

**THE U.S.
WORLD HERITAGE
TENTATIVE LIST**

August 2007 Draft

**U.S. National Park Service
Staff Report**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Process of Developing the U.S. World Heritage Tentative List

The National Park Service Office of International Affairs provided an Application form in August 2006 for voluntary applications to a new U.S. World Heritage Tentative List by governmental and private property owners.

37 Applications were received by the April 1, 2007 deadline, and two were subsequently withdrawn.

Results of Review

The Office of International Affairs recommends 19 sites for a new Tentative List of properties that the United States of America would nominate to the World Heritage Committee for listing during the period 2009-2019. These include three natural properties, 15 cultural properties (two of which are extensions to currently inscribed World Heritage Sites), and one mixed natural and cultural property. The staff review recommends four additional sites for future consideration.

Next Steps

The Office of International Affairs recommendations are presented to the World Heritage List Subcommittee of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO for comment. The Subcommittee will present a draft list to the Commission for its review, and the Commission will forward a recommended draft list to the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior will then allow for a public comment process. The U.S. Secretary of the Interior will consider comments on the draft List and approve a final Tentative List in time for submission to the World Heritage Centre by February 1, 2008. The first nominations could then be made in February 2009.

Other Issues for the Commission's Consideration

- How the Tentative List should be added to or revised in the future
- How and by whom World Heritage nominations will be prepared
- How to improve public awareness and understanding of the World Heritage program in the United States

DRAFT U.S. WORLD HERITAGE TENTATIVE LIST:

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Prepared by the National Park Service Office of International Affairs, August 2007

Natural Properties Recommended for Inclusion (3):

Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
White Sands National Monument, New Mexico
Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia

Other Natural Properties Considered (2):

Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary, American Samoa
Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, Massachusetts

Mixed Property Recommended for Inclusion (1):

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaii

Cultural Properties Recommended for Inclusion (13):

Poverty Point State Historic Site, Louisiana
Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks, Ohio
Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota
Serpent Mound, Ohio
San Antonio Franciscan Missions, Texas
Mount Vernon, Virginia
French Creole Properties of the Mid-Mississippi Valley, Illinois and Missouri
Eastern State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania
Olana (Home of Frederic Church), New York
Dayton Aviation Sites, Ohio
Gamble House, California
Frank Lloyd Wright Buildings, Arizona, California, Illinois, New York, Oklahoma,
Pennsylvania and Wisconsin
Civil Rights Movement Sites, Alabama

Recommended Extensions of World Heritage Cultural Sites (2):

Thomas Jefferson Buildings: Poplar Forest and the Virginia State Capitol, Virginia
Moundville Site, Alabama

Cultural Properties Recommended for Future Consideration (4):

Moravian Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Colonial Newport, Rhode Island
Shaker Villages, Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Kentucky
Underground Railroad Sites (John Parker and John Rankin Houses, Ripley, Ohio)

Other Cultural Properties Considered (9):

Blackwater Draw Locality No. 1, New Mexico
Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Pennsylvania
SunWatch Village, Ohio
Historic Center of Savannah, Georgia
New Harmony, Indiana
Central of Georgia, Savannah Shed and Terminal Facility, Georgia
Gilded Age Newport, Rhode Island
Shenandoah-Dives Mill, Colorado
Columbia River Highway, Oregon

Cultural Properties Removed from Consideration (2):

Chimney Rock Archeological Area, Colorado
Cranbrook Educational Community, Michigan

Background

The World Heritage Convention is one of the world's most important international agreements in the field of natural and cultural heritage preservation. Created largely through U.S. leadership and significantly inspired by the U.S. national park concept, the Convention has become the most widely accepted conservation agreement in the world.

As a signatory to the World Heritage Convention, the United States of America participates in the deliberations that lead to cultural, natural, and mixed properties being inscribed on the World Heritage List. These properties, known as World Heritage Sites, are the most outstanding examples of the world's cultural and natural heritage.

The World Heritage List includes 851 World Heritage Sites in 140 of the 184 countries that are parties to the Convention. Cultural sites number 660 and natural areas 166. There are also 25 mixed sites that were nominated for both nature and culture. The United States has 20 World Heritage Sites, 8 of which are cultural and 12 natural. There are more natural sites listed in the United States than from any other single country except Australia.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the Department of the Interior selects and submits U.S. nominations to the World Heritage List through the U.S. Department of State. The National Park Service Office of International Affairs (NPS OIA) is the staff-level support office.

The World Heritage List as a whole is managed by the World Heritage Committee made up of representatives from signatory countries, and supported by a secretariat, known as the World Heritage Centre, which is based in the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris.

For a copy of the text of the Convention and general information, please see the World Heritage Centre's website: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/about>

Tentative Lists

- A Tentative List is a national list of natural and cultural properties that appear to meet the eligibility criteria for nomination to the World Heritage List.
- It is an annotated list of candidate sites which a country is likely to nominate within a given time period. In order to be nominated to the World Heritage List, a property must already have been included on that country's Tentative List.
- The World Heritage Committee has issued *Operational Guidelines* asking participating nations to provide Tentative Lists to help evaluate properties for the World Heritage List.

- The *Operational Guidelines* recommend that a nation review its Tentative List at least once every decade.
- There is sometimes a misunderstanding by the media and the public that being added to the Tentative List is the same as actually being inscribed on the World Heritage List. Being on the Tentative List only means that a site appears to meet the criteria for inclusion on the World Heritage List and that it may be nominated—it does not guarantee that a site will be nominated or listed. The World Heritage Committee makes the final decisions on which sites are designated as World Heritage Sites.

The U.S. Tentative List

- The original U.S. Tentative List (formerly also known as the Indicative Inventory of Potential Future World Heritage Nominations) (1982) is outdated and did not comply with current standards for notification and public participation.
- The new U.S. Tentative List is expected to serve as a guide for a decade (2009-2019) of U.S. nominations to the World Heritage List.
- In response to the World Heritage Committee's request that no nation submit more than two nominations per year, the new U.S. Tentative List may include as many as 20 sites that have been selected from among those proposed for consideration by their owners and that have been carefully examined for their potential to meet the legal requirements for nomination by the United States and the World Heritage criteria. Initially at least, the one or two sites proposed each year may represent either nature or culture. It is unlikely that there will be an even number of natural and cultural sites selected for the Tentative List because there were only 6 natural area Applications to the list as opposed to 29 cultural ones.
- Inclusion in the U.S. Tentative List will not affect the legal status of a property in any way. Even if the property is eventually inscribed in the World Heritage List, only U.S. Government laws and regulations will apply to it.

Applications to the U.S. Tentative List

- Only properties appearing to meet one or more of the World Heritage criteria **and** all three of the U.S. legal prerequisites are being considered for inclusion on the revised U.S. Tentative List. The **legal prerequisites** are:
 1. Each property must previously have been determined to be nationally significant for its cultural values, natural values, or both (i.e., formally designated or within the boundaries of a National Historic Landmark, a National Natural Landmark, or as a Federal reserve of national

importance, such as a National Park, National Monument, or National Wildlife Refuge).

2. All of the property's owners must concur in the proposal.
 3. It must appear likely that the owners and the Department of the Interior will be able to agree on and present full evidence of legal protection for the property at the time of final nomination.
- Owners were asked to express their interest by completing an Application, which was available in September 2006.
 - Owners were also asked to secure support by relevant stakeholders. Although their support is not a legal prerequisite for inclusion in the Tentative List, it is highly desirable and will be considered in the selection of properties for the Tentative List and for eventual nomination.
 - The deadline for receipt of Applications was April 1, 2007.

Review of Applications to the U.S. Tentative List:

- Thirty-seven applications were received and were first reviewed by NPS OIA to determine whether they met the legal prerequisites for World Heritage nomination. Two were subsequently withdrawn or deemed ineligible because they lacked written support from all their owners.
- The Applications were reviewed by NPS OIA, NPS subject matter experts and non-governmental cultural and natural experts knowledgeable about the World Heritage Committee's policies, practices and precedents.
- Following these initial reviews, OIA notified applicants that appeared to be the most likely candidates for inclusion in the Tentative List and requested additional information. The other applicants were notified that NPS did not intend to recommend that their sites be included in the Tentative List.
- All applicants were given the opportunity to respond; 22 did so with letters or revised Applications.
- The texts of all eligible Applications and the additional information provided by applicants are available for review on OIA's website at: <http://www.nps.gov/oia/NewWebpages/ApplicantsTentativeList.html>
- All applicants are being notified which sites NPS is recommending to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.
- A Subcommittee Advisory Group convened under the auspices of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, a State Department Federal Advisory Committee, is to review the draft Tentative List and make its recommendations to

the full Commission. The Subcommittee Advisory Group will meet on September 27, 2007.

- The Subcommittee Advisory Group will make its recommendations to the Commission in a conference call on October 4 in which the public may participate. The Commission will make its recommendations to the U.S. Government.
- The Department of the Interior will publish the draft Tentative List in the *Federal Register* for public comment in October 2007.
- After review and approval by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Tentative List will be forwarded through the Secretary of the Interior to the U.S. Department of State for submittal to the World Heritage Centre by February 1, 2008. An accompanying report will explain in detail how the sites included in the U.S. Tentative List were selected.

