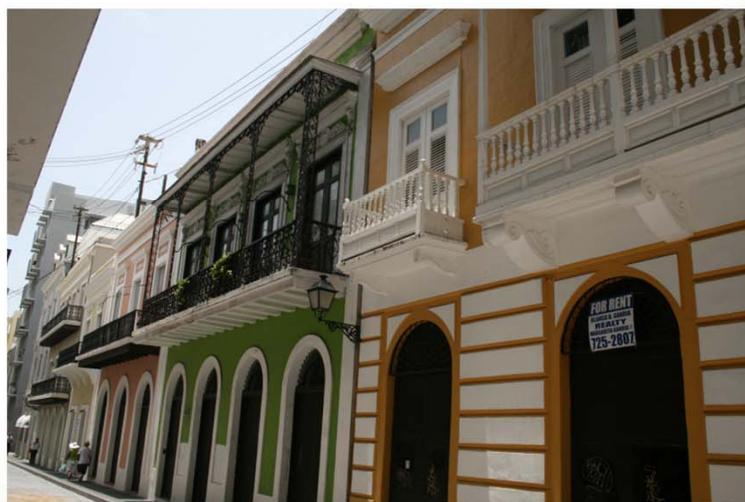
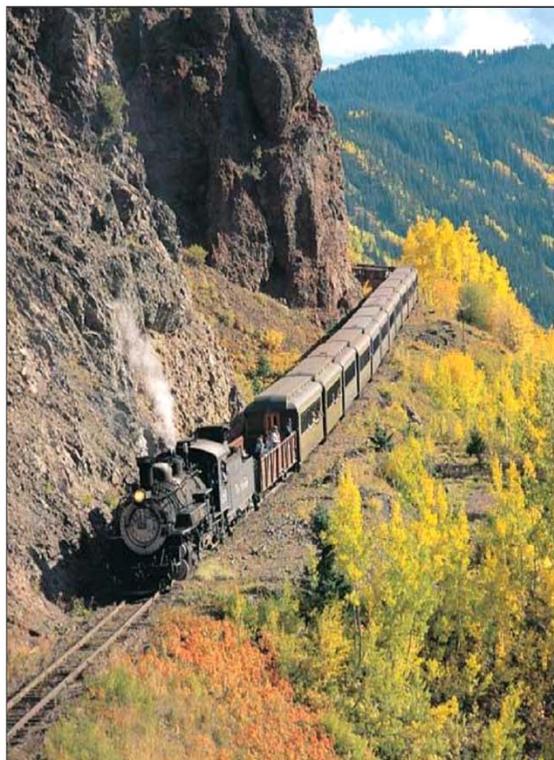


NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS REPORT ON DESIGNATIONS

Five-Year Progress Report



Cover Photos:

Left: Detail, *The Epic of American Civilization*, Baker Library,
Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire

Upper Right: Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres
& Toltec Scenic Railroad), Colorado and New Mexico

Lower Right: Old San Juan Historic District, San Juan, Puerto Rico



Fort Apache, Joseph Girard, ca. 1875, Arizona

As an architectural compendium, the Fort Apache historic district provides a unique physical representation of overlapping Federal policies toward American Indians.

Designated a National Historic Landmark as Fort Apache and Theodore Roosevelt School, 2011

Introduction

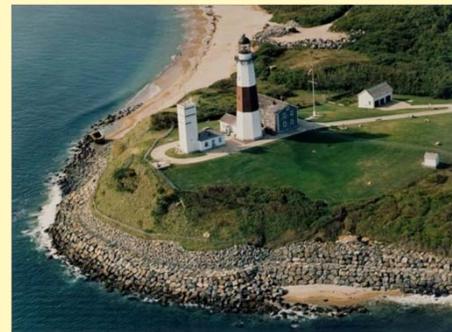
National Historic Landmarks are historic places that illustrate the heritage of the United States. Today, just over 2,500 historic properties bear this national distinction.

A National Historic Landmark (NHL) is a historic building, site, structure, object or district that represents an outstanding aspect of American history and culture. NHLs may be a property with the strongest association with a turning point or significant event in our nation's history; the best property to tell the story of an individual who played a significant role in the history of our nation; an exceptional representation of a particular building type or technique, engineering method, or architectural style in the country; or provide the potential to yield new and innovative information about the past through archeology.

Because designation provides the property's historic character with a measure of protection against any project initiated by the Federal government (Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and because it provides eligibility for grants, tax credits, and other opportunities to maintain a property's historic character, NHLs also must possess a high degree of historic integrity.

The National Historic Landmarks Program is a grassroots preservation program which seeks to assist property owners to preserve and protect historic properties. Most NHLs are privately owned and the NHL Program requires the consent of the majority of owners before proceeding with a National Historic Landmark nomination.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark ensures that stories of nationally important historic events, places, or persons are recognized and preserved for the benefit of all citizens.



Montauk Point Lighthouse, Suffolk County, New York

This lighthouse played a pivotal role in the growth of foreign trade during the nineteenth century.

Designated a National Historic Landmark, 2012

Camp Evans, Wall Township,
New Jersey

An electronics development, testing, and production facility during World War II, Camp Evans became one of the primary American sites associated with the development of radar.

Designated a National Historic
Landmark, 2012



The Designation Process

Although members of the general public and others nominate properties to be National Historic Landmarks, the Secretary of the Interior formally designates these properties.

The process begins when a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a Tribal Preservation Officer (THPO), a Federal Preservation Officer (FPO), a private owner, or an interested member of the general public writes a letter of inquiry to the National Park Service. NHL staff then review the letter to determine if the property appears to meet the Criteria for an NHL. If the property has the potential to become an NHL, the staff provides the preparer with detailed guidance as the nomination is written.

Working with the preparer, staff from the National Historic Landmarks Program edit the nomination. Subject matter experts and scholars from across the nation also review the nomination. Their suggestions and assessments are incorporated into the nomination. The nomination is then released to the public for a sixty-day comment period.

Following that comment period, the Landmarks Committee, a committee of historians, archeologists, architectural historians, historic architects, cultural resource specialists, and SHPOs reviews

the nomination before making a recommendation to the National Park System Advisory Board. The National Park System Advisory Board then reviews the nomination before making a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior. Recommended nominations are submitted to the Secretary of the Interior who considers the recommendations and decides whether or not to designate a property as a National Historic Landmark.

Because NHL nominations undergo extensive review at multiple levels, the processing of a National Historic Landmark nomination, from the initial inquiry letter to designation, takes, on average, between one-and-a-half to three years.

Designation of a property as a National Historic Landmark does not give ownership of the property to the National Park Service or any agency of the Federal government. National Historic Landmarks are owned by private individuals; by local and state governments; by tribal entities; by non-profit organizations; and by corporations. The Federal government owns fewer than 400 NHLs (17 percent). The laws that govern property rights still apply to designated landmarks.

Following designation, the National Park Service is tasked with reporting on the condition of the landmark through periodic status updates provided by NHL owners (stewards). The NPS may also provide some type of assistance concerning the preservation of the property. Beyond that, the Federal government has no ongoing role with the landmark.

Telling the Stories of All Americans

The NHL Program is dedicated to telling the stories of all Americans. In the last five years, the program has continued its efforts to reflect a full spectrum of people and events that participated in building the nation. While the more traditional subjects of prominent leaders, monumental architecture, and the military and its conflicts continue to be honored with additional designations, the program also recognized, and continues to recognize, many other aspects of the past.

Beginning in May 2011, three new initiatives---the American Latino Heritage Initiative, the Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative, and the Women's History Heritage Initiative---were developed and implemented with the goal of furthering the representation of diverse stories within the National Historic Landmarks Program.

