, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
Oak Ridge, Roane County
1943

YORK (ALVIN CULLOM) FARM
U.S. 127
Vicinity of Pall Mall
Fentress County
1922

See TENNESSEE STATE CAPITOL


A prime example of the Greek Revival style by one of the most noted architects of the time. Has an Ionic portico on each of its four sides and a simple and well-proportioned interior. November 11, 1971.

First settlement in Middle Tennessee, built at a sulphur spring. A log structure (1828) at the site was used as a stagecoach inn and residence. November 11, 1971.


Residence (1922-49) of a renowned hero of World War I. York singlehandedly killed 25 of the enemy, took 132 prisoners, and put out of action 35 machine guns. He won the Medal of Honor and magnified his legend by refusing to capitalize on it. May 11, 1976.
TEXAS (35)

ALAMO
Alamo Plaza
San Antonio, Bexar County
1718

APOLLO MISSION CONTROL CENTER
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Flight Center
Houston, Harris County
1965-present; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, HANGAR 9

CONCEPCION MISSION

ESPADA AQUEDUCT
Espada Road, just east of U.S. 281S
San Antonio, Bexar County
1731-45

FAIR PARK TEXAS CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS
Northeast of Perry Ave-2nd Ave. intersection
Dallas, Dallas County
1936-37; George L. Dahl et al.

PORT BELKNAP
1 mile south of junction of Texas 24 and 251
Newcastle vicinity, Young County
1851

Site of the 1836 battle between Mexican troops and Anglo-American defenders of San Antonio, including Davy Crockett, William Travis, and Jim Bowie. The American defeat here spurred the Texas independence movement. December 19, 1960.

Represents the importance of the Johnson Space Center in the U.S. manned spaceflight program. This control center was used to monitor 9 Gemini and all Apollo flights, Apollo-Soyuz, and all recent Space Shuttle flights. October 3, 1985.

See HANGAR 9 ...

See MISSION CONCEPCION


Once part of an irrigation system serving five area missions. Only remaining Spanish structure of its type in the United States. July 19, 1964. (Included in San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.)

One of the largest intact groupings of Exposition buildings remaining in the United States. Built for the Texas Centennial Exposition, the grounds were planned on two landscape design themes, a Beaux Arts theme involving grand plazas and vistas interspersed with major buildings, and a pastoral theme using winding paths and random building siting to create an informal atmosphere. Grounds continue to be used for the Texas State Fair and were restored for the Texas Sesquicentennial in 1986. September 24, 1986.

Key post in a chain of defenses established to protect the Texas frontier. Used during the Civil War for campaigns against Native Americans. December 19, 1960.
Texas

FORT BROWN
Brownsville, Cameron County
1846, 1868

Built by Gen. Zachary Taylor's army during the Mexican War.
December 19, 1960.

FORT CONCHO
San Angelo, Tom Green County
1867

Established to protect the Texas frontier soldiers from the fort carried out campaigns against the Kiowas and Comanches in 1870-75. July 4, 1961.

FORT DAVIS
Junction of Texas 17 and 118
Jeff Davis County
1854

A key post in U.S. Army fortifications in West Texas, established to guard the San Antonio-El Paso road. It rose to peak strength between 1879 and 1885. December 19, 1960. (Now within the National Park System as Fort Davis National Historic Site.)

FORT RICHARDSON
South of Jacksboro on U.S. 281
Jack County
1867

Important military post on the southwest frontier during the Indian campaigns, particularly the Red River War of 1874. November 27, 1963.

FORT SAM HOUSTON
San Antonio, Bexar County
1876-present


GARNER (JOHN NANCE) HOUSE
333 N. Park Street
Uvalde, Uvalde County
Early 20th century; Atlee Ayers

Residence (1920-57) of one of the most influential U.S. Representatives. He served in the House from 1903 to 1933. As Speaker (1931-33), he led efforts to combat the Depression in cooperation with President Hoover. He lost the Democratic Presidential nomination to Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, and concluded his public service as Roosevelt's Vice President (1933-41). December 8, 1976.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION
1010 Colorado Street
Austin, Travis County
1856; Abner Cook

Symmetrical Greek Revival residence, used continuously by Governors since 1856. December 2, 1974.

HANGAR 9, BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE
San Antonio, Bexar County
1918

Only surviving hangar of the U.S. Army Signal Corps Aviation Section. Symbolizes the early Army effort to create an effective air force. December 8, 1976.
HARRELL SITE
1 mile north of South Bend
Young County
c. 1300-1600

Type site, on the Brazos River, of the southernmost Plains village agricultural complex. Possibly represents a group ancestral to Wichita tribes. July 19, 1964.

J A RANCH
Palo Duro Canyon
Palo Duro vicinity
Armstrong County
1879-89

Charles Goodnight, manager of J A Ranch (1879-89), a pioneer cattleman, and the first rancher in the Texas Panhandle, is recognized for his scientific cattle breeding. December 19, 1960.

JOHNSON (LYNDON BAINES) BOYHOOD HOME
9th Street
Johnson City, Blanco County
1901

This was the family home of the 36th President of the United States from 1913 to 1920 and again from 1922 to 1930. A small 1-story frame house. May 23, 1966. (Now within the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park in the National Park System.)

KING RANCH
Kenedy, Kleberg, Nueces, and Willacy Counties
1852

Founded by Richard King on what was a 75,000-acre Spanish land grant. Now the largest ranch in the nation, covering more than a million acres. November 5, 1961.

LANDERGIN MESA
Vega vicinity, Oldham County
c. 1300-1450

Panhandle-culture ruin consisting of a series of buildings atop a steep-sided mesa on the east side of East Alamosa Creek. One of the largest, best stratified, least damaged, and most spectacularly located ruins of Panhandle culture. July 19, 1964.

LUBBOCK LAKE SITE
Off U.S. 84
Lubbock, Lubbock County
c. 9000 BC-present

Excavations at the site in Yellow House Canyon have revealed a stratified sequence of human habitation spanning 11,000-12,000 years and providing evidence for occupation during the Clovis, Folsom, Plainview, Late Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Ceramic, and historic periods. December 22, 1977.

LUCAS GUSHER, SPINDLETOP OIL FIELD
3 miles south of Beaumont on Spindletop Avenue
Jefferson County
1901

Tapping of Spindletop opened the coastal plain to commercial development and marked the beginning of the modern petroleum industry in Texas. November 13, 1966.
Texas

MISSION CONCEPCION
807 Mission Road
San Antonio, Bexar County
1731–35

Best preserved of the Texas missions, founded by Franciscan friars. Massive church building is designed in Mexican Baroque style, with twin bell towers. April 15, 1970. (Included in San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.)

PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD
6 miles north of Brownsville on Farm Road 511
Cameron County
1846


PLAINVIEW SITE
0.5 miles west of junction of U.S. 70 and 87
Plainview, Hale County
C. 7000 BC

Excavations at this site demonstrated the antiquity of a type of spear point commonly found throughout the Plains region. January 20, 1961.

PORTER FARM
2 miles north of Terrell on Farm Road 986
Kaufman County
1903

The first cooperative farm demonstration was held here in 1903. This event contributed to the development of the Agricultural Extension Service. July 19, 1964.

PRESIDIO NUESTRA SENORA DE LORETO DE LA BAHIA
1 mile south of Goliad State Park on U.S. 183
Goliad County
1749

Spanish soldiers were garrisoned here to protect nearby missions. This post later played an important role in Mexican revolutionary efforts against Spain. December 24, 1967.

RAYBURN (SAMUEL T.) HOUSE
Vicinity of U.S. 82
Bonham, Fannin County
1904

"Mr. Sam" served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1913 until his death in 1961, and as Speaker (1940–47, 1949–53, 1955–61) twice as long as any other individual to hold that office. His astute political sense preserved the delicate balance between factions of the Democratic Party. May 11, 1976.

RESACA DE LA PALMA BATTLEFIELD
North edge of Brownsville on Parades Line Road
Cameron County
1846


SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD
22 miles east of Houston on Texas 134
Harris County
1836

Gen. Sam Houston's forces won the decisive engagement of the Texas Revolution here. (Now San Jacinto Battleground State Park.) December 19, 1960.
Designated, built, and used for thermal-vacuum testing for all U.S. manned spacecraft of the Apollo program era. Full-scale flight hardware could be tested here in ways that were essential for the safety of astronauts and the success of the space program. October 3, 1985.

