

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS Network

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National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks Program

Autumn 2001

Angel of mercy appears at Underground Railroad site

By Bob Genheimer

The corroded and delicate cast iron angel was found on the very first day of excavations. Its location beneath a former side porch and near the home's rear door suggests that it had been placed there intentionally, perhaps by one of Parker's children, rather than as part of general site fill. And regardless of how the nearly two-pound angel came to rest where it was found, archeology could unearth no more fitting symbol to the memory of John P. Parker. For Parker was simply that—an angel of mercy to the hundreds of runaway slaves who he rescued from the South before the Civil War.

For more than a decade, Parker led a dual life, operating an iron foundry during the day and helping slaves cross to the North into Ohio during the night. His courage and determination to fight the injustice of slavery, and his talents and success as an African-American

businessman in the face of severe discrimination, make his life one of America's great stories.

John Parker was born in Norfolk, Va. in 1827. He was placed into slavery early in life, and was sent to Richmond, Va., and then Mobile, Ala. Determined to obtain his freedom, the teen-aged Parker struck a deal with his Mobile owner to pay back his \$1800 purchase price. He did so by apprenticing in an iron foundry and at age 18 left the South as a free man. After stops in New Albany, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio, Parker came to Ripley, Ohio, some time

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This delicate cast iron angel, found in an excavation unit at the John P. Parker House in Ripley, Ohio, is a fitting testimony to man regarded as an angel of mercy. Parker, an African-American ironworker and former slave, operated as a conductor on the Underground Railroad between Kentucky and Ohio. Photograph by Frank Cowan, courtesy of Cincinnati Museum Center.

Digs challenge earlier beliefs

By Lloyd Chapman

After nine years of archeological investigation, Ephrata Cloister, on the banks of the Cocalico Creek in Lancaster County, Pa., continues to yield fascinating information critical to understanding and interpreting the 18th-century monastic community.

Conrad Beissel, a Pietist German immigrant, founded the 18th-century religious community that by the mid-1730s consisted of orders for celibate brothers, celibate sisters and married householders, although it was originally conceived as a camp of solitary hermits. By the early 19th century and after the passing of the remaining celibate members, the householders incorporated as The Society of Seventh Day Baptists of Ephrata. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the buildings and grounds in 1941 from the Society which could neither maintain its membership nor the structures. Today, the site commemorates America's first communal society as well as William Penn's commitment to religious freedom; it is managed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

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Grants to NHLs . . . page 8

The role of archeology in the NHL Program

By Richard Waldbauer

This issue highlights archeological National Historic Landmarks by focusing upon their variety of owners and the exciting new contributions to understanding our nation's shared cultural heritage that are underway at these unique places. The issue's main articles describe outstanding cooperative efforts for archeological research and conservation that represent close working relationships between NHL owners and professional archeologists. They demonstrate the wonderful range of possibilities to help us better appreciate American culture through interpretation of those places for which NHL owners provide dedicated stewardship.

The John P. Parker House is located on a small lot in Ripley, Ohio. It is owned by a local, not-for-profit organization. Though the lot is small in size, it has an immense archeological story to tell. St. Mary's City is a large place with multiple owners, anchored by the area managed through Historic St. Mary's City museum, authorized by the State of Maryland. Comprehensive, cooperative research and preservation in recent years have rewarded everyone's efforts with

a fundamentally new understanding of the first colonists' world view and hopes for their city in the New World.

Ephrata Cloister in Pennsylvania was designated to celebrate the social and philosophical history that inspired unique definitions of community in America. Now, archeological research has revealed new material culture perspectives on this place which represents early commitment to religious freedom. Together, these archeological NHLs provide us with extraordinary opportunity to understand the wide-ranging origins and profound depths of the American spirit.

A summary of protection ideas and methods that NHL owners can use is included as well. Archeological sites are irreplaceable parts of our national heritage. The value of these properties has been identified by virtue of their designation, but their protection is of paramount importance. Whether we carefully conduct professionally sound excavations or accidentally or intentionally damage sites, the stakes are high and the choices are ours.

Richard Waldbauer is an Archeologist with the NPS Archeology & Ethnography Program.

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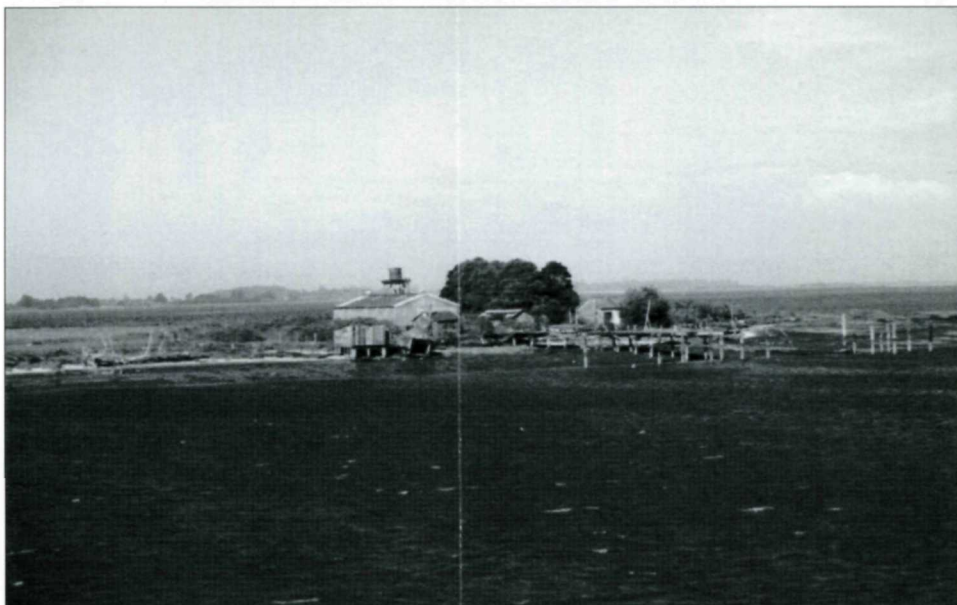
■ CALIFORNIA ■

*Tribe returns to pre-historic home**By Nina Hapner and Mark Rudo*

Tolowat (or Tuluwat), once a thriving village on Indian Island, Calif., the center of the world for Wiyot people, was a place where ceremonies were held. This place, sacred to the Wiyot people, is in northwestern California, located on a low island in Humboldt Bay. It has been damaged by marine erosion, industrial activities and looting. Archeologically it is significant as an 1100-year-old or more key to Native Californian prehistory. Historically it was the place for the World Renewal dance held by the Wiyot people.

The last dance took place on February 25, 1860. A planned assault on the village was carried out the following morning by a group of settlers and miners from Eureka. The result was a brutal massacre of women, children and elders while they slept. Most of the men had left to gather food and supplies, only to return to find many of their family members slain. After this incident, the U.S. Army moved the survivors to Fort Humboldt. From there they were relocated to a succession of Indian reservations, but the Wiyot would not stay at these places and ultimately returned to Humboldt Bay. Their descendents helped to establish the Wiyot Tribe of Table Bluff Reservation.