These new initiatives have resulted in the designation of 31 new National Historic Landmarks, all of which reflect and tell complex stories regarding the diversity of the American experience. These 31 National Historic Landmarks represent 70 percent of the new properties presented to the Secretary of the Interior for designation as National Historic Landmarks since May 2011.

While some National Historic Landmarks such as Fort Apache (designated 2011) tell stories related to specific ethnic or racial groups within the United States, most, such as the Humpback Bridge (designated 2012), cannot and do not fit into a specific category. However, the Humpback Bridge is important to all Americans, including those of a specific racial, ethnic or gender background and could be counted as such. Further complicating this attempt to classify NHLs is the fact that the overwhelming majority of the existing 2,540 NHLs (96 percent) have not been assessed at even the most rudimentary level to determine if they reflect aspects of race, ethnicity, class or gender within American history.

As a result, discussions about the percentages of all National Historic Landmarks which tell diverse stories are underrepresented and misleading.



United States Post Office and Court House (Court House for the Central District of California), Los Angeles, California

Mendez et al v. Westminster, a seminal court case challenging racial segregation in schools, was first heard at this courthouse.

Designated a National Historic Landmark, 2012

2008-2013

National Historic Landmarks Program Overview

Between November 2008 and January 2013, the Landmarks Committee met seven times to review 84 properties for consideration as National Historic Landmarks. 81 properties were recommended to the National Park System Advisory Board. The Secretary of the Interior then designated 80 properties as NHLs.

When reviewing properties for consideration, NHL staff members work closely with property owners, scholars within and outside of the National Park Service, and preservation experts.

Recognizing that the National Historic Landmarks Program today is partly a grassroots preservation effort, the National Historic Landmarks Program staff have also worked to increase understanding of the nomination process through a series of webinars intended to assist SHPOs, THPOs, FPOs, property owners and members of the general public in preparing a National Historic Landmark nomination.

The National Historic Landmarks Program is also engaged in revising its nomination form. The new form is intended to simplify the process and better assist preparers in completing the nomination.



Central Congregational Church,
Boston, Massachusetts

While many surviving churches have Tiffany windows and fixtures, the Church of the Covenant, as it is also known, is the most complete church interior by the nationally significant Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company.

Designated a National Historic
Landmark, 2012

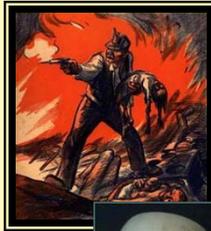


Murray Springs Clovis Site, Arizona

The site has a very high level of integrity and includes some of the best archeological evidence in North America of early humans and extinct mammals.

Designated a National Historic Landmark,
2012

Designated in 2009



Far Left: Ludlow Tent Colony in the wake of the fire, 1914

Above Left: Cover from the serial *The Masses*, June 1914, by J. F. Sloan

Below Left: Artifacts such as this doll's head provide insight into the daily life of the striking workers.

Following a Landmarks Committee meeting in November 2008, recommended properties were presented to the National Park System Advisory Board in December 2008. These properties were designated by the Secretary of the Interior in January 2009. Descriptions of these properties follow.

Ludlow Tent Colony Site, Las Animas County, Colorado. On April 20, 1914, members of the Colorado National Guard attacked a tent colony of 1,200 striking coal miners and their families at Ludlow, Colorado. It was the bloodiest event of the fourteen-month Colorado Coal Strike of 1913-1914 that had been organized by the United Mine Workers of America against the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and other companies. This property is one of the best preserved archeological labor camps in the country. Study of the archeological remains here can answer nationally significant questions about ethnicity, the living conditions of strikers, gender roles, and the material conditions of striking, challenging concepts regarding labor history and providing a needed counterpoint to biased and sometimes inflammatory documents produced during this era of labor unrest.

The Miami Circle at Brickell Point Site, Miami, Florida. Archeological research at this accretionary midden has shown that the site contains early and late components of the primary village of the Tequesta people, one of the first Native North American groups encountered by Juan Ponce de León in 1513. The site's significance lies in well-preserved

evidence of American Indian architecture; its considerable materials related to patterns of regional and long-distance exchange enabling comparison of sites across the Southeast and Midwest; elements of ceremonialism involving animal internments; and the ability to study the Tequesta people's association with the unique environment of the Everglades.

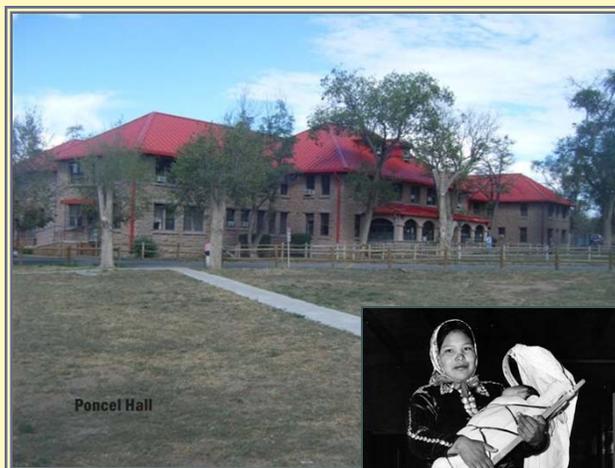
New Philadelphia Townsite, Pike County, Illinois. Founded in 1836, New Philadelphia, located near Barry, Illinois, is the first town known to be platted and officially registered by an African American before the American Civil War. Frank McWorter, a freedman, subdivided 42 acres of land into lots and applied the proceeds of land sales to purchase freedom for family members remaining in slavery. This archeological townsite possesses high potential to yield information of major scientific importance to our understanding of free, multi-racial, rural communities and for the possibilities the town site possesses to affect theories, concepts, methods, and ideas used in historical archeology to study the construction of racial identity outside a plantation setting.

Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, Ganado Mission, Apache County, Arizona. The Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing offered the nation's first and only accredited nursing training program for Native American women in the United States. The experiences of both the missionaries and the students at the School illustrate the many distinctions between different medical cultures; Navajo medical practices were first

Designated in 2009

combined with western medical traditions here, establishing the groundwork for the multi-cultural approach to medical practice often used today. The property is also significant as a representation of the Cadet Nurse Corps Program, a Federal program which trained over 100,000 nurses who proceeded to practice nursing in post-World War II America.

Christ Church Lutheran, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Constructed in 1949, Christ Church Lutheran is a masterwork of Finnish architect-émigré Eliel Saarinen. This building is a testament to Saarinen's unique approach to Modernism in which he used materials, proportion, scale, and light in creating a building with great dramatic effect and architectural impact, while still retaining a human scale and qualities of serenity and repose. Remarkably, the church complex also includes an addition designed in 1962 under the direction of Eliel Saarinen's son, Eero, who was also one of the most acclaimed architects of the twentieth century.