Inscription on the World Heritage List

- According to the World Heritage *Operational Guidelines*, countries are asked to wait for one year after submitting their Tentative Lists, before sending forward any nominations for sites on them.
- Thus, the first World Heritage nomination of a site included on the new U.S. Tentative List could be submitted by February 1, 2009, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its annual session in midsummer 2010.
- During the period between submission of a nomination by the U.S. and the World Heritage Committee's review of it, the nomination will be evaluated by the appropriate advisory body—the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for a natural site, and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) for any cultural site. The advisory bodies make formal site visits and consult with experts before giving their recommendation to the Committee as to whether a nominated site meets the World Heritage criteria.

How the Draft of the New U.S. Tentative List was Prepared

Introduction

The World Heritage Convention was initiated in 1973 to organize international cooperation for the recognition and protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, first and foremost for sites inscribed in the World Heritage List established by the Convention, but also for all human heritage. The World Heritage Convention today has 184 signatory countries.

The National Park Service Office of International Affairs (NPS OIA), on behalf of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the Department of the Interior, solicited recommendations of sites to be considered for the Tentative List by means of a formal application process with the twin goals of encouraging public participation and assistance in the project and obtaining information that would help in deciding which sites to include. The point of departure was the previous Tentative List (referred to then also as the Indicative Inventory of Potential Future U.S. World Heritage Nominations) that was completed in 1982. The impetus for the preparation of the new List was the World Heritage Committee's request that countries prepare them, and a review and analysis of the old U.S. list. No U.S. nominations to the World Heritage List have been made since 1994.

Lessons from the Original U.S. Tentative List (1982)

The original U.S. Tentative List was developed in-house by the National Park Service. In retrospect, there were shortcomings in the process. Although scholarly and scientific evaluation was to some extent available and press releases and *Federal Register* notices at the time contained both a draft and later a final list, the effort was not widely publicized and there was no systematic communication with owners and stakeholders. It is uncertain whether all owners even knew that their properties had been included. It appears to have been felt that because no legal affects attached to listing, such contacts could be undertaken later. Soon, however, the State of Missouri refused to support nomination of Louis Sullivan's Wainwright Building (which it owned); thereafter more care was taken to insure that owners were fully supportive before undertaking the annual cycle of considering nominations.

There were issues of substance as well. The original Tentative List lacked some types of sites that are clearly important in American culture and nature but that appear to be well represented internationally; for example, historic landscapes and sites associated with many aspects of aboriginal, ethnic and racial history, were not included. Some types of natural sites were conspicuously absent, marine sites being a very prominent example. This is due in part to the fact that in many cases there had been (and in some cases still are) no comprehensive studies to identify the nationally significant sites associated with these topics.

Studies of Spanish missions and U.S. architecture undertaken after the preparation of the 1982 Tentative List had made recommendations as to which sites might qualify for nomination in those two important subject areas but those recommendations had never been pursued.

Although the U.S. Tentative List had been established as a revolving list that could be added to and deleted from as studies progressed, and the World Heritage Committee also intended that nations review their Tentative Lists after a decade, it never operated in that manner. As of 2007, the U.S. Tentative List has been largely unchanged for a quarter century and completely unaltered for the last 15 years.

Review of Other Tentative Lists; Models for Development

In preparing options for the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks to consider, NPS staff reviewed the processes used recently by other countries, particularly that used by Parks Canada, to develop their own Tentative Lists. Although Canada had not used an application process of the type that would be developed for the U.S. effort, other elements of their process resonated. The Canadians had used both internal and external reviews. They had conducted extensive consultations with provincial authorities and with owners and communities once candidate sites were identified. They also emphasized the importance of both owner and stakeholder support.

The latter elements were incorporated in the U.S. Tentative List process. The major difference between the two processes was the decision to rely on voluntary applications, rather than staff preparation of documentation to support the selection of sites for the Tentative List. Interested owners would identify themselves and contribute to the process by preparing the basic documentation themselves; all would be considered within the same relatively short period of time. Such a method of preparation was the only practical option if the new list was to be completed in the short term. Other advantages of this approach are that it opened the process to unlimited ideas and suggestions, and allowed those eager to suggest properties to make a case.

The major shortcomings of such an “open season” approach were that it was highly uncertain how many Applications would be received--whether “too many” or “too few” and of what types--and what the quality of the Applications and the actual qualifications of the proposed sites themselves would be. Moreover, it was perhaps inevitable that some who had expended considerable effort in applying might be disappointed in the result. The staff reviewing the Applications had to react to what was suggested, and could not have all the best resources at hand to evaluate suggestions thoroughly. In some cases, information provided by applicants would not necessarily be entirely reliable or objective.

Preparation and Approval of the Tentative List Application

Taking account of the experience with the old list and other factors, such as revisions in the World Heritage criteria and the other technical requirements for World Heritage nomination, an *Application for Inclusion in the U.S. World Heritage Tentative List* was drafted and a notice that the draft was available for public review was placed in the *Federal Register* on October 19, 2005. The draft was reviewed by National Park Service experts and interested members of the public, including representatives of the U.S. branches of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN USA). Several written comments, a dozen e-mails and a similar number of phone inquiries were made in response. The comments led to changes and improvements in the draft Application, generally in the interest of simplification, and notably to a one-year extension in the time period allotted for the preparation of the Tentative List, such that it will now conclude in early 2008, rather than early 2007. The revised Application was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval, as required for such collections of information from the public, and notice of its availability for public review was published in the *Federal Register* on July 27, 2006. It was approved by OMB for use on August 29, 2006 and distributed to all who had requested copies, as well as at the informational meetings discussed below. Over the next six months it was furnished whenever requested and placed on websites for easy access.

The *Application for Inclusion in the U.S. World Heritage Tentative List* (Appendix B) is a revised and somewhat simplified version of the World Heritage nomination form (see Appendix C). A few questions were added at the beginning to make it appropriate for use in the United States, mainly to insure that the applicants were aware of and complied with the prerequisites for U.S. nomination. The Application also included extensive explanatory notes. Although not as extensive as a World Heritage nomination, the preparation of a U.S. Application still involved the investment of considerable time and effort, if not funds, on the part of every applicant.

Steps to Publicize the Application

In addition to required legal notices, the National Park Service endeavored to publicize the Tentative List effort, with the generous cooperation of various organizations and individuals. Steps taken included:

- contact with U.S. National Commission for UNESCO to devise a review process for the draft Tentative List
- participation in a meeting hosted by the National Geographic Society that was attended by a variety of leading historic preservation and nature conservation officials from the public and private sectors. The meeting resulted in
- an item in National Geographic Traveler encouraging public participation and linked to sources of information

- NPS OIA presentations at plenary meetings of US/ICOMOS, the George Wright Society, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
- NPS OIA presentations and letters to Federal agency historic preservation and conservation officials in land-holding bureaus and Native American tribal historic preservation officers
- A conference call with National Historic Landmark staff in the NPS regional offices, organized by the NPS Cultural Resources directorate
- notices in scholarly journals and newsletters

NPS OIA took a neutral stance on potential applications, and did not promote or particularly encourage any specific applications, including those in NPS units.

Assistance to Applicants

NPS recognized that it had placed the primary burden for the preparation of Applications to the Tentative List on volunteer site owners and advocates. Staff constraints in part made this necessary (see below). It was also recognized that the results might not necessarily reflect the merits of the properties as much as the willingness and ability of those volunteers to complete a complex form. But given the absolute necessity of owner support, this seemed to be a reasonable way to make use of the interest by owners and advocates.

The Application form urged applicants to contact the Office of International Affairs and to seek advice from the U.S. International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature of the U.S. (IUCN USA), depending on the nature of the sites being proposed. It was noted that learned societies, museums, professional organizations, and the like might also be able to assist. In addition, various explanatory materials providing detailed advice were posted on the NPS OIA web site and, through the courtesy of the respective organizations, on the web sites of IUCN/US, US/ICOMOS and the George Wright Society.

Throughout the process, NPS OIA responded orally and in writing to dozens of questions regarding the Tentative List process and on the qualifications of and prospects for particular properties. No one who inquired was discouraged from applying, and all who inquired were advised on the best way to present their case – although potential concerns were realistically noted.

It was not deemed necessary at such a preliminary stage to engage in on-site consultations with all the property owners who wished to apply. Except in a few cases, there was neither time nor opportunity nor travel funds to do so. A few applicants offered to pay for NPS OIA travel costs for site visits, but these suggestions were rejected as being unfair to other applicants. Some owners met or sent representatives to meet with NPS staff.

