Alaska’s prehistoric NHLs: Distant and fragile treasures
By Becky Saleeby

Alaskans love to boast about the size of their state, usually with the implication that bigger is better. Although the size and incredible environmental and cultural diversity of the state are definite advantages for Alaskans, distance can be a drawback for the National Park Service when it comes to providing preservation assistance for the state’s 15 prehistoric National Historic Landmarks. More than 1500 roadless miles separate the Birnirk site, the NHL farthest north in Barrow, from the Anangula and Chuluka sites, farthest to the southwest near the tip of the Aleutian Islands.

Visiting these 15 NHLs is possible, in most cases, by air only. Sometimes even airplane travel is restricted, such as it was last summer when construction virtually closed the airstrip in Shaktoolik, a small village on Norton Sound and the primary access point to the Iyatayet NHL.

Included among the 15 landmarks are archeological districts managed entirely or in part by the NPS, sites and districts managed by other federal or state agencies, and sites under private ownership, such as Native Alaskan village corporations. Each has its own set of preservation challenges. One example is the increased visitation to Brooks River Archeological District, which includes the popular bear-watching locale at Brooks Camp in Katmai National Park and Preserve. Another preservation dilemma is the destruction of sites by local residents digging artifacts to sell to outside art dealers. An extreme example of this type of destruction occurred at the Gambell sites.

Archeologists perform an excavation at Atiligauraq, one of several hundred known archeological sites within the Cape Krusenstern NHL in northern Alaska. Photograph courtesy of NPS Alaska Support Office.

Archeological survey scheduled for Palmito Ranch battle site
By Charles Haecker

Only five Civil War battlefields are documented in Texas, and of these five, Palmito Ranch Battlefield possesses the best level of integrity. Much of the land comprising Palmito Ranch remains virtually unchanged since the mid-19th century due to a relative lack of development caused by inhospitable topographic and climatic conditions. However, the area faces increasing threats to its integrity from possible subdivision and development, agriculture, and treasure hunting.

In view of these factors, the City of Brownsville, Texas, in partnership with Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, is sponsoring an archeological investigation of a portion of nearby Palmito Ranch Battlefield. Defined as the battlefield core, this portion of the battlefield would be the focus of preservation and acquisition activities. The project is supported through a grant from the National Park Service.
WHEN ONE THINKS OF NOTABLE AMERICAN pioneers, the typical image conjured is one of 19th-century wagons headed for the western frontier via a long and dusty trail. We often forget, however, that a different breed of pioneer emerged during the early 20th century—the New Pioneer of Modernism.

Much of what was once perceived as thoroughly "modern"—the ultimate in "up-to-date"—is now an element of our past. This was clear even during the height of the modern movement, when in 1936 author Ellen Glasgow noted, "No idea is so antiquated that it was not once modern. No idea is so modern that it will not someday be antiquated."

Recent National Historic Landmark theme studies have focused on the affairs that defined modern times—architectural Modernism and equality among them—and many recent NHL nominations have delivered these and other aspects of modern life to the forefront of our historical consciousness. In this issue, learn how Modernist philosophies shaped how Americans lived in their homes and modified the places they worked and worshipped. Discover the current technology that has influenced how we gather information and develop new understandings of the past.

While we have not focused purposefully on modern properties in this issue, the news arising from them offers an opportunity to reflect on our changing view of history and the significance of our recent past. Our past now includes an era so revolutionary that it permanently became known as "Modern"—with a capital "M." As we cross the threshold of a new century, we are driven to question the influences of the "modern" and pause to wonder what significant traces our own times will leave behind.

After all, it is unlikely that Ellen Glasgow ever expected that her Richmond, Va. home would become a National Historic Landmark.

Elizabeth Moore Rossi is an architectural historian with NPS Technical Preservation Services and coordinates National Historic Landmarks Network for the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative.
MASSACHUSETTS

Tugboat Luna arrives at shipyard for rehabilitation
By Brent Dibner

The tugboat Luna, a National Historic Landmark, was successfully towed in October 2000 from Boston to Boothbay Harbor, Maine, to undergo major rehabilitation of its wooden hull at Samples Shipyard. The Luna, built in 1930 by M.M. Davis of Solomon’s Island, Md., was the world’s first diesel-electric tug to provide commercial harbor service. Designed by famed naval architect John Alden, she served in Boston Harbor for more than 40 years, from 1930 until retirement in 1971. After 24 years of gradual deterioration, the 100-foot-long tug was rescued from the wrecking ball in 1995 by the Luna Preservation Society and its condition was stabilized by volunteers. For the past five years, the tug has been afloat with its hull wrapped in tightly fitting Sarnafil roofing material. The Luna is the last full-sized wood-hulled tugboat on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts—a region once served by thousands of wooden tugs.

The Luna will undergo a $750,000 overhaul with funds provided by the federal TEA-21 program, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Historical Commission and the Luna Preservation Society, with the support of Commonwealth Secretary William F. Galvin and Boston mayor Thomas Menino. For many decades, Samples Shipyard has been a leader in the maintenance of wooden commercial vessels and coincidentally performed major repairs to the Luna in 1960.

This critical step in the rehabilitation of the Luna will secure the future for this important vessel for the nation and citizens in the greater Boston area. The Luna is one of the first vessels to use diesel and electro-motive technologies, within a hull that represents the ultimate development of wooden shipbuilding skills. Dedicated volunteers ensured that the Luna would survive to be rehabilitated. When the Luna returns to Boston in 2001, she will be Boston’s only historic commercial vessel at the Charleston Navy Yard of Boston National Historical Park, near the USS Constitution, a ship she annually escorted from 1930 until the 1960s.

