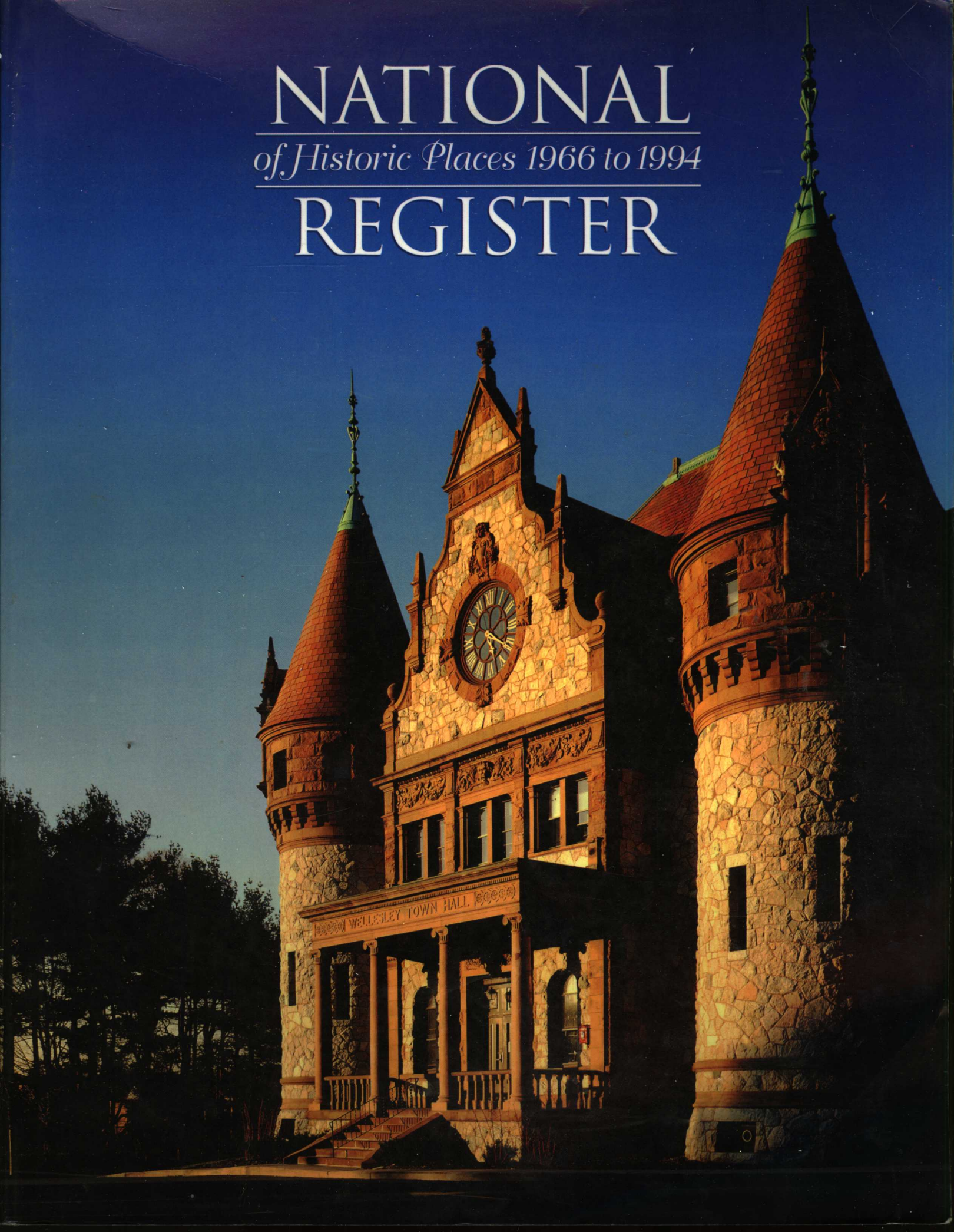


NATIONAL
of Historic Places 1966 to 1994
REGISTER



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REGISTER

Cumulative List Through January 1, 1994

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Washington, D.C.

The Preservation Press
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Washington, D.C.

National Conference of State
Historic Preservation Officers
Washington, D.C.

The Preservation Press
National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is the only private, nonprofit organization chartered by Congress to encourage public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture. In carrying out this mission, the National Trust fosters an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and preserves and revitalizes the livability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environments.

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Exquisite woodwork is found throughout Shard Villa in Addison County, Vermont. (Max Peterson, 1987)

Introduction

America's historic places embody our unique character and identity. They tell a compelling story of the nation, the states, and communities throughout the country. Historic places represent important historical trends and events, reflect the lives of significant persons, illustrate distinctive architectural and engineering designs, and impart information about America's past.

Individually and collectively, historic places listed in the National Register of Historic Places evoke our nation's heritage. National Register documentation traces the history of towns and cities by recording the physical characteristics and significance of historic places. Clusters of farm buildings on agricultural land can be linked to a community's development. Historic bridges that were constructed across a state illustrate that state's efforts to improve transportation systems and commerce. The residence of a prominent writer offers insight into that person's creative process. The careers of architects, master builders, and other designers appear in examples of their work across a community, a region, or the nation. The migration and lifeways of America's cultural groups left their imprint on the landscape and in settlements. Historic places like these and numerous others constitute the nation's collective experience and memory.