In March 2000, after 140 years, the Wiyot Tribe again set foot on the island through the purchase of 1.5 acres of Tolowat. The island itself is approximately 275 acres, most of it held by the City of Eureka and managed as part of a wildlife refuge. In 1999, the National Park Service provided the City of Eureka with information for designing temporary stabilization measures to reduce marine erosion at Tolowat. The temporary stabilization features installed by the City are still in place. Last year, NPS and the University of



A former boatyard currently sits on part of the prehistoric Tolowat village of the Wiyot Tribe. Last year, the tribe purchased a small parcel of their sacred land, located on Indian Island, Calif. Photograph courtesy of Table Bluff Reservation—Wiyot Tribe.

Mississippi produced a brief report for the Wiyot Tribe identifying the likely causes of erosion and general treatment alternatives for long-term site stabilization. The alternatives included the use of natural or man-made materials in combination with re-vegetation. The Pacific Great Basin Support Office, the Southeast Archeological Center and the University of Mississippi Center for Archaeological Research collaborated on the project.

The Wiyot Tribe, with the help of many others, is re-establishing a dance area at Tolowat with minimal disturbance to the midden mound. Since the purchase of the small parcel, the tribe has met with the entities assisting with the restoration and rehabilitation of Indian Island and Tolowat. The City of Eureka has been instrumental and timely in helping the tribe obtain the permits necessary to access the parcel through the refuge and the stabilization area.

Even before the purchase of the 1.5 acres of Tolowat, the Wiyot Tribe understood the need to restore and rehabilitate not only the parcel, but also the whole northern section of the island. Protecting the northern portion of the island is the only effective way to stop the rapidly occurring erosion and to protect a most sacred area.

Nina Hapner is the Tribal Environmental Director at Table Bluff Reservation—Wiyot Tribe. Mark Rudo is an Archeologist with the NPS Pacific Great Basin Support Office, Oakland.

■ CONNECTICUT ■

*Colonial home preserved with tribal assistance**By Channing Huntington and Elizabeth Moore Rossi*

As Nathaniel Huntington began construction on his house in the early 1700s, he could hardly have suspected the significance his family and its new home would attain in the coming centuries. His son Samuel would eventually serve as governor of Connecticut and as a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Many also believe that Samuel, as president of the Continental Congress when the Articles of Confederation were effected in 1781, was the first American president.

Samuel Huntington served the young republic well, but his Norwich, Conn., birthplace—designated a National Historic Landmark in 1972—faced an uncertain



The Samuel Huntington Birthplace in Norwich, Conn., has recently been restored with the assistance of the Native American tribe which was aided by a Huntington relative nearly 200 years ago. Photograph courtesy of the Governor Samuel Huntington Trust, Inc.

future when the deteriorated building was marketed for sale in 1994. A citizen's group proposed to purchase the house, then owned by the local government, and restore it for use as a museum. Now formed as the Governor Samuel Huntington Trust, Inc., the group was granted a two-year lease with a purchase option and set to the task of preserving the 18th-century saltbox house associated with one of the most prominent men in Connecticut's history.

With only one week remaining to raise the \$150,000 required to purchase the house from the town, the formerly inexperienced group of volunteers met with success. Funding came from a variety of sources including the Connecticut Historic Commission, the Norwich Savings Society and the Huntington Family Association, but most memorable was a donation made by the Mohegan tribe of Native Americans.

In the 1820s, Huntington's distant cousin Sarah Lanman Huntington founded a school for the Mohegan people and, in the 1830s, helped to establish a church which would serve their tribe. Federal authorities, in the midst of the infamous "Trail of Tears" Native American relocation program, allowed the Mohegans to remain in Connecticut; the church was a factor in the government's decision. Although Sarah would die less than five years after the church's construction while assisting her husband with missionary

work in Egypt, her family's influence would continue to be remembered by the Mohegans nearly two centuries later. Inextricably linked to the Huntington clan and convinced of Sarah Lanman Huntington's influence in their history, the tribe generously assisted with the purchase of the house.

With purchase of the building secured, in 1996 the Trust began the restoration of the 280-year-old landmark, which had suffered major structural damage due to moisture infiltration and insect infestation—the results of years of neglect and improper maintenance. Dedicated volunteers and organizations provided countless hours and invaluable expertise to ensure an appropriate restoration.

Preserved with the financial assistance of the NPS, the State of Connecticut, and numerous other entities, the Samuel Huntington Birthplace remains an enduring reminder of one of the nation's earliest leaders and has galvanized a group of citizens to become loyal stewards of America's precious heritage.

Channing Huntington is secretary of the Governor Samuel Huntington Trust, Inc. in Scotland, Conn. Elizabeth Moore Rossi is an Architectural Historian with NPS Technical Preservation Services.

**Visit our web site:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl>**

Decades-long effort to restore carousel completed

By Christine Whitacre

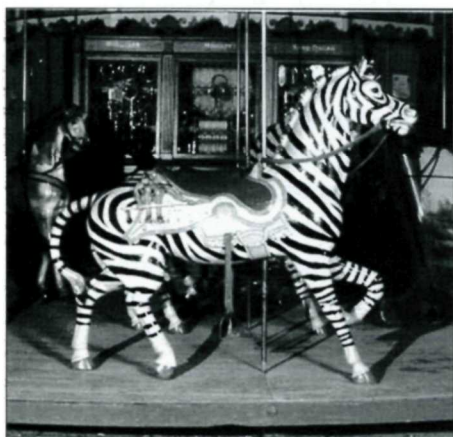
On August 25, 2001, the Kit Carson County Carousel Association hosted a special celebration to recognize and thank the citizens and benefactors who have supported the 25-year effort to restore Philadelphia Toboggan Company Carousel No. 6. Designated an NHL in 1987, the carousel sits on the Kit Carson Fairgrounds in Burlington, Colo. The most recent and final phase of the restoration was the rehabilitation of the building that houses the carousel, which was completed with support from the National Park Service.

Philadelphia Toboggan Company Carousel No. 6 is, as its name implies, the sixth one manufactured by the Philadelphia Toboggan Company between 1904 and 1933. The company, located in Germantown, Pa., was highly regarded for its artistically designed carousels. Forty-six hand-carved animals—including lions, camels, goats, horses, zebras and a giraffe with a snake twined around its neck—march counter-clockwise on the carousel, mounted on a 45-foot wide platform. Because the carousel is stationary, unlike a jumper carousel in which the animals go up and down as well as around, the company made it exceptionally fast. It twirls at 12 miles per hour, compared to the average carousel speed of eight miles per hour. Carousel riders are also entertained by the music of a Rudolph Wurlitzer Monster Military Band Organ, Style 155, installed on the carousel in 1912 and reportedly the only one of its kind still in operation.

Originally built in 1905 for the Elitch Gardens amusement park in Denver, the carousel was sold in 1928 to Kit Carson County in rural eastern Colorado. However, during the years of the Great Depression, the carousel fell into disuse and, at one point, became so deteriorated that there was local sentiment for burning it up with corn stalks. In 1976, as part of

the nation's bicentennial celebrations, the county took on the task of restoring the carousel to its original glory. Nearly \$2 million later, the fully operational carousel, which still boasts much of its original paint, delights visitors with a four-minute ride for 25 cents.