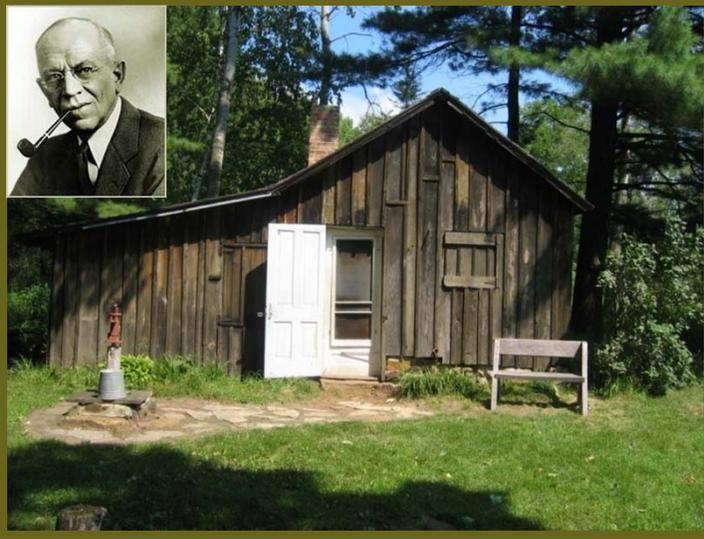
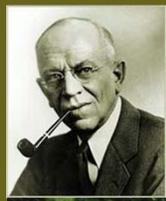


Alfred Newton Richards Medical Research Laboratories/David Goddard Laboratory Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The building is nationally significant as one of the most important projects of architect Louis I. Kahn's renowned career. Designed and built between 1957 and 1965, the buildings were almost immediately and widely recognized as an important design alternative to the International Modernist glass box. Kahn's architectural emphasis on materials and overall design organization, as well as his positive response to history and to physical context, all become nationally and internationally influential aspects of his work.

Steedman Estate (Casa del Herrero), Santa Barbara, California. Casa del Herrero—House of the Blacksmith—is one of the most fully developed, richly documented and intact examples of the American Country Place Era. It was designed and built between 1922 and 1925 as a second house for George Fox Steedman, a St. Louis industrialist, and his wife Carrie Steedman. An extraordinary team of architects, antiquarians, landscape architects and horticulturalists were involved in creating an outstanding synthesis of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture and the Californian gardening style.

Sage Memorial School of Nursing provided Navajo women, as well as other minority women, with a nursing education. The school and its hospital were also the site of early and groundbreaking attempts to merge Navajo and western medical traditions.

Designated in 2009



Left: Aldo Leopold, the noted conservationist and author, developed many of his views on land conservation here at the Aldo Leopold Shack in Wisconsin.

Below: Neoclassical fresco painting such as that on the Alsop House staircase was a customary form of interior decoration in the early nineteenth century. However, very few of these interiors survive today.

Aldo Leopold Shack and Farm, Fairfield and Lewiston Townships, Wisconsin.

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948), an internationally known conservation pioneer, author, forester, and wildlife ecologist, influenced the establishment of national policies regarding modern forestry, wildlife ecology, and land management. The Shack, a re-built chicken coop along the Wisconsin River where the Leopold family stayed during weekend retreats, served as the inspiration both for many of Leopold's essays published as *A Sand County Almanac* (1949) and for the development of his views on land stewardship, land health and wildlife ecology from 1935 to 1948.

Richard Alsop IV House, Middletown, Connecticut. Realized in a number of campaigns between 1839 and ca. 1860, the wall paintings of the Richard Alsop IV House in Middletown, Connecticut, are nationally significant examples of nineteenth-century decorative wall painting once common in American domestic settings, but now largely lost as tastes changed or the materials degraded. They comprise one of the richest antebellum domestic interiors in the country.



Designated in 2011



Far Left: Olson House, Cushing, Maine

Immediate Left: Painted in 1948, *Christina's World* is widely considered to be one of the most significant American paintings of the twentieth century by art historians. Image Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Following a Landmarks Committee meeting in November 2010, recommended properties were presented to the National Park System Advisory Board in April 2011. These properties were designated by the Secretary of the Interior in May, June, and July 2011. Descriptions of these properties follow.

Olson House, Cushing, Maine. Andrew Wyeth was a frequent visitor to this farm during his summers in Maine and it was here that Wyeth painted *Christina's World*, widely considered to be one of the most significant paintings of the twentieth century. Wyeth used this salt farm and its surroundings as an inspiration throughout his career.

Kuerner Farm, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The Kuerner Farm served as the inspiration for much of Andrew Wyeth's work and approximately one-third of his work, including his ground-breaking *Helga* series, was painted at this site.

Northwestern Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This home was established in 1867 and retains the oldest buildings in the National Home for

Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) facilities which was the precursor to the Veterans Administration. The Wisconsin branch was the first to institute innovations such as the employment of professional female nurses and separate quarters for elderly members.

Western Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Leavenworth, Kansas. Established in 1885, this station represents the expansion of the NHDVS after an 1884 policy change dramatically broadened the standards for admission to the NHDVS, allowing greater access for disabled soldiers and creating a demand for additional services.

Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Johnson City, Tennessee. Completed in 1901 and opened in 1904, this was the first branch established after veterans from the Spanish-American War were admitted into the NHDVS. The prevalence of yellow fever and tuberculosis among these veterans led to a growing emphasis on medical benefits for these veterans from a new and very different war.

Designated in 2011



Left: The radial plan of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, (National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers) was intended to slow the spread of infection.

Below: The National Home for Disabled Volunteered Soldiers provided support for disabled soldiers such as those below who were wounded during the Civil War. National Archives and Records Administration



Battle Mountain Sanitarium, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Hot Springs, South Dakota. Completed in 1907, this was the only NHDVS branch to be established as an independent medical facility, rather than a facility designed primarily as a residential institution. This branch represents the development of NHDVS and its evolution from a primarily residential system to one offering medical services to veterans.

Split Rock Light Station, Lake County, Minnesota. Split Rock Light Station was the primary federally-sponsored project to improve navigation in the Great Lakes area in 1909-1910. The station is also an extremely rare example of Great Lakes light stations designed as a single, cohesive, and self-sufficient complex with all major elements built during the initial period of construction.

Platt National Park Historic District, Murray County, Oklahoma. This 848-acre park landscape features an outstanding collection of resources—particularly water features associated with the natural streams and springs, finely crafted constructions of indigenous stone, and plantings of native trees and shrubs. This landscape was

created through the emergency conservation work of the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1940, transforming the park into a popular recreational oasis – a distinction it upholds today.

Lynch Knife River Flint Quarry, Dunn County, North Dakota. The Lynch Quarry Site is the type site for the distinctive Knife River Flint (KRF). The quarry, used for thousands of years (11,000 BCE–1600 CE), was a key source of this lithic material, essential for human survival. The quarry was used by precontact groups who lived over a large area of the United States. It served as a “supermarket” for quarrying, removing, and exporting materials. The property can provide information about migration patterns, national interactions of native populations, changing technology over time and space, adaptations to environmental changes, and widely established trade networks throughout North America during these periods.

Designated in 2011

Aubrey Watzek House, Portland, Oregon. From the time of its completion in 1937, John Yeon's Watzek House has been recognized as a masterwork of American architecture and a benchmark in the rise of Modernism in the Pacific Northwest. The Northwest vein of modernism focused strongly on siting and connections to the natural landscape, climatically-appropriate design solutions, and the use of local materials. Only two years after its completion, the Watzek House was included in an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art titled "Art in Our Time."

Pennsylvania Railroad Depot and Baggage Room, Dennison, Ohio. The Dennison Depot is located on a railway which provided a key link to the Strategic Corridor for National Defense. This trunk line played a vital role in the disbursement of troops during WWII. For soldiers being shipped overseas, the canteen and Depot,

which were immortalized in songs, letters, and the media, became an iconic image of small town America.

Woodlawn Cemetery, The Bronx, New York, New York. Woodlawn Cemetery is a 400-acre cemetery composed of an unmatched collection of artistically important memorials, spectacularly arranged according to Landscape Lawn design tenets. It includes representative examples of the work of many of the most significant architects practicing in the United States between 1880 and 1940, along with landscape architects, sculptors, stained-glass artisans, and fabricators, whose works are integrated into the cemetery's vast number of contributing resources.