The Luna was a highly innovative tug when delivered in 1930, powered by two Winton diesel engines and a General Electric direct current power plant consisting of dual generators and exciters and a single electric motor of 650 horsepower that weighs 20 tons. This system provided unprecedented power and control. She is a Historic Naval Ship as a result of her World War II service in Boston Harbor under requisition by the War Shipping Administration. When restored, the Luna will be painted with the traditional white hull and varnished deckhouse of the Boston Tow Boat Company, which dates to 1857 and operated until its sale in 1985.

The Luna was built with external planking and double-sawn white frames of white oak and yellow pine for internal planking. The scope of work will include replacement of upper frames and external planking, rebuilding the sheer planking, bulwarks and guard rails, and replacement of damaged stem frame and stem apron sections. Timbers in the Luna range in sizes up to 12 inches square, making her one of the stoutest wooden vessels to survive on the Atlantic coast. David Short, principal of North Atlantic Shipbuilding and Repair of Freedom, Maine, is serving as the Luna Preservation Society’s project manager. More about the Luna can be learned from the LPS website at <http://www.tugboatluna.org>.

Brent Dibner is president of the Luna Preservation Society and can be reached at (781) 674-3256.

Visit the newly designed website:
http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl

NEBRASKA

Restoration projects planned for Nebraska State Capitol and Cather’s home
By Rebecca Kumar

Designed by the renowned New York architect Bertram Goodhue, the Nebraska State Capitol is currently undergoing a five-phase, eight-year project to restore the exterior masonry of the building. The year 2007 is the anticipated completion date. The project’s scope of work evolved from a 1995 investigation of the capitol’s exterior envelope.

Goodhue’s skyscraper design was the first to be proposed for a state capitol in the United States. His concepts employed a variety of eclectic stylistic features that continue to stand the test of time, making the Nebraska State Capitol the unique, beautiful building it is today. Goodhue’s design, however, included some major technical flaws.

The tenacious bond of portland cement mortars between brick back-ups and Indiana limestone veneer, coupled with inadequate stress relief of the masonry wall system, have caused masonry elements to crack, spall and become displaced. Original stress relief joints in the tower failed to absorb the energy created by winds, thermal expansion and structural steel constriction. The soft clay brick back-up was subject to “growing” or expanding in the presence of moisture. This behavior contributed to the deterioration of the limestone veneer. The owner’s intent is to correct the problems at their source, requiring intrusive ventures into the exterior envelope of the building. Providing controlled movement for internal stresses, halting water leaks, and cleaning the building of algae are primary objectives of the project.

Maintaining historic integrity is para-
mount in the project's philosophy. Limiting the replacement of historic fabric with new materials was the goal of the project team. Removed stones were numbered and cataloged and reinstalled in their historic locations. To ensure the visible and technical compatibility between fresh and historic materials, the original quarry used to build the capitol was reopened as a source of replacement stone.

Other scheduled items of work include: the dismantling and reconstruction of turrets and memorial room walls at the observation deck level; repair and re-grouting of the gold tile dome; re-glazing the tower windows; and complete tuckpointing. Funding for the estimated $20.6 million restoration comes from state appropriations.

Although designated a National Historical Landmark in 1972, the Willa Cather House has never undergone evaluation toward the development of a comprehensive plan to guide routine maintenance, conservation activities or long-term preservation. The Nebraska State Historical Society recently hired a team made up of Bahr Vermeer Haecker Architects of Lincoln and Wiss Janney Elstner of Chicago to prepare a historic structures report. This report will guide future preservation and conservation and will indicate and prioritize areas of the historic property that need attention, such as the long-term effects of the more than 8,000 tourists who visit the site annually.

Cather's childhood home in Red Cloud, Neb., sits on a corner lot surrounded by a white picket fence. Constructed in 1878, the house is one of the oldest extant properties in Red Cloud. Several of Cather's works—*Song of the Lark*, *My Antonia*, *O Pioneers*, *Lucy Gayheart*, *One of Ours*, and her short stories "Old Mrs. Harris" and "The Best Years"—describe the years spent in Red Cloud and in her childhood home.

Funding for the report comes from a variety of sources. The NSHS received a $29,000 Save America's Treasures grant funded by the Getty Trust through the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The state appropriation from the NSHS historic site budget is $3,000. Historic Preservation Fund money from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office is $6,000. Private foundation support from the NSHS Foundation and the Willa Cather Pioneer and Education Foundation totals $15,000.

The team made an initial site visit to the Willa Cather House in October 2000, with completion of the historic structures report planned for summer 2001. There is currently no funding to pursue recommendations that the report provides.

Rebecca Kumar is affiliated with the NPS Midwest Regional Office.

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**Boys Town preserves its unique history**

*By Tom Lynch*

IN OCTOBER 1921, FATHER EDWARD Flanagan purchased 200 acres of farmland 10 miles west of Omaha, Neb. It was there that he fulfilled his dream: a permanent haven for the nation's abandoned and abused children.

During those early years, the farm grew rapidly. To accommodate the many new faces and provide the best possible living environment, volunteers broke ground on a number of expansion projects. Under the watchful eye of Father Flanagan, each new structure was built with the finest materials—stone and brick. Dormitories that housed hundreds, an expansive dining hall, a post office, and an infirmary were just a few of the buildings erected in the...
American Labor Museum continues to serve union needs
By Angelica M. Santomauro

Like so many other immigrants in the late 19th century, Pietro and Maria Botto came to the United States seeking a better life for themselves. In 1892, they left Italy hoping to find a place in the United States where they could continue their heritage of textile production. After 15 years working in the silk mills of New Jersey, the Bottos were able to purchase land and build a house in Haledon, N.J.

In 1908, their two-story, twelve-room Victorian house was completed, and the Botto family shared their home with tenants. Little did they know that five years later, their home would play a major role in the history of America's labor movement.

Deplorable working conditions at the mills, including poor lighting and ventilation, and deafening noise levels, combined with long hours and low wages, set the stage for a major job action. The winter 1913 walkout saw more than 24,000 employees call for decent working conditions, an end to child labor, and an eight-hour workday. From January to July, hostile city authorities threatened the safety of the strikers and their families and conducted mass arrests.

