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## News Release

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### **AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS: Secretary Salazar Designates Twenty New National Historic Landmarks**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar today announced the designation of new National Historic Landmarks in sixteen different states, including a site associated with the internment of Japanese American citizens during World War II as well as the site of a government-sponsored “greenbelt” community built during the Great Depression.

“Each of these landmarks teaches us about the history of our land, our people, and our nation, from archeological sites dating back more than two millennia to a mid-twentieth century building,” Salazar said. “By designating these sites as National Historic Landmarks, we help meet a major goal of President Obama’s America’s Great Outdoors Initiative to reconnect people, especially young people, to our nation’s historic, cultural, and natural heritage.”

“These new listings will join approximately 2,500 other sites in the National Historic Landmark Program,” said National Park Service Director Jonathan B. Jarvis. “These places showcase our rich and complex history – from prehistoric time right up to the modern era.”

The new National Historic Landmarks include the following sites:

- The **Central Branch, NHDVS/Dayton VAH**, Dayton, OH represents an evolution and shift in Federal care for veterans starting in World War I (1917) and continuing through the consolidation of veteran’s benefits and the establishment of the Veterans Administration (VA) in 1930.
- **McKeen Motor Car # 70**, Carson City, NV is the best surviving example of the first commercially viable application of internal combustion power in a self-propelled railroad car.
- In terms of length, scale of operations, completeness, extensiveness of its steam operations, and state of preservation, the **Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San**

**Juan Extension**, Conejos and Archuleta Counties, CO and Rio Arriba County, NM is one of the country's best surviving examples of a narrow gauge system at the peak of American railroading, roughly 1870 to 1930.

- The **Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, Colorado River Relocation Center**, La Paz County, AZ was the second of ten relocation centers established for the confinement of Japanese Americans during World War II. Poston is the only relocation center that retains an above-ground complex of elementary school buildings.
- **Camp Evans**, Wall Township, NJ is a World War II-era U.S. Army Signal Corps electronics development, testing, and production facility that was one of the principal U.S. sites associated with the development of radar.
- The three-hour **Battle of Black Jack**, Douglas County, KS fought on June 2, 1856, marked a culmination of escalating violence in "Bleeding Kansas," and the beginning of John Brown's war on slavery, which would culminate in his raid on Harpers Ferry.
- **Dr. Bob's Home**, Akron, OH is associated with Dr. Robert Holbrook Smith (Dr. Bob) who, along with William Griffith Wilson (Bill W.), co-founded Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), a global organization whose mission is to assist alcoholics in achieving and maintaining sobriety.
- **Stepping Stones**, Katonah, NY is the home of Bill and Lois Wilson, respective co-founders of Alcoholics Anonymous and the Al-Anon Family Groups. During the 47 years the Wilsons lived here, A.A. grew exponentially, spreading within and outside of the United States, with Bill Wilson serving as the leader of the movement.
- **Central Congregational Church**, Boston, MA is nationally significant because it has the largest intact Tiffany-designed ecclesiastical interior in its original location in America.
- The murals and opalescent and stained glass windows of **United Congregational Church**, Newport, RI executed by artist John La Farge between 1880 and 1881, are the only comprehensive interior designed by the artist.
- Bronx Community College of The City University of New York's "**University Heights Campus**," Bronx, NY is a nationally significant example of Beaux-Arts architecture in the United States, and among the most important works by Stanford White, partner in McKim, Mead & White, the preeminent American architectural firm at the turn of the 20th century.
- Constructed in 1862-1863, **Knight's Ferry Bridge**, Stanislaus County, CA is an exceptionally fine example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction using the William Howe patented truss, one of the most successful and widely-used American timber bridge truss types.
- Built in 1857, the **Humpback Bridge**, Alleghany County, VA is an outstanding example of nineteenth-century covered bridge construction and is the best surviving example of a timber multiple-kingpost truss, used for some of the earliest covered bridges in America.
- Constructed between 1897 and 1905, the **U.S. Post Office and Court House**, San Francisco, CA is a superlative Beaux-Arts public building exhibiting a complex merger of a number of artistic disciplines: architecture, sculpture, painting,

stained-glass and decorative arts.

- **The Republic**, Columbus, IN is an exceptional work of Modern Architecture and one of the best examples of the work of Myron Goldsmith, a general partner in the firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM), and a highly respected architect, architectural theorist, writer, and educator.
- As an outstanding example of Moravian architecture and town planning, the **Historic Moravian Bethlehem Historic District**, Bethlehem, PA is the physical expression of a structured, eighteenth-century communal religious society. Bethlehem also served as the center of Moravian activities in America.
- Heralded as “one of the most complete and intact City Beautiful civic centers in the country,” the **Denver Civic Center**, Denver, CO represents that movement’s widespread impact on American cities through the creation of planned civic centers in the early twentieth century.
- **Greendale Historic District**, Village of Greendale, WI, one of three government-sponsored “greenbelt” communities built during the Great Depression, represents the Federal response to the desperate unemployment of the era and the urgent need for housing reform for the urban working class.
- The **Davis Oriole Earthlodge Site**, Mills County, IA outstandingly illustrates the physical features of lodge habitations that commonly recur across the Plains and is exceptionally valuable for the study of this predominant Plains Village pattern habitation type.
- The **Murray Springs Clovis Site**, Cochise County, AZ is among the richest early Paleoindian sites in North America with a mammoth-kill site, a bison-kill site, and a Clovis camp site. Sites associated with the Clovis culture are extremely rare.

Secretary Salazar also announced the acceptance of a updated documentation and a boundary clarification for **Nantucket Historic District**, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts as well as a boundary clarification for **Hamilton Grange**, New York City, New York.

The program, established in 1935, is administered by the [National Park Service](#) on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The agency works with preservation officials and other partners interested in nominating a landmark. Completed applications are reviewed by the [National Park System Advisory Board](#), which makes recommendations for designation to the Secretary of the Interior. If selected, property ownership remains intact but each site receives a designation letter, a plaque, and technical preservation advice.

Additional information on the designations can be found at [www.nps.gov/nhl](http://www.nps.gov/nhl).

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