Only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th-century Spanish residence. Originally intended as the residence of the commanding officer of the presidio. April 15, 1970.

A business district that developed from the port activities, creating a group of important 19th-century commercial structures. May 11, 1976.

Represents the highwater mark in the career of the architect, Elijah E. Myers, who is described by architectural historians as "the greatest capitol-builder of the Gilded Age." It is one of the largest capitol structures in the U.S. and reflects the popularity of the national capitol in Washington, D.C., as the prototype for state capitol buildings in the post-Civil War era. June 23, 1986.

Only extant New York class warship and only surviving battleship having reciprocating steam engines. Served in both World Wars, including the D-Day invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. December 8, 1976.

Sam Houston led the Texas Army to victory at San Jacinto, was President of the Republic of Texas (1836-38, 1841-44), and then represented the new State in the U.S. Senate (1846-59). His last public post was as Governor (1859-61). In the latter year, he was removed from office for refusing to support Texas' secession from the Union. Woodland, a typical Texas hill-country cottage of clapboard over logs, was his residence from 1847 to 1859. May 30, 1974.
ALKALI RIDGE
25 miles southeast of Monticello
on secondary road, 10 miles east
of Recapture Creek on Utah 47
San Juan County
C. 400-1300

A series of 13 habitation sites along
Alkali Mesa. Excavations helped clarify
the development of Anasazi Culture in the
San Juan drainage, by defining the Pueblo
II period (c. 900-1100). Local develop­
ment from Basketmaker III (400-700)
through Pueblo III (1100-1300) periods
was shown to be a continuous growth in­
fluenced by neighboring peoples.

BINGHAM CANYON OPEN PIT COPPER
MINE
16 miles southwest of Salt Lake
City on Utah 48
Salt Lake County
1904

First open pit copper mine in the world,
and the largest. Continues to yield a
high percentage of all American copper.
November 13, 1966.

BRYCE CANYON LODGE AND DELUXE
CABINS
Bryce Canyon National Park
Garfield County
1925-present; Gilbert Stanley
Underwood

Excellent examples of the type of archi­
tecture encouraged by the National Park
Service and built by the railroads.
These are the best of what remains of
the entire Bryce Lodge Complex. They
were a part of the Union Pacific/Utah
Parks System that included concession
developments at other National Parks.

CITY HALL (OLD), SALT LAKE CITY

DANGER CAVE
1 mile east of Wendover on U.S. 40
Tooele County
c. 9500 BC-c. 500 AD

Results of excavations at this site
formed the basis for definition of a
long-lived "Desert Culture" which exis­
ted in the Great Basin area. Earliest
cave stratum (c. 9500-9000 BC) is charac­
terized by crude chipped stone artifacts;
Zone II (c. 8000-7000 BC) by milling
stones, basketry, and notched projectile
points characteristic of the Desert
Culture; and Zones III, IV, and V (c.
7000 BC-500 AD) by materials showing an
elaboration of the same culture.

DESOLATION CANYON
Carbon, Emery, Grand, and Uintah
Counties
1869

John Wesley Powell, naturalist and
explorer, led a Smithsonian expedition
down the Colorado River to the previously
unexplored canyon, giving names to the
natural features along the way.
November 24, 1968.
EMIGRATION CANYON
East edge of Salt Lake City on Utah 65
Salt Lake County
1847

FORT DOUGLAS
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County
1864-1931

LION HOUSE
OLD CITY HALL
State Street
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County
1864-66

SALT LAKE CITY (OLD) CITY HALL
SMOOT (REED O.) HOUSE
183 E. 100 South
Provo, Utah County
1892

TEMPLE SQUARE
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County
1853-93 (Temple), Truman O. Angell:
1862-67 (Tabernacle), 1882
(Assembly), William Folsom

YOUNG (BRIGHAM) HOUSE (Lion House)
63 S. Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County
1856; Truman O. Angell and
William Ward

Utah

Forms the natural passage through the Wasatch Mountains to Salt Lake Valley traversed by Brigham Young and his Mormon followers on the last leg of their journey from the Missouri Valley. January 20, 1961.

Established on a site occupied by the army stationed here to maintain Federal authority in the Mormon territory in the late 1850s and 1860s. May 15, 1975.


Smoot's residence from 1892 until his death in 1941. Smoot, a U.S. Senator 1903-33, was a staunch advocate of protective tariffs. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930) raised import duties to an all-time high and invited retaliation by other nations, actions which most scholars believe exacerbated the Great Depression. December 8, 1976.

Symbolizes the strong cultural and religious individuality of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons). The Tabernacle's unsupported domed roof is one of the largest in the world. January 29, 1964.

Home of Brigham Young, successor to Joseph Smith as the leader of the Mormons, until his death in 1877. January 28, 1964.
VERMONT (9)

COOLIDGE (CALVIN) HOMESTEAD
Off Vermont 100A
Plymouth Notch, Windsor County
1876

In 1923 Coolidge's father, a justice of the peace, administered the Presidential oath to his son in this frame house (which had been the family home since 1876) after word of President Harding's death was received. The property is a State-owned historic site.

FROST (ROBERT) FARM
(Homer Noble Farm)
3 miles east of Ripton
Addison County
1940

A distinguished 20th-century poet and winner of four Pulitzer Prizes, Frost lived and wrote at this farm in the summer and fall months from 1940 until his death in 1963. May 23, 1968.

DE-DESIGNATED: March 5, 1986.
(Originally designated May 23, 1968.)

FROST (ROBERT) FARM (The Gully)
Just east of U.S. 7 on Buck Hill Road
S. Shaftsbury, Bennington County
1790

See FROST (ROBERT) FARM

THE GULLY

MARSH (GEORGE PERKINS) BOYHOOD HOME
54 Elm Street
Woodstock, Windsor County
1805-07; 1885, Henry Hudson Holly

Marsh, a lawyer, philologist, and diplomat, made a significant contribution to the conservation movement in America with his writings, especially Man and Nature (1864). He served as Minister to Italy from 1860 until his death in 1882.
June 11, 1967.

MORRILL (JUSTIN S.) HOMESTEAD
South of the Common
Strafford, Orange County
1848-1851; Justin S. Morrill

Morrill was responsible for the Morrill Acts (1862, 1890), which provided for land grant colleges. He designed this Gothic Revival house and retained ownership while in the Congress as a Representative (1855-67) and Senator (1867-98), and until his death.
September 22, 1960.

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE
Northwest of Orwell
Addison County
1776

This site, on Lake Champlain opposite Fort Ticonderoga, was fortified by Colonial troops in 1776 to prevent the British from penetrating to the Hudson River through the Champlain Valley.
November 28, 1972.

See FROST FARM

NOBLE FARM

260
ROBBINS AND LAWRENCE ARMORY AND
MACHINE SHOP
S. Main Street
Windsor, Windsor County
1846

Shop employees made significant improvements in the design and production of machine tools in the 1840s. Their efforts helped to accelerate the Industrial Revolution in America. November 13, 1966.

STATEHOUSE

TICONDEROGA
Shelburne Museum
Shelburne, Chittenden County
1906


VERMONT STATEHOUSE
State Street
Montpelier, Washington County
1833-38, Ammi B. Young; 1859

Probably the least-altered example of a noted architect's monumentally-scaled public building in the Greek Revival style. Though the timber interior was damaged by fire in 1857, the granite exterior walls and Doric portico survived, and interior reconstruction generally followed original plans. December 30, 1970.

WILLARD (EMMA) HOUSE
131 S. Main Street
Middlebury, Addison County
1809

Two-story brick structure, now used as the admissions office for Middlebury College, which was known as the Middlebury Female Seminary when it was founded in 1814 by Emma Willard, pioneer in the movement for female education. December 21, 1965.
ALEXANDRIA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Alexandria city
Mid-18th century-c. 1861

ANDERSON (SHERWOOD) SUMMER HOME

BACON'S CASTLE
Bacon's Castle, Surry County
c. 1655

BALL'S BLUFF BATTLEFIELD AND
NATIONAL CEMETERY
Vicinity of Leesburg
Loudoun County
1861 (battle), 1865 (establishment of the National Cemetery)

BANNEKER (BENJAMIN) SW-9
INTERMEDIATE BOUNDARY STONE
18th and Van Buren Streets
Arlington County
1792

BARRACKS, VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE
North edge of Lexington on U.S. 11
Lexington city
Mid-19th century

BELLE GROVE

BELMONT

From the mid-18th century until the Civil War, Alexandria was the principal seaport and the commercial center of northern Virginia. The District contains significant examples of Colonial and Federal architecture. November 13, 1966.