Pietro Botto, himself a silk mill weaver in a neighboring town, and his wife offered their home as a meeting place where union leaders could speak to as many as 20,000 strikers. After nearly six months, the strike was settled in 300 separate shop agreements. Although the strike was considered an immediate failure, it helped to win reform in the American workplace, including the acceptance of the eight-hour day, minimum wage standards, and other benefits broadly enjoyed by all Americans.

In 1982, the Botto House was designated a National Historic Landmark. The following year, the American Labor Museum opened in the Pietro and Maria Botto House with a mission to help people understand America's labor history and the contributions of its workers.
Decades after the Paterson Silk Strike, the Botto House continues to serve as a meeting place for unionists from the tri-state area. Union members who are either actively working, retired, or apprentices in training represent such fields as the building trades, prison guards, auto workers, cashiers, chemical workers, operating engineers and teachers. Flocking from various parts of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, unionists often convene at the Botto House for meetings or educational sessions. Several groups gather on a regular basis, while others may only meet annually. The historic significance of the house serves as a reminder of their predecessors who struggled and sacrificed to achieve justice in the workplace, while the museum’s current exhibits enable them to brush up on contemporary issues in the global workplace.

The web site <http://www.community.nj.com.cc/labormuseum> provides an introduction to the American Labor Museum/Botto House NHL.

Angelica M. Santomauro, Ed.D., is the executive director of the American Labor Museum/Botto House National Landmark and is a former educator.

Charles W. Turnbull, governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands, speaks during the NHL plaque presentation at the St. Thomas Synagogue. Photograph by Frank Miele.

NHL plaque presented to Virgin Islands’ synagogue

By Mark R. Barnes

ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2000, DURING Friday evening services at St. Thomas Synagogue in Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands, representatives of the National Park Service presented the congregation of Beracha Veshalom Vegemiluth Hasadim (Blessing and Peace and Acts of Piety) Synagogue with a bronze National Historic Landmark plaque. Accepting the plaque were Rabbi Jay Heyman and Trudie Prior, president of the Hebrew Congregation of St. Thomas, the organization which recently completed the restoration of the synagogue’s interior plaster work.

The present St. Thomas Synagogue was built in 1833 on the same site as the original synagogue erected in 1792. This is the fourth synagogue to occupy this site. The synagogue was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 as a contributing resource in the Charlotte Amalie Historic District and was later identified as a potential NHL in a Historic Sites Theme Study undertaken by the Southeast Regional Office. An NHL study was completed under a preservation partnership among the U.S. Virgin Islands Preservation Office, the Southeast Regional Office, and the late architect Frederik C. Gjessing. The Secretary of the Interior designated the synagogue as an NHL on September 25, 1997.

The 1833 synagogue of St. Thomas is the second-oldest and most continuously used Jewish temple in the United States. The original congregation, Spanish and Portuguese Sephardic Jews, came to the Caribbean basin to finance trade between Europe and the New World. The St. Thomas congregation, founded in 1784, reached its zenith in the mid-19th century.

The St. Thomas Synagogue is a rubble masonry building finished on the interior and exterior with white plaster. This simple building has a Greek Revival-like columned entrance and large Gothic arch windows. All of the mahogany furnishings, including benches, the Ark and bimah (lectern) are original to the construction date of the synagogue. In accordance with Sephardic tradition, the floor of the synagogue is paved with ceramic tile and covered with approximately one inch of fine sand. Among the congregation’s prominent members in the past were David Levi Yulee, who served in 1845 as the first U.S. senator to represent Florida, and the painter Camille Pissarro, who later moved to France where he became acknowledged as the “Father of Impressionism.”

Through preservation partnerships among the U.S. Virgin Islands Preservation Office, the Southeast Regional Office and others, the number of NHLs in this area has doubled, the revision of all existing NHLs has been completed, and the production of several new NHLs is currently in progress.

Mark R. Barnes is Senior Archeologist, National Register Programs Division, NPS Southeast Regional Office.
Alaska’s prehistoric NHLs...continued from page 1

on St. Lawrence Island and eventually led to de-designation as an NHL. Natural processes of erosion also take a toll, particularly at coastal sites, such as the Yukon Island main site on Kachemak Bay, near Homer, Alaska. There are no easy solutions to any of these issues, particularly when NHL site ownership is clearly in private hands.

The most complex preservation challenges are associated with Cape Krusenstern NHL, a vast tract of more than two million acres, stretching along the waters off northwest Alaska. Included within the NHL is Cape Krusenstern National Monument, managed by the NPS. The properties in the NHL consist of several hundred known archeological sites, extending the prehistoric record for the region backward in time to the end of the Pleistocene Era. Land ownership within the landmark is complex, consisting of large parcels owned by the NPS and by the Northwest Alaska Native Association (NANA), one of the regional corporations set up as a result of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. There are a number of smaller private holdings as well. The villages of Kivalina and Noatak also lie within the boundaries of the NHL. Further complicating the situation is the fact that the port site and the road to the world’s largest lead-zinc mine, the Red Dog Mine, are within the NHL.

Protection of the irreplaceable sites in Cape Krusenstern falls primarily to the NPS. Within the narrow window of “good” summer fieldwork conditions (usually only about two months), NPS archeologists Bob Gal and Steve Klingler plan reconnaissance and testing of sites that are in the most imminent danger of degradation. Over the past four summers, two such sites, Atiligauraq and Agiagruaq, have been tested to mitigate loss of information due to vandalism and the threat of storm erosion. The earliest of the Cape Krusenstern sites, they will be included in a National Register multiple property nomination currently being written in the

NPS Alaska Support Office for all of the earliest American (more than 8,000-year-old) sites in northern Alaska.