What Is the National Register of Historic Places?

Expressly authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of historic places worth preserving and is the centerpiece of a larger historic preservation program authorized by the Act. The National Park Service, under the Secretary of the Interior, administers the National Register of Historic Places in partnership with federal, tribal, state, and local governments, and private citizens.

The framers of the 1966 Act clearly envisioned a broad role for the National Register when they authorized the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of Historic Places "composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture." In Section 1(b)(6), the 1966 Act states:

The increased knowledge of our historic resources, the establishment of better means of identifying and administering them, and the encouragement of their preservation will improve the planning and execution of federal and federally assisted projects and will assist economic growth and development.

The preamble established the National Register within the context of community planning and development and visualized an active role for historic places in contemporary American life:

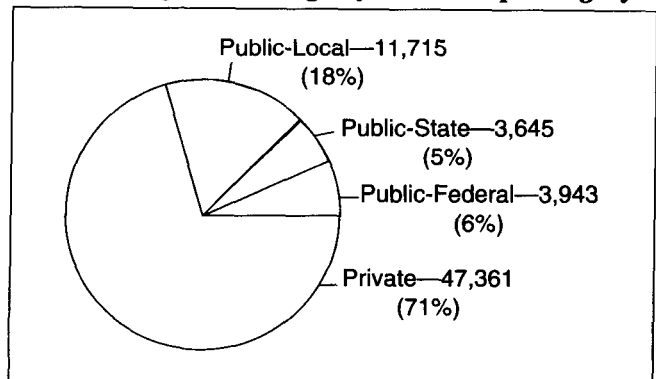
the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.

Before 1966, the Federal government recognized only places of national significance, many of which were publicly owned. The initial National Register list consisted of the relatively few historical units of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks. All historical units of the National Park System continue to be automatically listed in the National Register; they are documented to identify those features and qualities deserving protection. Historical units of the National Park System include such places as Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in Independence, Missouri.

Authorized by the 1935 Historic Sites Act, National Historic Landmarks are designated by the Secretary of the Interior for their national significance in illustrating or representing American history and prehistory, such as the Upton Sinclair House in Los Angeles County, California. The National Park Service undertakes or sponsors thematic studies that support evaluation and documentation of potential National Historic Landmarks. When designated by the Secretary of the Interior, National Historic Landmarks not listed previously are entered into the National Register.

Since its inception in 1966, the National Register has broadened this federal recognition of historic places to include those important to the states and localities, such

National Register Listings by Ownership Category*



*Some properties have more than one ownership category.



The Lower Central Business District in New Orleans is a visually and historically distinct area between the city's modern downtown and the Vieux Carre. (John C. Ferguson, 1990)

as the Fayetteville Historic District in Fayette County, West Virginia.

Currently, there are over 62,000 listings in the National Register that encompass more than 900,000 resources. Of the listings, 73 percent are buildings, 14 percent are districts, 7 percent are sites, 5 percent are structures, and less than 1 percent are objects. A **building** may be a house, barn, church, or hotel that is created principally to shelter human activity. A **structure**—distinguished from a building by its design for purposes other than human shelter—may be a bridge, tunnel, dam, boat, or railroad locomotive. A **site** is a location of a significant event; a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity; or a location that possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. An **object** is primarily artistic in nature, or relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a sculpture, monument, boundary marker, or fountain. A **district** is a significant concentration of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically.

To be eligible for listing, a place must possess historical significance, as defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. (National Register Criteria for Evaluation appear on page xix.) It may be associated with historic events or trends, such as a World War II fortification in Guam. It may be associated with significant persons, such as a district of prominent artists' and writers' homes in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Distinctive and representative examples of an architectural style, engineered design, or construction method include skyscrapers in Chicago and mining structures in Alaska. Archeological properties such as the Cedar Swamp Archeological District in Massachusetts qualify for the important information they may contain about the past.

Eighty-two percent of National Register listings are recognized for their architectural or engineering merits, 51 percent for their associations with significant events, 15 percent for their associations with important people, and 7 percent for the information they contain. Properties frequently meet more than one criterion.

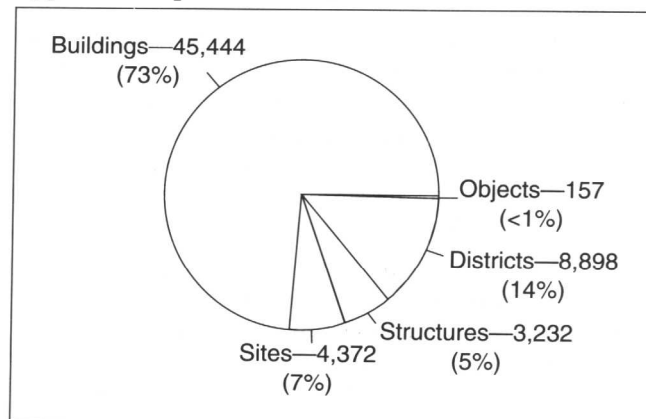
In addition to actually listing historic places in the National Register, the National Park Service assists individuals, governments, and organizations in preparing National Register nominations. It sets standards and provides guidance and technical assistance for identifying, evaluating, and documenting significant places; and monitors adherence to the standards by reviewing nominations. The National Park Service also produces an array of educational materials about the National Register and the importance of historic places in defining the nation's character. It makes the large quantity of information on National Register listings available to the public for planning, management, research, and public education.

