

UNITED STATES SENATE

325 Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
July 3, 1961

C O P Y

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

We are pleased to be informed by the Secretary of the Interior that Deadwood, South Dakota, had been evaluated as an historic site and eligible to receive a certificate and bronze marker as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The Mayor of Deadwood is Mr. Ed W. Keene, and it would be appreciated if you would send the appropriate application forms directly to him.

Thanking you, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/


Francis Case, U.S.S.

C O P Y

Letter July 3, 1961 to owner of Deadwood, South Dakota notifying him of eligibility of Landmark status, signed by Acting Director Scoyen.

Owner; Mayor of the City of Deadwood; Deadwood, South Dakota.

Letters also sent to: Sen. Francis Case, 6-29-61
Sen. Karl E. Mundt, 6-29-61
Cong. E. Y. Berry, 6-29-61





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release JULY 4, 1961

SECRETARY UDALL DECLARES 43 MCRE SITES ELIGIBLE FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Forty-three additional sites commemorating America's historical heritage are eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today.

These sites possessing exceptional historic value to the American people are described in four new studies in the National Park Service series. The Registry eventually will cover all major periods of human history in the United States.

The 43 sites are included in the studies: Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860, two subthemes under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898 entitled The Mining Frontier and Great Explorers of the West; and a supplement to the subtheme Military and Indian Affairs entitled Indian Affairs.

Secretary Udall said that the Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by States, other public agencies, or historical societies, and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain them.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. This program was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for a "survey of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Owners or administrators of sites found eligible for Landmark status may apply to the National Park Service for such recognition and will receive a certificate. Suitable markers will be furnished upon request.

To date there have been 377 sites recommended for landmark status. Of these 255 have been found eligible.

Descriptive summaries of the sites in the presently announced theme studies are attached. A list of themes under study is also attached. Additional studies will be announced from time to time. The various theme studies may be published later for public distribution. Only reading copies are currently available.

X X X

Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860

In the study of "Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860," 14 sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Twelve of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. Lindenwald, New York. As the home of Martin Van Buren, from 1841 until his death in 1862, no other structure is so intimately associated with the eighth President of the United States. Since Van Buren's death, the property has passed through several hands, but has not suffered major alterations. Located east of Kinderhook, New York, on State Route 9H, the house is privately owned.

2. Sherwood Forest, Virginia. This was the home of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, during the last 20 years of his life. The house is little changed from the time of the President's occupancy. The 1,000-acre estate includes a 12-acre yard surrounding the house with a variety of ancient trees and remains of formal gardens. The house is furnished with original pieces and family mementos. Located near Charles City, Virginia, on State Route 5, the house is still owned by the Tyler family.

3. James K. Polk Home, Tennessee. Built in 1816 by Samuel Polk, father of James K. Polk, this was the home of the future President for several years during his young manhood. The house remained in the family for many years then changed owners several times before being purchased by the State of Tennessee and the James K. Polk Memorial Association in 1929. It was opened to visitors in 1930. The James K. Polk Home is located on U. S. Highways 31 and 43, Columbia, Tennessee. It is owned by the State of Tennessee and administered by the James K. Polk Memorial Association of Nashville and the James K. Polk Auxiliary of Columbia.

4. Springfield, Kentucky. Springfield was the home of Zachary Taylor for more than 20 years prior to the beginning of his military career in 1808. It was the scene of his marriage, and the birthplace of five of his six children. When Taylor died in the White House in 1850, his body was brought back to rest at Springfield in the family burial ground, which later served as the nucleus of the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery. Springfield has passed through the hands of several private owners. Constructed of brick, the 3-story house of 8 rooms evidently has not undergone extensive alteration since Taylor lived there. Located at 5608 Apache Road, Louisville, Kentucky, it is privately owned.

5. Franklin Pierce Homestead, New Hampshire. This dwelling, built in 1804, was the home of Franklin Pierce. Although other houses were occupied by Pierce for shorter intervals later, the family home at Hillsboro is most intimately associated with him, since it was his home from infancy until his marriage in 1834. It is also the dwelling most typical of his time and background. The Pierce Homestead is a handsome example of New Hampshire village architecture. It consists of 2 stories containing 8 rooms. Architectural investigation has disclosed the character of the interior at the time of Pierce's occupancy. Located in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on State Route 31, it is owned by the State of New Hampshire.

6. Wheatland, Pennsylvania. Wheatland was the home of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, from 1849 until his death in 1868. Wheatland was built in 1828 on the order of one William Jenkins who also named the estate. After Buchanan's death, the house passed through the hands of several private owners before it was acquired by a foundation. Wheatland has been spared remodeling and major alteration. It is a two and a half story brick house containing 17 rooms with furnishings appropriate to the Buchanan period, including many pieces belonging to Buchanan. The house and grounds are in excellent condition and are open to visitors. It is located on State Route 340 in the western outskirts of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and is owned by the James Buchanan Foundation for the Preservation of Wheatland.

7. "Old Main," Knox College, Illinois. "Old Main" constitutes the best preserved physical remains relating to the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. These debates brought nationwide attention to Abraham Lincoln and keynoted the momentous issues of the sectional controversy carrying the Nation toward disunion and civil war. Extensive restoration of the building's interior was carried out in 1937. The exterior, carefully restored in the 1930's, has retained its original appearance to a remarkable degree. "Old Main" is located on the campus of Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, facing South Street and is owned by the college.

8. Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, New York. Brooklyn's Plymouth Church was a foremost center of anti-slavery sentiment between 1847 and the outbreak of the Civil War. Its minister during this period was the famed Henry Ward Beecher. From its pulpit spoke such notable opponents of slavery as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and John Greenleaf Whittier. The original church building has changed little since it was opened in 1850. Plymouth Church is located at 75 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York City. It is owned by Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational), Brooklyn, New York.

9. Cooper Union, New York. Here on February 27, 1860, Abraham Lincoln spoke to a large and influential audience concerning the mounting crisis dividing North and South and threatening to destroy the Union. The address made Lincoln more widely known in the East. From it he emerged as a formidable rival to Senator William H. Seward for the Republican Presidential nomination. Cooper Union, in addition to serving as an educational center for more than a century, has been a forum for important issues in the history of the last 100 years. Located at Cooper Square, 7th Street and 4th Avenue, the site is owned by Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York 3, New York.