The most recent effort to restore the carousel building was a direct result of a condition assessment report prepared by NPS architect Rick Cronenberger in 1999, which substantiated the need to undertake



A zebra is one of many animals that offer a 25-cent ride on the Philadelphia Toboggan Company Carousel No. 6, in Burlington, Colo. A \$2 million restoration of the carousel and carousel building has recently been completed. Photograph courtesy of NPS Intermountain Regional Support Office.

stabilization work. The Kit Carson County Carousel Association used the report as the basis of numerous grant proposals, including a successful application to the Colorado State Historical Fund. Once funding was secured, the association retained the services of Slaterpaull Architects of Denver. As part of the restoration project, the carousel building was re-sided with historically correct wood siding. The building also was reroofed, repainted and rewired. In addition, one side of the 12-sided building was glazed to allow visitors to view the carousel on a year-round basis. "Enabling people to see the carousel during the off-season is a great need," says association spokeswoman Jo Downey. Another unique aspect of the renovation was a specially designed door-raising system that used traditional farm tractor hardware.

The carousel operates between Memorial Day and Labor Day each year.

Christine Whitacre is a Historian with the NPS Intermountain Support Office, Denver.

VIRGINIA

Greenhouse restoration nears completion

By Vicki Bendure

Oatlands Plantation, owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is home to the second oldest propagation greenhouse in the country. Structural restoration of the greenhouse has recently been completed, and work continues on the greenhouse interior.

Built in 1810 by Oatlands' owner George Carter, the greenhouse is also the oldest in the South. Greenhouses of the 18th and 19th centuries were very expensive to build and operate and thus were extremely rare. Letters and diary entries found at Oatlands signify the importance of the structure and the fact that it contained rare and exotic fruits and plants. One Civil War soldier, passing through, sent a letter to his wife detailing the pineapples and strawberries that were grown in the greenhouse.

Carter acquired some 5,000 acres when his father's vast Virginia land holdings were divided, by lottery, amongst his 10

surviving children. Carter resided on the land from 1798 and began construction of the Oatlands mansion around 1804. During the early 1800s, Oatlands became a 3,400-acre wheat plantation with buildings including a mill, brick kiln, blacksmith shop and post office.

Carter was entrepreneurial in his endeavors and he had a curious, scientific nature that prompted him to explore ways of improving farm operations and to seek out expert advice. An avid reader, he followed many of the latest agricultural developments including those in England that he received via publication.

While there is no surviving written record of Carter's use of the greenhouse, examination of the structure has revealed that it was constructed to allow the propagation of plants, as well as winter protection. The original configuration—a central whitewashed brick wall with glass on the south wall, and a glass roof—distinguishes it from an orangerie. Although many aspects of the original greenhouse design are open to speculation, it appears to be consistent with descriptions of the rare greenhouses that date to this era.

Even with improvements in glassmaking during the early 1800s, greenhouses remained a costly luxury item of the wealthy. It is clear that Carter was proud of his greenhouse as it is prominently



The oldest greenhouse in the South, at Oatlands Plantation in Leesburg, Va., is currently undergoing a restoration. The elaborate entrance of the greenhouse dates to the early 20th century, when the property was owned by the Eustis family. Photograph by Vicki Bendure.

placed adjacent to the house.

When the Eustis family purchased Oatlands in the early 1900s, modifications were made to the greenhouse, including replacement of the roof, and the addition of a furnace and cast-iron hot water pipe system. The original glass and wood were also replaced with cypress and iron manufactured by the Lord & Burnham Company. A more ornamental entrance was also added.

As the restoration nears completion, the magnificence of the building is realized. Both the Carter and Eustis influences on the structure are interpreted. Final plans for the utilization of the building are being developed, as are plans for ADA access, mechanical systems and archeology.

Having raised more than \$300,000 to restore the structure, fundraising on the greenhouse continues. The Oatlands greenhouse is a recipient of a Getty Foundation Grant. Through generous donations by individuals, foundations and companies such as Montgomery Smith, Inc. (who generously supplied the glass needed for the project), work on the structure is nearly complete.

Vicki Bendure coordinates public relations for Oatlands Plantation.

Angel of mercy...continued from page 1

between 1846 and 1849.

At that time, Ripley was a bustling Ohio River town, perhaps second only to Cincinnati in river commerce. Parker, by then an experienced iron molder, wasted no time in applying his trade. Around 1850, he became proprietor of an iron foundry located on the lot where his home stands today. An 1856 fire destroyed the foundry and damaged his home. The house was restored and the foundry was rebuilt almost immediately. Its new name, Phoenix Foundry, was undoubtedly a testament to its rise from the ashes of the former manufactory. Another devastating fire in 1889 severely damaged the foundry and Parker home. This time, Parker restored the house, but relocated the foundry operations a block and a half away.

Archeologists from the Cincinnati Museum Center have been digging at the Parker House since the spring of 1998.

Fortunately, the site remains relatively untouched since his death in 1900. It is Parker's story and the pristine nature of the site that makes the archeology special.

Archeology initially focused on the household remains. It was here that the angel was found, directly below a glaring zone of fire and destruction. Burned timbers lay where they had fallen, their heat turning the clay soil to a soft red. Hundreds of scorched nails, freed from their boards, littered the buried surface. But the true heat of the fire is attested to by the large quantities of window glass melted into blobs and drips. Broken pottery, glass bottles, children's toys, and a few clothing scraps were also recovered, but it is the evidence of the fire that dominates the archeology near the house.

Excavations of the foundry have yielded the most important finds, including the fact that all portions of the foundry buildings that were below the ground remain intact. With the aid of a National Park Service Challenge Cost Share Grant to the John P. Parker Historical Society, Cincinnati Museum Center archeologists spent nearly three weeks working at the site last summer. The goals of the 2000 excavations were to identify both domestic and industrial features at the site, evaluate their integrity and archeological potential, and prepare an archeological development plan.

Utilizing heavy equipment, and many volunteers, they exposed portions of Parker's machine shop, blacksmith shop, and cupola furnace floor. A number of filled pits, structural floors, and a pair of stone-lined wells were also located. Of particular note is a buried wood-lined box filled with foundry waste and by-products, and a compacted floor of large crucible fragments for transporting molten iron. The excavators even found one of Parker's dogs, his leather collar with iron buckle still around his neck. Because of his burial fill of fired coal, and likely occupation of guarding the foundry, he was affectionately named "Clinker."

Because little is known of how these small 19th-century foundries operated, and because almost none have been professionally excavated, the Parker site offers much promise for further excavations. Fortunately, the lot is not endangered, which allows for controlled and systematic excavations. The Cincinnati Museum Center has submitted a report on its investigations that includes a development plan for any future disturbances or archeology at the site. This plan, and the stewardship of the site by the JPPHS, should ensure that Parker's life and work will not be forgotten.

Bob Genheimer is the Acting Curator of Archeology at the Cincinnati Museum Center.



The John P. Parker House has undergone major restoration work since becoming a National Historic Landmark in 1997. This photo was taken during the summer of 2000, as exterior restoration was underway. Following restoration, the house will operate as a museum and its history will be significantly augmented by the archeological artifacts found at the site. Photograph by Bob Genheimer.

The current program of archeological investigations, directed by Stephen G. Warfel of the State Museum of Pennsylvania, was inspired by the results of two years of archeology conducted prior to the installation of a fire detection and suppression system in 1988 and 1990. The public is permitted to visit the archeological excavations while touring the Ephrata Cloister.