Perhaps the most enduring type of protection that can be given to these distant and fragile treasures is the education of the local people. With a growing awareness and concern about their heritage, several native villages and corporations throughout the state have enlisted the aid of archaeologists to assist in identifying and preserving sites in their region. As part of its role in educational outreach, the NPS Alaska Support Office hopes to foster the protection of all significant prehistoric sites by producing a traveling exhibit which highlights the NHLs of northwestern Alaska. Plans are in the making for it to travel to the Red Dog Mine site and port site, and the communities of Barrow, Kotzebue, Wales and Point Hope. Although Alaska’s archeological NHLs are important on a national level, site stewardship must be accomplished at the local level.

Becky Saleeby is an Archeologist with the NPS Alaska Support Office, Anchorage.

GRANTS

Federal Save America’s Treasures grants awarded in 2000

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wenty-three National Historic Landmarks received a total of $8 million in Federal Save America’s Treasures grants in 2000. NHLs received nearly half of the total of 47 grants awarded and more than half of the $15 million available for these very competitive grants. The grants are administered by the National Park Service in collaboration with the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute for Museum and Library Services. Each grant requires a non-federal match, which has stimulated financial and in-kind contributions from states, localities, corporations, foundations and individuals who value America’s heritage.

The 23 NHLs awarded Save America’s Treasures grants are:

- CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE Little Rock, Ark.
- ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION Tiburon, Calif.
- OLD FIRST NATIONAL BANK Telluride, Colo.
- ANDERSON COTTAGE, UNITED STATES SOLDIERS’ AND AIRMEN’S HOME Washington, D.C.
- GLENSER HOUSE Chicago, Ill.
- FREDERICK C. ROBIE HOUSE Chicago, Ill.
- INDIANA COTTON MILL Connelton, Ind.
- WOODBURY COUNTY COURTHOUSE Sioux City, Iowa
- AFRICAN HOUSE, YUCCA HOUSE AND PRUDHON-HOMME-ROQUIER HOUSE Natchez, La.
- SOTERLEY PLANTATION Hollywood, Md.
- ORCHARD HOUSE Concord, Mass.
- CRANBROOK HOUSE Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
- BUTTE-SILVER BOW PUBLIC ARCHIVES Butte, Mont.
- CANTERBURY SHAKER VILLAGE Canterbury, N.H.
- HARRIET TUBMAN HISTORIC SITE Auburn, N.T.
- THE TENEMENT AT 97 ORCHARD STREET New York, N.Y.
- UNION TAVERN / THOMAS DAY HOUSE Milton, N.C.
- CONTINENTAL ARMY WINTER ENCAMPMENT STRUCTURES Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa.
- SOUTHEAST LIGHTHOUSE Block Island, R.I.
- DRAYTON HALL Charleston, S.C.
- THE HERMITAGE near Nashville, Tenn.

Since 1999, the federal Save America’s Treasures grants have provided $95 million to support the preservation and conservation of America’s irreplaceable cultural heritage in communities in nearly every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Midway Islands. More information about the grants to these and other sites can be found on the NPS web site at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/treasures/index.htm>.
CHILKOOT TRAIL AND DYEA SITE NHL: 
AN EXPLORATION INTO THE APPLICATION OF GIS AND GPS

By Judy Kesler

The accessibility of geographic information systems* (GIS) and global positioning systems (GPS) in the last decade has improved to the point that these tools can be incorporated into the management of cultural resources. Using these tools, National Park Service staff in Anchorage and Skagway, Alaska, began last summer to create a stable, accurate set of geographical data for the Chilkoot Trail and Dyea Site National Historic Landmark that can be used in managing the resources. The use of these tools on landmarks is in its infancy, but exploration and application on how to store, access and analyze data will play a major role in preserving these important historic sites.

The Chilkoot Trail and Dyea Site NHL commemorates the Klondike Gold Rush, the last major gold rush in American history. Thousands of stampeders in search of fortune began their journey to the Klondike gold fields over this mountain pass leading to interior Canada in the late 1890s. Most of the NHL falls within the boundaries of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Existing natural and cultural resource data in KLGO varies greatly in quality and coverage.

The site of the former town of Dyea was the focus of last summer's work. Dyea lies at the southern end of the Chilkoot Trail and served as the starting point for many of the stampeders. Once a gateway to the goldfields, Dyea grew overnight into a community estimated at 8,000 with hotels, saloons, warehouses, and outfitters, and became a ghost town just as quickly. Today, Dyea is largely a forested historic archeological district with significant remnant features dating back to the Gold Rush era.

The first step of the project was extensive research into aerial photographic archives of the Dyea Historic Townsite. Aerial photos were purchased from many organizations that provided coverage spanning 52 years at varying scales. Following scanning and analysis, the photos were printed in a large (24 by 48 inch) format and studied. Common features visible by air that still exist were noted for GPS work.

In its heyday, Dyea acted as a starting point for many participants in the Klondike Gold Rush. This photograph of River Street (circa 1897) features three hotels, a dance hall and a "New York" kitchen. Photograph courtesy of Special Collections, University of Washington Library.

Third, in the summer of 1999, this writer, with the help of Karl Gurcke, KLGO Cultural Resource Specialist, visited the site to collect data on all noted common features from the historic aerial panel study. She also collected data on all remaining survey markers and Johnson's main datum. This data set will allow the computer-aided drawings to be transferred to the GIS. Elaine Furbish, KLGO Natural Resource Specialist, oversaw additional data collection throughout the Dyea Historic Townsite and the Chilkoot Trail. In addition to collecting general feature information, aerial photo control marks were placed and also recorded. A 2000...
Aerial photo series was flown late summer and will form a second geo-referenced aerial photo mosaic. This information will also be used to geo-reference the historic aerial photos. From the data collected, the Alaska Support Office will be able to create images of the site and show how the landscape changed over time.