10. Okeechobee Battlefield, Florida. On the northern shore of Lake Okeechobee, on Christmas Day, 1837, Zachary Taylor won a decisive victory over a band of Seminole and Mikasuki warriors. The battle was a turning point in the Second Seminole War. The battlefield location is well established. A monument, erected in 1939 by descendants of Colonel Gentry (killed in the battle) and the Florida Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, stands at the southwestern edge of the field. The site, located 4 miles southeast of Okeechobee, Florida, on U. S. Highway 441, is privately owned.

11. Fort Jesup State Monument, Louisiana. Fort Jesup was the most southwesterly military outpost of the United States from its establishment in 1822 until the Mexican War. From there, in 1845, Zachary Taylor's Army of Observation marched to launch the opening campaign of that war. During 1845, with the frontier moved far to the west, Fort Jesup was inactivated. Fort Jesup State Monument was established in 1957 and consists of some 22 acres. The only remaining building, a log kitchen, has been repaired and furnished with period reproductions as well as authentic utensils. One of the officers' quarters has been reconstructed and is used as a visitor center and Park office. Fort Jesup is located on Sabine Parish, Louisiana, 7 miles northeast of Many on State Highway 6, and is owned by the State.

12. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. The Naval Academy at Annapolis has produced the top ranking career officers who have commanded the United States Navy for more than a century. At once a college and technical and vocational school, it has played a significant role in American education and military affairs. Established in 1845, at the Army's former Fort Severn, it was known first as the Naval School. In 1850 the name was changed to the U. S. Naval Academy and in the following year, a 4-year course of study was inaugurated with summer cruises to give practical experience to young midshipmen. The Naval Academy is located on the west side of the Severn River, with its main entrance at Maryland Avenue gate. It is owned by the United States Government.

13. Mesilla, New Mexico. One of New Mexico's most historic towns of territorial days, Old Mesilla preserves much of the charm and flavor of the past. Over the Plaza of Mesilla on July 4, 1854, the United States flag was first raised in the territory of the Gadsden Purchase. Mesilla was an important stop on the Butterfield Overland Mail route. During the Civil War, Mesilla was first Confederate headquarters, and later Union headquarters. Old Mesilla was associated with the range cattle industry and with such frontier figures as Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid. Located two miles from Las Cruces, New Mexico, in Dona Ana County, Mesilla is in private and municipal ownership.

14. Sangamon County Court House, Illinois. In this building, the fifth capitol of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln sat in the State legislature and argued cases before the State Supreme Court. It was here also that he accepted Republican nomination for Senator in the historic contest with Stephen Douglas. On that occasion he made the famous "House Divided" speech. Here too, his body lay in state before internment. The building is therefore intimately associated with the events leading up to the Civil War. Located in the center of the business district in Springfield, Illinois, the building is owned by Sangamon County.

In addition, six sites relating to this period are represented and interpreted in the National Park System as follows:

1. Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia
2. The Second Bank of the United States, Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania
3. Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming
4. Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico
5. Everglades National Park, Florida
6. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida

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The Mining Frontier - Westward Expansion and Extension of the
National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the study of the Mining Frontier, 16 sites in non-Federal ownership have been recognized as possessing exceptional value for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. They are as follows:

1. Bodie, California. One of the best preserved gold mining "ghost" towns of the Far West, the first strike here was in 1859. In the 1870's the town reached its peak with a population of about 10,000 people. One mine yielded nearly \$15,000,000 in a 25-year period. Total output up to World War II, when mining was discontinued, is estimated at \$70,000,000. Located in Mono County, only a few miles from the high Sierra Nevadas, the more than 100 surviving deserted buildings are unusually well preserved. It is privately owned.
2. Coloma, California. John Marshall, a foreman for John Sutter, discovered gold here on January 24, 1848, while building a sawmill tailrace. This resulted in the greatest series of gold strikes on the North American continent, and one of the greatest in the history of the world. The California gold rush followed in the wake of Marshall's discovery. At the time of the gold discovery there were only a few thousand Americans in California. The next year there were 100,000, and in 1850 California was admitted as a state. The California gold discovery had incalculable consequences on the economic and political development of the United States. Located 7 miles west of Placerville on California State Highway 49; the site is owned by the State of California.
3. Columbia, California. A gold town dating from 1850, Columbia today probably has more original buildings than any other town of the Mother Lode country. At one time it was the third largest city in the state. Its surrounding mining district yielded about \$90,000,000 in gold. Unlike most of the gold camps, Columbia was never completely deserted. The site is located 60 miles east of Stockton and is in private and State ownership.
4. New Almaden, California. Here were discovered the first quicksilver deposits in North America. It is the oldest mine in California, and has been one of the four greatest sources of quicksilver in the world. It has yielded greater value than any mine in California, and produces about one-third the mercury mined in the United States. Since 1927 the New Almaden mines have been active only intermittently. At present they are inactive. New Almaden is located 14 miles south of San Jose, California, and is in private ownership.

5. San Francisco Old Mint, California. A San Francisco branch mint was established in 1854 as a result of the discovery of gold in 1848. The added flood of silver from the Comstock Lode in the 1860's necessitated enlargement of the mint and a new one, begun in 1869, was completed in 1874. It was placed on an independent basis and soon became the principal mint in the United States and the chief Federal deposit for gold and silver produced in the western states. It possesses architectural distinction and is considered a fine example of 19th century Federal building architecture. One of the few remaining structures in downtown San Francisco that survived the 1906 earthquake, the building is located at Fifth and Mission Streets and is in Federal ownership.

6. Virginia City, Nevada. Virginia City, the great community of the rich Comstock Lode, was the greatest silver strike in the United States. From their discovery in 1859, the Virginia City mines yielded \$300,000,000 in gold and silver in the next 20 years. Largely because of the wealth, population, and influence that accompanied the exploitation of the Comstock Lode, Nevada became a territory in 1861 and a state in 1864. The great wealth of the mines resulted in many fine brick and stone buildings, rather than the usual board structures of a boom camp. Many of these buildings survive. Virginia City is located 16 miles south of Carson City, Nevada, and is in private ownership.

7. Tombstone, Arizona. Tombstone is probably the most celebrated in story and popular folklore of the mining towns of the southwest frontier. It grew up after Ed Schiefflin's discovery of silver there in 1877. By 1881 it had 7,000 population, and an unrivaled reputation for lawlessness and violence. The Wyatt Earp-Clanton feud and the climactic OK Corral gunfight are known to every schoolboy. The town is unusually well preserved and is one of the finest surviving examples of the authentic boom towns of the once wild west. It is privately owned.