What Does Listing in the National Register Mean?

Over the past quarter-century, the National Register has fulfilled the broad role that the framers of the 1966 Act envisioned. While listing in the National Register signifies that a place has been documented to uniform national standards and meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, it has meaning that far transcends an honor roll of significant places. In the words of Joan K. Davidson, State Historic Preservation Officer of New York:

The National Register of the 1990s turns out to be something quite different, indeed something vastly more consequential, than I had assumed. It has become a document of social history, an encyclopedia of material culture, a revelation of the nature of community—even, possibly, a guide for planning the future of the built environment in our state.¹

Types of Properties Listed



National Register documentation of historic properties becomes part of a national database and research resource available for planning, management, research, education, and interpretation. Listing furnishes authentication of the worth of a historic place and often influences a community's attitude toward its heritage.

Recognition

National Register listing honors a historic place by recognizing its importance to its community, state, or the nation. Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer of Montana, cites the effects of this recognition on the everyday decisions property owners and communities make about maintaining and preserving their historic properties:

The National Register's understated but clear recognition for a broad range of locally significant resources delights Montanans who love their history. The process of listing itself deepens and broadens public support for preservation.²

National Register status for historic places often is cited in travel literature, tourism promotion, historical guides, real estate advertisements, and other publications aimed at the general public and is widely viewed as a decided advantage in the desirability of a place.

Federal Agency Responsibilities

The 1966 Act requires that federal agencies review any of their actions that may affect National Register-listed or eligible places and allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, an opportunity to comment on the actions and their effects on the places. This ensures that the values of these places are considered in the planning of federal and federally assisted projects. Listed and eligible places are considered in decisions to issue surface coal mining permits, for example. More than 70,000 federal projects are reviewed annually. States provide more than 9,000 National Register eligibility opinions to federal agencies on an annual basis.

National Register documentation assists the federal government not only with the management and preservation, but also with the interpretation, of cultural resources under its control. NPS Chief Historian Edwin C. Bearss states:

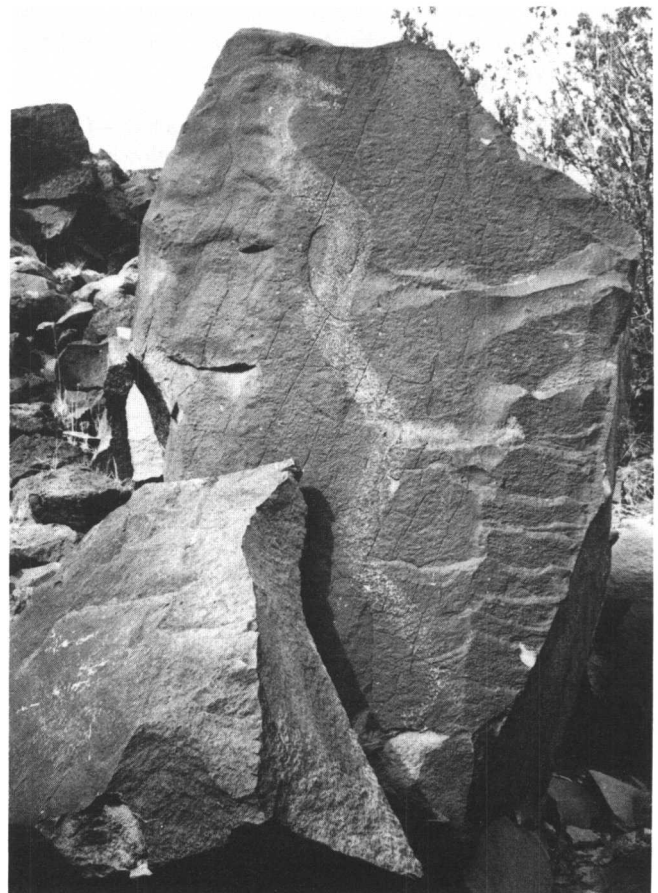
Equally important [to the cultural resource management mandate] is the value of National Register documentation as it has evolved since the 1970s to park interpreters. To enable NPS interpreters to hone their research, writing, and communication skills, the National Register has held several workshops at which NPS interpreters prepare lesson plans. By doing so, they develop skills that benefit the parks and add to their professional skills.³

By clarifying what within their jurisdiction is significant and why, National Register information assists Federal land managers as they administer their land, accommodate change in a manner respectful of historic places, and interpret the importance of historic places to the public.

Federal Financial Incentives

Owners of income-producing National Register properties may apply for federal investment tax credits for the rehabilitation of their properties. To date, this tax credit has spurred the revitalization of 25,000 buildings and \$16 billion in private investment. Owners of properties listed in the National Register may be eligible for income and estate tax deductions for charitable contributions of partial interests in historic property (easements). Owners of National Register properties also may receive federal Historic Preservation Fund matching grants for restoration through state historic preservation offices, when they are available.