See RIPSHIN FARM

Supporters of rebel Nathaniel Bacon seized and fortified this house in 1676. Among the earliest of the Virginia cross-plan houses, it is also distinguished by its curvilinear gables and 2-end chimney units of three stacks each. October 9, 1960.

Site of a Union defeat in 1861 that led Congress to create a Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, the first exercise of Congressional authority to oversee and investigate operations of the Federal Executive Branch. April 27, 1984.

This boundary stone commemorates the accomplishments of Benjamin Banneker, a gifted mathematician, who helped survey the District of Columbia and who was, at that time, perhaps the most famous Black man in America. May 11, 1976.

A Gothic style building, notable among the buildings on the campus of VMI. Formally organized in 1839, VMI has a long tradition of training military leaders. Part of the original barracks wall, from a structure which burned in June, 1864, has been incorporated into the present cadet barracks. December 21, 1965.

See CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD ...

See MELCHERS HOME
BERKELEY
South side of Virginia 5, about 8 miles west of Charles City Court House
Charles City County
1726

This rectangular 2-1/2-story Georgian house was the birthplace and lifelong home of Benjamin Harrison V, a member of the Continental Congress (1774-78), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Virginia (1782-84). It was also the birthplace and boyhood home of his son, President William Henry Harrison. November 11, 1971.

BERRY HILL
1.5 miles south of intersection of Va. 659 and 682
South Boston vicinity
Halifax County
c. 1839

Two-story, stuccoed, Greek Revival mansion, with an impressive Greek Doric octastyle portico across the front, and two service pavilions with porticoes echoing that of the main house. Regarded as an excellent representation of domestic Greek Revival architecture in the U.S. November 11, 1971.

BOUNDARY STONE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BRANDON
West bank of James River at the end of Va. 611
Brandon vicinity
Prince George County
c. 1720, completed c. 1765-70

A plantation with many acres of farmland, woodland, and gardens. The main house is an excellent example of a brick plantation house in a variant of the English Palladian style, differing from early and middle-Georgian houses in its extended, multiple part composition. April 15, 1970.

BREMO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1 mile north of intersection of Virginia 15 and 656
Bremo Bluff vicinity
Fluvanna County
Early 19th century

A group of 19th-century houses and farm buildings, significant as an architectural and social document. The main brick residence has Palladian architectural features popularized by Jefferson, whose advice was sought on the building plans. Two other main 19th-century buildings in the district are rare examples of Jacobean Revival style. November 11, 1971.

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH
Duke of Gloucester Street
Williamsburg city
1712-15; Alexander Spotswood

The earliest church in the British American colonies to reflect the infusion of English Renaissance style. Cruciform in style, with a steep gable roof and circular windows in the end walls. April 15, 1970.
CAMDEN
0.5 mile north of intersection of Virginia 686 and U.S. 17
Port Royal vicinity
Caroline County
1857-59; Norris G. Starkweather

CAPE HENRY LIGHTHOUSE
Atlantic Avenue at U.S. 60
Virginia Beach
1792; John McComb, Jr.

CARTER'S GROVE
Just southeast of intersection of U.S. 60 and Virginia 667
James City County
Mid-18th century

CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD AND BELLE GROVE
On I-81 between Middletown and Strasburg
Frederick and Warren Counties
October 1864

CHRIST CHURCH
3 miles south of Kilmarnock on Virginia 3
Lancaster County
1732

CHRIST CHURCH
Southeast corner of Cameron and Columbus Streets
Alexandria city
1767-73; James Wren

CITY HALL (OLD), RICHMOND

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, WREN BUILDING

CONFEDERATE CAPITOL
(Virginia State Capitol)
Capitol Square, Richmond city
1785-92; Thomas Jefferson and Louis Clerisseau

A 2-story Italian villa featuring such 19th-century innovations as a central heating system, gas lights, inside toilets, and shower baths. The upper story of Camden's tower was destroyed by a Union gunboat in 1863. November 11, 1971.

First lighthouse to be erected by the Federal Government. The 90-foot-high stone tower was in constant use until 1881. January 29, 1964. (Administered as part of Colonial National Historical Park.)

An excellent 5-part Georgian country house with a massive, 2-1/2-story rectangular main block, crowned by a hip roof. The interior woodwork is a fine example of work of the period. April 15, 1970.


A significant example of British Colonial ecclesiastical architecture, well-preserved in plan, exterior design, and furnishings. May 30, 1961.

A little-altered, continuously used late Georgian brick church. The east wall is highlighted by a 2-tier Palladian window. The interior wooden galleries were added about 1785. April 15, 1970.

See OLD CITY HALL

See WREN BUILDING

A Greek Revival building, still the State Capitol. The structure was used as the Confederate Capitol (1861-65). December 19, 1960.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOUNDARY STONE

DOS PASSOS FARM

DREW (CHARLES RICHARD) HOUSE
2505 S. 1st Street
Arlington County
Date unknown

DRYDOCK NO. 1
Norfolk Naval Shipyard
Portsmouth
1827-34

EGYPTIAN BUILDING
Southwest corner, E. Marshall and College Streets
Richmond city
1845; Thomas Stewart

EIGHT-FOOT HIGH SPEED TUNNEL
(Eight-Foot Transonic Tunnel)
Langley Research Center
Hampton city
1936-56; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

ELISING GREEN
2 miles southwest of intersection of Virginia 632 and 623 Tunstall vicinity, King William County
1758

EXCHANGE, THE
15-19 W. Bank Street
Petersburg city
1841

FIVE FORKS BATTLEFIELD
12 miles west of Petersburg on County Route 627 at Church Road Dinwiddie County
1865

See BANNEKER SW-9 INTERMEDIATE BOUNDARY STONE

See SPENCE'S POINT

From 1920 to 1939 the home address of the noted black physician and teacher, who is best remembered for his pioneer work in discovering means to preserve blood plasma. May 11, 1976.

The shipyard, established in 1767, is the oldest in the country. During the Civil War the Union frigate USS Merrimack was rebuilt by the Confederates in this drydock, becoming the ironclad CSS Virginia. November 11, 1971.

Oldest medical college building in the South. An exotic edifice, considered by many to be the finest Egyptian Revival building in the nation. November 11, 1971.

Significant as an example of the research facilities created by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the parent agency of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A landmark in wind-tunnel design for the "slotted throat" design that made it possible to obtain meaningful test results in the transonic range. October 3, 1985.

A 2-story, U-shaped Georgian plantation house, overlooking the Pamunkey River. Carter Braxton, for whom the structure was built, resided here in 1760-67. Braxton is best known for signing the Declaration of Independence. Elsing Green is the only surviving structure associated with him. November 11, 1971.

Built for the display and auction of tobacco and cotton. A 2-story Greek Revival structure, with a Doric portico facing part of the entrance facade. November 11, 1971.

This battle insured success for Grant in his campaign to force Lee from the Richmond-Petersburg defenses. December 19, 1960.
Virginia

FORD (GERALD R., JR.) HOUSE
514 Crown View Drive
Alexandria city
1955

Home of the 38th President of the United States and his family from 1955 into 1974, a period that includes the major part of Ford’s long Congressional career, as well as his service as Vice President and the first 10 days after his assumption of the Presidency following President Nixon’s resignation. December 17, 1985.

PORT MONROE
Old Point Comfort
Hampton city
1819–34

Spectators watched the battle between USS Monitor and CSS Virginia from the fort’s ramparts in 1862, the first battle in history between ironclad vessels. The fort continues to be an important military installation. December 19, 1960.

PORT MYER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Arlington Boulevard (U.S. 50),
Arlington County
20th century

Site of the earliest experiments in military aviation (1908). Since 1909 Quarters 1 on “General’s Row” has been the home of the Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Army. November 28, 1972.