Excavations during 1999, 2000 and 2001 concentrated on the investigation of Mount Zion. This area was selected by Beissel in 1738 as the location for the first brothers' convent after complaints that unmarried men and women lived under the same roof in Kedar (a communal dormitory built in 1735). A prayer house was constructed in late 1739 adjacent to the dormitory convent. As the brotherhood grew, it became too large to depend solely on the married householders for support. They purchased a mill and set up mechanical trades that proved successful and generated a profit. The brothers' new-found success and increasing worldiness caused a division within the community beginning in 1745, when the conservative Beissel removed his brothers from Mount Zion to Kedar. Some of the brothers ultimately left Beissel to form a new community.

From the winter of 1777 through the spring of 1778, several buildings at Ephrata Cloister, including the prayer house on Mount Zion, were used as hospital facilities for wounded Continental Army troops. Tradition holds that the buildings used as hospitals were burned after that use.

The archeological investigations that began in 1999 and continued through the 2001 field season on Mount Zion are the first conducted there since 1963. Significant revisions in interpretation have resulted due to an increased emphasis on the critical review of primary documentation and the archeological record. Block excavations indicate that the structural remains identified in 1963 represent the 1738 convent or dormitory rather than the Mount Zion prayer house. This work for the first time clearly documents the third corner of the triangular community. Additionally, careful examination of the archeological features of the structure, as

well as extensive artifact assemblages from the Revolutionary War period, show no evidence of burning. Indeed, the current interpretation is that the structure was not torn down until the mid-19th century.

The Mount Zion artifact assemblages offer an important and exciting opportunity to look at the split in the community from the perspective of material culture.



Pieces of lead printer's type found at the 1738 brothers' dormitory site provide tangible evidence of an early Ephrata Cloister industry. The largest book published in colonial America, *Martyr's Mirror*, was printed at Ephrata Cloister in 1748. Photograph courtesy of Stephen G. Warfel, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

This is possible due to archeological assemblages collected from structures associated with the more conservative Beissel.

The 2001 excavation season resulted in the completion of the Mount Zion dormitory excavation. This year's effort was devoted to excavation of a cellar within the

structure that was intended to be a burial vault, but was never completed. The feature was found to contain artifactual material dating from the 1840s demolition rather than the 18th century as hoped.

Additional excavations during the past summer were directed further to the west in search of the Mount Zion prayer house. While the structure was not definitively located, the distribution of artifacts and features of the correct time period suggests that additional work next summer may result in its discovery.

More information about the Ephrata Cloister can be found at <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us>.

Lloyd Chapman is an Archeologist with the NPS Philadelphia Support Office.

The NHL Archeology Committee

Professional archeologists have been organized to work directly with the NHL Program since 1984. The NHL Archeology Committee was founded as a volunteer group to provide professional assistance in documentation review, production of theme studies and general programmatic guidance. The committee is administered through a cooperative agreement with the Society for American Archaeology. Among their recent initiatives are a project to evaluate methods for assessing site condition and a new theme study entitled "The Earliest Americans" (available at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad>). Information about the committee, professional archeology and activities that can help owners of NHL archeological sites is available by contacting Richard Waldbauer, Archeology & Ethnography Program, National Park Service (NCAP-210), 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

2001 federal Save America's Treasures grants announced

Thirty National Historic Landmarks received more than \$8 million in federal Save America's Treasures grants this year. NHLs received more than half of the 55 grants awarded and 60 percent of the more than \$13 million available for these very competitive grants. The grants are administered by the National Park Service in conjunction with the National Endowment for the Arts. Since the inception of the program in 1999, 238 grants totaling \$96 million have been awarded.

By law, each award requires a dollar-for-dollar non-federal match. A large number of states, localities, corporations, foundations and individuals who value America's heritage have pledged to support these important projects through financial contributions, donations and in-kind services.

KENNECOTT ARCHIVES

*Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
Alaska*

The Kennecott Mill town and the Kennecott Copper Corporation archives provide a unique window into the mining history of Alaska. The archives contains blueprints, assay certifications, inventories, shipping records, equipment catalogs, daily reports, and correspondence. Funds will be used to conserve and provide archival storage for these materials.

FERRYBOAT BERKELEY

San Diego, Calif.

The first successful propeller-driven ferryboat on the West Coast, the steel-hulled *Berkeley*, carried railroad and commuter passengers between San Francisco and Oakland for 60 years. Funds will be used to restore her rusted and thinning hull.

U.S.S. HORNET

Alameda, Calif.

Significant for her extraordinary record during World War II operations in the Pacific Theater against the Japanese in 1944-45 and the Apollo 11 recovery mission in 1969, the *U.S.S. Hornet* is threatened by water intrusion. These funds will assist the restoration of the ship's watertight integrity.

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE

Washington, D.C.

On-going water penetration has seriously damaged interior ceilings, walls and structural integrity of the last residence of Woodrow Wilson, 28th president of the United States and the man who shaped the modern presidency. Funding will rectify these problems.

KALO KO FISHPOND

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park, Hawaii

The 16th-century Kaloko Fishpond, located within the NHL Honokohau Settlement, represents the best extant example of traditional Hawaiian fishponds found along the west Hawaii coast and is an extraordinary example of engineering skills. Funds will be used to restore the fishpond wall to its original condition.

MADAME WALKER THEATRE CENTER

Indianapolis, Ind.

Constructed in 1927, the building is significant not only for its unique architecture, but also for its association with Madame C.J. Walker, the first black female millionaire. Funding will allow for the repair of the roof and repairs to stop water seepage around windows.

VAN ALLEN & SON DEPARTMENT STORE

Clinton, Iowa

This remarkable example of Louis Sullivan's architecture is in need of restoration. Funds are slated for use in restoring the exterior and first floor interior.

MCNEILL STREET PUMPING STATION

Shreveport, La.

A 19th-century steam-powered waterworks, this property illustrates the evolution of water-treatment technology, which enabled America's frontier towns to grow into modern cities. Funds will assist in the restoration of the station and its rare Worthington steam engines.

VICTORIA MANSION

Portland, Maine

Also known as the Morse-Libby Mansion, this is the finest example of the

Italian Villa Style in America. The house suffers from delamination and scaling of its brownstone exterior. Funds will be used to halt the deterioration.

CUTTER TANEY

BALTIMORE MARITIME MUSEUM

Baltimore, Md.

With a career spanning the mid-1930s through the mid-1980s, the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *Taney* holds the distinction of being the last warship afloat that saw action during the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. Funds will be used to dry dock the *Taney* and to restore her deteriorating hull.

AFRICAN MEETING HOUSE

Boston, Mass.

Built in 1806 by the free African-American community living on Beacon Hill, the meeting house was at the center of the Abolitionist Movement in the United States. Funds will support its restoration.

STONEHURST

THE ROBERT TREAT PAINE ESTATE

Waltham, Mass.

Designed by Henry Hobson Richardson and Frederick Law Olmsted, this is the only museum devoted to the collaboration between these two pioneers of American architecture and landscape design. Funding will assist with the stabilization of the entire structure to stop the water infiltration that threatens structural members, finishes and collections.

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Virginia City, Mont.

Virginia City served as the territorial capital of Montana and its NHL district is the largest collection of original buildings

on their original sites in the American West. Funds will support a comprehensive fire prevention project, including upgrading electrical systems and reduction of undergrowth.

COMSTOCK CEMETERIES
Virginia City, Nev.

These historic cemeteries suffer from erosion, vegetation encroachment and inappropriate restoration efforts. They are owned or managed by the Bureau of Land Management and located within the Virginia City NHL district. Funds will be used to address these problems.