8. Central City, Colorado. Central City, center of the first great mining boom in Colorado, for many years ranked next to Denver in size. Most of Colorado's mining law originated at Central City. Gold was mined at Central City until 1919; only intermittently since then. Most of the old buildings surviving today were built after the fire of 1874. Central City was a cultural center in its day, and in recent years has been restored to that role. The town still retains the atmosphere of an old mining town. It is owned by the Central City Opera House Association, and private individuals.

9. Cripple Creek, Colorado. Discovery of gold at Cripple Creek in 1891 resulted in one of the biggest gold strikes of the mining era in the United States. At its peak the Cripple Creek area

had a population of 40,000 and was served by five railroads, had 41 assay offices, 46 brokerage houses, 14 newspapers, and 70 saloons. About \$400,000,000 in gold were taken from the Cripple Creek area. The railroad station is a municipally owned museum; otherwise, the site is in private ownership.

10. Leadville, Colorado. At its peak, Leadville was the world's greatest silver camp. It has been an important producer of gold also, and has yielded a greater number of minerals of total value over a longer period than any other United States mining area. Because of this, the city has had an unusual degree of stability for a mining community, and a relatively large number of early buildings survive. The mining boom which began in the early 1860's at Leadville continues as an important activity to the present day. It is in private ownership except for State ownership of the Healy Cabin and the Dexter Cabin.

11. Virginia City, Montana. The gold strike at Alder Gulch in 1863 was one of the greatest in the West. Virginia City grew up on the spot, and at its peak from 1865 to 1875, had a population of about 10,000. One of the best known vigilante groups came into existence at Virginia City and Bannack to deal with the notorious Henry Plummer gang of outlaws which plundered gold shipments. The lower and more historic part of Virginia City is owned and has been restored by Charles A. Bovey. The remainder is also in private ownership.

12. Butte, Montana. Butte is the center of the largest copper mining region in the world. Since 1864, an area of less than five square miles has produced more than two billion dollars worth of mineral wealth. Mining began with silver, but in the 1870's the copper discovered proved to be the area's great mineral wealth. Butte is still a great copper producing center, and is in private ownership.

13. Bannack, Montana. Bannack, Montana's oldest town, was the first territorial capital. Gold was discovered there in 1862 and a mining camp of 1,000 people quickly arose. The Alder Gulch (Virginia City) gold discoveries, 90 miles away, however, soon eclipsed those at Bannack. Bannack had the first quartz mine and stamp mill in Montana Territory. The place retains the atmosphere of a frontier mining camp. It has a large number of original buildings, and since it always remained a small town and was not abandoned until 1938, it underwent very little change since its earliest period. It is a fine example of an authentic mining ghost town. The site is in State ownership.

14. Deadwood, South Dakota. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 led to the opening of the area to miners despite treaties with the Sioux forbidding this area to white exploitation. Deadwood soon became a wild miner's camp attracting an assortment of notorious persons. The Homestake Mine produced most of the \$550,000,000 in mineral wealth that has come from the Black Hills since 1875. Deadwood is in private ownership.

15. Silverton-Telluride Area, Colorado. Silverton and Telluride are the two principal towns in the San Juan basin of southwestern Colorado and the center of a rich gold, silver, lead, and copper mining district that played an important part in the economic development of the Rocky Mountain area. The mineral wealth of this high, isolated mountain country was brought out by narrow gauge railroads, of which the Durango-Silverton branch of the Denver, Rio Grande, & Western is the only remaining one maintaining passenger service. The area is privately owned.

16. Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad, Colorado. This 45-mile stretch of narrow gauge railroad tract was completed in 1882 along the gorge of the Las Animas River between Durango and Silverton. It climbs 2,800 feet to an elevation of 8,302 feet in that distance. Its purpose was to bring gold and silver ores of the Silverton area to smelters at Durango. As the sole surviving regularly scheduled passenger narrow gauge railroad in the West, it is an important historical survival of a facility that played a significant role in the history of the Rocky Mountains.

There are no historic sites representing this theme in the National Park System, although Yosemite National Park has a great many associations with the mining era of California and its early history is directly related to it.

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Great Explorers of the West

In the "Great Explorers of the West" subtheme of "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898," five sites not in Federal ownership have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. They are as follows:

1. Chinook Point, Washington. The discovery of the Columbia River, in 1792, by the American Capt. Robert Gray, marked the climax of a long search for the legendary Great River of the West, and gave the United States a valid claim to the Northwest under international law. Chinook point, overlooking the mouth of the river, is a salient landmark at the discovery site. It is located along U. S. Highway 101, and is owned by the State of Washington.
2. Pike's Peak, Colorado. One of the best known landmarks of the West, it was discovered by Zebulon Pike on his 1806 expedition. Both the peak and its name serve as eternal reminders of Pike's explorations for the infant United States. Located west of Colorado Springs, Colorado, the mountain is owned by various private individuals.
3. Pike's Stockade, Colorado. Here Zebulon Pike raised the American flag over what was actually Spanish soil, and was taken into custody by Spanish soldiers. The location of the stockade has been verified through descriptions in Pike's journal, supplemented by testimony of old settlers. Located four miles east of Sanford, Colorado, in the San Luis Valley, it is owned by the State of Colorado.
4. South Pass, Wyoming. As the earliest passage of the Rocky Mountains, South Pass was used more than any other route by westbound settlers. The significance of the Pass in western development is hard to exaggerate. It figured in every major phase of western United States history. Effective discovery of the Pass was made by Jedediah Smith in 1824, when, with a party of William H. Ashley's trappers, he crossed the Pass in search of richer beaver-trapping territory. Although members of the returning Astoria party may have crossed South Pass, our real knowledge of it dates from Smith's crossing. Located in western Wyoming, on State Highway 28, South Pass is in private ownership.

5. Walker Pass, California. The discovery of this pass by Joseph Walker, the famous mountain man, established a new route to California. Through this pass in 1843 Walker himself led the first emigrant wagon train into California. Later he guided part of Fremont's third expedition over the Sierras by way of this pass. Walker Pass is located 60 miles northeast of Bakersfield, California, on State Highway 178 and is owned by the Federal Government and private individuals.