FRANKLIN AND ARMFIELD OFFICE
1315 Duke Street
Alexandria city
Early 19th century; Robert Young

The office, from 1828 to 1836, of one of the South’s largest slave-trading firms. June 2, 1978.

FULL SCALE TUNNEL
30- BY 60-FOOT TUNNEL
Langley Research Center
Hampton city
1931–present; Smith J. DeFrance

Significant as an example of the research facilities created by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, parent agency of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The first full-scale wind tunnel built by NACA, it greatly contributed to the design of an entire new generation of aircraft in the 1930s and 1940s. October 3, 1985.

GADSBY’S TAVERN
128 N. Royal Street
Alexandria city
1752, 1792


GLASGOW (ELLEN) HOUSE
1 W. Main Street
Richmond city
1841

Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Glasgow lived here from 1887 until her death in 1945. Her books reveal much about Virginia society from the 1850s through the 1940s. November 11, 1971.
GLASS (CARTER) HOUSE
605 Clay Street
Lynchburg, Lynchburg County
1827

The residence (1907-23) of one of the most influential shapers of U.S. financial policy in the first half of the 20th century. Glass served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1902-18), as Secretary of the Treasury (1918-20), and as U.S. Senator (1920-46). He authored the Glass-Owen Act (1913), which established the Federal Reserve System. December 8, 1976.

GREEN SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Northeast of Zion Crossroads on U.S. 15
Louisa County
18th-19th centuries

Settled in the 1720s, the district's farms were a major source of wheat in the mid-1800s. Flourishing historic estates represent phases of Virginia architecture from British Colonial times to the 1860s. May 30, 1974.

GREENWAY COURT
1 mile south of White Post on Virginia 277
Clarke County
1762

Estate of Lord Fairfax from 1751 to 1781, proprietor of a vast tract of land in Virginia, Fairfax employed George Washington as a surveyor. October 9, 1960.

GUNSTON HALL
15 miles south of Alexandria on Virginia 242
Fairfax County
1755-58; William Buckland

Notable for its interior carved details and formal gardens, Gunston Hall was built for George Mason. Mason was a leading Revolutionary figure, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776), and member of the Constitutional Convention, whose refusal to sign the document without a Bill of Rights was vindicated by events. December 19, 1960.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
Off U.S. 60, on the east side of Hampton Creek
Hampton city
1868

Now a liberal arts college, the Institute was founded by the American Missionary Society in 1868 to offer vocational education to former slaves. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, was a graduate. May 30, 1974.

HANOVER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
On U.S. 301
Hanover, Hanover County
1735

This Georgian courthouse has been used continuously since its erection. In 1763, Patrick Henry argued and won a case here, The Parson's Cause, involving religious liberty in the Colony. November 7, 1973.

HENRY (PATRICK) HOUSE

See SCOTCHTOWN

HOLLY KNOLL

See MOTON (ROBERT R.) HOUSE
Virginia

JACKSON WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Richmond city
19th-20th centuries

A foremost Afro-American community and an early center for Black social organizations and protective banking institutions. (The Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, also a National Historic Landmark, is within the district.) June 2, 1978.

JACKSON'S (STONEWALL) HEADQUARTERS
415 N. Braddock Street
Winchester city
1854


KENMORE
1201 Washington Avenue
Fredericksburg city
1752

Built by Fielding Lewis, member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, for his bride Betty, George Washington's sister. The interior plasterwork at Kenmore is rare in 18th-century American houses. April 15, 1970.

LEE CHAPEL, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY
Lexington city
c. 1866

A Victorian Gothic brick building, commemorating the years (1865-70), when Robert E. Lee served as president of the college (then Washington College). Lee is buried in a chapel vault. December 19, 1960.

LUNAR LANDING RESEARCH FACILITY
Langley Research Center
Hampton city
1965-72; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Used to prepare U. S. astronauts to land on the moon. Employed a mock Lunar Excursion Module attached to a fixed facility. The experience gained showed astronauts could master skills needed to land the LEM on the moon. October 3, 1985.

McCormick's invention of the mechanical reaper in 1834 helped revolutionize agriculture. Both his workshop and farmhouse have been preserved. July 19, 1964.

MCCORMICK (CYRUS) FARM AND WORKSHOP
South of Staunton on U. S. 11 and County Route 606 at Walnut Grove
Rockbridge County
1822

See MONTPELIER

The Main Street Station is an example of the Beaux-Arts influence on American building, while the trainshed, one of the last gable-roofed trainsheds in America, is significant in the history of American engineering. December 8, 1976.
MARLBORNE (Edmund Ruffin Plantation)  
11 miles northeast of Richmond on U.S. 360  
Hanover County  
1843

Ruffin, an opponent of the soil-depleting agricultural system of the ante-bellum South, used his plantation as a laboratory for agricultural experiments. An ardent pro-secessionist, he fired the first shot against Fort Sumter from Morris Island in Charleston, S.C., in 1861. After the collapse of the Confederacy, he took his own life at Marlbourne. July 19, 1964.

MARSHALL (JOHN) HOUSE  
9th and Marshall Streets  
Richmond city  
1790

After brief service as Secretary of State (1800-01), John Marshall became Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, in which office he remained until his death in 1835. He owned this house throughout his public career. December 19, 1960.

MELCHERS (GARI) HOME (Belmont)  
Palmouth, Stafford County  
1761


MENOKIN  
About 4 miles northwest of Warsaw  
Richmond County  
c. 1769

Built for Rebecca Tayloe Lee and her husband, Francis Lightfoot Lee, this 2-story structure is of stuccoed local stone. The couple resided here until their deaths in 1797. Francis Lightfoot Lee served in the Continental Congress (1775-79) and signed the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation. November 11, 1971.

MITCHELL (GEN. WILLIAM "BILLY") HOUSE  
Virginia 626, 0.5 mile south of Middleburg  
Loudoun and Fauquier Counties  
1826, 1925 (wing)

Residence, from 1926 until his death in 1936, of the dominant figure in American aviation between the World Wars. Mitchell foresaw the strategic value of air power. His advocacy of his ideas led to his 1925 court-martial. December 8, 1976.

MONROE (JAMES) HOUSE  
See OAK HILL

MONROE (JAMES) LAW OFFICE  
908 Charles Street  
Fredericksburg city  
1758

Future President Monroe used this structure as a law office in 1786-89, after studying law with Thomas Jefferson. November 13, 1966.
Virginia

MONROE (JAMES) TOMB
Hollywood Cemetery
412 S. Cherry Street
Richmond city
1859; Albert Lybrock, cast by Wood and Perot

MONTICELLO
2 miles south of Charlottesville
on Virginia 53
Albemarle County
1770-89; Thomas Jefferson

MONTPELIER (James Madison House)
4 miles west of Orange on Virginia 20
Orange County
c. 1760

MONUMENTAL CHURCH
1224 E. Broad Street
Richmond city
1812-14; Robert Mills

MOTON (ROBERT R.) HOUSE
(Holly Knoll)
Capahosic, Gloucester County
1935

MOUNT AIRY
1 mile west of Warsaw on U.S. 360
Richmond County
1758-62; John Ariss

Gothic Revival in style and significant for the execution of its flamboyant and delicate tracery in cast iron. The tomb is a cage over the simple granite sarcophagus of the former President, who died and was buried in New York City in 1831 but was removed to Virginia in 1858. November 11, 1971.

Jefferson spent his adult life perfecting his mansion. In it, he combined elements of Roman, Palladian, and 18th-century French design with features expressing his personal inventiveness. December 19, 1960.

Madison, Fourth President of the United States, was dubbed the "Father of the Constitution," for his pre-eminent role in the Constitutional Convention. He lived here for 76 years, and is buried here with his wife. December 19, 1960.

Erected on the site of a theater destroyed in 1811 by fire. Designed to serve both as an Episcopal parish church and as a monument to those who died in the fire, it is one of America's earliest and most distinctive Greek Revival churches. November 11, 1971.

From 1935 to 1959, the retirement home of Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington in 1915 as head of Tuskegee Institute and guided the school's growth until 1930. Moton was an influential Black educator and active in many Afro-American causes. He received the Harmon Award in Race Relations in 1930 and the Spingarn Medal in 1932. December 21, 1981.