Arch Street Friends Meeting House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Arch Street Meeting House is the home of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). It is significant for its association with



Above Left: The Dennison Depot was home to the Salvation Army Servicemen's Canteen, the third largest Salvation Army canteen in the country. The almost 4,000 volunteers staffing the Dennison Canteen worked around the clock to serve 1.3 million men and women during the course of the war.

Above Right: Pennsylvania Railroad Depot and Baggage Room, Dennison, Ohio

Designated in 2011



Grand Mound in Minnesota is a complex archeological landscape of mounds, seasonal villages, and fishing sites.

Quaker master builder Owen Biddle, as an embodiment of the distinguishing characteristics of Plain-style architecture form, and as a representation of the ideal of Liberty of Conscience.

Grand Mound, Koochiching County, Minnesota. Grand Mound is the center of an interconnected archeological landscape of mounds, seasonal villages, and sturgeon fishing sites along the Rainy River, extending from Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods in Minnesota. The site's immense and unusual mound is architecturally significant at the national level for its recently discovered 200-foot "tail," making it unlike any other known earthwork in the United States. The large, ovate body of the mound with this long, linear extension constitutes an effigy symbolic of the belief system of its makers. Grand Mound is also the type site of the Laurel Culture, whose people made the first pottery and earthworks in this part of the continent.

Alexander Schaeffer House, Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania. The Schaeffer House is an important example of the culturally-distinct Pennsylvania German building typology. It can be classified as a bank house that also exhibits such characteristic features as a

Flunkenhaus or three-room plan, Liegender Stuhl truss, and a cellar used for the manufacture and distillation of spirits. This building stands as a rare example of the role of European cultural traditions in settling the colonies and contributes substantially to the understanding of early American architectural traditions.

Mountain Meadows Massacre Site, Washington County, Utah. The Mountain Meadows Massacre Site is the location of the September 11, 1857, massacre of 120 emigrants, most of them from Arkansas, at the hands of Mormon militiamen in southern Utah. The site represents the apex of the long and often violent interactions between members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) and non-Mormons.

Congressional Cemetery, Washington, DC. Congressional Cemetery was the first and only cemetery of national memory until the creation of the National (military) Cemetery system during the Civil War. Between 1823 and 1876, Congress repeatedly appropriated monies for the expansion, enhancement, and maintenance of Congressional Cemetery, and as early as the 1820s the site was popularly viewed as the "national burying ground."

Designated in 2011



Left: Lightship LV-118 (*Overfalls*), Lewes, Delaware

Below: A grassroots effort helped preserve and save the Lightship *Overfalls*.

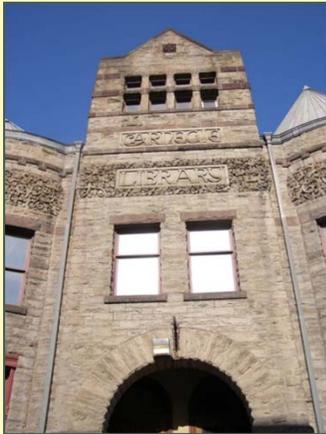


Congressional Cemetery is also significant for its unique representation of the Federal government in the austere, neoclassical congressional cenotaphs. The design of these monuments has long been attributed to Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the first Surveyor of Public Works, who worked most notably on the Capitol and White House.

Lightship LV-118 (*Overfalls*), Lewes, Delaware. Lightship LV-118 is unique as the only small-hulled, diesel/diesel-electric powered third-generation lightship ever constructed, and as the last lightship built using riveted-hull construction. It is the last lightship constructed for and commissioned by the U.S. Lighthouse Service.



Designated in 2012



Funding the Braddock Carnegie Library (left) led Andrew Carnegie to develop a comprehensive plan to fund and promote the building of libraries across the United States. Ultimately, these libraries came to serve diverse communities throughout the country.

Although originally built to serve a white immigrant working-class population, the Braddock Carnegie Library serves a predominantly African American community today as the population of this small town has changed over time.

Following a Landmarks Committee meeting in May 2011, recommended properties were presented to the National Park System Advisory Board in December 2011. These properties were designated by the Secretary of the Interior in March 2012. Descriptions of these properties follow.

Braddock Carnegie Library, Braddock, Pennsylvania. Built in 1888-1889, the Braddock Carnegie Library in Braddock, Pennsylvania, is the oldest intact library building in the United States funded by Andrew Carnegie. Although the Braddock Library is, in many ways, an anomaly among Carnegie libraries, building this library led Carnegie to develop his program of library philanthropy.

Montauk Point Lighthouse, Suffolk County, New York. Seacoast lighthouses, which aided the foreign trade which the Federal government relied upon for revenue, were the priority of the national lighthouse system established by Congress in 1789. During the first eight decades of the United States lighthouse service, Montauk Point Lighthouse was the most important landfall light for ships bound for New York from Europe during the period when the importation of European manufactured goods into New York constituted a major part of America's foreign trade.

Eyre Hall, Northampton County, Virginia.

This Chesapeake plantation is a rare vernacular architectural ensemble and rural landscape of the Colonial and early Federal periods. As a significant physical remnant of Chesapeake society, the property provides insight into Chesapeake society which was economically and socially based on slavery.

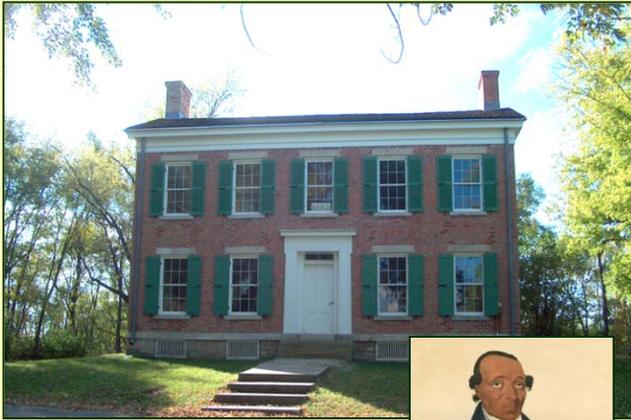
Meadow Brook Hall, Rochester, Michigan.

This large early twentieth-century country estate includes a mansion inspired by British architectural precedents along with smaller residential buildings constructed in the same style. The architectural centerpiece was planned during the 1920s by Matilda Rausch Dodge Wilson and represents one of the last great country place estates built prior to the Great Depression.

St. Peter's Parish Church, New Kent County, Virginia.

This early church is an exceptional example and unique survivor of early eighteenth-century brick architecture in the Chesapeake region. As an unusual example of the Artisan Mannerist style and an interpretation of English high-style architecture by American master craftsmen, St. Peter's significantly contributes to our understanding of early American architecture.

Designated in 2012



Left: The approximately 1-acre *akima Pinšišwa Awiiki* property was the primary residence and the locus of Pinšišwa's activities as a sovereign leader in Myaamia negotiations with the US government during the years 1818 to 1841.

Below: *Jean Baptiste de Richardville (Pinšišwa): The Head Chief of Miami Tribe of Indians*. Painted at the Treaty of Fort Wayne in 1827 by J. O. Lewis.

The *akima Pinšišwa Awiiki*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Built as part of the terms of the 1826 Treaty between the Myaamia (Miami) and the United States, the *akima Pinšišwa Awiiki* is a rare surviving example of a treaty house in the United States. The property is also significant for its association with Pinšišwa, the *akima* (civil chief) of the Myaamia tribe. Pinšišwa (Jean Baptiste de Richardville) was one of the most important Native American leaders of the early nineteenth century; his knowledge of both Euro-American and Myaamia cultures allowed him to mediate a middle path for the Myaamia tribe in the face of western expansion by the United States.