PIPER'S OPERA HOUSE
Virginia City, Nev.

Built in 1862, Piper's Opera House is located within the Virginia City district. It provided the American West with a venue for political debate and has a long tradition of theater, music and opera. Funds will address the need for immediate seismic retrofit of the un-reinforced masonry front façade and stabilization of the ground floor.

CHESHIRE MILLS COMPLEX, BUILDING 1
Harrisville, N.H.

Building 1, the most prominent building in the Cheshire Mills complex and the Harrisville NHL district, suffers from water infiltration causing a failing roof truss system, failure of the attic floor timber, and deteriorating masonry walls. Funding will assist in correcting these problems, making Building 1 safe for occupancy.

STICKLEY MUSEUM AT CRAFTSMAN FARMS
Parsippany, N.J.

Craftsman Farms was the home, school and workshop of Gustav Stickley, an influential leader of the American Arts and Crafts Movement. Funds will support the restoration of the windows, rafters, chinking and log structural elements in order to halt deterioration.

SAN ESTEBAN DEL REY MISSION
Acoma Pueblo, N.M.

Originally a mission church and convent, San Esteban del Rey dates to 1629 and was constructed according to rules established by King Charles II of Spain. Deteriorating roofs, erosion of adobe and stone walls, plus ground level erosion are the problems that these funds will address.

GREAT CAMP SAGAMORE
Raquette Lake, N.Y.

Dating from 1897, Camp Sagamore is a complex of wooden and stone buildings designed by architect William Durant, who developed the central Adirondacks as a mountain vacation experience for the wealthy in the "Gilded Age." Funds will be used to implement a preservation plan for the complex.

LYNDHURST
Tarrytown, N.Y.

Designed by A.J. Davis, Lyndhurst is one of the nation's finest Gothic Revival structures. Funding will provide for masonry conservation and improvements to the climate control, electrical and fire suppression systems.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY HOUSE
Rochester, N.Y.

This property was the home of the one of the most influential figures in the 19th-century struggle for women's suffrage. Funding will be used to restore the home's interior and to conserve historic furnishings.

CRUISER OLYMPIA
Philadelphia, Pa.

The cruiser *Olympia* participated in the 1898 American victory at Manila Bay, the first engagement of the Spanish American War. She is the oldest steel naval vessel surviving in the world, and her interior is deteriorated due to water infiltration. Funds will be used to restore this damage.

MEMORIAL HALL IN FAIRMONT PARK
Philadelphia, Pa.

Memorial Hall is the only surviving major building of the 1876 Centennial Exposition. Ornamental plaster in its Great Hall has been severely damaged by water infiltration through the roof and domes. Funds will be used to address the water problems and restore the plaster.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Wagner Free Institute of Science is a 19th-century natural history museum and educational institution that survives totally intact, including its original building, collections, displays and library. Roof leaks and an inadequate water-drainage

system threaten both the building and collections. Funds will be used to address these problems.

LA FORTALEZA
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Also a World Heritage Site, La Fortaleza is the oldest extant executive mansion in the Western Hemisphere. Funds will provide for the repair, restoration and renovation of the masonry walls, and the exterior and interior stucco and tile.

FORT ADAMS
Newport, R.I.

Fort Adams is the largest and most heavily defended coastal fortification in the country, spanning two centuries of military history. Funding will restore casemates and rehabilitate roofs damaged by water infiltration and deferred maintenance.

REDWOOD LIBRARY AND ATHENAEUM
Newport, R.I.

Chartered in 1747, the Redwood Library is the oldest community lending library and one of the oldest library buildings in America. Funding will support the preservation of the deteriorating 1750 library building, 1858 Reading Room and 1875 Delivery Room.

FORT CONCHO OFFICERS' QUARTERS 7
San Angelo, Texas

A U.S. Army post from 1867 to 1889, Fort Concho served as home base for four regiments of the famed Buffalo Soldiers. Officers' Quarters 7, a signature building at the fort, will be restored for use as the site's library and archives with these funds.

DODONA MANOR
Leesburg, Va.

This early 19th-century house was home to Gen. George Marshall from 1941 to 1959. The funds will be used to complete restoration of the home's interior.

**ROBERT RUSSA MOTON
HIGH SCHOOL MUSEUM**
Farmville, Va.

A 1951 student strike at this high school played a pivotal role in the battle for school desegregation. Funds will be used to stabilize the building and site and to begin interior restoration.

Historic St. Mary's City: Preservation goals unify community

By Henry M. Miller

Only a few of the small group of archeological National Historic Landmarks relate to the earliest years of European settlement on these shores. One is the founding site of Maryland, established in 1634. Organized by the colony's owner, Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the expedition selected a place to settle which they named St. Mary's City. Yaocomico Indians inhabited the site and friendly relations were rapidly established between the English and the Yaocomico, allowing the two groups to live side by side for more than six months. St. Mary's City became the major settlement and capital of Maryland from 1634 until 1695. Then, due to a political revolution, a new Royal governor moved the capital to Annapolis, thus removing the purpose of St. Mary's. Most people soon moved away and farmers converted the former town into fields of tobacco and wheat. Agriculture continued for another 250 years, erasing all above-ground traces of the city.

Public memory of the place and its importance endured, however. Among the notable events of America's early history that occurred at St. Mary's were the first separation of church and state, an effort to establish religious freedom, the earliest woman to request a vote on the continent, and, in 1642, the first person of African descent to participate in an American legislature. To commemorate the site, the state established a monument school in 1840 at St. Mary's City.

No buildings survive from the 1600s, but early excavations in the 1930s found that the buried city was exceptionally well-preserved. Furthermore, the locality still retained its rural setting with key historic views and breathtaking scenic vistas along the St. Mary's River. Because of its importance, preservation, and growing threats of development, the State of Maryland authorized creation of a museum at the site in 1966, with the goals to preserve, study and interpret the state's first capital. National recognition of its significance came in 1969, when St. Mary's City was



designated an NHL.

St. Mary's is truly one of the "lost" cities of America. Although many legal records are extant, no maps, illustrations or reliable descriptions of the town have survived. Archeology is the only effective means to learn about this former city. Excavators have discovered many things—transplanted English architecture and the emergence of more suitable Chesapeake houses, evidence of on-going interaction with Native Americans, a fort related to the 1640s English Civil War, a sophisticated yet previously unknown city plan, even three lead coffins buried under a *circa* 1667 church. These discoveries have revolutionized our understanding of the city, the people who dwelled in it and this early colony.

Today, these findings are being presented to the public by selective reconstruction of key structures based upon extensive research, as well as the reconstruction of original roads and landscapes. Non-destructive methods of outdoor interpretation, such as ghost frames over unexcavated 17th-century sites, rebuilt colonial fences that minimally disturb the archeological remains, and surface laid "dirt road" paving were developed and are in use. Museum exhibits are an important goal but

The 1674 "Cordea's Hope" building at the Town Center of St. Mary's City has been reconstructed as a result of information gathered through archeological excavations of the town. Excavations of the 17th-century settlement began in the 1930s.

Photograph courtesy of Historic St. Mary's City.

must be done in a way that maintains the outstanding preservation of the lands and resources as much as possible.