One of the few major 18th-century Virginia plantation houses built of stone. Done in the Palladian style, with an abundance of stonework detail. October 9, 1960.
MOUNT VERNON
7 miles south of Alexandria at the southern terminus of the George Washington Memorial Parkway
Fairfax County
c. 1743; 1757-58, enlarged and rebuilt by George Washington

Mount Vernon is the long-time home of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces and 1st President of the United States (1789-97). Mount Vernon is a 2-1/2-story frame Georgian house facing the Potomac River. Washington returned to Mount Vernon after his term as President, and lived here in retirement until his death in 1799. December 19, 1960.

OAK HILL (James Monroe House)
8 miles south of Leesburg on U.S. 15 Loudoun County 1820-23; James Hoban

President of the U.S. (1817-25), Monroe owned Oak Hill until 1830, the year before his death. He first outlined the Monroe Doctrine in a letter written here. Oak Hill is a 2-story gable-roofed brick house with a striking south portico. December 19, 1960.

OATLANDS
1 mile south of intersection of U.S. 15 and Virginia 651 Leesburg vicinity, Loudoun County 1800; George Carter

Notable Federal-style mansion, designed by its builder-owner. Of brick, covered with stucco, and laid out in a 5-part plan. The extensive formal gardens were added after 1803. November 11, 1971.

OLD CITY HALL
Bounded by 10th, Broad, 11th, and Capitol Streets Richmond city 1887-94; Elijah E. Myers

A prime example of the High Victorian Gothic style for the solidity and rough-hewn quality and the variety of ornamental gables, dormers, and finials of its facade. Richmond’s first major post-Civil War structure. November 11, 1971.

PATOWMACK CANAL
See POTOMAC CANAL

Associated with the case of Ex parte Virginia (1878), which concerned the denial to Black Americans of participation on juries. It involved a clear attempt by a state official to deny citizens within his jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. This case showed that the Federal government now had a qualified, but potentially effective, power to protect the rights of minority groups. May 4, 1987.

POPLAR FOREST
1/2 mile south of intersection of Virginia 661 and U.S. 460 Lynchburg vicinity, Bedford County 1808-1819; Thomas Jefferson

Virginia

POTOMAC CANAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Great Falls Park, Fairfax County
1786-1830

Consists of the remains of an impressively engineered canal built (1786-1802) beside the falls of the Potomac near Washington, D.C.; ruins of Matildaville, a town which grew up during the canal's operation; and sites of small industrial structures that utilized the canal's water power. The interstate negotiations that led to its building helped spur the Constitutional Convention. December 17, 1982. (Administered as part of Great Falls Park in the National Park System.)

QUARTERS 1
Grant Avenue, Fort Myer
just off U.S. 50, Arlington County
1899

One of six large residences on "General's Row," Quarters 1 has been the residence of all Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Army since 1910. Occupants have included Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower. November 28, 1972.

RANDOLPH (PEYTON) HOUSE
Intersection of Nicholson and N. England Streets
Williamsburg city
1715, 1724 (east end)

A rectangular, 2-story, early Georgian frame house, erected in three stages. The main rooms contain fine paneling. Randolph was the 1st President of the Continental Congress (1774). April 15, 1970.

RANDOLPH (VIRGINIA) COTTAGE
2200 Mountain Road, Glen Allen
Henrico County
1937

Under the Jeanes Fund, set up by a wealthy Philadelphia Quaker to aid Black education, Virginia Randolph became the first Jeanes supervisor, working to upgrade Black vocational training. December 2, 1974.

RENNDEZVOUS DOCKING SIMULATOR
Langley Research Center
Hampton city
1963-72; National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The only surviving trainer that Gemini and Apollo astronauts used to practice rendezvous and docking techniques critical to the success of the Lunar Orbit Rendezvous technique for a moon landing. October 3, 1985.

REYNOLDS HOMESTEAD
On Virginia 798
Critz vicinity, Patrick County
1843

From 1850 to 1874, this property was the home of Richard Joshua Reynolds, the father of the modern cigarette. With "Camels," a brand introduced in 1913, the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company conquered a market and transformed an industry. December 22, 1977.

RICHMOND CITY HALL (OLD)

See OLD CITY HALL
RIPSHIN FARM (Sherwood Anderson
Summer Home)
North side of Virginia 732, just
east of its intersection with
Virginia 603
Trout Dale vicinity, Grayson County
1927; William Spratling

RISING SUN TAVERN
1306 Caroline Street
Fredericksburg city
1760; Charles Washington

ROTUNDA, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Charlottesville city
1822-26, Thomas Jefferson;
1898, Stanford White

RUFFIN PLANTATION

SABINE HALL
1-1/2 miles south of intersection
of Virginia 624 and U.S. 360
Warsaw vicinity, Richmond County
C. 1730

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
E. Broad Street between 24th
and 25th Streets
Richmond city
1740-41

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH
Benn's Church, Isle of Wight County
1682

SARATOGA
2/5 mile southeast of intersection
of Virginia 723 and 617
Boyce vicinity, Clarke County
1779-1782

A rustic stone-and-log structure, built
for author Sherwood Anderson as a summer
home and used by him until his death in

A frame building built by the youngest
brother of George Washington, the tavern
was a meeting place for Southern leaders
on their way to the Continental Congress
in Philadelphia. It was also the scene
of a Peace Ball celebrating the victory

Regarded as one of architect Jefferson's
masterpieces, the Rotunda dominates the
university he founded. The design was
adapted from the Pantheon of ancient
Rome. The Rotunda was largely recon­
structed after a fire in 1895.

Built by Landon Carter, son of Robert
"King" Carter, the Hall is an early
Georgian 2-story brick mansion, noted
for its fully paneled central hall.
April 15, 1970.

On March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry deliv­
ered his "Liberty or Death" speech here.
Addressed to Virginia's General Assembly,
it moved the members to put the colony
into a state of defense.

A 17th-century Virginia church, designed
in the Gothic style of medieval English
parish churches. October 9, 1960.

A gray limestone Georgian house, built
by Brigadier Gen. Daniel Morgan, who is
best known for his victory over the
British at the Battle of Cowpens in South
Virginia

SAYLER'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD
Vicinity of Farmville and Burkeville
Amelia and Prince Edward Counties
1865

Actually three distinct battles, Sayler's Creek was the last major engagement between the armies of Grant and Lee before capitulation at Appomattox Court House. (Part of the battlefield is now a State park.) February 4, 1985.

SCOTCHTOWN (Patrick Henry House)
10 miles northwest of Ashland on Virginia 685
Hanover County
1719; Charles Chiswell

The Revolutionary leader and fiery orator lived here from 1771 to 1777, during the years when he made his most famous speeches, and served in the Continental Congress and in his first term as Governor of Virginia. 1-1/2-story frame house with massive double center chimneys. December 21, 1965.

SEMPLE (JAMES) HOUSE
South side of Francis Street, between Blair and Walker Streets
Williamsburg city
c. 1770

Believed to have been designed by Thomas Jefferson. An example of a Roman country house style adapted for a frame townhouse. President John Tyler resided here while attending grammar school and the College of William and Mary (1802-07); he was related to the Semples. April 15, 1970.

SHERWOOD FOREST

SHIRLEY
1-1/2 miles west of intersection of Virginia 608 and 5
Hopewell vicinity
Charles City County
1770

The house is a large, 2-1/2-story brick Georgian building with a double-hipped roof. Anne Hill Carter, mother of Robert E. Lee, was born here in 1773. April 15, 1970.

SPENCE'S POINT (John R. Dos Passos Farm)
On Sandy Point Neck, just northeast of Virginia 610 on Virginia 749
Westmoreland County
1806, 1940s (addition)

Simple Federal-style 2-1/2-story brick structure. Author Dos Passos, who was actively involved with radical causes in the 1920s and 1930s, but became more conservative in his later years, wrote his last books after moving here in 1949. November 11, 1971.

STATE CAPITOL

STRATFORD HALL
1 mile northeast of Lerty on Virginia 214
Westmoreland County
1725-30

Notable example of early Georgian architecture. H-shaped in plan, Stratford Hall was the family seat of the Lee family, which included two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee, and General Robert E. Lee, who were all born here. October 7, 1960.
Virginia

THOROUGHGOOD (ADAM) HOUSE
On the Lynnhaven River
Virginia Beach
c. 1636-40

One of the oldest houses in the British Colonies, built by a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses who arrived in the Colony as an indentured servant. October 9, 1960.

THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Warren County
c. 9500-6500 BC

The district consists of three sites (Thunderbird Site, Fifty Site, and Fifty Bog) which show a stratified cultural sequence spanning Paleo-Indian cultures through the end of Early Archaic times. May 5, 1977.

TREDEGAR IRON WORKS
500 Tredegar Street
Richmond city
1841

The Tredegar Iron Works was one of the largest iron works in the United States from 1841 to 1865. During the Civil War the works supplied the South with a major share of the iron products that helped the Confederacy sustain 4 years of war. December 22, 1977.

TUCKAHOE
On the James River, southeast of Manakin
Goochland County
c. 1712

As a boy, Thomas Jefferson spent the years 1745 to 1752 at this plantation, where his father was acting as guardian for a relative. This 2-story early-Georgian frame house is an outstanding example of an H-shaped structure in the British Colonies. Has remarkably unaltered interior decoration and trim, and a well-preserved complex of 8 outbuildings nearby. August 11, 1969.

TYLER (JOHN) HOUSE (Sherwood Forest)
4 miles east of Charles City Court House on Virginia 5
Charles City County
1780, 1842 (addition)

Tyler, who became President upon the death of William Henry Harrison in 1841, lived here for the last 17 years of his life. (1845-62). July 4, 1961.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by University and Jefferson Park Avenues and Hospital and McCormick Roads
Charlottesville city
19th-20th centuries; Thomas Jefferson and Stanford White

The district includes Jefferson's original "academical village" with its classrooms and quarters, as well as the Rotunda (the focal point of Jefferson's design) and several buildings added by White. Jefferson's brilliant arrangement of the University buildings was in the European neo-classical tradition of the period. This is among the most beautiful collegiate complexes in the world. November 11, 1971.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA ROTUNDA

See ROTUNDA ...

275
Virginia

VARIABLE DENSITY TUNNEL
Langley Research Center
Hampton city
1921-1940; Max Munk

The first research facility to establish the technical competence of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, parent agency of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The first wind tunnel in the world to use the principle of variable density air pressure to test scale model aircraft. October 3, 1985.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE
BARRACKS

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lexington city
1839

The first State-supported military college, often called the "West Point of the South." Provided leaders for the Confederate Army, including "Stonewall" Jackson, and for the two World Wars, including George C. Marshall. May 30, 1974.

VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL

WALKER (MAGGIE LENA) HOUSE
110-1/2 E. Leigh Street
Richmond city
C. 1909

In 1903 Maggie Lena Walker, a Black woman, founded the successful Saint Luke Penny Savings Bank, becoming the first woman to establish and head an American bank. This rowhouse was her home. May 15, 1975. (Included in the National Park System as Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site)

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEE CHAPEL

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lexington city
19th century

The district is composed of architecturally harmonious and spatially related neoclassical buildings that form one of the most dignified college campuses in the Nation. November 11, 1971.

WATERFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Near the intersection of Main and 2nd Streets
Waterford, Loudoun County
18th-19th centuries

The oldest settlement in Loudoun County, established by Pennsylvania Quakers about 1730. Waterford had about 300 settlers by 1840, housed in Georgian brick-and-frame rowhouses. A rare example of a little-altered early Anglo-American village. April 15, 1970.
WESTOVER  
7 miles west of Charles City Court  
House on Virginia 5  
Charles City County  
1730-34

Ancestral seat of the Byrd family in Virginia. The present stately 2-1/2-story brick mansion of early Georgian style notable for the quality of its construction and for its completeness of design. It was built by William Byrd II (1674-1744) a planter, public official, and author especially noted for his posthumously published letters and diaries. October 9, 1960.

WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY  
(Dr. John Brockenbrough House)  
Clay and 12th Streets  
Richmond city  
1818; Robert Mills

During the 4-year period of Confederate President Jefferson Davis' residence here, in the Confederate capital, this house served as the South's Executive Mansion. December 19, 1960.

WICKHAM-VALENTINE HOUSE  
1005 E. Clay Street  
Richmond city  
1812; Alexander Parris

Built for noted constitutional lawyer John Wickham, who served as defense counsel in Aaron Burr's celebrated trial for treason (1807). Used early in the 20th century by sculptor Edward V. Valentine, who executed the figure of Robert E. Lee for the latter's mausoleum at Washington and Lee University. The house is one of Richmond's finest Federal residences, with a free-standing spiral staircase in the hall. November 11, 1971.

WILLIAMSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Bounded by Francis, Waller, Nicholson, New England, Lafayette, and Nassau Streets  
Williamsburg city  
1633-1779

Capital of Virginia (1699-1779) and the home of the College of William and Mary, chartered in 1693. Restoration of the district, begun in 1927, has recreated the atmosphere of 18th-century Williamsburg. October 9, 1960.

WILSON (WOODROW) BIRTHPLACE  
N. Coalter Street, between Beverly and Frederick Streets  
Staunton city  
1846

Wilson, the 28th President, was born in this 2-story Greek Revival brick house late in 1856. The structure was then the parsonage of Staunton's First Presbyterian Church, where Wilson's father was serving as pastor. The next year, the family left for Augusta, Ga., where the Reverend Wilson had accepted a new pulpit. July 19, 1964.

The cornerstone for the Wren Building, the first building of the second-oldest institution of higher learning in the U.S., was laid in 1695, 2 years after the college was chartered. Four stories in height, it was one of the largest buildings erected in the Colonies up to that time. October 9, 1960.
Virginia

WYTIE HOUSE
West side of the Palace Green
Williamsburg city
c. 1755; Richard Taliaferro

One of Virginia's finest Georgian brick townhouses, with simple lines and excellent brickwork. From 1755 to 1791, it was the home of George Wythe, signer of the Declaration of Independence, mayor of Williamsburg, and first professor of law in an American college (William and Mary.) April 15, 1970.

YELOCOMICO CHURCH
1/2 mile southwest of Tucker Hill
on Virginia 606
Westmoreland County
Early 18th century

Laid out in an irregular T shape, this brick church's blend of medieval and classical features makes it a significant example of transitional Colonial architecture. April 15, 1970.
VIRGIN ISLANDS (2)

COLUMBUS LANDING SITE
Salt River Bay
Saint Croix Island
1493

Earliest site under the United States flag which is associated with Christopher Columbus. His crew's skirmish here with Carib Indians, on their second voyage to the New World, was the first recorded conflict between Europeans and Native Americans. October 9, 1960.

FORT CHRISTIAN
Charlotte Amalie
St. Thomas Island
1680

This fortification is the oldest extant structure in the Virgin Islands. It was the focal point of early Danish settlement, housing Governors and Lutheran ministers as well as providing protection for settlers. May 5, 1977.
Landmark includes World War II-related resources on Peale, Wilkes, and Wake Islands, the three islands in the coral atoll that makes up Wake. Wake became a symbol of hope for Americans when its defense force repulsed Japanese attacks shortly after Pearl Harbor. When Japanese forces captured Wake later, in December 1941, this removed a threat to their line of defense from Tokyo to the Marshall Islands. September 16, 1985.
WASHINGTON (13)

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

See LONGMIRE BUILDINGS

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CAMPS, SAN JUAN ISLAND
Friday Harbor vicinity
San Juan County
1849-72

BONNEVILLE DAM HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHINOOK POINT
Off U.S. 101
Chinook vicinity, Pacific County
1792

COMMUNITY BUILDING, MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

FORT NISQUALLY GRANARY
Point Defiance Park
Tacoma, Pierce County
1843

FORT WORDEN
Cherry and W Streets
Port Townsend vicinity
Jefferson County
1890s-1921

LONGMIRE BUILDINGS (Administration Building, Community Building, and Service Station)
Mount Rainier National Park
Longmire, Pierce County
1927; Ernest A. Davidson

Sites associated with the conflict about the water boundary between Vancouver Island B. C., and the U. S. Oregon Territory including the "Pig War of 1859," when hostilities almost began between Americans and the British. The 1871 Treaty of Washington provided for a peaceful settlement of this dispute. November 5, 1961. (Now within San Juan Island National Historical Park.)