National Park Service Evaluation of Applications and Consultations with Owners

The Tentative List preparation was a significant additional workload for which NPS OIA does not have standing staff. To accomplish it, the services of the Office's former long-time World Heritage staff coordinator, now retired, were obtained through a cooperative agreement with the George Wright Society, and a cultural resources specialist with World Heritage experience was detailed on a part-time basis from the NPS Midwest Region. With the NPS OIA staff specialist in natural resources, they conducted preliminary reviews of the individual Applications for completeness and accuracy, including whether the properties met the U.S. legal prerequisites for World Heritage nomination. Two applications lacked owner consent and were withdrawn from consideration. They then conducted substantive reviews, which included obtaining input from subject matter experts from the NPS natural and cultural resource management directorates. The services of two external expert reviewers, one for nature (Jim Thorsell) and one for culture (Peter Stott), both knowledgeable in World Heritage policies, practices, and precedents were obtained by contract to review the Applications for NPS OIA. NPS OIA then worked to develop a consensus on which properties appeared to be the most likely candidates for successful nomination to the World Heritage List during the next decade.

NPS OIA next advised all owners in writing of the results of the preliminary reviews. Applicants who were advised that their properties were possible candidates for inclusion in the Tentative List were asked to respond to any questions that had arisen in the course of review. A few were asked to consider joint revision of Applications with other applicants. Applicants who were advised that NPS OIA did not intend to recommend their properties were given an explanation of the reasons for that recommendation and an opportunity to respond. All applicants had a minimum of one month to respond. In all, about two-thirds of the applicants responded with letters or addenda to their original Applications. The responses were carefully reviewed in deciding whether to recommend inclusion of the sites in the Tentative List. *(For general factors considered in evaluating the submissions, see the discussion below under Basis for Recommendations.)*

Drafting the Tentative List

The NPS OIA recommendations for the Tentative List and the individual site-specific summaries are being shared with the applicants at the same time as with the Tentative List Subcommittee of the National Commission. If additional comments are received from the applicants before its meeting, they will be provided to the Subcommittee. After the full Commission has reviewed the report, the Department of the Interior will publish the draft Tentative List in the *Federal Register* for public comment.

All comments will be reviewed by the Department of the Interior. After review, the Secretary of the Interior, through the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks and in accordance with the World Heritage program regulations, will approve and finalize an official U.S. Tentative List and forward it to the U.S. Department of State for submittal to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO by February 1, 2008. An updated

version of this report will explain the process and reasoning by which the sites included in the Tentative List were selected.

Implementation of the U.S. Tentative List

If the Tentative List is submitted on schedule, the United States will be eligible to begin the process of nominating one or two of the sites contained in the new Tentative List for inscription to the World Heritage List starting in February 2009. In order to submit any nominations for that deadline the Department of the Interior will need to begin promptly the process to select nominations and prepare them (as explained in the program regulations, Appendix D).

It is not possible to predict in advance how quickly nominations for those properties that are selected can be prepared and submitted. Applicants were asked to state a preference as to when they wished to be considered, even though it may not be possible to accommodate those requests. The task of grouping sites and developing a long-term schedule for their consideration cannot now be undertaken; it is likely to need to be reviewed annually as part of the nomination cycle. As done for the development of the Tentative List, NPS OIA will be expected to make recommendations regarding the sequence of nominations to the Secretary of the Interior.

It should be noted that nominations for extensions to already inscribed World Heritage Sites are considered by the World Heritage Committee to be new nominations and will count against the limit of two new nominations per year.

A significant issue in the development of nominations is the question of what roles NPS OIA, advocacy groups and applicants will play. The development and coordination of nominations would be a long-term and significant workload for which NPS OIA does not currently have resources. There have been suggestions that private organizations could contribute to contractual services to prepare nominations. NPS OIA will at minimum need to play a significant role in coordinating and providing continuity of policy and content for nominations. The variety in quality of the Applications received indicates that it would not be practical to rely entirely on applicants to prepare nominations.

Optional Additional Steps

The World Heritage regulations give the Department of the Interior significant leeway on how to prepare, revise, and use the Tentative List. The OMB approval of the current Application does not expire until August 31, 2009, meaning that it could be used until then for any further “open season” or other process devised to modify the Tentative List.

If the current process results in a List with fewer than 20 properties, there are a number of considerations relating to adding more properties to the Tentative List:

- There is likely to be a desire on the part of unsuccessful applicants to add properties from the current applicant pool.
- The NPS OIA priority has been to recommend only properties that they feel are likely to be successfully nominated. After such a long period without U.S. nominations, it seems particularly undesirable to nominate something, only to have to withdraw it or have it deferred, thus “wasting” that year’s nomination.
- It would be advisable to establish a strategy for revising the Tentative List, rather than leaving future action entirely open. Some tentative course of action would help provide continuity for the program and avoid the need to completely reinvent a process for amending the List or developing the next one.
- Leaving some spaces “open” on the List would make it possible to consider a variety of strategies for filling them in the future, which might include targeting specific properties or types of properties (e.g., natural sites, thematic areas) to encourage proposals. Such an approach could also be used in the event that some properties on the List do not result in viable nominations.

Legal Property Rights

Application for or inclusion of any property in the U.S. Tentative List or the World Heritage List does not affect the legal status of, or an owner’s rights in, a property. It is entirely voluntary on the part of the property owner. By the time of nomination, the Department of the Interior must have been able to document the protection of the property and possibly, in cooperation with the owner, devise such additional measures as may be necessary to protect the property in perpetuity. Any eventual inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List includes recognition that the property remains subject only to U.S. laws applicable to the property.

Basis for Recommendations

This section is offered to help explain generally how NPS OIA arrived at its recommendations. The site-specific summaries describe factors regarded as most relevant in each case.

There is no precise formula by which the recommendations for the new U.S. Tentative List were derived. The following is an annotated list of factors -- not weighted or in rank order -- that were considered in evaluating and selecting sites for recommendation to the Tentative List. The factors were applicable in different ways to different properties and resulted in a wide spectrum of recommendations. Not all choices were easy and not all were unanimous.

World Heritage Criteria: The criteria were considered and also precedents (or lack thereof) in their use, such as the World Heritage Committee (WHC)'s disinclination to list sites associated with war and with political and military leaders. This involved making technical judgments as to which sites are most likely to be favorably received by the World Heritage Committee and its Advisory Bodies.

Pending Nominations: There are no currently pending nominations. Two (Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesins and Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park in Hawaii, nominated by the U.S. in 1990 and 1986 respectively) have been long deferred by the WHC, pending completion of studies that placed them in broader contexts. The Taliesins are addressed in one of the current Applications for the Tentative List. No attempt has been made to revive the nomination of Pu'uhonua o Honaunau, which was deferred pending a study of Pacific cultures that remains to be done.

Nature of the Applications: An assessment was made of how readily nominations could be completed with all necessary components, especially master plans and protective measures, as well as further research on contexts and comparisons.

International Listings: An effort was made to respond to the WHC's expressed preference for joint international listings.

International Balance of the World Heritage List: Sites were examined to determine if they filled "gaps" in the World Heritage List. Reviewing and conducting comparative studies of related types of sites has been done to some extent through international comparative studies conducted by IUCN and ICOMOS. (*These studies can be consulted on the IUCN and ICOMOS websites.*) But these studies, which are in effect draft international tentative lists, are of varying completeness and antiquity and leave many types of sites not fully addressed, such as marine sites and multi-national nominations. These studies were not of much practical utility in dealing with the preparation of the recommendations for the U.S. Tentative List.

Balance among U.S. World Heritage Sites: Given the number and variety of resources in the U.S., and the small number of properties now listed, any attempt to develop a new

Tentative List that is comprehensive, balanced and fair while being limited to about 20 properties is a significant challenge. Almost all the applications represented types of sites or topics not currently listed in the U.S. The universe of nationally significant properties from which potential nominations can be drawn currently numbers about 3,500.

Expert Opinions: The views of NPS subject matter experts and external experts on World Heritage issues were carefully weighed.

Analysis of Overall Results / Other Issues

Numbers of Applications: A manageable number of Applications was received but only 19 sites are being recommended. This leaves one slot unfilled if the U.S. is to reach the maximum of 2 nominations each year for the next decade. (See previous discussion under Optional Additional Steps.)

Limit on Numbers of Sites: At its 2007 meeting, the World Heritage Committee decided not to restrict whether countries could nominate natural or cultural sites, but retained the limit of two properties per country per year. It is not clear how long this policy will continue in force. If more than 20 sites had been recommended for the List, or if the Commission recommends more than one additional site, then other choices will have to have been made, such as sending the list forward with more than 20 recommended sites or finding some way to reduce the list to the maximum of 20.

Types of Applications: The recommendations include types of properties not currently represented among U.S. World Heritage inscriptions, for example modern architecture and marine resources. Conspicuous absences are evident among the types of applications submitted, including cultural landscapes and the history of technology, including bridges and skyscrapers, to name just a few. This appears to reflect, in part, lack of interest on the part of private owners. On the other hand, a number of applications rested their main arguments on the outstanding universal value of ideas or events that were not always well associated with the physical properties that can be nominated.

Limited Public Awareness: The lack of widespread public knowledge, interest or advocacy for the World Heritage program also appeared to contribute to the absence of some applications, particularly where it would have been necessary to organize groups of properties for application. It was also reflected in a number of inaccurate news reports related to applications.

Consequences of Requiring Owner Consent: The federal requirement for owner concurrence necessarily limits which properties can be nominated. This requirement makes it difficult for the U.S. to construct viable nominations for districts with more than a small number of properties, on any topic.