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Indian Affairs

In the Indian Affairs Supplement to Military and Indian Affairs, eight sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Six of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. Fort Union, North Dakota. As the principal Upper Missouri fur trade depot, a small westward projection of the white men's world, Fort Union afforded northern Plains and mountain tribes their first long contact with the alien white culture. Built in 1828, it was encircled by a wooden palisade guarded by square stone bastions. With the exception of a few cellar pits, little surface evidence of the fort remains today. Located at the east edge of Buford, North Dakota, south of U. S. Highway 2, it is owned by the State of North Dakota.

2. Cataldo Mission, Idaho. In 1848, Jesuit missionaries began construction of the old Mission of the Sacred Heart, using only primitive tools and Indian labor. The Mission played a successful role in educating Indians of Idaho. The peaceful influence of the Jesuits probably was partly responsible for the refusal of the Coeur d' Alenes to join Chief Joseph during the 1844 Nez Perce War. The Mission, completed in 1853, is the oldest building in Idaho. It is located about 20 miles east of Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, on U. S. Highway 10, and is owned and administered by the Catholic Church.

3. Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania. In its 39-year existence (1879-1918), the Carlisle Indian School gave thousands of young Indians elementary education and instruction in mechanic arts, agriculture, and home economics. It represented a sincere effort to better the Indians, and its success prompted founding of other schools. Carlisle and similar schools were important in educating the Indians. Several school buildings survive near the western limits of the current military reservation. Located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on U. S. Highway 11, the old Carlisle School is owned by the United States Government as part of the Army War College.

4. Haskell Institute, Kansas. Established in 1884 as the "Indian Training School," Haskell Institute has continued to be a leader in Indian education. It has had a wide effect on young Indians, preparing students to take part in the Nation's life, and to return to their tribes, improving both their own and their people's social and economic conditions. Today the school offers a four-year high school course supplemented by both vocational and pre-professional training. Located in Lawrence, Kansas, Haskell Institute is owned by the United States Government and administered by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

5. Cherokee National Capitol, Oklahoma. The Cherokee National Capitol is a landmark to one important Indian tribe's solution to the problem of survival when faced with invasion by a technologically dominant civilization. It represents the culmination of successful acculturation beginning in colonial times and continuing into the late 19th century. The Cherokee seem to have recognized early that they could survive only through adjusting their own life-way to changes thrust upon them by the whites. The Cherokee Capitol is located in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and serves as the Court House of Cherokee County.

6. Creek National Capitol, Oklahoma. The Creek National Capitol symbolizes successful adjustment of a tribe whose culture and very existence was threatened by white pressure. Through their earlier Confederacy, the Creeks had had a form of representative government. Building on this tradition, the Creeks, after removal to Oklahoma, developed a government similar to our own. The Creek National Capitol is located in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and is owned by the Creek Indian Memorial Association.

Two sites commemorating this phase of American history are represented and interpreted in the National Park System as follows:

1. Whitman National Monument, Washington
2. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming

As the result of additional study, two new sites have been added to the list of those recognized as possessing exceptional value in commemorating the military affairs phase of the "Military and Indian Affairs" subtheme of Westward Expansion. They are as follows:

1. Fort Atkinson, Nebraska. One of the line of forts guarding the western frontier, in the 1820's, Fort Atkinson lay south and west of Fort Snelling and held this portion of the line from 1819 to 1827. It served to advance the interest of the Upper Missouri fur trade in this period. The Upper Missouri Indian Agency was located at Fort Atkinson. Although nothing remains of the fort above ground, recent archeological studies have uncovered the fort's foundations. Located about one mile east of the town of Fort Calhoun, the site of Fort Atkinson is privately owned.

2. Fort Concho, Texas. Of the line of forts protecting the Texas frontier, Fort Concho was among the more important due to strategic location at the point where east-west trails converged to avoid the Staked Plains on the north and the desert to the south. Troops from the fort took part in campaigns against the Kiowa and Comanche from 1870 to 1875. Substantial remains of the fort exist today on the south edge of San Angelo, Texas. The buildings are owned in part by private individuals and in part by the City of San Angelo.

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JUL 10 1961

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Deadwood, S.D.

Hon. Francis Case
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Case:

We have received your letter of July 3 concerning the eligibility of Deadwood, South Dakota for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in providing us the name of the Mayor of Deadwood. A formal letter of notification, accompanied by the Landmark application forms, was mailed to Mayor Keene on July 3.

It is a pleasure to be able to offer Deadwood a place in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks. If we may be of further assistance to you, please write to us.

Sincerely yours,

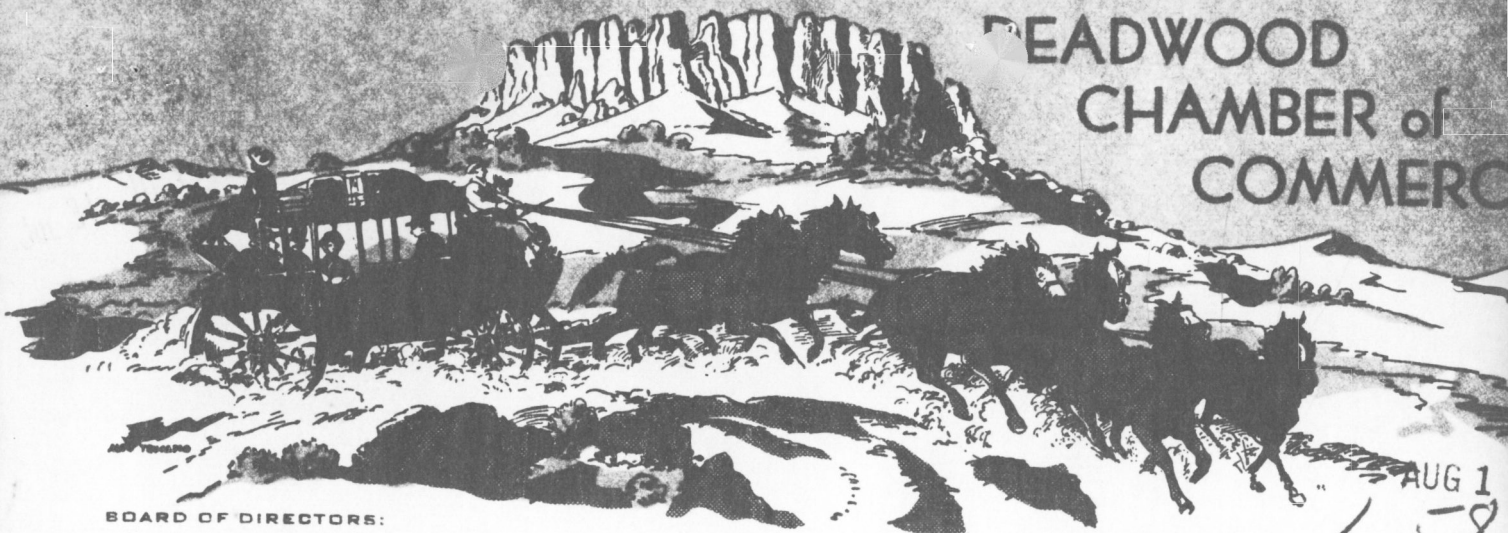
(SGD) E. L. SCOYEN

Acting Director

Copy to: Mr. Littleton w/c of inc.