The NHL is owned by multiple partners. The Historic St. Mary's City museum manages much of the historically significant land but other crucial parts of the original city are held by private citizens, Trinity Episcopal Church and St. Mary's College of Maryland. Fortunately, each group is interested in the protection of the site. A private resident owns the archeological ruins of one of the grandest homes built in 17th-century America and he and his family have protected this and other sites over the last century. The church is also very supportive of archeological investigations. They funded a geophysical survey of their land to learn where graves and archeological remains were located and to guide future land use. St. Mary's College, which began as the commemorative school, recognizes its responsibility to the NHL and has taken important steps to protect resources.

Despite the obvious significance of the site, protecting it and its historic viewsheds is a constant, on-going effort, as with most NHLs. At St. Mary's, threats come from multiple sources. Housing development on adjoining tracts, severe erosion of the shorelines, and construction within the NHL are all concerns. Resting upon the northern portion of the original city, St. Mary's College has experienced institutional growth. Due to a 1989 proposal for rapid development in the most historic zone of the NHL, and planned construction upon a site with rich archeological resources, local citizens became greatly concerned. This led to a serious public debate regarding the use and preservation needs of this NHL. Development around and within the historic area could severely harm the archeology and historic views. This factor, as well as increasingly destructive shoreline erosion, led the National Park Service to list St. Mary's City as a Threatened NHL in 1989. This declaration, along with strong public involvement and efforts of the Maryland Historical Trust, prompted serious revisions of development plans and the incorporation of preservation needs into the planning

process. Having St. Mary's listed as Threatened by the NPS brought crucial attention to the danger which proved essential in protecting the site.

As a result of the listing, many important steps have been taken. By the end of 2001, all significant sections of shoreline being destroyed by erosion will have been stabilized through cooperative efforts with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the Maryland Department of the Environment. Over the last decade, the college has sponsored archeological surveys of nearly all of their lands, providing fascinating new information about the early city. This evidence is now integrated directly into the planning process and archeologists are consulted so that significant resources can be avoided as much as possible. Viewshed protection on the approaches to the NHL has been incorporated into county zoning ordinances. These steps allow preservation of Maryland's first city to continue. However, without strong public interest and the vigorous assistance of both the

NPS and the state historic preservation office, St. Mary's City would be in a very different situation today.

Challenges to the site will continue, but preservation is now widely recognized as a crucial responsibility. By protecting the site, scholars may continue to make discoveries and answer important questions about 17th-century America. At the same time, the public can observe, enjoy and learn from these efforts and gain new insights about the beginnings of American society and its powerful legacies that continue to shape us today. It is this living link between the past and present that makes NHLs such a vital element of our heritage and our lives.

Henry M. Miller is Director of Research for Historic St. Mary's City.



ABOVE: Artifacts unearthed at various sites in St. Mary's City enhance the archeological record and strengthen the understanding of some of America's earliest colonists. The Rhenish stoneware jug fragment features an armorial crest dated 1646. This small slipware vessel, decorated with a swan, was manufactured at the Donyatt potteries in southwest England. It dates to circa 1670.

Photographs courtesy of Historic St. Mary's City.

LEFT: Archeologists work on the excavation of the Van Sweringen site, circa 1676. It is the remaining vestige of the kitchen constructed by Dutch settler Garrett Van Sweringen to serve the most elegant inn in early Maryland. Photograph courtesy of Historic St. Mary's City.

14 properties designated as NHLs

By Rustin Quaide

On August 7, 2001, Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton announced the designation of 14 new National Historic Landmarks in 10 states and the District of Columbia. The designated sites were recommended to the Secretary by the National Park System Advisory Board for their national significance in American history and culture. Descriptions of each of the 14 new NHLs follow.

SHELDON JACKSON SCHOOL

Sitka, Alaska

The Sheldon Jackson School is significant for its role in the education of Native Alaskans during the first half of the 20th century and in the transformation of Southeast Native Alaskan cultures during this period. Through education that emphasized English, students were taught to adopt elements of Euro-American culture. Changes in Native Alaskan life were also instigated by the removal of Native students from their homes to the school, and by the promotion of skills other than those used in traditional Native occupations. The school also played an important, although indirect, role through its students in the development of Native Alaskan political organization and the pursuit of legal rights for Native Alaskans. The period of significance begins in 1910, when contractors and the school's Native students began construction of the campus's principal buildings. The period of significance ends in 1944 when the school became a junior college and began admitting non-Native students for the first time.

BETHANIA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bethania, N.C.

The town of Bethania, as originally laid out in 1759, consisted of 24 residential lots and an integrated and extensive system of "outlots" surrounding these 24 residential lots. Both the outlots and the residential lots were contained within a "Town Lot" allocated to Bethania by the Moravian church. The area of outlots, in tandem with the residential lots, is significant

because it illustrates the agricultural patterns of the Bethania Town Lot, a rare example of a German, "open field" agricultural village. The Bethania Town Lot, when studied in its entirety, is also a significant example of Moravian community planning and development. Bethania is the sole example of an open field agricultural village in the six colonial Moravian Town Lots of Wachovia.

RANDOLPH FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bexar County, Texas

Randolph Field, Texas, played an exceptional role in the development of the air arm of the U.S. Army, which achieved its independence as the U.S. Air Force in 1947. It was conceived and designed as a model airfield for flight training in the mid-1920s for the fledgling Army Air Corps. The completed "air city" became the site of unique Air Corps schools for flight training and aviation medicine, as well as a landmark in airfield planning and design. In addition, administrative headquarters at Randolph Field were keystones in the organizational structure of the Army Air Corps and the Army Air Forces. Their roles were pivotal in the Army air arm's 40-year campaign to become an independent branch of the U.S. armed forces.

MARITIME

J.C. LORE OYSTER HOUSE

Solomons, Md.

The J.C. Lore Oyster House is a substantially unaltered marine industrial building overlooking the Patuxent River at the north end of Solomons Island. While most successful seafood processing plants underwent a series of alterations and additions throughout their operation, the Lore structure is a rare surviving example of a relatively unaltered early 20th-century seafood packing plant. The Lore Company was among the first to ship oysters by parcel post. A major supplier of oysters to food store chains, the Lore Company helped to make "Patuxent" brand oysters famous throughout much of the Midwest. The intact original processing equipment adds to the importance of this nomination. The facility is part of the Calvert Marine Museum's interpretation of the commercial fisheries of the adjacent Patuxent River.

MODESTY

West Sayville, N.Y.

Modesty is a classic Long Island Sound shellfish dredging sloop. Although *Modesty* was built at the end of the age of commercial vessels working under sail and after the peak of the local shellfish industry, she is a nearly unaltered example and typical of the hundreds of sloops engaged in the northern oystering and scalloping industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. *Modesty* is described as a true "south-sider," or sloop, from the southern shore of Long Island Sound and as "the best possible example of the northern oyster sailing dredger," the New York type. It is believed that *Modesty*, which operated as a scallop dredger from 1923 until at least the early 1930s, is the last extant scallop dredger which operated under sail power.

RUDOLPH OYSTER HOUSE

West Sayville, N.Y.

The Rudolph Oyster House is a substantially unaltered marine industrial building overlooking the Great South Bay on Long Island, N.Y. Today, the structure is part of the Long Island Maritime Museum's interpretation of the commercial oyster fisheries of the adjacent Great South Bay. The Rudolph Oyster House is the only known surviving structure from the Great South Bay "Blue Point" oyster industry dating from the turn of the century. The structure is still located in West Sayville on the water just off Great South Bay, approximately 600 feet from its original site. Had the structure not been moved, it would have been demolished, and the present location provides a setting much like its original setting, which has been altered by development. The setting of the structure at the Long Island Maritime Museum includes vintage vessels dating from the turn of the century.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

NEW KENT SCHOOL AND GEORGE W. WATKINS SCHOOL

New Kent County, Va.