Many community organizations and owners make creative use of "layered funding" by combining National



In the White Rock Canyon Archeological District in Los Alamos County, New Mexico, 59 sites, each with petroglyphs, present information about centuries-old Anasazi and Tewa farming patterns. (Betty Lilienthal, 1991)

Register listing and historic preservation grants and tax incentives with Community Development Block Grants, local funding, foundation support, and special rate mortgage loans. For example, in Hardwick, Vermont, a combination of National Register listing, Historic Preservation Fund grants, federal preservation tax credits, and other federal financial incentives rehabilitated several buildings for use as housing for low- and moderate-income residents and revitalized the town's commercial center.

State and Local Governments Use the National Register

State and local governments actively use the National Register to preserve historic places. Describing historic places, documenting their significance, and registering them contribute important data to planning and decision making. The resulting information assists state and local governments in participating in Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review. The information also encourages citizens to take part in decisions about what to save as living parts of their communities and recognizes places that should be used in tourism and economic development. As Pamela Sterne King of the City of Birmingham, AL, observed:

... the National Register program has been a key—if not the key—component to effecting urban revitalization in Birmingham. Without it, historic buildings would not have been re-

habilitated and the essence of Birmingham preserved. In addition, National Register designations have provided a critical stimulus to neighborhoods and neighborhood leaders by helping them to access a wealth of community pride and, therefore, tackle even their most severe problems.⁴

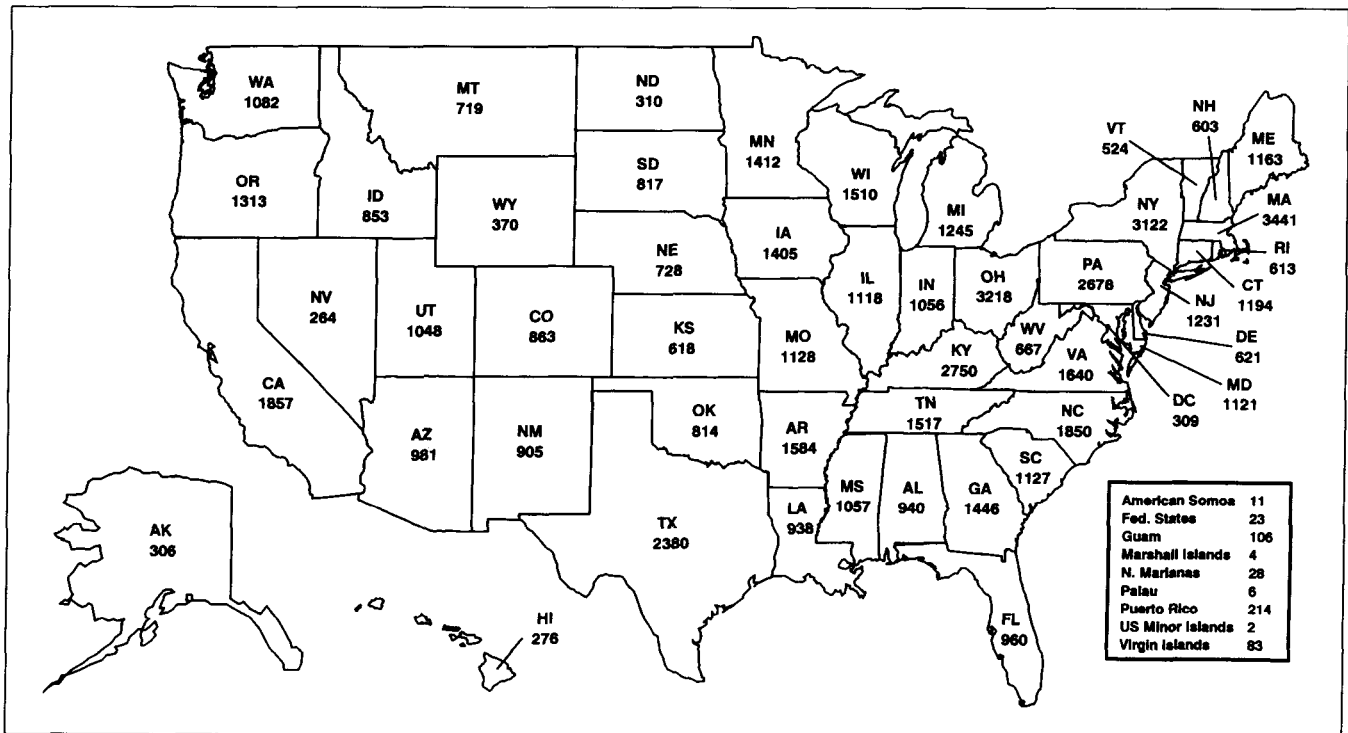
Some states and localities use National Register listing as a basis for state or local historic preservation benefits and protection as in Arizona, which has a Historic Property Tax Reduction Program that provides for a 50 percent reduction in the real estate taxes for non-income-producing residential properties listed in the National Register.