WLogan:bj:7/7/61

DEADWOOD CHAMBER of COMMERCE



BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

DAVE MILLER, PRESIDENT
AL MARTIN, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
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NELL PERRIGOU, EXEC. SECRETARY

July 26, 1961.

DEADWOOD, *h 58*

AUG 1
THE HISTORIC CITY IN THE
BEAUTIFUL BLACK HILLS OF

SOUTH DAKOTA
PHONE 76

Kahler
Dr. Logan

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

Enclosed is the blank qualifying us for the Registered National Historic Landmark. It has been filled in and signed by our Mayor.

We are happy that we have been designated to receive the bronze marker and we shall cooperate in every way with the City of Deadwood to preserve it.

Very truly yours,

Nell Perrigou
Nell Perrigou, Secretary

Encl.

DEADWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

JUL 31 10 35 AM '61

L58
Keene

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the (owner, owners) of ADAM'S MEMORIAL MUSEUM located in
(name of site)
DEADWOOD LAWRENCE SOUTH DAKOTA
(City) (County) (State)

(I, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (X) and bronze marker, 17" x 18", (X) designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I, we) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Edward W. Keene
Edward W. Keene, Mayor
CITY OF DEADWOOD

L58-IBH

August 3, 1961

Miss Nell Perrigoue
Secretary, Deadwood
Chamber of Commerce
Deadwood, South Dakota

Dear Miss Perrigoue:

Mr. Wirth has asked us to reply to your letter of July 26 transmitting Registered National Historic Landmark application forms for the Adams Memorial Museum, Deadwood, South Dakota.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 44th meeting, recommended the classification of Deadwood, South Dakota, as possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. It was the Board's opinion that the city of Deadwood and associated mines typified the history of the mining frontier in the western United States. Since the classification referred to the entire community, application for Registered National Historic Landmark status should be for the historical community as a whole rather than for an individual site. Our intent was that the certificate and marker would be issued to the city of Deadwood for placement in or on some public building, such as the City Hall.

If Mayor Keene feels he can sign the application for the community as a whole, we will be very happy to prepare the certificate and marker for Deadwood. Since the Board's action did not specifically mention the Adams Memorial Museum, we regret that we can not give Landmark status to it as a single structure within the community.

We appreciate your interest in our historical preservation program and hope it will be possible for Mayor Keene to apply on behalf of the city of Deadwood for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Herbert E. Kahler
Chief Historian

Enclosures

Copy to: Mayor Keene
Regional Director, Region Two. /w/c of inc.
Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:bfr 8/2/61

AUG 29 1961

L 58

Kahler
Littleton

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

AUG 28 10 42 AM '61

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

SEP 11 1961

Dear Mr. Wirth:

City of Deadwood
at the site of the
As the (owner, owners) of Adam's Memorial Museum located in
(name of site)

Deadwood Lawrence South Dakota
(City) (County) (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate () and
bronze marker, 17" x 18", () designating this historic property
as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as
desired)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation
that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as
having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic
Landmark status (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and
to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this
important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the
property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I,we) also agree to permit an annual visit to the
property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a
basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above
cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered
National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such
status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the
Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker
will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Edward W. Keene

Edward W. Keene, Mayor
CITY OF DEADWOOD

Sent to Reg. 3-2-62

L58-IBH

September 15, 1961

Miss Nell Perrigoue
Secretary
Deadwood Chamber of Commerce
Deadwood, South Dakota

Deadwood, S. D.

Dear Miss Perrigoue:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 15 enclosing new application forms signed by Mayor Keene for Registered National Historic Landmark status for the historic community of Deadwood, South Dakota.

We understand that the Adams Memorial is the property of the City of Deadwood, as indicated in your letter. We agree with Mayor Keene that such a public building is an excellent spot for the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Marker. We are sorry it was necessary to request a new application. This was done in order to insure that our permanent records here indicated that the proper site had been recognized under the Registered National Historic Landmark program.

We appreciate the assistance and cooperation given us by both you and Mayor Keene. If we may be of further assistance to you, please write to us.

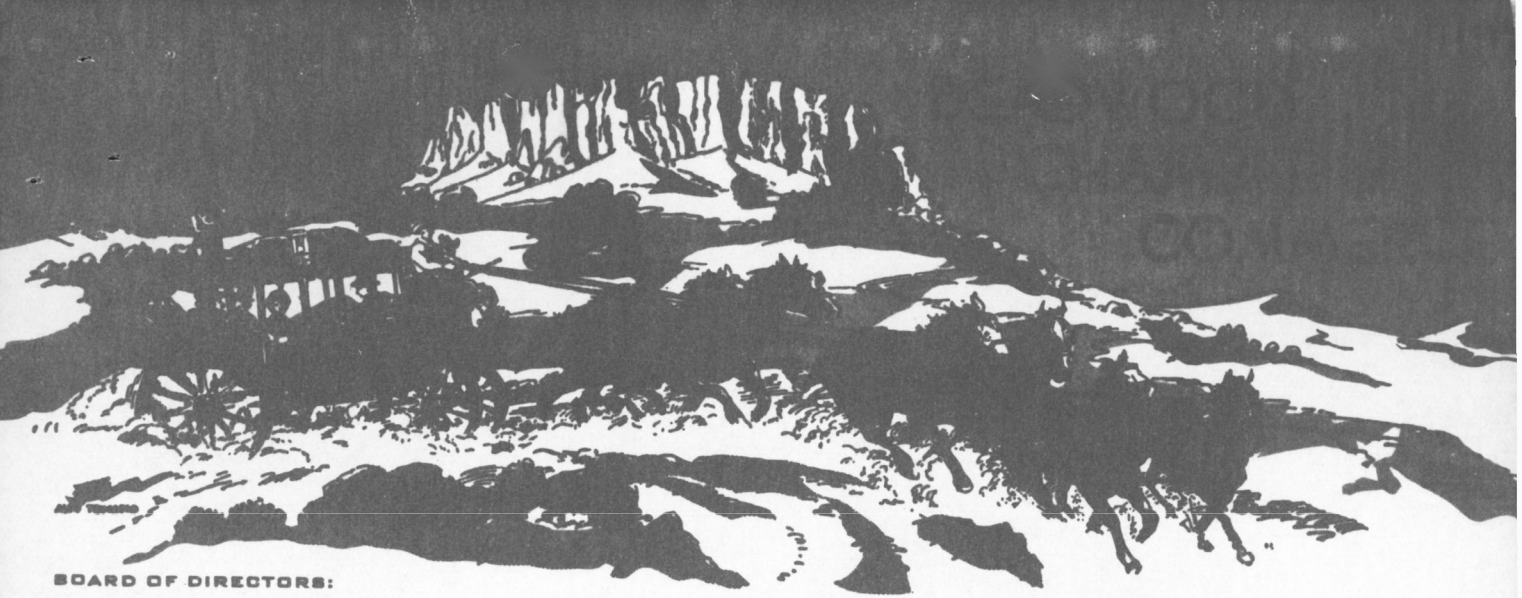
Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Mayor Keene. W/c of inc.
Regional Director, Region Two. W/c of inc.
✓ Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:bfr 9/14/61



BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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AL MARTIN, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
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FRED W. THACKER, WM. J. YEAGER
JAMES SHEDD, TREASURER
NELL PERRIGOU, EXEC. SECRETARY

August 15, 1961.

DEADWOOD,

THE HISTORIC CITY IN THE
BEAUTIFUL BLACK HILLS OF

SOUTH DAKOTA

PHONE 76

AUG 29 1961

Kahler
Littleton
Logan

L58-IBH

Mr. Herbert E. Kahler, Chief Historian
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kahler:

In answer to your letter of August 3, we wish to tell you that the ~~Adams Memorial was a gift to the City of Deadwood many years ago and is maintained and operated by the City.~~ In our opinion, as well as in the opinion of our Mayor, Mr. Ed Keene, this property is an ideal spot for the Registered National Historic Landmark.

Mr. Keene was signing the application for the City of Deadwood.

However, at your request we are filling in a new application for Mayor Keene's signature and enclosing it with this letter.

Very truly yours

Nell Perrigou
Nell Perrigou, Secretary
DEADWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

DEADWOOD 1878

L58-IBH

October 3, 1961

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Two

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Landmark Application Form Received

We are attaching a copy of the Landmark application form for the following:

1. Deadwood, South Dakota

Please check this form and let us know as soon as possible if any correction or change should be made in the site name as given, otherwise this will be the name as it will appear on the Landmark Certificate and Marker.

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Acting Chief Historian

Attachment

Copy to: ✓ Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:bfr 10/3/61

OCT 11 1961

*any X ref
to Deadwood?*

Memorandum

To: The Director

From: ^{Acting} Regional Director, Region Two

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Landmark application form of Deadwood, South Dakota

We have Dr. Porter's memorandum of October 3 requesting us to check over the Landmark application form for Deadwood, South Dakota.

The historical section of Deadwood is on Main Street from Sherman to Pine Streets. The Adams Museum is housed in a brick structure several blocks distant from Main Street and as far as we can determine has little historical significance.

While we will have no objection to placing the Landmark plaque at the Adams Museum, we believe that it should be made clear that it is the city of Deadwood which receives the national designation. This is not altogether clear in the application. It is suggested, therefore, that it should read "City of Deadwood (Main Street, from Sherman to Pine Streets)."

(Sgd) George F. Bagglew

Acting Regional Director

✓ In duplicate

December 21, 1961

L58-CHA

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Two

From: Acting Chief, Division of History and Archeology

Subject: Correct Names for Registered National Historic Landmarks

*Deadwood
Cottonwood Pony Express*

We have your memorandum of December 13 saying that the site name of the Pony Express Station at Hanover, Kansas, should appear on the certificate and marker as given by Mr. Dieker on the application form, a copy of which was sent to you. The title as given by the owner on the form is "Hollenberg Ranch Cottonwood Pony Express Station." This is a very long title, and while we could probably get it all lettered on the certificate, it will be impossible to include such a long title on the marker. We feel the certificate and the marker should both have the same title. Will you kindly consult with Mr. Dieker about this matter and let us know immediately, so that the certificate and marker may be prepared.

As you suggested, we will prepare the certificate and marker for Central City to read Central City, Colorado, on the certificate, and the same for the marker, except markers do not carry the names of the States.

In your memorandum of October 11, you suggested that the correct title for Deadwood be "City of Deadwood (Main Street, from Sherman to Pine Streets)." This is such a long title, we do not see how it could be used on either the certificate or marker very well. Will you kindly advise us as to the best title for the certificate and marker for Deadwood, also. You have already received a copy of the application form for this site.

We are eager, of course, to have the certificate and marker prepared according to the wishes of the owner, but in cases where the owner uses a name or title which is too long, and perhaps not the historic name, we feel that some satisfactory arrangement should be made with him which will also work out well for the certificate and marker.

Because there have been instances of slight differences in the names as given on the inventory forms, in the studies, and sometimes on the application forms, it is our policy to ask the Regional Offices to check the correct naming of the landmark sites. Often when the historic property is in a State park, the owner has added on the words "State Park" to the historic title. In such instances, we feel that the historic property is the landmark and not the State Park.

We will appreciate having your suggestions and comments.

1/3/ John M. Corbett

Acting Chief, Division of
History and Archeology

Copy to: Mr. Littleton ✓

JOLittleton:mg

March 2, 1962

L58-CHA

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Two
From: Acting Chief Historian
Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Certificates to be delivered to Owners

We are enclosing Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates
for the following sites in your Region:

1. Central City, Colorado
2. Fort Osage, Missouri
3. Deadwood, South Dakota
4. Hollenberg Pony Express Station, Kansas

Please advise us where we should ship the marker for Deadwood,
South Dakota, when it is ready. We already have advice on shipping
the others on the above list.