These two schools are associated with the most significant public school desegregation case the U.S. Supreme Court decided after *Brown v. Board of Education*. The 1968 *Green v. New Kent County* decision defined the standards by which the Court judged whether a viola-

tion of the U.S. Constitution had been remedied in school desegregation cases. Henceforth, a decade of massive resistance to school desegregation in the South from 1955-64 would be replaced by an era of massive integration from 1968-73, as the Court placed an affirmative duty on school boards to integrate schools.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, JR. HIGH SCHOOL

Washington, D.C.

John Philip Sousa, Jr. High School (now as a middle school) is associated with the struggle to desegregate schools in the nation's capital and is tied to the landmark court case *Bolling v. Sharpe*, which the U.S. Supreme Court decided the same day as the four public school segregation cases combined in *Brown v. Board of Education*. The school stands as a symbol of the lengthy conflict that ultimately led to the racial desegregation of schools by the federal government and marked the beginning of the modern civil rights movement.

ARCHITECTURE

SAMUEL WADSWORTH RUSSELL HOUSE

Middletown, Conn.

Nationally significant for its direct association with the founder of Russell & Company, the legendary 19th-century leader in the American China trade, the exceptionally well-preserved Samuel Wadsworth Russell House is considered to be the premier domestic example of the Corinthian Greek Revival style in the Northeast. Conceived and executed during the early flowering of a classically derived national aesthetic, Ithiel Town's design for this beautifully proportioned "urban villa" was widely disseminated, fostering the rise of the Greek Revival as the universal American style in the antebellum period. Additional significance is derived from a wealth of associated primary source material that provides insight into Town's career as one of the country's first professional architects, his role in the design and construction process, and the genesis of his partnership with Alexander J. Davis.

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION

Cahokia, Ill.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, built between 1807 and 1810, gives evidence of the western transmission and construction of an early American architecture: the Federal style. Located at the western boundary of the

Northwest Territory, within the French Colonial region of the mid-Mississippi River valley, the design and construction of the Jarrot Mansion is an early, rare and extant example of the Federal style, seated in a region that was detached as a territorial wilderness. In addition, the mansion is a demonstration of the far-reaching influence and extent to which the Federal style was transported and reinterpreted.

S.R. CROWN HALL

Chicago, Ill.

S.R. Crown Hall (1950-56), located on the Illinois Institute of Technology's main campus in Chicago, is a critically important monument in postwar construction. The building epitomizes "Miesian" modern architecture as well as the International Style, which has long been considered—and historically accepted—as one of the 20th century's most important and widely distributed architectural styles. Crown Hall also has both national and local significance because of its close personal and professional association with Mies van der Rohe, who was director of the I.I.T. Department of Architecture 1938-58, and whose architecture and educational philosophy have had a profound effect on the course of American architecture.

GIBSON HOUSE

Boston, Mass.

The Gibson House is nationally significant as a rare and probably unique surviving example of an intact Victorian row house, which serves as a record of urban American domestic life during the decades spanning the Civil War and the First World War. Its original interior decorations from the years 1860-1916, along with its collections of family furniture, books, rugs, draperies, paintings, prints, porcelain, decorative objects and utilitarian domestic items, are an important resource for understanding how urban upper-middle-class American households lived in the Victorian era. The importance of the house extends to its architectural interiors, which represent the technological advances being made in row houses at the time. The Gibson House contains elements in its exterior and interior design which were innovative and distinctive for the period.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

Newburgh, N.Y.

The Dutch Reformed Church is nationally significant as an outstanding, largely intact Greek Revival style church designed by Alexander Jackson Davis, one of the style's foremost

practitioners. Begun in 1835 and completed in 1837, it is the last extant Greek Revival style church directly attributable to Davis that retains design integrity consistent with the architect's original intentions. It remains perhaps the finest and most extensively documented example from a dwindling body of ecclesiastical work associated with one of the premier architects active in 19th-century America. The building is distinguished by an exceptionally bold and skillfully designed composition, featuring a monumental pedimented Ionic portico and dramatically scaled entrance. Sited in imposing fashion on a bluff overlooking the approach up the Hudson River from the Highlands, the church commanded the attention of all northbound river traffic, at a time when this waterway lay at the very heart of the nation's economic expansion and cultural consciousness. The Dutch Reformed Church is a potent reminder of the early part of Davis' career, a time when his gifted hand contributed significantly to the emergence of the Greek Revival style in the United States.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange Building is nationally significant due to its architectural design. It is also important to 19th-century Philadelphia as it served as a commercial and financial center for the city. Until the Civil War, the building served its original purpose as a center for commerce as well as a home for the U.S. Post Office. This monumental office building was designed by William Strickland in 1831, and is an exquisite expression of the Greek Revival style. Strickland was considered one of the leading architects of his day and has for many years been recognized as one of the most highly respected architects in the United States. The Merchants' Exchange Building is believed by many to be Strickland's most successful and innovative design and is a culmination of Greek Revival elements during the height of the style's popularity. In the Merchants' Exchange Building, Strickland demonstrated his growth and evolution as an architect as he progressed from copying the Parthenon in the Second Bank to a more creative, elaborate and expressive design.

For more information about the NHL Survey and the NHL nomination process, explore the NHL webpage at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl>.

Rustin Quaide is a Historian with the National Register of Historic Places.

Protecting the archeological legacy of your NHL

By Susan L. Henry Renaud

According to a recent report describing archeological National Historic Landmarks, only 10 percent of all NHLs are archeological sites. The other 90 percent are historic buildings, structures, objects or sites. However, it is quite likely that these NHLs also possess unrecognized archeological components that can provide below-ground evidence of the history of the above-ground NHL.

Mention archeology, and many people think about prehistoric Native American sites, such as the majestic pueblos and cliff dwellings in the American Southwest, the effigy mounds in the Southeast, or the more elusive fortified villages in the Middle Atlantic. Some might envision exploring Egyptian pyramids or Indiana Jones adventuring after an ancient treasure. But archeology does not only deal with prehistory—the time period prior to the arrival of a written tradition, usually marked in the U.S. by the arrival of European explorers. Archeology also deals with the historic period—the time for which there are written records. This is called historical archeology, and there is more potential for historical archeological resources on NHL properties than many might think.

The archeological legacy of NHLs represents buried evidence of the historic themes for which each NHL has been deemed significant. Should these hidden resources be studied, it is likely that they could contribute important new information about the NHL, and could be considered significant contributing features to the property. For example, examining builders' trenches could shed light on the original and subsequent stages of building construction. Careful investigation may outline early garden paths and plantings. Examination of artifacts and subsurface features could highlight lifestyles and activities of a building's occupants.

It is important to recognize the potential

of archeological resources, because their study provides an opportunity to learn new perspectives that historic documents and records alone may not provide. Even though there may be ample archives for a particular NHL, that does not mean that the archeological resources are irrelevant. Historical archeology can reveal information about all types of people, their activities, the historical setting, and changes over time.