Shortfall of Natural Sites: The current balance of U.S. World Heritage sites favors nature over culture by 12 to eight but the current group of Applications was

disproportionately cultural (29 as opposed to six natural). Of those recommended, 15 are cultural, three natural, and one mixed.

Quality of Documentation: The quality of documentation in the Applications was uneven; comparisons between sites, placement within a global context and the preparation of statements of Outstanding Universal Value seemed especially difficult for many volunteer preparers. Even those who are capable of professional documentation have little incentive to make an objective comparison if it would not favor their site.

Obsolescence or Absence of Master Plans and Protective Measures: The World Heritage Committee has been very scrupulous lately in insisting that sites have master plans and other protective measures in place (or at least well in progress) before it is willing to list them. A number of properties on the draft list are not well prepared in that regard. With private sites in the U.S., the master plans and protective measures will need to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, as specified in the World Heritage regulations.

Nature of Applicants: The applicants represented a good mix of Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private property owners. As 17 of the 20 current U.S. World Heritage sites are national park units in whole or part, this should result in a wider variety of forms of ownership of nominated sites.

Possibilities of Joint International Nominations: At least three of the Applications appear to have some potential for eventual inclusion in joint nominations (Franciscan Missions of San Antonio, Moravian Bethlehem and the Underground Railroad).

Comparison with Previous List: Few properties figure in both the present draft list and the previous one from 1982, for several reasons. The restriction of the number of sites on the List to 20 is one; there was no such restriction in 1982. Properties were also, in the present case, given close scrutiny as to their qualifications and the practicalities of actually nominating them, such as, for example, ensuring the support of the owners, as opposed to the hypothetical consideration properties were given a quarter century ago when no Application or other formal documentation was required. Finally, changes in thinking, both in science and culture, and progress in identifying nationally significant sites have, since 1982, enlarged the pool from which potential candidates for the World Heritage List can be drawn and made some sites of greater interest now than then.

Site Summaries of all Applications

Introduction:

Following is an explanation of the categories into which the staff recommendations on the Applications for inclusion in the U.S. Tentative List have been divided for presentation.

Properties Recommended for Inclusion:

The following summaries for the sites recommended for inclusion in the new U.S. World Heritage Tentative List are not only intended to assist the review of the Applications submitted by owners, but also to be converted into a formal submittal to the World Heritage Committee. They were prepared in generally the same format prescribed by the World Heritage Committee for the submission of such lists, except that explanatory notes have been added at the ends of the entries. It is to be noted that the entries are brief summaries prepared largely on the basis of the Applications and Addenda supplied by their owners or their owners' representatives.

It is believed that this first category of sites includes those that the United States can nominate most successfully during the next decade (2009-19).

Properties Recommended as Extensions to World Heritage Sites:

Because these properties are being recommended for inclusion in the Tentative List, the summaries for them follow the same format as those recommended for inclusion in the Tentative List.

The World Heritage Committee has, however, assigned extensions to existing World Heritage Sites a lower priority for inscription in the World Heritage List than properties that either fill a gap in the World Heritage List and/or are joint international nominations.

Properties Recommended for Future Consideration:

Properties in this category are believed to have potential for eventual nomination but there are sufficient issues, such as context or complexity, that argue against their inclusion in the Tentative List at this time. In these cases, the entries summarize both the potential value and the problematic issues.

Other Properties Considered:

The evaluation of these properties indicates that they are not likely to meet the stringent criteria and other requirements for inclusion in the World Heritage List, or present unprecedented types of issues that the World Heritage Committee is unlikely to resolve in the short term. Some also have serious deficiencies in their formal documentation. In this context, it is useful to cite the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World*

Heritage Convention:

The Convention is not intended to ensure the protection of all properties of great interest, importance or value, but only for a select list of the most outstanding of these from an international viewpoint. It is not to be assumed that a property of national and/or regional importance will automatically be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The discussion of properties in this category focuses on the critical issues affecting the recommendation.

Organizational Notes:

Within the recommended categories, the sites are in generally chronological order. An alphabetical table of contents is also supplied.

The texts of the Applications and Addenda submitted by the owners can be consulted on the National Park Service's Office of International Affairs website at <http://www.nps.gov/oia/NewWebpages/ApplicantsTentativeList.html>. The printed lengths of these materials range from as little as 30 to more than 200 pages per property.

It is recognized that all of the analyses and recommendations contained herein are subject to further discussion, verification and refinement during the process of completing the U.S. Tentative List.

DRAFT U.S. WORLD HERITAGE TENTATIVE LIST

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Prepared by the National Park Service Office of International Affairs, August 2007

Natural Properties Recommended for Inclusion (3):

Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
White Sands National Monument, New Mexico
Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia

Other Natural Properties Considered (2):

Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary, American Samoa
Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, Massachusetts

Mixed Property Recommended for Inclusion (1):

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaii

Cultural Properties Recommended for Inclusion (13):

Poverty Point State Historic Site, Louisiana
Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks, Ohio
Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota
Serpent Mound, Ohio
San Antonio Franciscan Missions, Texas
Mount Vernon, Virginia
French Creole Properties of the Mid-Mississippi Valley, Illinois and Missouri
Eastern State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania
Olana (Home of Frederic Church), New York
Dayton Aviation Sites, Ohio
Gamble House, California
Frank Lloyd Wright Buildings, Arizona, California, Illinois, New York, Oklahoma,
Pennsylvania and Wisconsin
Civil Rights Movement Sites, Alabama

Recommended Extensions of World Heritage Cultural Sites (2):

Thomas Jefferson Buildings: Poplar Forest and the Virginia State Capitol, Virginia
Moundville Site, Alabama

Cultural Properties Recommended for Future Consideration (4):

Moravian Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Colonial Newport, Rhode Island
Shaker Villages, Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Kentucky
Underground Railroad Sites (John Parker and John Rankin Houses, Ripley, Ohio)

Other Cultural Properties Considered (9):

Blackwater Draw Locality No. 1, New Mexico

Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Pennsylvania

SunWatch Village, Ohio

Historic Center of Savannah, Georgia

New Harmony, Indiana

Central of Georgia, Savannah Shed and Terminal Facility, Georgia

Gilded Age Newport, Rhode Island

Shenandoah-Dives Mill, Colorado

Columbia River Highway, Oregon

Cultural Properties Removed from Consideration (2):

Chimney Rock Archeological Area, Colorado

Cranbrook Educational Community, Michigan

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Natural Properties Recommended for Inclusion

NAME OF PROPERTY: Petrified Forest National Park

STATE: Arizona

DESCRIPTION:

This national park presently includes 37,852 hectares (93,533 acres) on the southern part of the Colorado Plateau. It was set aside in 1906 to preserve the scientific value of paleontological resources of the Late Triassic period (some 225 to 205 million years ago), most notably vast, colorful, and well preserved deposits of petrified wood. The wood appears at a variety of stratigraphic levels; there are exceptionally large deposits in five areas termed “forests.” Some 78 species of fossil animals have also been identified and studied. (The park is authorized to expand by an additional 125,000 adjacent acres that will add significant natural and cultural resources and serve to protect all those included.)

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

This park, with its scenic vistas and spectacles of colorful rocks, is one of the premier places in the world for the study of the ecosystem of the Late Triassic Epoch. It contains the largest deposits of petrified wood in the world, as well as important fossils of plants and animals, including early dinosaurs, all in a detailed stratigraphic setting that allows changes in the ecosystem and biota to be effectively traced through the end of the Triassic. Fossil discoveries at Petrified Forest National Park have shaped the understanding of the late Triassic world, and new discoveries continue to highlight its global significance.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(vii) Contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.

The petrified wood deposits of this national park are a natural phenomenon distinguished by their size and natural beauty. Their inherent beauty formed a threat, early on, because it led to efforts to exploit the deposits. Now well protected, the wood deposits also present spectacular views. For more than a century, the Painted Desert has attracted photographers, authors, and painters, including Thomas Moran.

(viii) Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth’s history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.

The park is one of the few places in the world where an excellent fossil record, combined with vast geological exposure, offers an unrivaled opportunity for scientific study of ecological change in the Late Triassic ecosystem. Not just the “forests,” but the fossils of other plants and animals, especially early dinosaurs, are abundant.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Neither non-native plants and animals nor human activities constitute serious threats to the park’s integrity. Before the establishment of the park, some exploitative removal of the petrified trees did occur.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

No other area in the U.S. has such large exposed petrified wood deposits or the diversity of animal and other plant fossils as exists here. Worldwide, Levros Island in Greece has deposits of similar size but they are much younger, being from the Cenozoic era of roughly 20 million years ago. On the World Heritage List, Argentina's Ischigualasto Provincial Park also contains Triassic era fossils, but of different plant and animal species and of different ecosystems—Petrified Forest representing a tropical ecosystem and Ischigualasto a high latitude one. Furthermore, the fossils of Petrified Forest exceed Ischigualasto's in their amount of outcrop exposure and fossil diversity, and rival the latter in terms of the early dinosaur record.