Capt. Robert Grey's discovery of the Columbia River at Chinook Point gave the United States a strong claim to the Pacific Northwest; this claim was long disputed with Great Britain. July 4, 1961.

The fort was the first permanent Anglo-American settlement on Puget Sound, serving as a communications and supply center for trading posts. The fort's one story granary, of log construction, is the oldest frame structure in the State. April 15, 1970.

Fortifications which well illustrate the Endicott system of coastal defenses; an unaltered Endicott installation built on previously unfortified ground, making no concessions to older works. December 8, 1976.

Contributed substantially to the development of rustic architecture. The buildings were tied in with their awesome surroundings because the rounded glacial boulders and logs used in the construction were in proportion with the materials in the surrounding landscape, but were overscaled and larger than those used in construction. May 28, 1987.
WASHINGTON

MARMES ROCKSHELTER
1 mile north of Lyons Ferry
Franklin County
11,000-2,000 BC.

The most outstanding archeological site yet discovered in the Northwest. Excavations at the site, on the west side of the Palouse River, have revealed the earliest burials in the Pacific Northwest (c. 5500-4500 BC) and possibly the oldest human remains yet encountered in the Western Hemisphere (c. 11,000-9,000 BC). The 8 strata at the site all contain cultural materials. July 19, 1964.

PARADISE INN
Mount Rainier National Park
Pierce County
1916-present; Heath, Grove, and Bell

A rustic hotel with furnishings in the lobby that have a hand-crafted artistry and Gothic feeling reminiscent of northern European woodwork. Built on a smaller scale than the Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park, it was part of one of the earliest ski resorts in the United States. May 28, 1987.

PIONEER BUILDING, PERGOLA, AND TOTEM POLE
1st Avenue, Yesler Way, and Cherry Street
Seattle, King County
1892; Elmer H. Fisher

This complex is at the heart of the commercial district in old Seattle. The Pioneer Building is Richardsonian Romanesque in style. The Pergola is constructed of cast iron. May 5, 1977.

PORT GAMBLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Port Gamble, Kitsap County
1853

One of the earliest and most important lumber-producing centers on the Pacific Coast. Still active, with a variety of architectural styles, Port Gamble exemplifies the mid-19th century company-owned town. November 13, 1966.

PORT TOWNSEND
Scott, Walker, Taft, and Blaine Streets and the waterfront
Port Townsend, Jefferson County
Mid- and late 19th century

Once a customs station on Puget Sound, the town flourished in the 1880s, but collapsed in an 1889 land speculation debacle. The district contains many fine late 19th-century commercial and residential structures. May 5, 1977.

SAN JUAN ISLAND

See AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CAMPS...

SEATTLE ELECTRIC COMPANY
GEORGETOWN STEAM PLANT
King County Airport, N.E. corner
Seattle, King County
1906-08, 1917; Stone and Webster Engineering, with Frank Gilbreth (consultant)

Reinforced concrete building houses the last operational examples of the Curtis vertical steam turbogenerator, the first type of large-scale steam turbine developed. This new technology established General Electric as a leader in the manufacture of steam turbines. The plant also exemplifies facets of the history of urban power use and development. July 5, 1984.
SERVICE STATION, MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

YAKIMA PARK STOCKADE GROUP
Mount Rainier National Park
Sunrise (Yakima Park), Pierce County
1930–present; Ernest A. Davidson and A. Paul Brown

See LONGMIRE BUILDINGS

The nostalgic aspect of rustic architecture is seen here because of the frontier image of the log stockade and blockhouse. Uses a combination of natural materials in traditional forms to transport the visitor back to pioneer days when climbing the enormous peak in the background was considered impossible.

WEST VIRGINIA (5)

ELKINS COAL AND COKE COMPANY
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bretz, Preston County
1906-19

This complex of structures is probably the nation's last operating beehive works for the manufacture of coke, an essential ingredient in the process of iron manufacture. May 4, 1983.

GRAVE CREEK MOUND
Tomlinson and 9th Streets
Moundsville, Marshall County
c. 500 BC

One of the largest and oldest mounds in the United States representative of the burial mound tradition of the Adena Culture which preceded the Hopewell Culture. July 19, 1964.

TRAVELLER'S REST
On West Virginia 48
Kearneysville, Jefferson County
1773

A limestone house built by Continental Army General Horatio Gates, whose permanent residence it was until 1790. Patriot forces led by Gen. Gates compelled the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army at Saratoga in October 1777. American troops under Gates were, in turn, defeated by Cornwallis at the Battle of Camden, South Carolina (August 16, 1780). November 28, 1972.

WADE (ALEXANDER) HOUSE
256 Prairie Street
Morgantown, Monongalia County
1860

Wade, a teacher and superintendent in the West Virginia school system, lived here from 1872 to 1904. He devised important innovations in grading, promotion, and graduation procedures. December 21, 1965.

WHEELEING SUSPENSION BRIDGE
10th and Main Streets
Wheeling, Ohio County
1849; Charles Ellet, Jr.

Oldest major long-span suspension bridge in the world, with a span of more than 1,000 feet. The Wheeling Suspension Bridge is possibly the Nation's most significant extant ante-bellum engineering structure. Its construction established American leadership in the building of suspension bridges. May 15, 1975.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND RESEARCH TOWER, S. C. JOHNSON COMPANY
1525 Howe Street
Racine, Racine County
1936-39, 1947 (tower); Frank Lloyd Wright

These structures employ a highly original system of cantilever-slab construction in a classic of modern office design. Wright's imaginative approach to structure is seen in his use of rounded "organic" forms, and in the T-shaped columns and "tree-like" tower. January 7, 1976.

ASTOR FUR WAREHOUSE
Water Street, St. Feriole Island
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County
c. 1835

One of the American Fur Company's principal establishments, this stone building recalls the Astor empire and Prairie du Chien's prominence as a fur trading center. October 9, 1960.

AZTALAN
Near Lake Mills on Wisconsin 89
Jefferson County
c. 1200-1300

Large stockaded temple mound site, the northernmost of the major Mississippian culture archeological sites. Now forms Aztalan State Park. July 19, 1964.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

BRADLEY (HAROLD C.) HOUSE
106 N. Prospect Street
Madison, Dane County
1901; Louis Sullivan and George Elmslie

One of two residences to which Sullivan contributed (the other being the Babson House in Riverside, Illinois) just after his peak as a skyscraper architect. An excellent example of Prairie School design. January 7, 1976.

BRISBOIS HOUSE
Water Street, St. Feriole Island
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County
1840

Built by a French-Canadian, who had been one of the town's first permanent settlers in 1781. This 2-1/2-story house shows the prosperity brought by the fur trading industry. October 9, 1960.

DOUSMAN HOTEL
Water Street, St. Feriole Island
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County
1864

Served travelers when Prairie du Chien was a railroad center. Used as a stopping point by thousands of emigrants to the West after the Civil War. October 9, 1960.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS UNION BANK
159 W. James Street
Columbus, Columbia County
1919; Louis Sullivan

Sullivan designed and also supervised construction of this small bank, one of the modest commissions that were all he could obtain in his later years. This tapestry brick building is an excellent example of his masterful ornamentation. January 7, 1976.
Wisconsin

FORT CRAWFORD, SECOND

See SECOND FORT CRAWFORD

GARLAND (HAMLIN) HOUSE
357 W. Garland Street
West Salem, La Crosse County
1859-60

Pulitzer Prize-winning author Garland, whose novels portrayed the drudgery of farm life in the Midwest, bought this house for his parents in 1893. He visited regularly, doing much of his writing during his lengthy stays.
November 11, 1971.

JOHNSON COMPANY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND RESEARCH TOWER

See ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ...

LA FOLLETTE (ROBERT M.) HOME
733 Lakewood Boulevard
Maple Bluff, Dane County
1860

La Follette served in the House of Representatives (1885-91), but did not emerge as a major force in governmental reform until his service as Governor of Wisconsin (1901-06). As U.S. Senator (1906-25), he continued to champion "progressive" causes and was the Progressive Party candidate for President in 1924, the year before his death.