Acting Chief Historian

Enclosures

Copy to: Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb

COPY

Memorandum

To: The Director

From: Acting Regional Director, Region Two

Subject: Correct names for Registered National Historic Landmarks

We have your memorandum of December 21 requesting us to provide the correct names for preparing certificates and markers for several areas to be designated as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

Mr. Leo E. Meker, Administrator, Hollenberg Ranch Pony Express Station, has asked us to use the name "Hollenberg Pony Express Station" on the historical marker. If this name is too long to be inscribed on the plaque, it might be shortened to "Hollenberg Station." Mr. Meker desires that the name "Hanover, Kansas," be used on the line below if it is possible to do so to avoid confusion since there is a town Hollenberg 1 1/2 miles distant. However, we have pointed out to him that it may be inexpedient to place this additional wording on the plaque.

We believe it will be agreeable with the officials of Deadwood, South Dakota if their plaque is simply inscribed "Deadwood"; also that the bronze marker for Central City, Colorado be simply inscribed "Central City."

We concur in your suggestion that only the historic title to a site should be inscribed on markers and that the words "State Park" should not be included.

Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

DEADWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

DEADWOOD ,
SOUTH DAKOTA

March 6, 1962

Mr. Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian
United States Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Porter:

Reference is made to your letter of September 15, 1961, relative to the Registered National Historic Landmark for the historic community of Deadwood. Please advise if anything further has to be done and about when we can expect this plaque.

We think it would be appropriate to have it dedicated before the travel season this year.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Nell Perrigoue

Nell Perrigoue
Exec. Secretary

NP:ld

(C O P Y)

March 13, 1962

L58-CHA

Miss Nell Ferrigoue
Deadwood Chamber of Commerce
Deadwood, South Dakota

Dear Miss Ferrigoue:

We have received your letter of March 6 requesting information as to when you can expect to receive the bronze plaque for the historic community of Deadwood, South Dakota.

The production of bronze plaques for the Registered National Historic Landmark program has moved rather slowly due to the large backlog of marker requests we now have on hand. Although we hope to find a way to expedite plaque production in the future, we cannot make definite commitments at this date as to when a plaque can be delivered to a given site owner.

The presentation of both certificate and plaque under the Landmark program is handled through our Regional Offices. In the case of Deadwood, the Regional Office of the National Park Service involved is the Region Two Office in Omaha, Nebraska. In many cases where the plaque will not be available for some months, site owners have arranged with the Regional Directors for presentation ceremonies for Landmark Certificates with good success. The plaque may then be used for, say, an annual observance another year.

The certificate for Deadwood has been sent to our Region Two Office for presentation. Should you wish to arrange for a presentation ceremony involving the certificate before the travel season this year, we suggest you contact the Regional Director, Region Two Office, 307 Federal Office Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

We are pleased to note your interest in the Registered National Historic Landmark program and we will be happy to notify you through

the Region Two Office as soon as the Landmark plaque has been produced.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two

Mr. Littleton ✓

WDLogan:gb

MAR 21 1962

Memorandum

To: The Director

From: ^{Assistant} Regional Director, Region TwoSubject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
delivery of marker for Deadwood, South Dakota

We have Mr. Appleman's memorandum of March 2 enclosing Registered National Historic Landmark certificates for Central City, Colorado; Fort Osage, Missouri; Deadwood, South Dakota; and, Hollenberg Pony Express Station, Kansas.

You may send the bronze marker for Deadwood to the Mayor, City of Deadwood, South Dakota. We have advised you earlier on shipping the other markers on the above list.

(Sgd) George F. Bagley

^{Assistant} Regional Director

In duplicate

L58

Dec. 28, 1962

Memorandum

To: The Director

From: Acting Assistant Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Names of owners or administrators to receive Landmark plaques

We have Dr. Porter's memorandum of December 21 informing us that plaques are being prepared for shipment to Silverton, Colorado, and Deadwood, South Dakota, and requesting the names of the mayors of these towns.

According to our latest information (May 1962), the Mayor of Silverton is George Bingel. The Mayor of Deadwood is Duayne Robley.

We will be pleased to advise you of the names of the mayors of those other mining towns which have been granted Landmark status, if you so desire.

(SGD) DUANE D. JACOBS
Acting Asst. Regional Director

In duplicate

COPY

January 7, 1963

L58-CHA

Memorandum

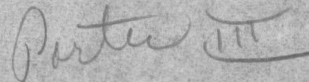
To: Regional Director, Midwest Region

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Names of Owners or Administrators of Sites eligible
for Landmark Status

Thank you for your memorandum of December 28, 1962, giving us the names of the Mayor of Silverton, Colorado, and Deadwood, South Dakota.

We will be pleased, of course, to have the names of the Mayors of any of the other towns which have been selected as historic districts for Landmark status, if you have not already sent us the information. The names of owners or administrators are always important information to have for our files.



Charles W. Porter III

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb

JAN 10 1963

L58-CHA

Hon. Duayne Robley
Mayor of the City of Deadwood
Deadwood, South Dakota

Dear Mayor Robley:

This is to inform you that we are shipping the Registered
National Historic Landmark Plaque for Deadwood, South Dakota,
to you today via Railway Express. We would appreciate it if
you would advise us upon receipt of the plaque.

It is a pleasure to have you participate in our Landmark
Program.