Finally, the Alaska Support Office GIS Team has provided several base layers of cartographic data. All of these “layers” will be stacked on top of each other using the ArcView software program. This process will allow independent information to be brought together as a whole to better manage the NHL. In the future, data that currently depicts the NHL boundary will be evaluated for accuracy.

Erosion and increased visitation are threats to the Chilkoot Trail and Dyea Site NHL. Quality data is a major step in developing the means to manage these threats more effectively. All of these spatial layers will provide a structural basis to begin organizing and analyzing data sets in the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Accurate, organized, sound data will facilitate the successful management and preservation of these national treasures.

* Geographic information system (GIS) is a set of computer tools for analyzing spatial data and managing information. Global positioning system (GPS) is a system of satellites in the orbits that allow their use by a receiver to decode time signals and convert the signals from several satellites to a position on the earth’s surface.

**Judy Kesler is a Cultural Resource Technician with the NPS Alaska Support Office, Anchorage.**

American Battlefield Protection Program.

The May 12-13, 1865 battle of Palmito Ranch is best understood as a series of violent skirmishes over an eight-mile-long stretch of prairie and brush along the Rio Grande. A 1,500-man Union force, advancing upriver, hoped to secure the roads leading from Brownsville to the Gulf of Mexico in preparation for an assault against the Confederate positions at Fort Brown (now within the modern-day city of Brownsville). About 200 Confederate troops resisted the Union army advance until they were reinforced by a roughly equal-sized cavalry troop supported by a six-gun battery, all under the command of CS Colonel John S. “Rip” Ford. Ford positioned his artillery in front of the Union forces, then his cavalry charged against Union positions on the prairie and along the Rio Grande.

Although numerically superior, the Union force became entrapped between the river and Ford’s flanking artillery. Several skirmishes ensued as the Union force made a more-or-less orderly retreat. Satisfied that the Union force was expelled from the battlefield, the Confederates stopped their advance and withdrew to Fort Brown. Both the battle and the war were over. First-hand reports describe light casualties for both forces; however, many Union troops reportedly drowned when they tried to swim across the Rio Grande during the retreat.

The battlefield survey will sample at least 10 percent of the estimated 300-acre area where historians believe the initial advance of the Union forces was checked by the Confederate artillery and cavalry. This will be a metal detector survey conducted by NPS and U.S. Forest Service archeologists who have worked on several other historic battle sites throughout the United States. It is expected that the location of the Union skirmish line will be evidenced by a roughly linear patterning of dropped/unfired Minie balls, percussion caps and U.S.-related uniform accouterments, intermixed with Confederate-fired bullets and artillery shrapnel. Physical evidence of the Confederate cavalry and artillery attack is expected to be found over a relatively more widespread area, to the west (front) of the Union skirmish line.

The survey will be conducted beginning in August 2001.

**Charles Haeker is an Archeologist with the NPS Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe.**
Three of the sites designated National Historic Landmarks in May 2000 illustrate the evolution of a modern style of domestic architecture that is both internationally influential as well as distinctly American in style and design. The Miller House in Columbus, Ind., the I.N. and Bernardine Hagan House in Fayette County, Penn., and the Gropius House in Lincoln, Mass., transcended mere utility as homes to become influential pieces of art. Experimentation with new techniques in domestic architecture is seen in all three houses. Their architects utilized not only the natural environment but also ideas of space, industry and functionality to create a style influenced by the International Style, yet truly American in design.

Perhaps one of the most famous and influential of these modern American architects, Frank Lloyd Wright, created a distinct American art form in domestic architecture. What is striking about his designs is that they are highly stylistic as well as functional. Most famous for Fallingwater, his other work in southwestern Pennsylvania, the I.N. and Bernardine Hagan House has been relatively ignored despite its significance as an important American artistic expression. Most notable is Wright's use of the landscape as well as building materials that ambiguously separate the interior and the exterior. This allowed the inhabitants to be both surrounded by and protected from nature in a highly stylistic manner. Wright only used materials indigenous to the area when building the Hagan House. The sandstone used for the exterior came from the property itself and was placed in an asymmetrical, natural fashion. Wright made the many windows and skylights in the house from a glass that provided the most transparent boundaries between inside and out. The house is designed to utilize and blend with nature, rather than to overtake it.

Wright's works went on to inspire the European-born and -trained architect, Walter Gropius, most famous for the creation of the Bauhaus in Germany in 1919. He designed a home for himself in Lincoln, Mass., in 1938, known now as the Gropius House. The philosophies he practiced at the Bauhaus changed the face of architecture and legitimized the idea of applied design as art. Gropius' modern style paralleled the radical leftist political views of the post-World War I era. He called for a new architecture, designed for workers and rational in design. This meant a limit to

Unique residences signified a change of the times

By Andrea Larson

Above: The tubular metal handrail of the Gropius House staircase was one of only two elements custom-designed for the house. Gropius insisted on utilizing stock materials in the construction of the house in order to illustrate that modern building design could be executed using readily available products. Photograph by J. David Bohl.

Left: Walter Gropius included both his wife and young daughter when contemplating the design of their 1938 home in Lincoln, Mass. The façade of the rectilinear house is interrupted by the angled marquee and complemented by the curvilinear stair. Photograph by J. David Bohl.
As a complete expression of Modernism, Eero Saarinen's 1957 Miller House is significant not only for its contribution to architecture, but also for the landscapes designed by Daniel Kiley. The western edge of the house is defined by a honeylocust allee and Henry Moore's bronze sculpture entitled "Draped Reclining Woman." Photograph courtesy of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana Inc.

Below: The interior of the Miller House features travertine marble floors and walnut and ebony wood accents. The "conversation pit" (at right), designed by interior designer Alexander Hayden Girard, features built-in cushioned seating. Photograph courtesy of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana Inc.