National Register listing may precede local designation and serve as a precursor to local protection; or it may follow local designation and lend credibility to local decision making and affirm the goals of local preservationists and supportive politicians. Local governments also may incorporate information on historic places into municipal master plans. Based on a study of three local governments in Pennsylvania, Tanya M. Velt, a historian with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, summarized the contribution of the National Register program to local planning efforts:

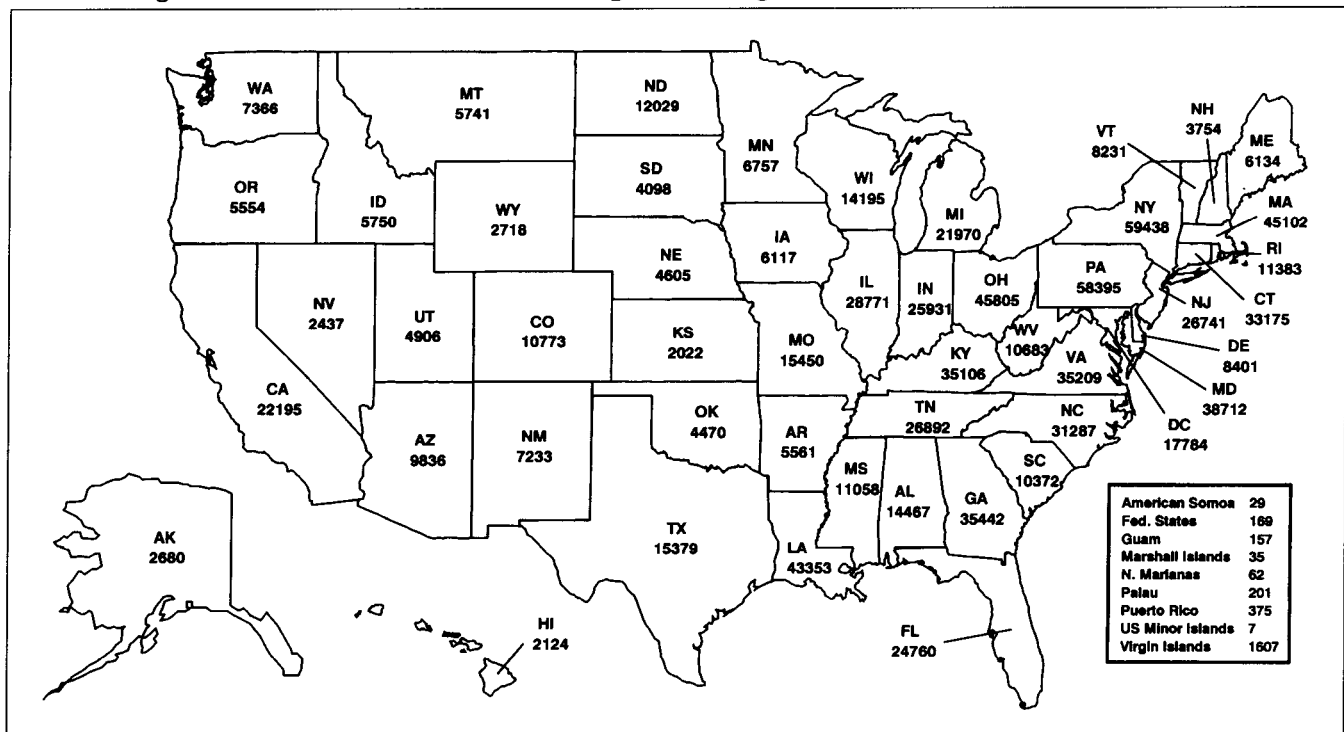
National Register listing establishes an organizational infrastructure to guide local cultural resource management, compatible zoning and development planning, and historical and architectural review ordinances.⁵

Using the National Register and related governmental programs can enhance strong communities, transform de-

National Register Listings in Each State* (January 1, 1994)



*Some properties may be counted multiple times because they are in more than one state.

Contributing Resources Included in National Register Listings in Each State (January 1, 1994)

clining ones, and provide a strong sense of identity essential to the long-term health of communities. The community of Washington, Missouri, serves as a model of how a community develops a local historic preservation program: it conducted a survey of its downtown, has two districts listed in the National Register, developed a comprehensive plan for the downtown taking into account the National Register districts, and developed a design guidelines handbook. It also became a Certified Local Government, having adopted a local historic preservation ordinance, appointed a historical commission, initiated ongoing survey work, and held design and planning workshops. Since beginning this effort in the mid-1980s, Washington's downtown has experienced an economic revival.

G. Bernard Callan, Jr. of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions summarized the role of the National Register for local governments:

Local governments increasingly see National Register listing as more than a resource protection planning tool. It has become an economic development tool because it is frequently a requirement for local zoning advantages as well as federal, state, and local tax advantages. It has become a community development tool because it adds an increased sense of value to where people live and work.⁶

Historical Research Strategies

The scope of the National Register encourages the development of new research strategies and reinforces the

importance of studying state and local history. Places listed in the National Register and the documentation about them address such topics as the migration of cultural groups, the development of small railroad communities, and the evolution of educational facilities throughout a state. This kind of narrative history has a strong hold on the public's attention because it recasts community history into a collective and shared experience.