Sincerely yours,

Porter

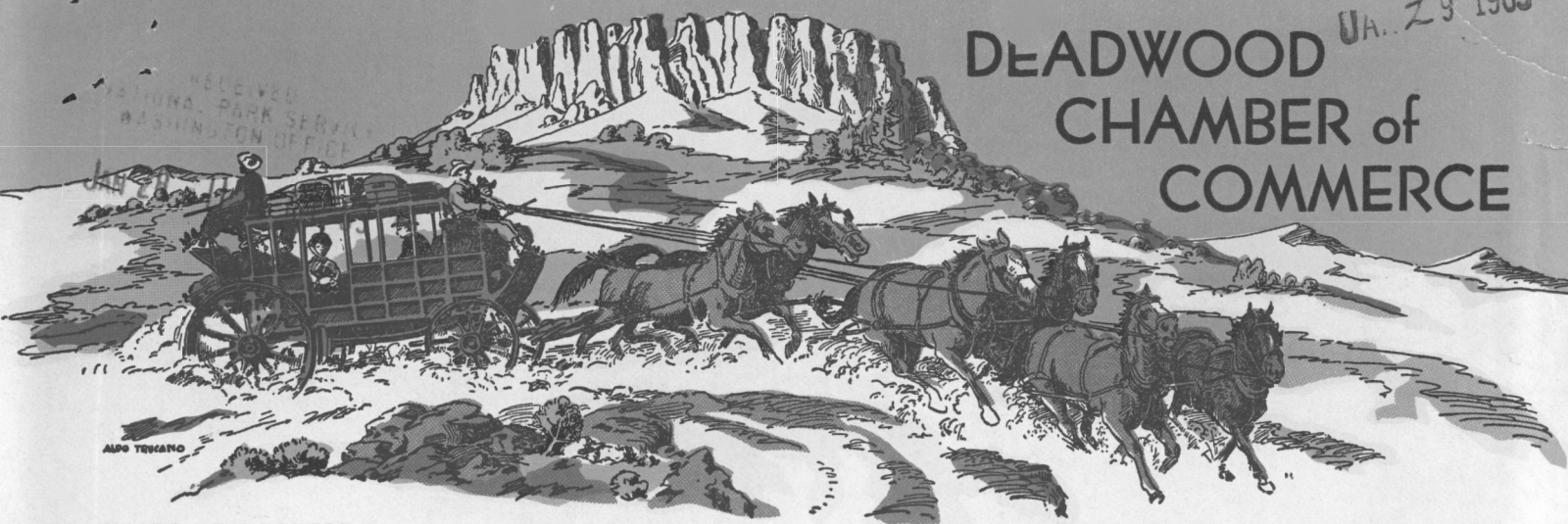
Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb

DA. 29 1963

DEADWOOD CHAMBER of COMMERCE



BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

COL. MEL HOHERZ, PRESIDENT
R. K. OLSEN, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
R. A. SHUCK, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
TED BYRNE, DENIS CARON
SAM MORTHLAND, JOHN RACHETTO
DAVE MILLER, TREASURER
NELL FERRIGOU, EXEC. SECRETARY
WM. J. YEAGER, EX OFFICIO

LST-C
CHA

January 23, 1963

DEADWOOD,

THE HISTORIC CITY IN THE
BEAUTIFUL BLACK HILLS OF

SOUTH DAKOTA

PHONE
AREA CODE 605
PHONE NO. 578-1876

Mr. Herbert E. Kahler
Chief Historian
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kahler:

Enclosed is a news story relating to the Historic Landmark Plaque which was received by Mayor Duayne Robley this week.

The Chamber of Commerce extends sincere thanks to you as Chief Historian and the Advisory Board on National Parks for citing our historic city with this wonderful distinction. It is a real honor to be designated as a historic landmark and very much appreciated by our people.

The plaque has been placed in our Adams Memorial Museum and appropriate dedication ceremonies will be arranged in the spring just prior to our summer tourist season. We will be in touch with you in advance of this ceremony and perhaps it will be possible for some of your distinguished people to attend.

Very truly yours,

Nell Ferrigou
Executive Secretary
DEADWOOD 1876

NP:ld
Enc. D,

cc: Mr. Ray H. Mattison, Historian
Region Two Office, Omaha, Nebraska

Littleton

CITY OF DEADWOOD

Mayor's Office

Littleton

DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

January 24, 1963

2/18
Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian
International Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr Porter:

This is to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of plaque designating Deadwood, South Dakota, as a registered National Historic Landmark.

I assure you it will give deep satisfaction, and be appreciated by all, of the City of Deadwood.

Sincerely,

W. K. Robley
MAYOR, DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

DR/ap

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

FEB 11 10 15 AM '63

L58 - CHAH

FEB 8 1963

Nell Perrigoue, Executive Secretary
Deadwood Chamber of Commerce
Deadwood, South Dakota

Dear Miss Perrigoue:

Thank you for your letter of January 23, enclosing a copy of your letter to Chief Historian Kahler of our Washington Office, and also the news item relating to the Landmark plaque sent to your city.

The National Park Service will be pleased to participate in the ceremonies dedicating this plaque whenever your city decides to hold them.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) George W. Fry

George W. Fry
Acting Assistant Regional Director

Copy to: The Director

Sunny

C
CHA

JUL 16 1963

Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Keystone, South Dakota

L 38
A8215

July 3, 1963

CHA
[Handwritten signature]

*cut
7/6*

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region
From: Superintendent, Mount Rushmore
Subject: Dedication, Registered National Historic Landmark Plaque, Deadwood, South Dakota

mg

In compliance with Mr. Baggley's telephone call of July 1, we went to Deadwood the following morning to participate in the subject dedication ceremony. No formal printed program was prepared, but the following was used by Melvin Hoherz, President of the Deadwood Chamber of Commerce.

July 2, 1963 - HISTORIC PLAQUE PLACING
ADAMS MEMORIAL MUSEUM
11:30 a.m.

Master of Ceremonies - Melvin Hoherz
President - Chamber of Commerce

UNVEILING THE PLAQUE
Unveil and Present - Leon Evans, Superintendent
Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Designating DEADWOOD as a Registered National Historic Landmark
United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

ACCEPTANCE OF PLAQUE - CITY OF DEADWOOD
Mayor Duayne Robley

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE - or Remarks
Congressman E. Y. Berry

RESPONSE - AND MESSAGE OF THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO
ADAMS MEMORIAL MUSEUM BOARD
CITY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
for this recognition . . .

The National Park Service was given the limelight in the ceremony, and it was quite obvious the people of Deadwood are deeply appreciative of

Forwarded to	<i>Director</i>
From: Midwest Region Office	
for	
BY:	<i>oh</i>
Date:	<i>7-10-63</i>

the recognition which has been given their community. Congressman Berry made a very fine although brief talk following the acceptance of the plaque by Mayor Duayne Robley.

A luncheon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at noon, at which time we were called upon to give a talk on the National Park Service and MISSION 66. As is usual with communities in the Black Hills, the members of the Chamber of Commerce and guests were very interested in the activities of Mount Rushmore, including the number of visits and the operation of the new Visitor Center. Congressman Berry also gave a talk to the group.

In the early afternoon a ribbon-cutting ceremony was held on the north side of Deadwood in connection with the new road which has been constructed through the entire city. This road is a real improvement as the main route through Deadwood had been in very poor condition.

All in all, it was a very eventful day and I feel from our standpoint a very successful one. The activities of the day were covered by the press with two representatives of the Rapid City Daily Journal being present to get the story and take pictures. Copies of the press story will be sent to you as soon as available.

W. Leon Evans
Superintendent

In duplicate ✓