NAME OF PROPERTY: White Sands National Monument

STATE: New Mexico

DESCRIPTION:

This property is a unit of the National Park System that includes more than 58,000 hectares (143,733 acres) at the northern end of the Chihuahuan desert. It was established to protect vast dunes of gypsum sand that have engulfed more than 176,000 acres--along with the plants and animals that have adjusted to this changed environment.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

White Sands National Monument is the world's largest and best protected surface deposit of gypsum sand, unlike the far more abundant lake and seashore quartz sand dunes. Elsewhere in the world, most large gypsum-sand deposits have been heavily mined. Despite the current aridity of White Sands, which evolved over eons, it is biologically rich and diverse, with endemic species of animals, which afford exceptional opportunities for scientific research into evolution. The geology is an analog to that of Mars.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(vii) Contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.

As the world's largest gypsum sand dune field, White Sands National Monument is exceptional. It has long attracted photographers and other artists to its stunning landscape.

(viii) Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.

The dunes were formed at the bottom of a shallow sea some 250 million years ago and these gypsum-bearing marine deposits were uplifted 70 million years ago when the Rocky Mountains formed. Drying and warming since the last glacial retreat dried up the lake in the area, leaving the gypsum that formed the present-day gypsum fields. The formation of the dunes remains dynamic today.

(ix) Be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh-water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

The site is located in a biologically rich and diverse desert. White Sands presents a natural selection regime of recent origin, wherein species are evolving in the absence of a barrier to gene flow. Exceptional animals (arthropods, amphibians, lizard and rodents) have become white or pale. The isolated features in the park, such as dunes and dry lakebeds, harbor endemic species that offer rich potential for continuing biological research.

(x) Contains the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The White Sands contain a number (12 or more) of species of animals that can be found nowhere else in the world; it is an important habitat for migrating birds and wintering waterfowl on what is termed the Central Flyway.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Being somewhat inhospitable to widespread human settlement, the key features of White Sands have been little affected by agriculture, grazing, and military use, except for the increasing presence of mesquite, which has caused limited erosion.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

There are no gypsum deserts on the World Heritage List. Of the five desert sites inscribed, all exhibit dune formation, but the variety of dune features at White Sands is likely distinctive and wider than the other sites.

NOTE:

The use of criteria (ix) and (x) will require further research to determine whether it is appropriate to include them in a nomination.



NAME OF PROPERTY: Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

STATE: Georgia

DESCRIPTION:

The refuge consists of more than 162,000 ha (about 400,000 acres) embracing 92% of the Okefenokee Swamp, a large hydrologically intact swamp that is the source of two rivers, one that flows into the Atlantic and the other into the Gulf of Mexico. The refuge also has extensive and essentially undisturbed peat deposits.

VALUES THAT MAY JUSTIFY WORLD HERITAGE LISTING:

Okefenokee is one of the world's largest natural ecologically driven freshwater ecosystems with a diversity of habitat types, including 21 vegetative types. Its fauna is also noted for diversity of amphibians and reptiles, mammals, birds, fishes, and invertebrates and perhaps as many as 1,000 species of moths. Because it is the source of rivers rather than their recipient, as in a delta, it escapes most disturbances to nature hydrology and water flow. The refuge's undisturbed peat beds store valuable information on environmental conditions over the past 5,000 years. It is a significant reservoir of information related to global changes.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(viii) Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.

Okefenokee is a key site for the largely undisturbed formation of peat, offering an excellent opportunity to study environmental conditions over the past 5,000 years. It is also important as an ecological analog for the forests that formed the world's great coal deposits.

(ix) Be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh-water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

Okefenokee is a particularly outstanding example of a fresh-water ecosystem with a variety of habitats.

(x) Contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The Okefenokee is an excellent venue for the conservation of biological diversity because it is a relatively intact system with few direct influences from outside sources. Some endangered species present include the wood stork, red-cockaded woodpecker, indigo snake, gopher tortoise, alligator snapping turtle, and the parrot pitcher plant.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

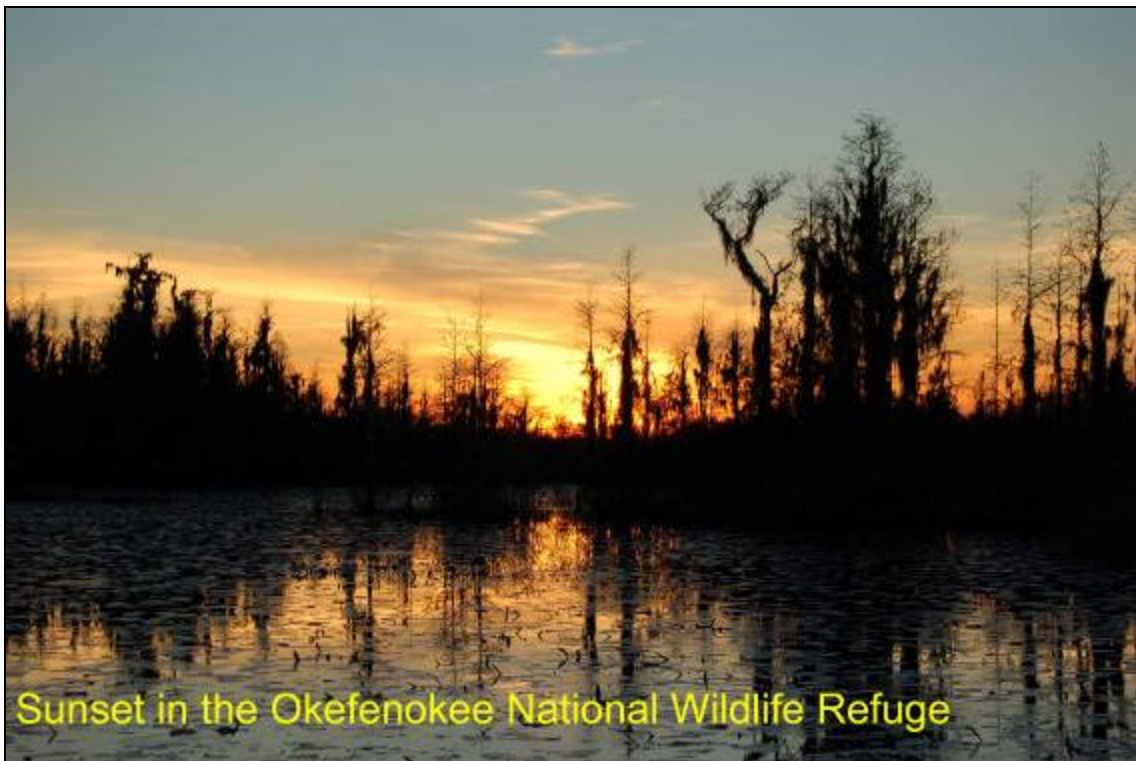
Though past logging took its toll on parts of Okefenokee, the site's ecological integrity has improved significantly through on-going protection and an active restoration program. Expanded regional water demand on the aquifer is a source of concern. Management has promoted natural processes to benefit the landscape, and human manipulation of the landscape is used primarily to restore native vegetative communities. The planned acquisition and restoration of the upland pine landscape around the refuge will gradually enhance management options and provide a buffer from outside influences.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

In contrast to the Everglades and many other wetlands around the world, Okefenokee is hydrologically much more intact. This is mainly because it is the origin of waterflows, rather than their destination; in this critical respect, it is unlike Everglades. The Dismal Swamp in North Carolina and Virginia has similar habitats but has been significantly influenced by human activity that changed its waterflows and essentially destroyed half of it. Brazil's Pantanal (on the World Heritage List) is larger and has more nutrients but is in a delta. The other principal peat deposits around the world such as the Flow Country of Scotland, Kapuatai Peat Dome in New Zealand, and Indonesia's Berbak Nature Reserve are different in character and in their collection of species; they have also been more impacted by human activity.



Okefenokee Aerial



Sunset in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Other Natural Properties Considered

NAME OF PROPERTY: Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary

TERRITORY: American Samoa

DESCRIPTION:

This refuge is a small (66 hectare) bay on the large Samoan island of Tutuila. It does not include immediately adjacent shorelands. The refuge is a fringing coral reef ecosystem within an eroded volcanic crater.

ISSUES:

No compelling case has been made for either natural or cultural values of this site. The bay is pristine but no careful comparison has been offered to other sites. It is recommended that other marine sites, including adjacent shorelines in American Samoa, in independent Samoa and in other nearby island nations, be reviewed with an eye to possibly developing a serial nomination including sites in more than one country. The National Park of American Samoa should be reviewed in such a study. The active involvement of Samoans and their formal endorsement in such a further review of sites should be secured. Such sites are likely be presented for both natural and cultural aspects, i.e., as mixed sites, or should at least in each case be examined for their potential cultural merits.