The Carrizo Plain Archeological District, San Luis Obispo County, California, represents a unique concentration of pre-contact sites, art, and artifacts, the outstanding significance of which has been recognized for almost a century by anthropologists, archeologists, artists, and novelists. The district contains nationally significant information pertinent to a wide variety of scientific topics including changing environmental conditions and varying demographic responses, rock art research, ethnic affiliations and cultural boundaries, gender symbolism, subsistence

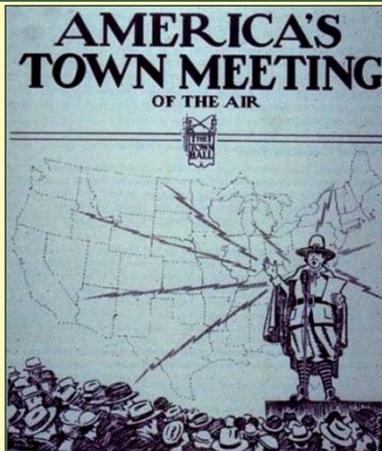
practices, the development of social complexity, technological developments, and resource exploitation. The district also contains a major concentration of precontact pictographs that represent a detailed illustration of the precontact cultural values of the district's inhabitants, which may include religious beliefs, a shared iconographic corpus illustrating long-lasting social communication, and aesthetic and stylistic percepts and concerns.

Gardner Earl Memorial Chapel and Crematorium, Troy, New York.

Constructed in 1888-89, the Gardner Earl Memorial Chapel and Crematorium was at the forefront of the debate about cremation. The building is a masterpiece of the type with interiors on a par with the best late-Victorian decoration realized in America. Resplendent in exotic and domestic marbles, carved stone and wood, and important works of stained glass by Tiffany and Maitland Armstrong, the luxurious rooms worked together to provide a ritual structure for the cremation process with an aim towards legitimizing it for a skeptical public.

USS *Slater*, Albany, New York. The destroyer escort USS *Slater* is a rare and extraordinarily intact example of an important class of mass-produced warships designed for convoy protection during World War II. This was one of

Designated in 2012



America's Town Meeting differentiated itself from other radio discussion programs with its live audience participation, a “significant innovation in American broadcasting.” It also challenged existing views of race relations, health care and other controversial issues during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.

the many ships built by “Rosie the Riveter” and the ship played a highly significant role during the Battle of the Atlantic. A grassroots preservation effort helped to restore the ship and continues to maintain it.

The Town Hall, New York, New York. Located in Midtown Manhattan, The Town Hall was home to *America's Town Meeting*, one of the most significant radio shows of the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. The show hosted and promoted debates about isolationism, race relations, the New Deal, the nationalization of health care, and McCarthyism. The property outstandingly represents the history of American radio broadcasting during the golden age of network radio from the 1930s through the 1950s.

Deer Medicine Rocks, Rosebud County, Montana. Sitting Bull experienced his prophetic dream and sun dance in which he saw the defeat of the American forces led

by Lieutenant Colonel George Custer at this place. The property's association with the Great Sioux War of 1876-1877 also represents the Battle of the Little Big Horn as viewed from a Native American perspective.

Florida Southern College Historic District, Lakeland, Florida. The campus of Florida Southern College contains the largest “integrally designed” grouping of buildings by Frank Lloyd Wright on a single site anywhere in the world. Among Wright's works, this campus was large and complex enough to uniquely integrate a number of the architect's key preoccupations throughout his career. These included explorations on the theme of “organic architecture,” the use of an overriding modular system for planning and construction, the employment of concrete and textile blocks in construction, and ideas about urban planning and community.



Sitting Bull's vision of “many soldiers falling into camp” is inscribed on Deer Medicine Rocks (left). Approximately two weeks after he experienced this vision, the tribes were victorious over Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer's Seventh Cavalry Command at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Designated in 2012

Following a Landmarks Committee meeting in November 2011, recommended properties were presented to the National Park System Advisory Board in December 2011 and May 2012. These properties were designated by the Secretary of the Interior in February and October 2012.

Descriptions of these properties follow.

San José de los Jémez Mission and Gíusewa Pueblo Site, Sandoval County, New Mexico. The mission church here has long been identified as a nationally important representation of early seventeenth-century mission church architecture. It is one of six surviving seventeenth-century mission churches in the US, and is considered to be the most well-preserved example of this style of Spanish Colonial Mission Church architecture in the Southwest. The site also includes the archeological remains of the Jémez pueblo site of Gíusewa.

The McKeen car (below) was ordered for the Virginia & Truckee Railway in October 1909 and delivered May 9, 1910. The car, with its revolutionary design, ran between 1910 and 1929 and again from 1932 to 1945, accumulating over 500,000 miles. After being donated to the Nevada State R.R. Museum in 1995 and following a restoration feasibility study, the car was restored to its 1910 appearance.



McKeen Motor Car #70 (Virginia & Truckee Railway Motor Car #22), Carson City, Nevada. This motorcar represents the McKeen Motor Car Company of Omaha, Nebraska, a builder of internal combustion-engine railroad motor cars (railcars). Founded by William McKeen, the Union Pacific Railroad's Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery, the company was essentially an offshoot of the Union Pacific (UP). The UP had asked McKeen to develop a way of running small passenger cars more economically, and McKeen produced a ground-breaking design that was ahead of its time.

The Republic, Columbus, Indiana. The Republic is a nationally significant work of Modern corporate architecture. Myron Goldsmith, the building's architect, was a partner with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM), at that time one of the largest and most successful architecture firms in the world. Though Goldsmith was the partner-in-charge for the project, The Republic reflects the collaborative system under which SOM operated. The design combined all functions involved in production of a daily paper under one roof and the building has succeeded brilliantly at being an office building, creative studio, and, until 1996, an industrial plant.



Designated in 2012



The violence that erupted at the Trujillo Homesteads (shown far left) reflected the tensions between Anglo ranchers and Hispano ranchers (such as Teofilo Trujillo, shown here with his grandchildren).

Trujillo Homesteads, Alamosa County, Colorado. The Trujillo Homesteads reflects the tensions created by the cultural clash between traditional Hispano lifestyles and agricultural practices and the movement of Anglo-Americans into the West. Teofilo Trujillo, one of the first Hispano ranchers to settle in the San Luis Valley (ca. 1866), was one of the area's largest sheep raisers. Trujillo became a target of intimidation by Anglo-American cattle operators and his house was burned to the ground as a part of this intimidation. The sites can also provide data that affects our national understanding about archeological and anthropological theories related to ethnicity and the interrelated topics of settlement and subsistence patterns in the new American frontier

Davis Oriole Earth Lodge Site, Mills County, Iowa. The Davis Oriole Lodge Site (a.k.a., site 13ML429) is one of the best preserved house sites of the Nebraska Phase of the Central Plains tradition (Cpt) in the United States dated to circa Common Era (CE) 1250. Archeological study here has provided nationally significant information of major scientific importance about the varied lifeways of the ancestral Plains Indians, particularly with regard to the mastery of a horticulture-based system that included increasing agricultural reliance on

domesticates and the North American small seed complex, a new economic organizing framework that transformed cultures across the continent.

Central Congregational Church, Boston, Massachusetts. Originally constructed in 1867, the interior of this church was extensively remodeled by the Tiffany Glass & Decorating Company in 1894. While many surviving churches have Tiffany windows and fixtures, the Church of the Covenant, as it is also known, possesses the most complete church interior by the nationally significant Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company.