Both Wright's and Gropius' influences are easily seen in the Miller House, another example of modern domestic architecture. This home is one of a series of landmarks in Columbus, Ind., which showcase the modern or "International" style of architecture that Walter Gropius helped to create. The house was designed by Eero Saarinen and completed in 1957. All aspects of the home represent the Modernist style that gained recognition and popularity in the postwar years. Saarinen aimed to create a home that was highly functional while adhering to Modernist design practices. One way he achieved this was by splitting the house into areas for each function. There are areas for the children, for the parents, for service, and for general living and recreation. Both the interior and the landscape were carefully planned to follow the Modernist style of minimalism, functionality and simplicity. Daniel Kiley designed the distinctive landscape of the Miller House by creating "rooms," each with different landscape motifs, including an apple orchard, a grove of adult trees and a swimming pool area.

Modern American architecture is a series of interconnected influences. One artist's vision helped fuel and inspire another's. The result is an art form that is uniquely American and recognized worldwide.

Andrea Larson is a former intern for the National Historic Landmarks program and is currently a student at the University of California, Davis.
35 properties designated as NHLs

By Kira Badamo, Andrea Larson and Rustin Quaide

In announcements made on May 16, 2000 and January 3, 2001, former Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt officially designated 35 properties as National Historic Landmarks. Descriptions of each of the new NHL properties follow.

Baldwin Hills Village
Los Angeles, Calif.

Baldwin Hills Village originated when prominent Los Angeles architect Reginald Johnson created a new community, intending to provide affordable housing to help the nation recover from the Great Depression. Constructed 1935-42, Baldwin Hills incorporates mature “garden city” planning concepts and an elegant Beaux Arts design. The plan has received national recognition for its advances in community planning and architecture.

Portland Brownstone Quarries
Portland, Conn.

The Portland Brownstone Quarries were the main source of the distinctive reddish-brown sandstone called “brownstone” which was used so extensively in building construction during the late 19th century that this period has become known as the “Brownstone Era.” The quarries also are importantly associated with American geologist Paul Dimitri Krynine.

Labrot & Graham’s Old Oscar Pepper Distillery
Woodford County, Ky.

Labrot & Graham’s Old Oscar Pepper Distillery is associated with the bourbon industry, an enterprise of national significance centered in Kentucky. The birthplace of bourbon in the 1830s, this 72-acre site has been used for the conversion of grain into alcohol since 1812 and charts the evolution of the bourbon trade. Its industrial architecture setting stands with few modern intrusions.

Magnolia Plantation
Natchitoches Parish, La.

Magnolia Plantation is significant in the history of American agriculture as one of the largest and most intact plantation complexes in the southern United States. The site includes extremely rare brick slave cabins. The period of significance spans from circa 1835, the date of the earliest building, until 1939, when Magnolia, following a trend across the South during the 1930s and ’40s, stopped ginning its own cotton.

Oakland Plantation
Natchitoches Parish, La.

Oakland Plantation is of significance in the areas of architecture and agriculture. It is of architectural significance as one of the nation’s most complete expressions of the rural French Creole building tradition and is significant in the history of American agriculture as one of few large plantation complexes remaining in the South. The agricultural period of significance spans from 1818 to 1950, although Oakland continued to operate as a cotton plantation beyond this date.

Parker Cleaveland House
Brunswick, Maine

Parker Cleaveland, who resided here from 1806 to 1858, is nationally significant for his contributions to the field of mineralogy. A professor at nearby Bowdoin College, Cleaveland conducted some of the earliest studies of mineralogy in the United States and in 1816 published *Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology*, the first volume on American mineral species and localities.

Cape Ann Light Station
Essex County, Mass.

The original towers at Cape Ann Light Station on Thatcher Island, Rockport, Mass., were the last built under British rule. Cape Ann was the first light station to mark a “dangerous spot” along the coast; the 10 earlier colonial lighthouses simply marked harbor entrances. Crucial to the early American coastal trade, the lights stand at a pivotal location where the country’s maritime transportation networks to and from Europe, Canada and the West Indies converged on Massachusetts Bay.

Charles McLaran House
Columbus, Miss.

The McLaran House in Columbus, Miss., known as Riverview since 1940, is an exceptional Greek Revival residence with national architectural significance. The interior of the mansion is extraordinary, with its superior and extensive decorative plasterwork, grand oval spiral stair that ascends three floors, fine woodwork, and innovative floor plan. Built 1847-53, Riverview is seated on a one-acre parcel.

Sagamore Lodge
Long Lake, N.Y.

Constructed in 1897, Sagamore Lodge, a large-scale Adirondack wilderness retreat, was influential in the stylistic development of numerous camps, lodges, and state and national parks during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Its architect, William West Durant, is widely regarded as the most important innovator in the evolution of the Adirondack camp property type.

Santanoni Preserve
Newcomb, N.Y.

Santanoni Preserve is an outstanding example of an Adirondack camp. Built as a private preserve, Santanoni provides insight into the origin of American environmental consciousness, especially in the preservation of wilderness, and contributes to the understanding of public resort development in state and national parks.

Gerrit Smith Estate
Peterboro, N.Y.

The Gerrit Smith Estate is significant for its strong association with the life and works of Smith (1797-1874), a figure of national prominence in politics and social reform movements such as abolition and temperance. Smith openly defied the Fugitive Slave Act, and his estate in Peterboro provided a widely recognized haven for refugees of enslavement en route to Canada.

Guilford Court House Battlefield
Greensboro, N.C.

On March 15, 1781, American Major General Nathanael Greene’s 4,400 Continentals and militia men clashed with 1,000 British professionals at the battle of Guilford Court House. The battle was one
of the most fiercely contested engagements of the Revolutionary War's climactic Southern Campaign. Today more than 300 acres of the battlefield survive.

**COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY**
Multnomah, Hood River and Wasco Counties, Ore. Constructed 1913-22, Oregon's Columbia River Highway was created to take visitors to the Columbia River Gorge's beautiful natural wonders and scenic vistas. The highway is an outstanding example of modern highway development and is the single most important contribution to the fields of civil engineering and landscape architecture by Samuel C. Lancaster. The first scenic highway in the United States, the Columbia River Highway greatly influenced the design and construction of other scenic highways in the 1920s and 1930s.

**JOHN N. A. GRISEWOLD HOUSE**
Newport, R.I.
Completed in 1864, this building is a seminal work by noted American architect Richard Morris Hunt and is considered to be the first mature example of the Stick Style. It is also significant as the home, since 1916, of the Art Association of Newport (now the Newport Art Museum and Art Association), one of the oldest continuously operating art associations in the country.

**RYMAN AUDITORIUM**
Nashville, Tenn.
The Ryman Auditorium is significant as the home of country music's Grand Ole Opry between 1943 and 1974. The Grand Ole Opry's live shows and radio program greatly influenced the evolution, dissemination, commercialization and institutionalization of country music. Some of the credit for country music's modern appeal goes to the auditorium, which became known as the "mother church of country music."

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HALL**
Barre, Vt.
The Socialist Labor Party Hall is significant because of its association with socialist and anarchist politics, labor organizations, and Italian immigrant heritage in the early 20th century. The Socialist Labor Party Hall, the primary site of debates over the future of America's labor movement, embodies this radical heritage and the strength of the union movement during the early 20th century.

**ROCKINGHAM MEETING HOUSE**
Rockingham, Vt.
The Rockingham Meeting House is a rare and virtually unaltered 18th-century New England meeting house of the "second period" type. Its barn-like massing and austere appearance evoke medieval forms, yet it is styled in the Georgian manner to a degree unmatched among surviving New England meeting houses of its type and period. It is also the most intact 18th-century public building remaining in Vermont.

**SHELBOURNE FARMS**
Shelburne, Vt.
Shelburne Farms represents an outstanding example of late 19th and early 20th century model farms and country estates. Built along the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, Shelburne Farms features an undulating pastoral landscape with carefully incorporated buildings of extraordinary design, construction and style.

**WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL**
Madison, Wis.
The Wisconsin State Capitol is significant as an excellent example of Renaissance Revival architecture, as interpreted through American Beaux Arts sensibilities. Reflecting the aesthetics of an era spanning the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the building represents a national movement to construct monumental state capitols patterned after the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

**DAISY BATES HOUSE**
Little Rock, Ark.
The Daisy Bates House is significant for its role as de facto command post for the Central High School desegregation crisis in Little Rock, Ark. The property, home of Daisy Lee Gaston Bates and her husband during the Central High School desegregation crisis in 1957-8, served as a haven for the nine African-American students who desegregated the school.

**ANDREW RANKIN MEMORIAL CHAPEL, FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HALL AND FOUNDERS LIBRARY, HOWARD UNIVERSITY**
Washington, D.C.
Portions of Howard University are significant for their association with the legal establishment of racially desegregated public education and also for their association with two nationally recognized leaders of that fight: Charles Hamilton Houston and Thurgood Marshall. Houston taught his civil rights law course in Founders Library which housed the law school from 1944 to 1956. University professors and NAACP lawyers held legal strategy meetings in Douglass Memorial Hall and used Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel as a meeting place in developing its school desegregation strategy.

**BIZZELL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA**
Norman, Okla.
The University of Oklahoma's Bizzell Library is significant for its associations with the historical movement to desegregate public higher education in the mid-20th century. The university played a role in a U.S. Supreme Court case that challenged the "separate but equal" doctrine whereby the court ruled that "separate but equal" conditions were unattainable in graduate and professional education. The student in this court case had been admitted to the university on a segregated basis and was required to sit separately from white students in Bizzell Library.

**MISSION 66 VISITORS’ CENTERS HISTORIC CONTEXT**

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**
Estes Park, Colo.
The Rocky Mountain National Park Administration Building was one of the most important commissions (other than those initiated by Frank Lloyd Wright himself) for Taliesin Associated Architects in the early years of the firm, during the critical time following Wright's death in 1959. Rocky Mountain National Park demonstrated the continuity of the firm's Wrightian design principle, known as "organic architecture," in an entirely new project.
meet postwar conditions. The Wright Brothers building, built in 1953 to honor the 50th anniversary of the first flight, was a high profile project for Mission 66.

**QUARRY VISITOR CENTER**
Utah County, Utah

The Quarry Visitor Center at Dinosaur National Monument was one of the earliest and most successful examples of the new National Park Service visitor centers. The building established new standards for visitor center design and became a unique example of in situ interpretation of park resources. More than any other early Mission 66 visitor center, it legitimized the modern architectural style for use in national parks.

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**ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

**HESTER SITE**
Monroe County, Miss.

The Hester Site was a major campsite used by Middle and Late Paleo-Indian and early Archaic peoples between 9000 and 7000 B.C. The site will yield significant information on how and when the Southeast was settled and lithic technologies of the earliest cultures. This information will also aid in the refinement of the chronology of distinctive tool types.

**CHARLESFORT-SANTA ELENA SITE**
Parris Island, S.C.

Santa Elena, the 16th-century capital of Spanish Florida, was located on present-day Parris Island, S.C., between 1566 and 1587. In 1562 and 1563, the French had constructed Charlesfort in the same vicinity in an attempt to gain a foothold in Spanish territory, but abandoned the effort three years before the Spanish established Santa Elena. The archeological remains of three fort sites (one French and two Spanish) are located along the stabilized shore of Parris Island.

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**ARCHITECTURE THEME: 20TH CENTURY PROPERTIES**

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**
Columbus, Ind.