NAME OF PROPERTY: Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary

STATE: Massachusetts

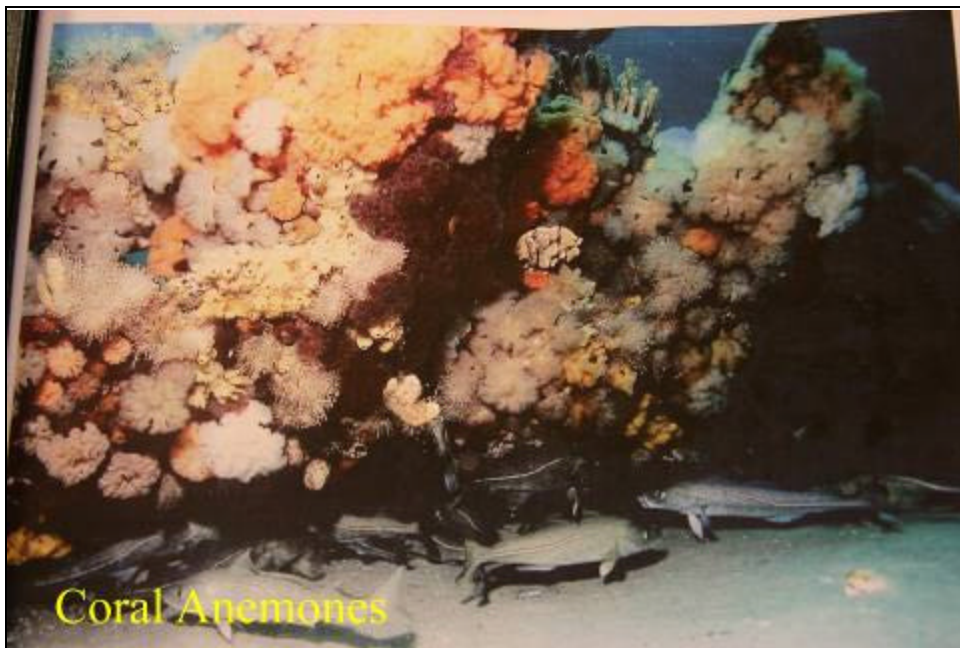
DESCRIPTION:

This Sanctuary, located northeast of Cape Cod, is an entirely marine resource, proposed for its importance to humpback whales and other marine life, and for cultural resources that include a number of shipwrecks.

ISSUES:

The merits of the natural resources in this site have not been shown to be exceptional, and a thorough comparison with other sites was not provided. For example, whale-associated sites worldwide should be reviewed in a comparative manner. The possibility of a joint proposal with the Dominican Republic, the whales' wintering area, also bears full investigation.

Regarding cultural aspects suggested for the site, there is no precedent for recommending the shipwrecks in the marine sanctuary as qualifying elements in a World Heritage nomination. It should be noted that none of them have been designated as National Historic Landmarks, i.e., specifically recognized as nationally significant—a prerequisite for nomination by the United States. Some may potentially raise issues of national jurisdiction and of salvage. Pending the development of an agreement that governs the relationship between the submerged cultural heritage convention and the World Heritage listing process, proposals of such sites for the World Heritage List would be highly speculative and face almost certain deferral.



Mixed Property Recommended for Inclusion

NAME OF PROPERTY: Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument
(Northwest Hawaiian Islands)

STATE: Hawaii

DESCRIPTION:

This is a mixed cultural and natural proposal for a vast Pacific Ocean area running northwest for 1,200 miles from its southeast edge, some 150 miles from the island of Kauai in the present main chain of the Hawaiian Islands. Scattered in the vast and deep ocean are some 10 small islands, collectively embracing about 5 square miles of land area, along with reefs and shoals. In this remote and still relatively pristine part of the Pacific, marine life remains abundant and diverse, with a large number of endemic species. The area provides refuge to a wide array of threatened and endangered species, including sea turtles, sharks, monk seals, whales, albatross and other seabirds. These waters were crossed by the native Hawaiians at least 1,000 years before Europeans did so. The Hawaiians planted settlements on some of the islands, which have important archeological sites and cultural significance. The islands also figured in the European exploration of the Pacific and in Pacific whaling, communications, and early aviation. One of them, Midway, became the focus of its namesake battle in June 1942--the turning point of World War II in the Pacific. But not only wrecks of ships and aircraft from World War II are present in the water. There are about 60 known shipwrecks, including important 19th century whaling vessels, some of which were based in Honolulu and Lahaina and utilized native Hawaiian labor. There are also at least 67 downed aircraft.

The declaration of the National Monument in June 2006 brought together the island chain and adjoining waters under the joint responsibility of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Hawaii.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

There is extraordinary ecology and biodiversity in this area that would, if inscribed, be one of the largest World Heritage Sites in area and one of the few marine sites. The Monument's size, remoteness, high level of biodiversity and endemism clearly make it one of the world's most important marine sites. It is also important for its centrality to Hawaiian culture and its importance in the settlement of the Pacific. In addition, the small islands, reefs, and shoals in this vast oceanic expanse are all that remain of what were, some 7 to 27 million years ago, large islands formed by volcanic action. The 1,200-mile long string of islands represents the longest, clearest, and oldest example of island formation and atoll evolution in the world. Nowhere else is this progression illustrated in such an unambiguous and linear fashion.

The visitation and settlement of these small islands by the native Hawaiians were epic feats of seafaring at least a millennium, if not longer, before Europeans first crossed the Pacific. Indeed, even the main Hawaiian chain was not reached by Europeans until 1778. These isolated islands are of exceptional cultural and spiritual importance to Native Hawaiians for the islands both generated the rest of the archipelago and are in the direction from which they believe the source of all life originated.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(ii) Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Papahānaumokuākea embraces waters and islands that are related to traditional Hawaiian beliefs about creation, including the origin of their islands and their people. It is also the area where the spirits of ancestors reside after death. The archaeological sites on the islands confirm the long-standing presence and use of the islands by native Hawaiians, despite their small size and remote location. It has also been posited that the first settlers of Hawaii may have resided on these islands.

(iii) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

On the islands are found ceremonial terraces and platform foundations with upright stones that resemble those of inland Tahiti and stone figures that appear related to those in the Marquesas. Given their size, the islands contain an impressive number of habitation sites, agricultural terraces, and religious shrines.

(vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, or with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (This criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)

Although historically one of the world's most remote areas, reached only by the remarkable navigational skills of the native Hawaiians, an achievement worthy of recognition in its own right, it was in the waters near and on the island of Midway that the epic and decisive battle of that name took place in June 1942.

(viii) Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.

The formation and subsidence of volcanic islands is strikingly represented in this chain of islands. It also contains coral reefs at the northern limit of atoll existence, north of which coral growth rates are matched by subsidence. The 1,200-mile long string of islands represents the longest, clearest, and oldest example of island formation and atoll evolution in the world.

(ix) Be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh-water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

One quarter of the 7,000 marine species found in Papahānaumokuākea exist nowhere else, reflecting a high degree of endemism overall that even varies dramatically from the waters surrounding one island to another in the chain, as well as the deeper waters. Endemism also prevails on the islands, though to a lesser degree.

(x) Contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Some 19 species found in the National Monument are listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The islands collectively form the largest tropical seabird rookery in the world, providing critical refuge for the vast majority of two types of threatened albatrosses and four endangered land birds that exist nowhere else. The coral reefs system supports an abundance of wide-ranging top predators that represent 54% of the biomass in the national monument, as opposed to 3% in the main Hawaiian islands, the latter figure being typical of populated regions worldwide.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

The natural resources of this area are so vast that the cultural resources contained within it, while deemed of be of outstanding universal value in their own right, have not been significantly affected by humans--except on and in the immediate vicinity of some of the islands, particularly Midway. Given the remoteness of the islands they have been largely undisturbed, except for their brief importance in exploration, whaling and fishing, communication, and World War II and subsequent military use, again essentially restricted to Midway. However, marine debris that reaches the area is an issue that is being addressed.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

There are no sites on the World Heritage List that are mixed marine and terrestrial natural and cultural heritage sites. Although the Galapagos (World Heritage Nomination # 1) is representative of an isolated Pacific archipelago with a marine component, it does not share the Polynesian cultural history of Papahānaumokuākea. The same is true of Costa Rica's Cocos Island. Rapa Nui National Park (Easter Island), Chile, is listed for culture alone.

The endemism of the marine portion of the national monument is comparable with and often higher than that of other Pacific Ocean archipelagos; fish endemism is as high as or higher than any other isolated island system in the world. Land endemism is also high both for species of land birds, insects and spiders, land snails, and some plants.

Among reefs inscribed in the World Heritage List, the closest comparisons to Papahānaumokuākea are the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and the Belize Barrier reef. but both those reefs are affected by their locations near continental landmasses and thus have marine fauna more representative of their regions as a whole, rather than the highly endemic fauna of Papahānaumokuākea.