Murray Springs Clovis Site, Cochise County, Arizona. The Murray Springs Clovis Site is a nationally significant archeological property consisting of a 13,000-year-old Paleoindian mammoth kill site, a bison kill site, and an associated campsite. The site has yielded and may be likely to yield information about Paleoindian life ways, adaptation subsistence strategies and the mega faunal extinctions at the end of the Pleistocene Epoch. Distinctive Clovis spear points have clearly identified the occupants of this site as part of the earliest well-documented culture in the Americas. The site includes some of the best archeological evidence in North America of early humans and extinct mammals.

Designated in 2012

Greendale represents a pivotal point in the evolution of the American suburb. One of the three “greenbelt towns” built under the New Deal, Greendale represents highly significant aspects of New Deal housing policy that, in tandem with innovative financing reforms, set the stage for the postwar suburbanization of American cities.



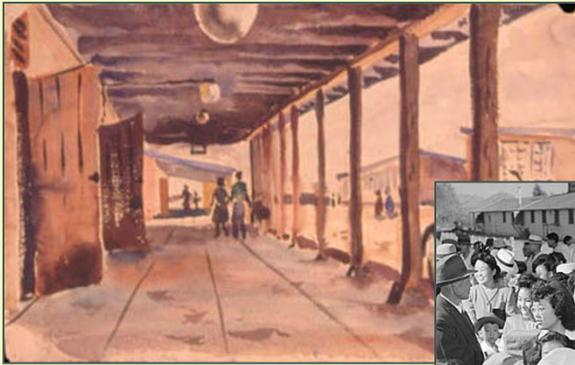
University Heights Campus (Bronx Community College of The City University of New York), Bronx, New York. Stanford White’s design for New York University’s “University Heights Campus” is among the most important works by White, partner in McKim, Mead & White, the preeminent American architectural firm at the turn of the twentieth century. The location of the campus, on a picturesque bluff in the Bronx in what was then a rural setting outside of dense Manhattan, exemplifies an important period trend in campus planning: the push to abandon older hemmed-in urban campuses and construct spacious new ones in bucolic, pastoral settings.

United Congregational Church, Newport, Rhode Island. One of only six major ecclesiastical interior commissions by the prominent American artist John La Farge, this Congregational Church survives as the only example of the artist’s comprehensive decorative scheme for the interior of a church. La Farge’s murals are based upon archeologically-correct Near Eastern prototypes, while the twenty stained glass windows feature an inventive use of handmade opalescent glass designed to complement the wall paintings.

Greendale Historic District, Village of Greendale, Wisconsin. The Village of Greendale, Wisconsin, is one of three US government-sponsored, planned communities, called “greenbelt” towns, built between 1935 and 1938 under the short-lived Suburban Resettlement program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal government. An idealized model of American garden-city planning, Greendale is notable for its application of the Neighborhood Unit Plan, timely innovations in large-scale building technology and home construction, and principles of domestic landscape design.

Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers/Dayton Veterans Administration Home, Dayton, Ohio. The Central Branch, NHDVS/Dayton VHA reflects the end of an era in veterans care under the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) model, the evolution in Federal care for veterans starting in World War I, and the establishment of the Veterans Administration in 1930. The Central Branch was the administrative center for the NHDVS from 1916 until 1930 and served as the Central Depot for the entire system.

Designated in 2012



The Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston) was one of ten relocation centers created following Executive Order 9066 in 1942. Ultimately, the camp housed 17,000 Japanese Americans.

Poston Elementary School, Unit I, Colorado River Relocation Center, La Paz County, Arizona. The Colorado River Relocation Center, also known as Poston, was one of ten centers developed to confine Japanese Americans during World War II. It was located on the Colorado River Indian Reservation despite tribal protests based on their objections to inflicting injustices on others reminiscent of those inflicted on them. Poston was composed of three separate units, and over the course of the war it confined more than 19,000 Japanese Americans. The school complex at Unit I is the largest and most intact collection of buildings left at Poston, and the only school complex that remains from any of the ten relocation centers. The complex contained thirteen adobe brick buildings and covered walkways to provide shelter from the desert sun. Much of the complex remains in a good state of preservation.

Drakes Bay Historic and Archeological District, Marin County, California. The Drakes Bay Historic and Archeological District is directly associated with the earliest documented cross-cultural encounter between California Indians and Europeans, leaving the most complete material record on the West Coast. It is also the most probable site of the first encampment of Englishmen on US shores, and the earliest recorded shipwreck on the West Coast of the United States, the *San Agustín*. The archeological deposits are

expected to yield data affecting our theories, concepts, and ideas about this initial culture to a major degree.

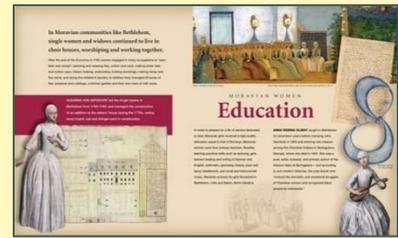
Stepping Stones (Bill and Lois Wilson House), Katonah, New York. Stepping Stones was the home of Bill and Lois Wilson. Bill Wilson was a co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and the author of four books, including *Alcoholics Anonymous* (1939). In *Alcoholics Anonymous*, aka “the Big Book,” Wilson disseminated the idea of alcoholism as an illness and provided a program - the 12 Steps - for treating alcoholism and maintaining sobriety. Lois Wilson was the co-founder of Al-Anon Family Groups, the self-help group for family members of alcoholics and the founder of Alateen, a group for the children of alcoholics. Al-Anon and Alateen have grown to reach an international membership.

Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz, Kern County, California. La Paz is associated with Césarío Estrada Chávez (1927-1993), the union leader and labor activist. As the leader of the United Farmworkers of America (UFW) and as a voice for the underprivileged, Chávez played major roles in the labor movement, the civil rights movement, the Chicano movement, and the environmental movement. At La Paz the UFW grew and expanded from its early roots as a union for farm workers to become a voice for the poor and disenfranchised.

Designated in 2012



The Moravian community of Bethlehem emphasized equality for both sexes as well as for African Americans and American Indians.



Following a Landmarks Committee meeting in May 2012, recommended properties were presented to the National Park System Advisory Board in May 2012. These properties were designated by the Secretary of the Interior in October 2012. Descriptions of these properties follow.

Denver Civic Center, Denver, Colorado.

Located immediately south of Denver's Central Business District, the thirty-three-acre property is a nationally significant City Beautiful-era civic center that evolved over more than four decades, beginning with the construction of the Colorado State Capitol in the late 1880s and 1890s and ending with the construction of the Denver City-County Building in the 1930s. Some of the nation's most distinguished early twentieth-century planners, architects, artists, and landscape architects contributed to the ultimate design of a cohesive ensemble of fine public buildings, spacious parks and gardens, and commemorative monuments – all embracing the history and culture of the American West. Described as “one of the most complete and intact City Beautiful style civic centers in the country,” Denver's civic center contrasts with those of other American cities whose aspirations often resulted in little or no actual construction.