The establishment of the National Register coincided with the development of such new areas of historical research, as the study of local history, gender, ethnic and minority groups, and common, everyday life in the past. Historians also sought connections with other disciplines, such as anthropology, ethnography, and geography, to broaden the interpretation of historical data. For example, as Bernard L. Herman of the University of Delaware writes about the "new architectural history,"

The National Register as a research strategy places buildings at the center of historical inquiry, and raises their significance from association with an individual, event, or style to their active role in signifying changing human relationships defined through interpretive categories such as class, ethnicity, occupation, environment, technology, and landscape. This is architectural history with a large agenda.⁷

An increasing number of historic preservation and applied history courses at the nation's colleges and universities are using the National Register. Students are introduced to the requirements of a National Register nomination, to sources and methods for conducting local

National Register Listings by Federal Agency

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	22
Farmers Home Administration	3
Forest Service	594
Soil Conservation Service	2
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	3
Economic Development Administration	1
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	19
Air Force	41
Army	102
Army Corps of Engineers	170
Marine Corps	7
Navy	116
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	19
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICE	4
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	7
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	9
Bureau of Indian Affairs	31
Bureau of Land Management	328
Bureau of Mines	3
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	1
Bureau of Reclamation	54
Fish and Wildlife Service	75
U.S. Geological Survey	1
National Park Service	1136
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	4
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	3
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	2
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	20
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	21
Coast Guard	295
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS	34
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	
Federal Communications Commission	1
Federal Maritime Commission	1
General Services Administration	204
International Boundary & Water Commission	3
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	23
National Science Foundation	1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	2
Small Business Administration	1
Smithsonian Institution	9
Tennessee Valley Authority	25
U.S. Postal Service	853
TOTAL FEDERAL AGENCY LISTINGS	4250

history research, and to the process of evaluating the significance of historic places. The results of the new research strategies are published in journals or in other publications and are making a major contribution to public appreciation of the American past.

Education and Interpretation

The power of historic places in relating the narrative history of the nation can transform established educational/interpretive systems. The National Register pro-

gram already has played an important role in education at all levels. National Register documentation serves as the basis for the *Teaching with Historic Places* program of the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Teaching with Historic Places* is a heritage education program that develops educational materials to use in the classroom and trains teachers and preservationists to use historic places listed in the National Register to teach core curriculum requirements effectively; link the dramatic story of places to larger themes in history, social studies, and other subjects; and encourage basic and critical thinking skills.

John J. Patrick, professor of education at Indiana University and director of both the Social Studies Development Center and the Department of Education's ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Science/Social Education, has stated:

There are prominent places or openings for content about historic places in the emerging social studies core curriculum exemplified by the National Standards Projects. Historic places are tangible forms of our legacy from preceding generations, and, like written primary sources, they embody and reflect the traditions, experiences, ideas, and controversies of our past.⁸

The National Register of Historic Places can be used to develop information on important historical themes and places them into the larger contexts of American history. For example, using the National Register Information System (NRIS) database and the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), the National Park Service developed a book celebrating over 800 historic places listed in the National Register for associations with African American history, published by The Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The publication can be used for a variety of educational and interpretive purposes, including the development of heritage trails linking such related historic places as African American colleges and universities and Civil Rights Movement locations.

National Register status confirms the significance of historic places and contributes to heritage tourism and interpretation efforts. Because historic places are increasingly popular travel destinations, tourism literature often notes when they are listed in the National Register. Appreciation of historic places leads to "sensitivity, awareness, understanding, appreciation, and commitment." As noted by Paul H. Risk, Director of the Center for Resource Communication and Interpretation, College of Forestry, at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas:

Cultural interpretation can provide a sense of regional and heritage pride which will enhance citizen concern, protection and preservation of resources, and give a sense of geographical awareness. Environmental, geographic, and his-

toric understanding helps us all become wholly integrated with the past, the present, and the future and it may be hoped, lessen the likelihood of remaking historic mistakes.⁹

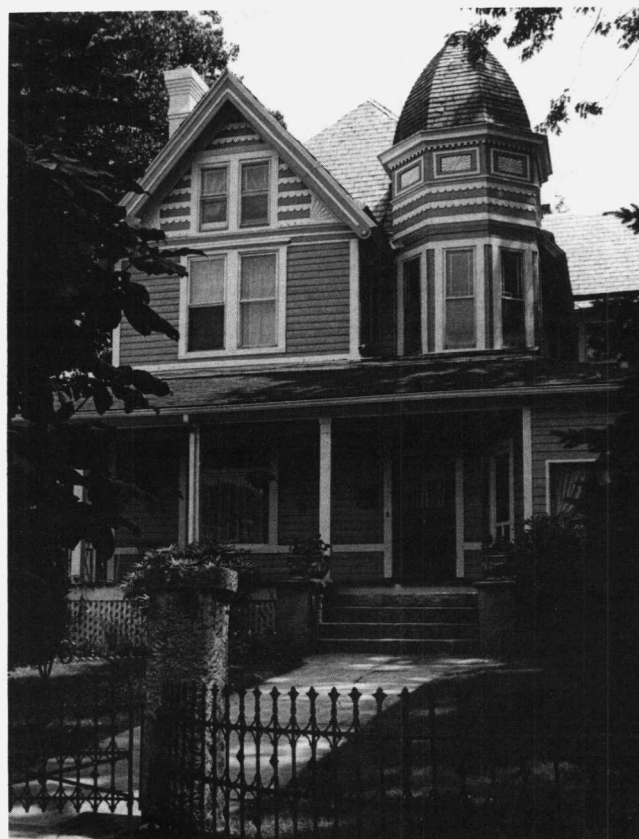
Larry A. Kingsbury, forest archeologist and historian at the Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho, cited the interpretive possibilities that resulted from the forest's efforts to live up to the letter and spirit of the 1966 Act. As an outgrowth of the forest's study of 19th century Chinese occupations and activities in the Warren Mining District and nomination of eligible properties to the National Register, the National Forest developed interpretive signs, exhibits, and publications. Chinese Americans and others have traveled from as far away as New York City and Hawaii to visit and learn about these National Register-listed historic places.¹⁰

How Are Places Listed in the National Register?