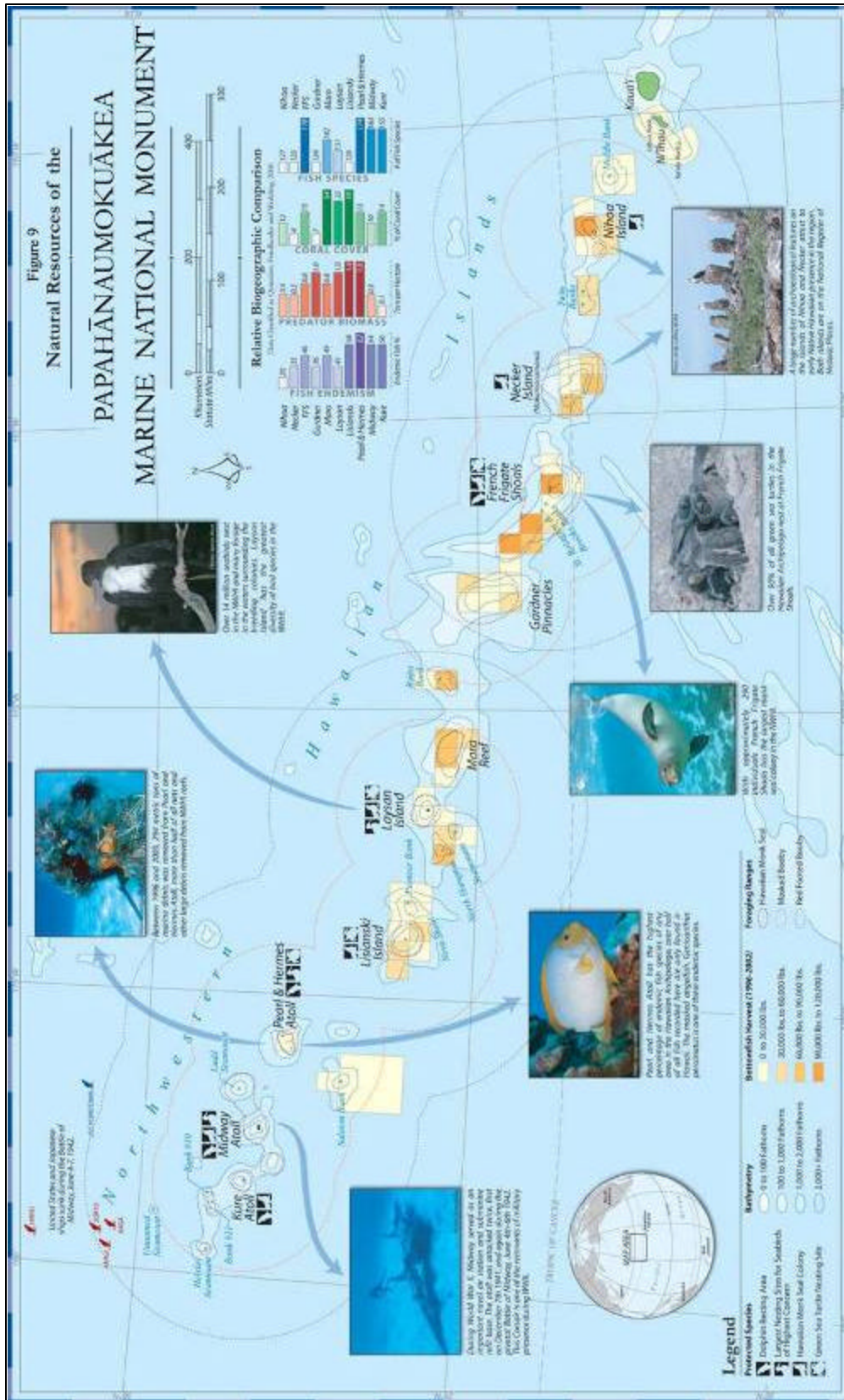
In terms of its significance as a cultural site, Papahānaumokuākea plays a critical role in understanding the nature of Polynesian migration and settlement in the Pacific; it would be the first World Heritage Site that commemorates and perpetuates the wayfinding and seafaring culture of Polynesia, the Maori of Tongariro, New Zealand (already a World Heritage Site), not being a voyaging people.

NOTES:

There are some precedents for the inscription of sites associated with war, including two directly associated with World War II (Auschwitz and the Hiroshima Dome) and many listed that have been affected by it and other wars (e.g., parts of London and Dresden), although the U.S. (when disassociating itself from the inscription of the Hiroshima Dome) stated opposition to the inclusion of war sites in the World Heritage List, pending the development of a policy on the issue by the World Heritage Committee. No such policy has been developed to date.

There is no precedent for recommending the ships and aircraft in the national monument as qualifying elements in a World Heritage nomination. It should at the outset be noted that none of them have been designated as National Historic Landmarks, i.e., or otherwise specifically recognized as nationally significant, a legal requirement for nomination by the U.S. Some may potentially raise issues of national jurisdiction and of salvage. Pending the development of an agreement that governs the relationship between the submerged cultural heritage convention and the World Heritage listing process, any such proposal would be highly speculative and face almost certain deferral. The submerged cultural resources should be described, but cannot at present be regarded as critical elements on which to rest a nomination.

The only Hawaiian cultural site and one of the very few in the entire Pacific basin that has been nominated for culture was Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park ("City of Refuge") on the island of Hawaii. It was nominated in 1986 and deferred indefinitely by the World Heritage Committee on the recommendation of ICOMOS, pending a study of Pacific cultures that is, in 2007, only beginning. The Park did not choose to propose resubmittal in the current cycle of U.S. Tentative List preparation.





Cultural Properties Recommended for Inclusion

NAME OF PROPERTY: Poverty Point State Historic Site

STATE: Louisiana

DESCRIPTION:

Between 1700 BCE and 1100 BCE, an integrated architectural complex consisting of three or four earthen mounds, a series of six vast concentric semi-elliptical earthen ridges (ranging in diameter from 600 to 1200 meters), a large flat plaza defined by the innermost ridge (14 hectares or 35 acres in size), and several borrow areas, was constructed at this site on a bayou not far from the west bank of the Mississippi River.

The ridges are believed to have served as living areas. Three mounds, one of which is the second largest earthen structure in North America, are outside the ridged enclosure; two are inside it.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

The vast earthen architecture of this site was constructed by a foraging society of hunter-gatherers, not a settled agricultural people, which makes it all the more remarkable a site. It is still not understood how and why such a society could so totally transform this landscape. It may well be the largest hunter-gatherer settlement that has ever existed. Not only was it the largest settlement of its time in North America, but its design was absolutely unique and its construction required an unprecedented amount (over 750,000 cubic meters) of earth-moving. Poverty Point was also the center of a major exchange network with goods brought in from as far as 1,600 km distant.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(iii) Bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

These magnificent earthworks represent the most spectacular product of the “Poverty Point culture,” centered in the lower Mississippi Valley during the Late Archaic period (2,000-500 BCE). This massive earthen complex was the largest and most culturally elaborate hunter-gatherer settlement of its time in North America and has no real parallel in world archeological and ethnographic records, challenging anthropology’s basic assumptions about hunter-gatherer societies. Poverty Point is a most exceptional witness to a vanished culture.

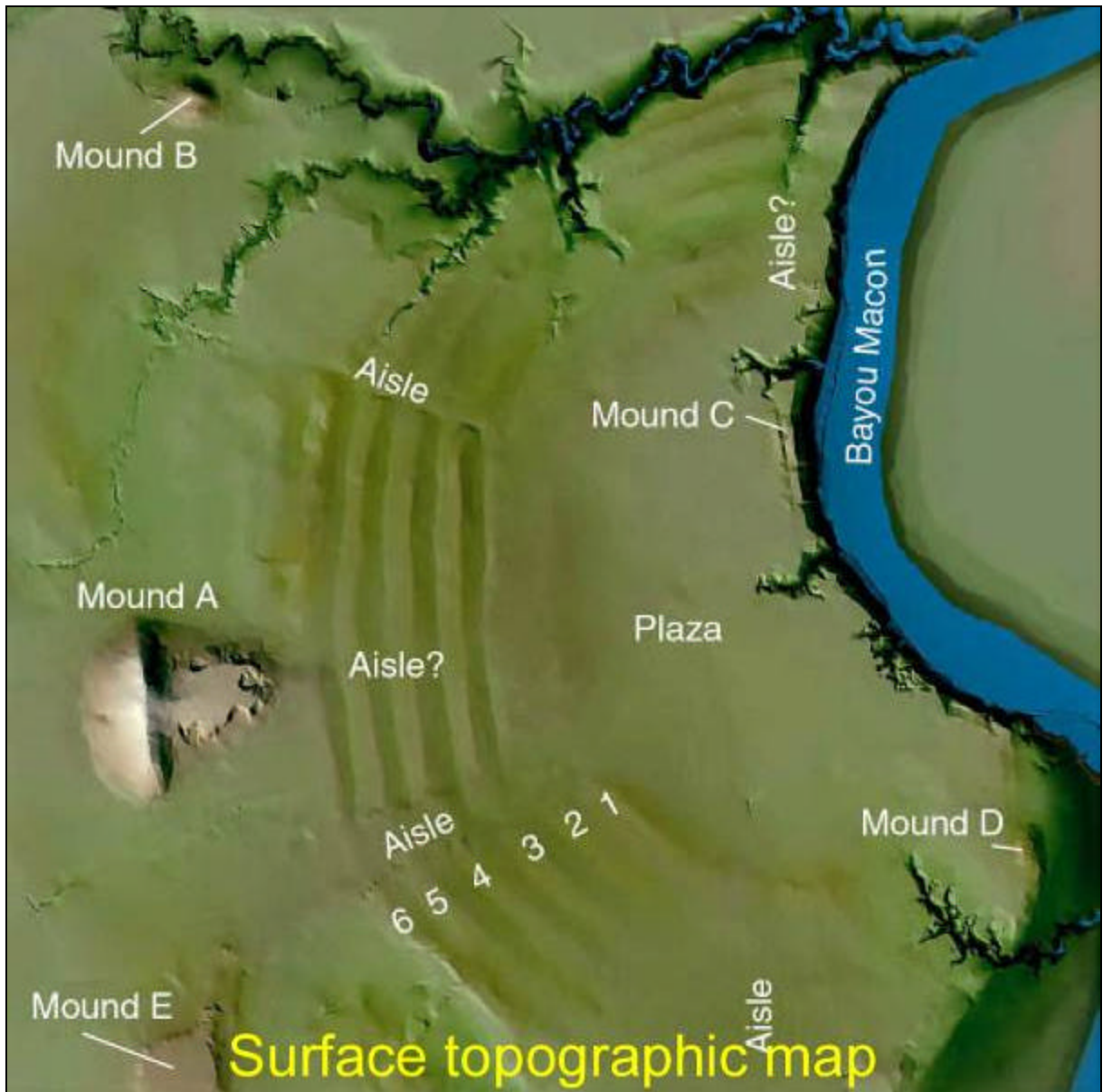
STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