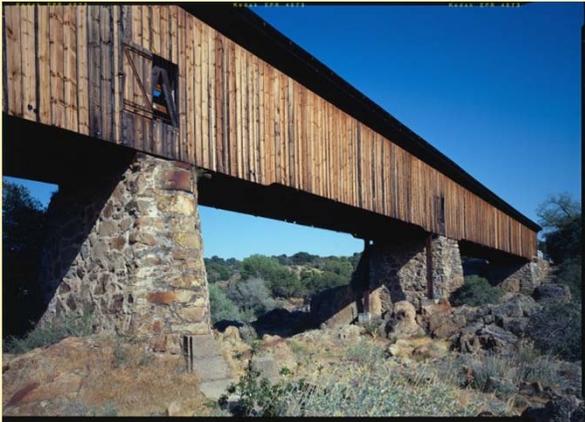
Historic Moravian Bethlehem Historic District, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Historic Moravian Bethlehem is an outstanding example of the tradition of societal organization and early town planning in America. The Moravians' notions of what a town center should look like and how it should function distinguished their planning and architecture. The ingenuity and creativity expressed in Bethlehem also serve as monuments to the Moravian contribution to American society, by representing the Moravians' achievements in education, music, medicine, technology, and the advancement of equality. Believing it was more effective to live and work within a large communitarian setting, Bethlehem residents “shared dining rooms, dormitory-style housing, workshops, and ownership of buildings, tools, fields, and pastures, and they relied on their piety to render comprehensible all the sacrifices required to build a home in the rugged country of northeastern Pennsylvania.”

Admiral David Glasgow Farragut

Gravesite, New York, New York. The Admiral Farragut gravesite is the most intact surviving property known to be directly associated with Civil War Admiral David Glasgow Farragut (1801-1870).

Designated in 2012



Covered bridges are a preeminently American phenomenon. Nowhere else in the world were such impressive timber bridges attempted, and nowhere else were they built in such vast numbers. Although there were over 10,000 of these bridges in 1870, only about 690 of these survive today. Knight's Ferry Bridge (left) is one of the best surviving examples of a Howe truss.

He is universally recognized by military historians as one of the most accomplished naval officers in American naval history, as well as one of the finest naval commanders who fought for either side during the Civil War. This property, located in Woodlawn Cemetery, is the only extant property associated with Farragut.

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad), Conejos and Archuleta Counties, Colorado and Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension, now known as the Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad, is a 64-mile segment of the 36" gauge railroad built by William Jackson Palmer to open the Central Rocky Mountain region for development. The San Juan Extension is nationally significant as an outstanding representation of the 1,000-mile Denver & Rio Grande Railroad narrow gauge railroad network, which was America's largest and most ambitious narrow gauge railroad.

Camp Evans, Wall Township, New Jersey. This property served a variety of civilian and military functions throughout the twentieth century. Named Camp Evans when the US Army Signal Corps acquired it in 1941, the camp functioned as an electronics development, testing, and production facility during World War II, and continued in that capacity for several decades.

During the war, Camp Evans became one of the principal US properties associated with the development of radar. The central core of a larger World War II-era facility it remains largely intact, and is slated for long-term preservation and interpretation

U.S. Post Office and Court House (James R. Browning U.S. Court of Appeals), San Francisco, California. Completed in 1905, the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, San Francisco, is nationally significant as the most opulent and high-profile design for a Federal building to be produced by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The building was conceived and realized under the direction of supervising architect James Knox Taylor during the period of the Tarsney Act (1897-1912), legislation that opened mainly large Federal building projects to competition by private architects and firms.

Knight's Ferry Bridge, Stanislaus County, California. Knight's Ferry Bridge is an exceptionally fine example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction, and an outstanding example of a timber Howe truss, one of the most significant American timber truss types, of which approximately 110 historic (pre-1955) examples survive. Patented by William Howe (1803-1852) in 1840, the Howe truss was a ground-breaking design.

Designated in 2012



The Battle of Black Jack was not only the nation's first true open military conflict over slavery, it also introduced John Brown to the nation.

Humpback Bridge, Alleghany County, Virginia. The Humpback Bridge is an exceptionally fine example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction, and an outstanding example of a timber multiple kingpost truss, of which approximately 90 historic (pre-1955) examples survive in the United States.

Black Jack Battlefield, Douglas County, Kansas. The three-hour Battle of Black Jack, fought on June 2, 1856, marked a culmination of escalating violence in "Bleeding Kansas." Unlike the previous violence in Kansas Territory, the Battle of Black Jack was the nation's first true open military conflict over the issue of slavery, fought between opposing pro and antislavery militias. The battle represented a turning point in the march toward the Civil War. The Battle of Black Jack marked the beginning of John Brown's war on slavery, which would culminate in his raid on Harpers Ferry.

United States Post Office and Court House (Court House for the Central District of California), Los Angeles, California. *Mendez v. Westminster School District* (1946), a lawsuit filed by

five Latino families whose children were denied admission to public schools in Southern California, was first heard here. The decision by this Federal court—the first to declare that the doctrine of "separate but equal" ran counter to American law—marked a turning point in the legal struggle against segregation in education and provided an example for later NAACP legal challenges over African American school segregation cases.



United States Post Office and Court House (Court House for the Central District of California), Los Angeles, California

Designated in 2012



Dr. Bob's Home, the home of Robert and Anne Smith, is associated with the early development of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA).

Dr. Bob's Home provided a meeting space for AA members during the first years of the organization; the house was also the site of early experimentation with various treatment methods that are used as part of the AA program today.

Dr. Bob's Home (Dr. Robert and Anne Smith House), Akron, Ohio. In addition to being the place where Dr. Robert Smith, known in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) as "Dr. Bob," achieved his own sobriety, this house is important to the institutional history of AA because it was here that the philosophy and early practices that underlie AA's program were first articulated and debated. Dr. Bob is considered, alongside Bill Wilson, as the co-founder of the movement. Smith's wife, Anne Smith, along with Lois Wilson, is credited with nurturing the early movement among family members that eventually led to the founding of Al-Anon Family Groups.

The Hispanic Society of America Complex, New York, New York.

Although Spain's long tenure as a colonial power in North America greatly shaped American culture as well as America's relations with Mexico and other Latin American nations, perceptions of Hispanic influence and culture had been overwhelmingly negative throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Hispanic Society of America was at the heart of a shift during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Ultimately, this transition paved the way for a more nuanced understanding of the legacy of Spanish culture within the United States.

Main Reading Room, Hispanic Society of America Complex, New York, New York

With the founding of The Hispanic Society of America, Huntington created an institution which directly encouraged the promotion of all cultures associated with the Iberian Peninsula (including those in South America) at a period when these areas were only beginning to receive scholarly attention.



Designated in 2013



Archeological remains at Camp Nelson can provide nationally significant information about the lives of African American soldiers and their families as well as on military sites in general.



Following a Landmarks Committee meeting in November 2012, recommended properties were presented to the National Park System Advisory Board in November 2012. These properties were designated by the Secretary of the Interior in February 2013.

Descriptions of these properties follow.

Camp Nelson Historic and Archeological District, Jessamine County, Kentucky.

Camp Nelson (1863-66) was one of the nation's largest recruitment and training centers for African American soldiers during the American Civil War, as well as a refugee camp for the wives and children of these soldiers. It remains the best-preserved large Civil War depot of its type in terms of landscape and archeological deposits in the United States. As such, the study of the site can provide information about soldiers' living conditions, military fortification, living conditions and variability in military camps, as well as the material conditions of civilian refugees, which tells the story of their transformation from enslaved to free individuals whose extraordinary endurance was played out under the most difficult of circumstances.

Old San Juan Historic District/Distrito Histórico del Viejo San Juan, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Old San Juan Historic District/Distrito Histórico del Viejo San Juan in Puerto Rico is the nation's most important, and complete, Spanish urban center. While St. Augustine, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana, have significant Spanish colonial histories, the unwavering continuity of Spanish rule in San Juan from 1519 through 1898 and its sustained importance as a key military outpost and as a port, created a place that, more than any other in the United States, represents the urban colonial impulses driving the Spanish as they created an American empire.

Pear Valley, Northampton County, Virginia.