LITTLE WHITE SCHOOLHOUSE (Birthplace of the Republican Party)
Southeast corner of Blackburn and Blossom Streets
Ripon, Fond du Lac County
19th century

A meeting here in 1854, and another in Jackson, Michigan, to protest the extension of slavery, drew dissatisfied Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats. These meetings were the first of those that led to the formation of the Republican Party. May 30, 1974.

NORTH HALL, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Madison, Dane County
1851

A 4-story sandstone structure, the first University building. The University pioneered in extension work, particularly in agricultural programs.
December 21, 1965.

OCONTO SITE
Oconto, Oconto County
c. 5000-4000 BC

Prehistoric burial ground where implements of the Old Copper Culture have been found in association with human burials. (Forms the Copper Culture State Park.)

RINGLING BROTHERS CIRCUS WINTER QUARTERS
Bounded by Water, Brian, Lynn, and East Streets
Baraboo, Sauk County
1884

Served as the winter headquarters for both the Ringling Brothers Circus and the Barnum and Bailey Circus until 1919. The circus structures are part of a museum complex. August 4, 1969.
S. C. JOHNSON COMPANY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND RESEARCH TOWER

SECOND FORT CRAWFORD
Bank of the Mississippi River
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County
1829

The post hospital, the only remaining building, was the scene of important medical experiments in 1829-33. October 9, 1960.

TALIESIN
2 miles south of Spring Green
Iowa County
1902-38; Frank Lloyd Wright

A superb example of Wright's organic architecture, growing out of his Prairie Style work. Taliesin was the second great center of his activity (after Oak Park, Illinois.) The principal surviving complexes are Taliesin III (1925), Hillside Home School (1902, 1933), and Midway Farm (1938). Additions include those done by the students who studied under Wright after the funding of the Taliesin Fellowship in 1932. Wright lived here each summer until his death in 1959. It continues to be the summer headquarters of the Taliesin Fellowship. January 7, 1976.

USS COBIA
809 South 8th Street
Manitowoc, Manitowoc County
1943

Representative of the Gato class of submarines. Although not built by the Manitowoc Shipyards, she is symbolic of the great industrial achievement and effort of the people of Wisconsin toward the winning of World War II. She sank 13 Japanese ships, and earned 4 battle stars for her service. In 1970, the people of Wisconsin dedicated her as an International Memorial to submariners throughout the world. January 14, 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, NORTH HALL

VILLA LOUIS
St. Feriole Island
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County
1843; 1870, Edward Townsend Mix

Hercules Louis Dousman was a major figure in the fur trade and transportation enterprises in the northwest territory. In 1843, he built a house on this site, which was replaced by his son in 1870. The villa complex with outbuildings stands on a mound believed to be a Hopewell site which was also the site of two early forts. October 9, 1960.
EXPEDITION ISLAND
Green River, Sweetwater County
1869, 1871

FISHING BRIDGE MUSEUM
PORT D. A. RUSSELL
Cheyenne, Laramie County
1885 (existing buildings),
1912 (additions)

FORT PHIL KJEARNY AND ASSOCIATED
SITES
On secondary road west of U.S. 87
Story vicinity, Johnson County
1866

GREEN RIVER RENDEZVOUS SITE, UPPER
HORNER SITE
4 miles northeast of Cody on U.S. 20
Park County
c. 5000 BC

INDEPENDENCE ROCK
60 miles southwest of Casper on
Wyoming 220
Natrona County
1830-50

J. C. PENNEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
MADISON JUNCTION MUSEUM
MEDICINE WHEEL
15 miles northeast of Kane
Big Horn County
17th-19th centuries

Embarkation point of Maj. John Wesley Powell's 1871 expedition down the Green and Colorado Rivers and possibly for his 1869 trip also. On these trips, Powell explored the last large land area unknown to European-Americans in the mainland United States. November 24, 1968.

See NORRIS, MADISON, AND FISHING BRIDGE...

Established in 1867 to protect workers for the Union Pacific Railroad, this fort was home of the Pawnee scout battalion in 1871. Troops from the fort participated in the Sioux War of 1876. May 15, 1975.

From 1866 to 1868 the fort was under virtual siege, in the "Red Cloud War," as Sioux groups fought successfully to prevent White invasion of their hunting grounds. December 19, 1960.

This site has yielded evidence that several distinctive weapons and tools found in the Plains region were all part of a single prehistoric flint tool industry of Early Hunter origin. January 20, 1961.


Made of loose, irregularly shaped, whitish flat stones placed in a circle. Twenty eight linear spokes, 70-75 feet in length radiate from the hub. Its intended purpose is not known. August 29, 1970.
WYOMING

NORRIS, MADISON, AND FISHING BRIDGE MUSEUMS
Yellowstone National Park
Norris Geyser Basin, Madison Junction, and Fishing Bridge
Teton and Park Counties
1929-present; Herbert Maier

OLD FAITHFUL INN
Yellowstone National Park
Old Faithful, Teton County
1903-04, 1913-14, 1927-present; Robert Reamer

OREGON TRAIL RUTS
1/2 mile south of Guernsey
Platte County
1841-69

PENNEY (J. C.) HISTORIC DISTRICT
J. C. Penney Avenue and S. Main Street
Kemmerer, Lincoln County
1902

SHERIDAN INN
Broadway and 5th Street
Sheridan, Sheridan County
1893; Thomas R. Kimball

SOUTH PASS
10 miles southwest of South Pass City on Wyoming 28
Fremont County
1824

Classic rustic buildings designed for the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. The architect tried to make his designs harmonize with their surrounding landscapes. They served as the models for hundreds of state and county park structures built during the work-relief programs of the 1930s in the West and Midwest. May 28, 1987.

The first building in a National Park constructed in an architectural style harmonious with the grandeur of the surrounding landscape. Reflects Adirondack rustic architectural idiom, but blown up to enormous proportions. Its seven-story high log lobby is unique in American architecture. Created with gnarled logs and rough sawn wood for the Northern Pacific Railroad, it has a sense of place as identifiable as the Park itself. May 28, 1987.

Worn from 2 to 6 feet into an eroded sandstone ridge on the south side of the North Platte River, this roadbed gives clear physical evidence of the route followed by those who migrated westward across the Plains. May 23, 1966.

This district includes the Golden Rule Store, and the home of James Cash Penney, who here began, in 1902, the retail chain that still bears his name. June 2, 1978.


Easiest passage through the Rocky Mountains, heavily used by westbound settlers, fur traders, and miners. The traffic through the Pass helped establish an effective U.S. claim to the Pacific Northwest. January 20, 1961.
SUN (TOM) RANCH
6 miles west of Independence Rock
on Wyoming 220
Carbon and Natrona Counties
1872

SWAN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
East side of Chugwater
Platte County
1883

TOM SUN RANCH
See SUN RANCH

UPPER GREEN RIVER RENDEZVOUS SITE
On Green River above and below Daniel
Sublette County
1824-40

WAPITI RANGER STATION
Wapiti vicinity, Park County
1903

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL
24th Street and Capitol Avenue
Cheyenne, Laramie County
1886-present; David W. Gibbs & William Dubois

Typifies the medium-sized ranching operations of the open range period. Sun was a French-Canadian frontiersman who became a pioneer cattleman. December 19, 1960.

Organized in Scotland, this company was one of the foreign concerns that flourished in the West when the range cattle industry was profitable. Surviving buildings include the ranchhouse, barn, and commissary. July 19, 1964.

See SUN RANCH

Most popular rendezvous site connected with the Rocky Mountain fur trade. The annual spring trading fair held here attracted Anglo-American traders and trappers, including Kit Carson and Jim Bridger, and Native Americans. November 5, 1961.

First forest ranger station erected at Federal expense. Situated within the first national forest reserve (Shoshone National Forest), which was established by President Benjamin Harrison in 1891. May 23, 1963.

Wyoming was admitted to the Union as the first state to enfranchise women. As a territory, Wyoming had been the first major jurisdiction in the United States where women had full suffrage, and in 1889, an all-male group drafted a State constitution that included women's suffrage. There were heated arguments in Congress about this provision when Wyoming Territory applied for statehood, but in 1890, after a close vote, Congress passed the Wyoming Statehood bill. It was a symbolic victory for the women's suffrage movement, and commanded national attention. May 4, 1987.