In 1943, J. Irwin Miller established a program to pay design fees for local public projects when the designer was selected from an approved list. Under the direction of the Cummins Engine Foundation, the program became the catalyst in the development of Columbus as a nationally recognized center of modern architecture. The First Baptist Church (1965) is an outstanding work of distinguished American architect Harry Mohr Weese and is generally thought to be his best work in Columbus, where he was the most prolific contributor to their modern architecture.

**FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH**
Columbus, Ind.

Constructed under Miller’s program, First Christian Church is one of the first modern religious buildings in America and an outstanding example of the work of Eliel Saarinen. The building was nationally recognized at the time of its construction and had an impact on church design in the United States during the post-World War II era. First Christian Church was also the first modern building in Columbus.

**IRWIN UNION BANK AND TRUST**
Columbus, Ind.

Irwin Union Bank and Trust (1954) is a highly innovative bank design and an outstanding example of a classic Modernist form, the Miesian glass pavillion. The work of Eero Saarinen, this was possibly the first bank in the country with glass walls and an open plan, dramatically differing from past solutions for banks and influencing the future of bank design.

**MA BEL MCDOWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**
Columbus, Ind.

Mabel McDowell Elementary School is another early example of modern architecture in Columbus and an example of the contextual work of John Carl Warnecke, a leading architect of the 20th century. The site contains five separate one-story buildings linked by landscaped courtyards and covered walkways.

**M I L L E R H O U S E**
Columbus, Ind.

J. Erwin Miller’s private home (1957) is one of a small number of residences designed by Eero Saarinen and is an important residential representation of the International Style subtype of the modern movement. The landscape by Dan Kiley is one of the first and most important modern designs in residential landscape architecture. Building and landscape are fully integrated in this collaboration.

**NORTH CHRISTIAN CHURCH**
Columbus, Ind.

Another project supported by Miller’s modern architecture program, North Christian Church is the work of Eero Saarinen; the landscape design was by Dan Kiley. Saarinen and Kiley collaborated on several projects, including three in Columbus.

**GROP US I H朋友**
Lincoln, Mass.

Walter Gropius won national and international acclaim for his role as a founder, teacher and articulator of the Modernist philosophy of architecture, design, urban planning and the social responsibility of architecture. His conception and direction of the Bauhaus from 1919 to 1928 garnered a long-enduring reputation for the school’s teaching methods and for its integration of design, crafts and industrial arts into a single Modernist vision. This house, which he and his wife conceived in 1937 as their personal expression of the Modernist philosophy, retains its furnishings (the most important collection of Bauhaus-designed furniture outside of Germany); works of art by leading members of the modern movement; and its decorative treatments and finishes.

**I. N. AND BERNARDINE HAGAN HOUSE**
Chalk Hill, Penn.

The Hagan House is a significant work of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. While Wright designed many houses during his prolific career, only a few high-end, more customized examples based upon the Usonian model exist. Of these examples, the Hagan House is a particularly intact, well-maintained, and solidly constructed example executed in native stone, tidewater cypress, and copper. The house stands as an excellent example of residential design from the final decade of Wright’s career.

For more information about the NHL Survey and the NHL nomination process, explore the newly designed NHL webpage at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl>.
In October 2000, the Board of the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association held its premier meeting at the Lowes Philadelphia Hotel (the NHL Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building). While there are numerous preservation organizations throughout the nation which advocate and preserve historic properties, this is the first national organization directed toward historic property owners and managers.

Members of the NHLSA board to date are: Gail Delashmutt (Oak Hill Farm (James Monroe Home), Leesburg, Va.); George Haggarty (Fenway Studios, Boston, Mass.); Lee Heinmiller (Fort William H. Seward, Haines, Alaska); Dr. Mary Leach (College of Medicine of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.); Florence Leon (the Hermitage, Ho-ho-kus, NJ.); Russell G. Marriott (General William Floyd House, Westernville, N.Y.); Dr. Carol Merritt (Alonzo F. Herndon Home, Atlanta, Ga.); Beverly Rich (Silverton Historic District and Shenandoah Dives Mill, Colo.); Michael Ripton (Ephrata Cloister, Ephrata, Penn.); Connie A. Weinzaepfel (New Harmony Historic District, Ind.); Jeff West (Dealy Plaza and the Sixth Floor Museum, Dallas, Texas); and Diana K. Yupe (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho).

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith is an Architectural Historian with the NHL Program, NPS Philadelphia Support Office.

A training program called “Spreading the Word: Interpretive Training for ‘Under-Interpreted’ National Historic Landmarks” will be held October 3-5, 2001 at the Garrett-Jacobs Mansion (the Engineers’ Club) in Baltimore, Md. This program will help stewards focus on the value of interpretation to their operations; provide them with tools to develop programming relevant to all segments of American society; and make new, low-cost interpretive techniques accessible to those to whom such methods previously may have seemed beyond reach. These three goals will be accomplished by stressing universal concepts that participants can easily transfer to their own contexts and by providing a forum in which participants may share their ideas, challenges and successes.

If you have comments or suggestions, please contact the NHL Program of the NPS Philadelphia Support Office by phone (215) 597-1726, fax (215) 597-6599 or e-mail <catherine_turton@nps.gov>.

Catherine Turton is a Historian with the NHL Program, NPS Philadelphia Support Office.

Fran Olsen’s image of Saint Luke’s Church in Benn’s Church, Va., was the winning entry in last year’s Imaging Our National Heritage photo contest, sponsored by the NPS Philadelphia Support Office. Saint Luke’s, constructed in the 17th century, reflects the Gothic style of medieval English parish churches and represents an important connection to America’s British heritage.

Contest winners are featured at <http://www.nps.gov/chal/sp/photos.htm>.

Send comments and/or articles to Frank J J. Miele, Editor, <Frank_Miele@nps.gov>, or mail them to Frank Miele, National Park Service, Atlanta Federal Center—1924 Building, 100 Alabama St., SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

The deadline for the Autumn 2001 issue is September 17, 2001.
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