Pear Valley provides insight into the context of vernacular architecture in the colonial Chesapeake. Constructed between ca. 1725 and 1750, the house is a rare surviving example of the second generation of housing in the region and it reflects the early efforts of European immigrants to the colonies to adapt to their circumstances in the Chesapeake. Pear Valley's small size combined with high quality craftsmanship exemplifies the character of many early middling planters' houses now long lost.

Designated in 2013

The Epic of American Civilization is the most important work in the US by muralist José Clemente Orozco, one of the great Mexican muralists. While the works of Orozco (along with Diego Rivera and David Siqueiros) were very much products of Mexico and the Mexican Revolution, “supporters of the Federal Arts Project looked to the Mexican mural movement as a model for a new democratic, radical art.”



Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Hartford, Connecticut. The Harriet Beecher Stowe House is the longtime home of nationally significant author Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896), who is best known for writing *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. Stowe lived in multiple residences (her house in Brunswick, Maine, was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1962 as the site where *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* was written). However, the house in Hartford represents Stowe’s work on women’s rights, in particular her work battling the emergence of polygamy in the American West. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, the battle over polygamy occupied a central position in American politics.

The Epic of American Civilization Murals, Baker Library, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. Known as “The Epic of American Civilization,” the murals by Mexican artist José Orozco provide an extraordinary contribution to the artistic heritage of this country. Located in the heart of a traditional New England college campus, the murals challenged the comfortable norms and traditional viewpoints held by most students who attended the college. Painted in true fresco in the reserve reading room of Baker Library in 1932-34, the murals remain highly controversial in their vision and are a nationally significant work of semi-public art.

Camden Amphitheatre and Public Library, Camden, Maine. The Camden Amphitheatre and Public Library is one of the finest examples of public amphitheater design in the United States. The work of prominent twentieth-century landscape architect Fletcher Steele, the amphitheater and library grounds reflect the designer’s genius for molding a versatile, three-dimensional outdoor space with high acoustical qualities through well-established principles of design while simultaneously introducing innovative ideas that foreshadowed modernism in American landscape design.

George T. Stagg Distillery, Franklin County, Kentucky. The George T. Stagg Distillery in Frankfort, Kentucky, is an iconic and highly intact example of a distillery complex associated with the post-Prohibition expansion of the distilled spirits industry. The fifty-acre production site documents the heritage of the United States distilling industry from 1933 through ca. 1953. The George T. Stagg Distillery possesses an outstanding ability to document major trends in the development of post-Repeal distillery architecture, including the manner in which the Federal government’s policies and regulations impacted the architectural character of distilleries as they returned to production after Prohibition.

Designated in 2013

Archeological remains from Honey Springs Battlefield can shed light on the nature of the battle.



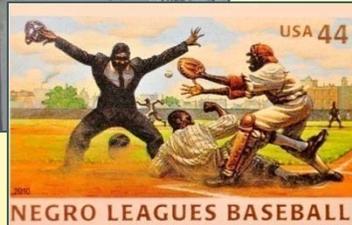
Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois. The Second Presbyterian Church was built as a stone Romanesque Revival style church in 1872-74 that was gutted in a fire. From 1900-1917 the church was rebuilt and remodeled by Howard Van Doren Shaw reflecting stylistic features associated with the Arts & Crafts movement. Shaw, who trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in the offices of Chicago architect William Le Baron Jenny, later became one of the leading exponents in the United States of the Arts and Crafts style.

Casa Dra. Concha Meléndez Ramírez, San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Casa Dra. Concha Meléndez Ramírez is nationally significant for its association with major trends in Puerto Rican literature, in particular the legacy of the *Generación del Treinta* (Generation of 1930), a 1930s middle-class creole literary movement that, in response to US control over the island, shaped Puerto Rico's twentieth-century national cultural identity. This property is significant under NHL Criterion 2 because it served for forty-three years as the residence and workspace of Doctora Concha Meléndez Ramírez (1893-1983), a prolific literary critic and one of the most prominent female voices in the *Generación del Treinta* and subsequent twentieth-century Puerto Rican literary criticism.

Edmund Pettus Bridge, Selma, Dallas County, Alabama. On March 7, 1965, an attack by local and state law enforcement officers on peaceful Civil Rights marchers crossing the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma en route to the state capitol in Montgomery, contributed to the introduction and passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Television and newspaper coverage of what became known as "Bloody Sunday" shocked the American public and dramatized the need for voting rights legislation, prompting President Lyndon Johnson to announce he was sending new voting rights legislation to Congress. The Voting Rights Act itself has been called the single most effective piece of civil rights legislation ever passed by Congress.

Honey Springs Battlefield, McIntosh and Muskogee Counties, Oklahoma. Honey Springs Battlefield was the location of a watershed event in the histories of the Cherokee, Creek (or Muskogee), Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations--the "Five Civilized Tribes" of the Indian Territory--which also had a far-reaching impact on other Indian peoples and nineteenth-century American national development. Although the Battle of Honey Springs on July 17, 1863, occurred within the context of the American Civil War and was partially the result of Indian Nations' alliances with the Confederacy, it was

Designated in 2013

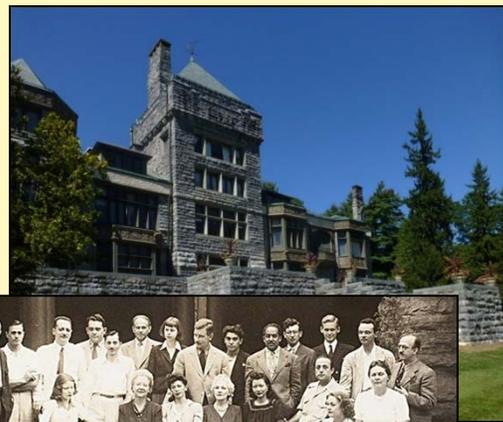


Hinchliffe Stadium is an exceptional example of a Negro professional baseball venue for its relatively long association with Negro professional baseball, particularly at its highest level of play within the Negro National League. Teams such as the New York Cubans and the Black Yankees played regularly at the stadium.

the climax of a devastating concurrent civil war between the Cherokees and Creeks, rooted in their pasts and key to the futures of all five Indian Nations. To restore peace, all five nations were forced to sign Reconstruction Treaties in 1866, which radically changed their sovereignty, land base, social structure, and relationship with the United States.

Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Yaddo, one of the oldest artists' retreats in the United States, was closely associated with many of the influential writers, visual artists, and conductors who shaped twentieth-century culture. After it became fully operational in 1926, it provided a rich, creative, social, and contemplative environment for hundreds of guest artists. Serving as a retreat for individual work and an incubator for collaboration, Yaddo hosted luminaries such as Langston Hughes, Truman Capote, Gwendolyn Brooks, Milton Avery, Aaron Copland, and Patricia Highsmith. The 207-acre enclave on the edge of Saratoga Springs includes a range of buildings and a wooded landscape punctuated with designed garden spaces. The entire property exhibits a remarkable state of preservation.



“Yaddo’s roster of guests might easily be mistaken for a syllabus of 20th century American culture,” observed *The New York Times* in 1986. From its beginnings, the site’s guests were drawn from the nation’s premier artists, regardless of the artist’s race or gender.

Hinchliffe Stadium, Paterson, New Jersey.

Hinchliffe Stadium is a historic 10,000-seat municipal stadium, built between 1931 and 1932 on a dramatic escarpment above Paterson’s Great Falls of the

Passaic/Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (SUM), the first planned industrial settlement in the nation. The stadium is one of the few extant stadiums in the nation that once played host to significant Negro League Baseball games during the Jim Crow era.