Although the National Register lists historic units of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks, states and federal agencies nominate most places to the National Register. For the National Register program, the term "state" refers to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the freely associated states of Micronesia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. States nominate more than 93 percent and federal agencies approximately seven percent of the total.

Both states and federal agencies conduct surveys, identify historic resources, evaluate and document these places, and nominate eligible properties for National Register listing. Anyone may prepare a nomination and submit it to a state or federal historic preservation officer for consideration. Interested individuals should contact the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (see page *ixx*), or Federal Preservation Officer (see page *xxvii*) if the property is federally owned or controlled.

Nominations follow procedures described in National Register regulations 36 CFR 60. Nominating authorities notify property owners and public officials of proposed nominations and give owners of private property an opportunity to agree or object to a listing. For a state nomination, the state review board evaluates a property's significance and documentation, hears comments from interested parties, and recommends to the State Historic Preservation Officer whether or not to approve the nomination. The State Historic Preservation Officer then nominates the property on behalf of the state by forwarding the documentation to the National Park Service's National Register. If the property meets the criteria and owners have not objected, the National Register staff will list it. If the owner or the majority of owners of a privately



This house (ca. 1902) in the Fayetteville Historic District, West Virginia, was built for one of Fayette County's most outstanding citizens, Morris Harvey, who once served as the president of the Continental Divide Gold and Silver Company and whose philanthropy revitalized Barboursville College, now the Morris Harvey College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Charleston. (Courtney Proctor Cross, 1990)

owned property objects to the listing, the property may be found eligible for listing in the National Register, but not actually listed.

Nominations for historic places on federal land are prepared under the supervision of Federal Preservation Officers, who request the opinion of the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers. The Federal Preservation Officer then may approve the nomination and forward it to the National Register.

Listing does **not** give the federal government control over private property. Private property owners can do anything they wish with their property subject to local land use controls, provided that no federal license, permit, or funding is involved. When there is federal involvement, the appropriate federal agency is responsible for giving the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on the property to ensure that historic and archeological properties are considered in the federal planning process. Owners have no obligation to open their properties to the

National Register of Historic Places Areas of Significance

Areas	Number	Percentage
Architecture	47744	76.8
Commerce	8058	12.9
Social History	6314	10.1
Politics/Government	6050	9.7
Industry	4631	7.4
Transportation	4464	7.1
Exploration/Settlement	4350	7.0
Education	3881	6.2
Agriculture	3378	5.4
Community Planning and Development	3346	5.3
Engineering	3181	5.1
Religion	2998	4.8
Prehistoric	2928	4.7
Military	2479	3.9
Art	1682	2.7
Landscape Architecture	1453	2.3
Historic—Non-Aboriginal	1315	2.1
Entertainment/Recreation	1255	2.0
Historic—Aboriginal	943	1.5
European	739	1.0
Black	677	1.0
Conservation	638	1.0
Communications	618	1.0
Law	538	<1.0
Literature	528	<1.0
Health/Medicine	513	<1.0
Economics	509	<1.0
Performing Arts	496	<1.0
Science	400	<1.0
Invention	362	<1.0
Native American	320	<1.0
Maritime History	316	<1.0
Other	145	<1.0
Hispanic	69	<1.0
Philosophy	59	<1.0
Asian	46	<1.0
Other—Ethnic	22	<1.0
Pacific-Islander	18	<1.0

public, to restore them, or even to maintain them, if they choose not to do so.

Local governments also play an important role in shaping the National Register. Of the more than 2,000 local governments that have preservation commissions today, more than 850 have become Certified Local Governments (CLGs). Certified Local Governments have a formal role in the National Register process, which includes commenting on the eligibility of properties to State Historic Preservation Officers and conducting surveys and preparing National Register nominations with grant assistance from state historic preservation offices.

The role of American Indian tribes, Alaska Native groups, and Native Hawaiian organizations in the National Register process was strengthened in several ways by the 1992 amendments to the 1966 Act. The Act now allows Indian tribes to assume any or all of the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officer, including

the State Historic Preservation Officer's role in nominating properties on tribal lands to the National Register, if the Indian tribe's chief governing authority so requests and the tribe meets certain requirements in the Act. In addition, the Act now explicitly states that:

Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Many properties significant in the history of American Indians tribes, Alaska Native groups, and Native Hawaiians, such as schools, churches, community settlements, and traditional cultural properties already are listed in the National Register. Many more properties important to these groups will be listed or declared eligible, taking advantage of the new opportunities offered by the 1992 amendments. Both state and federal preservation officers must consult with these groups in assessing the cultural significance of properties and in determining whether to nominate such properties to the National Register.

How Can I Learn More About the National Register?

Each state historic preservation office and the National Park Service in Washington, D.C., keep on file detailed documentation on listed places. Every National Register nomination record includes a description of the current and historic appearance and condition of the place, a statement explaining its historical significance, maps, photographs, bibliography, and other information. Locations and other sensitive data about fragile resources are kept confidential.