How can the important archeological legacy of NHLs be protected? There are a variety of tools and strategies available to help owners and stewards protect a property's archeological resources.

Many of these tools are described on the web site, *Strategies for Protecting Archeological Resources on Private Lands* <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/strategies/>. The site serves as a guide to the wide variety of tools currently being used to protect archeological sites. It summarizes the benefits of these tools, notes features that merit special attention, presents case studies of selected protected strategies, highlights lessons learned and keys to success, and provides sources of additional information. Key strategies include:

- **Land Ownership** The strongest and surest way to protect an archeological site is through outright ownership.
- **Financial Strategies** A variety of funding methods and sources exist for site protection, including tax credits and rebates.
- **Development Regulation** Archeological protection can be found in those processes that govern how land is used.
- **Laws** Protection is achieved through controlling how or by whom a site is excavated.
- **Voluntary Strategies** Voluntary strategies, such as public education and stewardship programs, can be helpful when legal means may not be enough.
- **Site Management** Responsible site protection can be achieved through long-term site management.

If you are the owner of an NHL, your key strategies will probably be archeological stewardship and management.

A guide produced by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Resources, *Best Management Practices: An Owner's Guide to Protecting Archaeological Sites*, is available in

hard copy or at <http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/culturalmgmt>. In addition to presenting explanations of archeology and its value, the publication describes the components of a well-managed site, and provides guidance for dealing with the following situations:

- Responding to threats to archeological sites
- Preventing stream and coastal erosion
- Animal burrowing and other activity
- Tree root intrusion
- Looting and vandalism
- Questions to ask before developing land with archeological resources
- Human burials
- Working with partners

Useful protection strategies that help combat looting and vandalism include signage, fencing, camouflage, site burial, and site monitoring. When archaeological resources have already been damaged through vandalism or erosion, a major solution is to stabilize the site so that further damage does not occur. Another publication produced by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Resources is *Archaeological Stabilization Guide: Case Studies in Stabilizing Archaeological Sites*. This publication, as well as a bibliography and links to other sources of information about site stabilization, is available at <http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/culturalmgmt/stabilization.html>.

If you want to consult an archeologist about the resources on your property, contact your State Historic Preservation Office, your state archeologist or the Register of Professional Archaeologists <http://www.rpa.net>.

If you are interested in learning more about archeology, the following organizations and web sites offer a range of useful information.

- NPS Archeology & Ethnography Program <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad>
- NPS CRM magazine <http://www.cr.nps.gov/crm/>
- Society for American Archaeology <http://www.saa.org>
- Society for Historical Archaeology <http://www.sha.org>

Susan L. Henry Renaud is a Senior Resource Planner and the Preservation Planning Program Manager with NPS Heritage Preservation Services.

"Spreading the Word" rescheduled

The date for the NHL training program "Spreading the Word: Interpretative Training for 'Under-Interpreted' National Historic Landmarks" has been changed. The location and content of the program remains the same. Originally scheduled for October 3-5, 2001, the program will now be held **April 2-4, 2002** at the Garrett-Jacobs Mansion (the Engineers' Club) in Baltimore, Md. The original conference brochure registration form may be used, or the form can be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/chal/nhl2001/>. Other information regarding the conference is also available at that site.

Those who registered for the October conference and who wish to remain on the registrant list should contact Craig Henderson of Goucher College at (800) 697-4646 or (410) 337-6200. Other conference questions should be directed to Catherine Turton of the NPS Philadelphia Support Office at catherine_turton@nps.gov or (215) 597-1726.

News from Texas

National Historic Landmarks received well-deserved publicity in September, when the Texas Department of Transportation prominently featured the state's NHLs in their monthly travel magazine, *Texas Highways*. The special issue's coverage was devoted to NHLs and included articles on properties from the Gulf Coast to the panhandle. Many of the articles can be found at their web site <http://www.texashighways.com>.

NPS updates

NHL staff in the Midwest Regional Office have moved to a new location in Omaha. Their mailing address remains: National Park Service, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102, but telephone numbers have changed as follows:

Carol Ahlgren (402) 514-9358
(Illinois, Indiana)

Mark Chavez (402) 514-9372
(Architecture/SAT grants)

Rachel Franklin-Weekley (402) 514-9356
(Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri)

Rebecca Kumar (402) 514-9364
(Program Assistant)

Brian McCutchen (402) 514-9360
(Ohio, Wisconsin)

Vergil Noble (402) 437-5392 ext. 108
(Archeology)

Dena Sanford (402) 514-9354
(Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)

The Pacific Great Basin Support Office has relocated to Oakland, Calif. Their new address is: National Park Service, 1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700, Oakland, CA 94607. Their telephone number is (510) 817-1396.

Call for photographs

Please review the information on your NHL at the NHL web site <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl>, so that the information remains current. Also, forward current photographs of your property—the goal is to provide two photographs of each property on the web site. High-resolution photographs (preferably jpg format) and comments may be sent to Susan Escherich of NPS Heritage Preservation Services at susan_escherich@nps.gov.

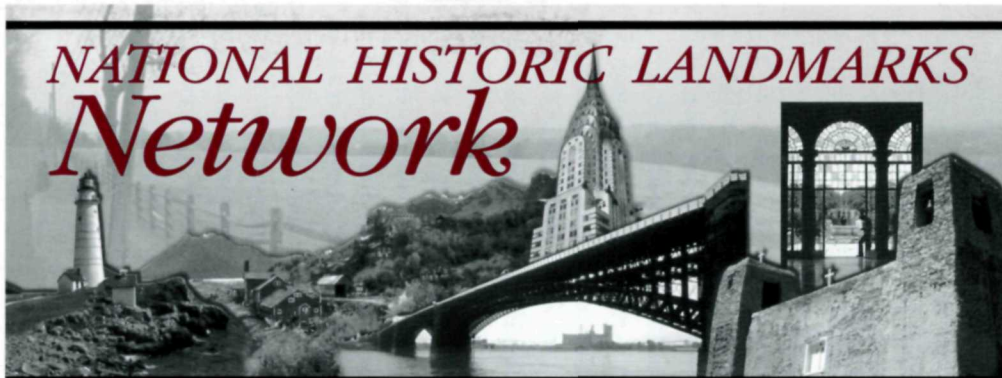
Grant opportunity

The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program has opened its 2002 grants competition for projects that lead to the permanent protection of endangered battlefield lands. Non-profit organizations, federal/state/local agencies, tribes, colleges, and universities are all eligible to apply. Projects eligible to receive funding include site identification and documentation; planning and consensus building projects; and interpretation and education projects. No matching funds are required; the average award last year was \$22,700, though grants as large as \$117,000 historically have been awarded. The application deadline is January 11, 2002. For guidelines and an application form, contact Glenn Williams at (202) 343-9563 or visit <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/2002grants.htm>.

Spring 2002 deadline

Readers are invited to submit short articles, which will be included as space allows. Articles should be no more than 500 words and must include author's name and affiliation. Electronic text submissions are accepted. *NHL Network* editorial staff may edit articles for length and content. Statements of fact or opinion are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect an opinion of or an endorsement by the editors or the National Park Service. One image in either photographic or slide format may be included per article and must include caption and image credit. Photocopied or electronic images cannot be accepted. Images will not be returned.

The deadline for submission of articles for the Spring 2002 issue is **March 15**.



U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services
1849 C Street, NW, Room NC200, Washington, D.C. 20240

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