Data on National Register properties also are automated in the National Register Information System (NRIS), maintained by the National Park Service. NRIS data offer profiles of National Register resources, information that can help in making planning decisions, researching topics related to the American landscape and our history, and developing educational and interpretive programs. The registration files themselves serve as important research resources.

To assist those engaged in identifying, evaluating, documenting, and registering historic places, the National Park Service produces the *National Register Bulletin* series of technical guidance. This series addresses such general questions as how to apply National Register criteria and how to complete registration forms, and also addresses the treatment of such specific types of resources as designed and rural landscapes, traditional cultural properties, mining properties, and historical archeological resources. The National Register continues to expand this series to cover other needed topics. To obtain copies of registration documentation, query the NRIS database, or



Structures are constructed for purposes other than housing human activities. This structure, a catwalk clinging to the cliff face of the Black Canyon (in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada-Arizona), was designed to link two gauging stations responsible for measuring the Colorado River's flow in the 1930s. (William Tweed, 1976)

secure copies of *National Register Bulletins* or the National Register "starter kit," contact the National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127; (202) 343-9559; FAX: (202) 343-1836. *Teaching with Historic Places* literature and an order form describing available lesson plans are available from The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785

Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 (202) 673-4058 or 800-766-6847.

Information about historic places and copies of National Register nominations in each state may be obtained from the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (see page xxi) or from the National Register of Historic Places (see address in previous paragraph). Registration documentation, grouped by state, also is available on microfiche from Chadwyck-Healey, Inc., 1101 King Street, Suite 380, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, (800) 752-0515; FAX: (703) 683-7589.

Many places listed in the National Register also have been documented by the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER). To date, this program has recorded approximately 25,000 historic buildings and structures through measured drawings, photographs, and written documentation. The collections are available from the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, First and Independence Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20540.

What Information is Contained in This Book?

This volume includes all properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places between October 15, 1966 and December 31, 1993. It does not contain properties that have been determined eligible for the National Register but are not yet listed. Places are organized alphabetically by state, county, and property name. Each entry gives the following information:

1. property name as recorded in the National Register;
2. name of the multiple property submission with which the property was nominated, if applicable (MPS = Multiple Property Submission; MRA = Multiple Resource Area; TR = Thematic Resource); (Multiple property nominations were created to facilitate the nomination of groups of related properties in a defined area.)
3. address, if applicable;
4. town or vicinity;
5. date the property was listed in the National Register;
6. National Register criterion(ia) for which the property was accepted, in upper case lettering (A,B,C,D);
7. National Register criteria exception(s), if applicable, in lower case lettering (a,b,c,d,e,f,g);
8. identification of National Park Service properties and National Historic Landmarks, if applicable (NPS or NHL);



Sculptures like this playful Trachodon at Dinosaur Park near Rapid City, South Dakota, are classified as objects for National Register purposes. (John Rau, 1987)

9. the property's National Register Information System (NRIS) computer reference number (e.g. 89001385).

This volume also includes comprehensive lists of all State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Preservation Officers.

Who Produced This Book?

The **National Park Service's** Interagency Resources Division administers the National Register of Historic Places for the Secretary of the Interior. The Interagency Resources Division houses all National Register registration forms, photographs, and maps, and manages the computer records of the National Register Information System. In addition, the Interagency Resources Division supports cultural resource survey and planning activities; directs the Certified Local Government program, the Micronesian preservation programs, the Tribal preservation programs, and the American Battlefield Protection Program; manages the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Geographic Information System; and directs pol-

icies by which the states and federal agencies fulfill their federal preservation responsibilities.

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** published this book through its Preservation Press. The National Trust is the nation's leading private, non-profit preservation organization. Its mission is to encourage public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture.

The **National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers** is the association of gubernatorially-appointed state officials who carry out the national historic preservation program in each state on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service.

Notes

1. Quoted in David S. Gillespie, "Unlocking the Past: The National Register in New York." In *CRM: Using the National Register of Historic Places*, edited by Antoinette J. Lee and Tanya M. Velt, page 16. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1994.

2. Marcella Sherfy, "Praise and Recognition: The National Register in Montana." In *CRM: Using the National Register of Historic Places*, pages 15, 20.
3. Edwin C. Bearss, "From Skeptic to Believer." In *CRM: Using the National Register of Historic Places*, pages 21–22.
4. Pamela Sterne King, Historic Preservation Planner, Department of Urban Planning, City of Birmingham, AL, to Chief of Registration, National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, August 3, 1993.
5. Tanya M. Velt, Personal Communication, May 5, 1994.
6. G. Bernard Callan, Jr., Personal Communication, May 27, 1994.
7. Bernard L. Herman, "The New Architectural History." In *CRM: Using the National Register of Historic Places*, pages 6–7.
8. John J. Patrick, "Prominent Places for Historic Places: K–12 Social Studies Curriculum." In *CRM: Teaching With Historic Places*, edited by Beth Boland, pages 8–9. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1993.
9. Paul H. Risk, "Interpretation: A Road to Creative Enlightenment." In *CRM: Using the National Register of Historic Places*, pages 37, 40.
10. Lawrence A. Kingsbury, "Chinese Properties Listed in the National Register: A Forest Service Initiative." In *CRM: Using the National Register of Historic Places*, pages 23, 25.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Exceptions

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a particular person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

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