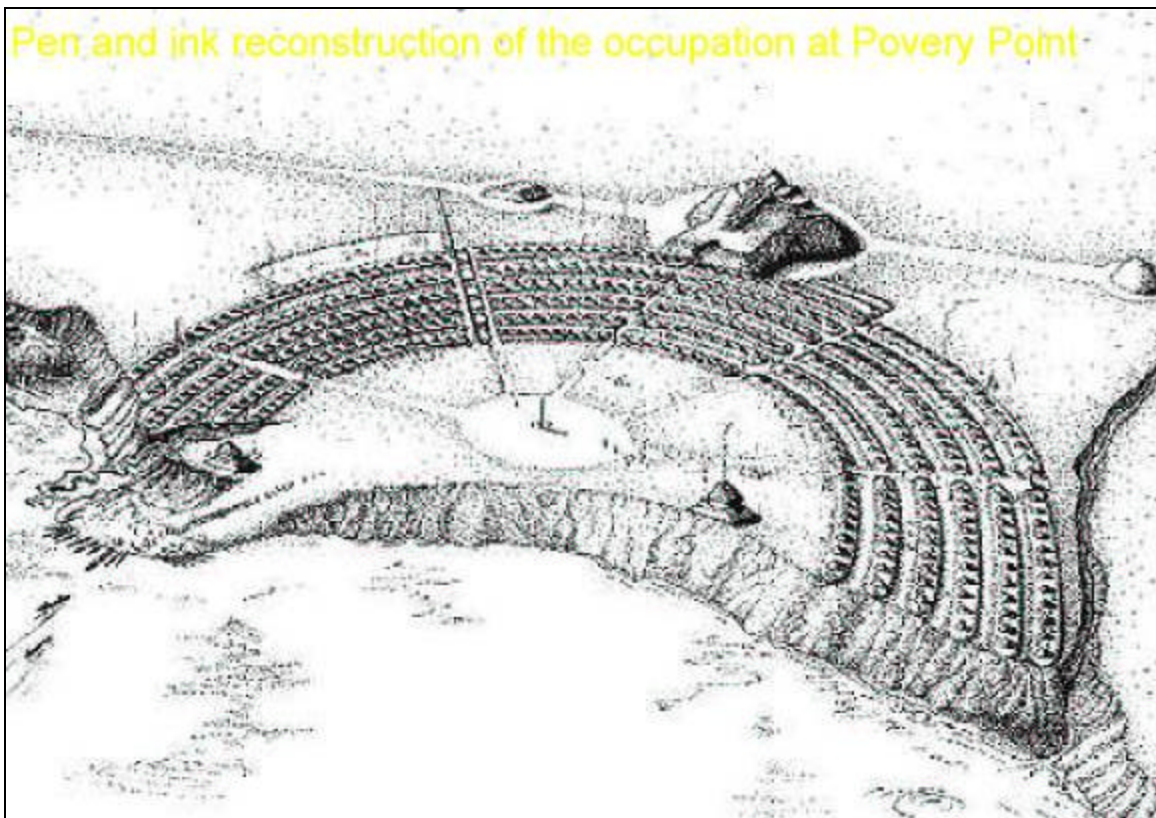
There are no reconstructions at the site and only a small portion has been excavated. Agricultural use in the 19th and 20th centuries caused some deflation of the southern sectors of the concentric earthen ridges and more severe damage to a small part of one of the ridges. Other damage includes an historic road that bisected one of the mounds.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

It seems clear that Poverty Point was the largest center of its type in the lower Mississippi region and had the largest and most elaborate earthworks. Its art, expressed in clay figurines, stone jewelry, and the lapidary industry, was unsurpassed in North America during its early time period.

Poverty Point has been compared to the slightly younger Olmec and Chavin Cultures of coastal Mesoamerica and Peru, respectively. But those societies, while comparable in their cultural elaborations—monumental architecture, art, and lapidary technology, both represent agriculturally-based subsistence adaptations.





NAME OF PROPERTY: Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks

Fort Ancient State Memorial

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (including Mound City Group, Hopewell Mound Group, Seip Earthworks, High Bank Earthworks, and Hopeton Earthworks)

Newark Earthworks State Memorial (including Octagon Earthworks, Great Circle Earthworks, and Wright Earthworks)

STATE: Ohio

DESCRIPTION:

This proposed serial nomination includes nine archeological sites of monumental earthworks constructed by the Ohio Hopewell culture during the Woodland Period (1-1000 CE). They are located within the three above named archeological preserves in the south-central portion of the State.

These sites are ceremonial centers characterized by large earthwork constructions that feature precise geometric shapes and standard units of measure. The mounds contain extensive ritual deposits of finely crafted artifacts. This nomination encompasses the variety in Hopewell earthworks and includes examples from each of the valleys of several principal northern tributaries of the Ohio River.

Fort Ancient State Memorial is a 310 ha (766 acre) site located between Cincinnati and Dayton situated on a ridge above the Little Miami River. It contains the well-preserved walls and mounds of one type of Hopewell earthworks, the hill top enclosure. The 6,000 m (20,000 feet) of walls are the best preserved of the Ohio Hopewell earthworks and enclose over 50 ha (123 acres). The site also features typical Hopewellian characteristics such as mounds, parallel walls, and the division of the interior into three enclosures.

Each of the five sites included in **Hopewell Culture National Historical Park**, a unit of the National Park System, includes a major (15 ha to 45 ha) earthwork enclosure. Three (Mound City Group, Hopewell Mound Group, and Seip Earthworks), contain large ceremonial mounds. Excavations of these mounds revealed a wide variety of numerous, finely crafted objects, many of materials from other regions such as the Great Lakes basin, the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Caribbean, and the Yellowstone basin, the latter of which is 2,300 km (1,400 miles) distant.

Hopewell Mound Group and Mound City Group are large burial complexes surrounded by irregularly shaped earthen walls. The smaller Mound City Group has a very high density of mounds (23 in 5.26 ha). The mounds and earthen wall at Mound City Group have been reconstructed. The larger Hopewell Mound Group site contains more than 30 mounds including the largest Hopewell mound and has the added complexity of separate earthworks within the outer walls. The outer walls of the Hopewell Mound Group enclose an area of 45 ha (111 acres), larger than 100 football fields. Within the outer wall are a smaller “D”-shaped earthwork and a circular enclosure. The Group also features a precise 6.5 ha (16 acre) square abutting the eastern wall that is a smaller copy of squares that are included in other earthworks. The combined earthworks at the site would contain three sites the size of the Taj Mahal and its gardens.

Hopeton Earthworks, High Bank Works, and Seip Earthworks represent variations on the more precise geometric earthworks. Hopeton features a circle and a square enclosing 15.5 ha. High Bank Works, whose main earthworks encompass 15.38 ha, are formed from a circle and an octagon and very likely have several astronomical alignments. Hopeton and High Bank Works all feature parallel walls that connect the large earthworks to smaller features or to rivers or to both. Seip is an example of a class of earthworks called “tripartite” that combine portions of three geometric shapes. Its 3,048 m of walls enclose about 49 ha. The square portion of the Seip Earthworks is a slightly larger version of the square attached to the Hopewell Mound Group, but more significantly is identical to squares in at least five other “tripartite” earthworks which have not survived. Seip also contains the second largest Hopewell mound.

The **Newark Earthworks** in the cities of Newark and Heath is composed of three features that were once connected to each other and to other -- now destroyed -- earthworks by sets of parallel walls. The three components are the Octagon Earthworks, the Great Circle Earthworks, and the Wright Earthworks. The preserve of 83 ha (206 acres) is on a valley terrace above the Licking River. The Octagon Earthworks include an eight-sided structure with lunar alignments that encloses about 20 ha. It is connected to a large circular enclosure by a short neck of parallel walls. The Great Circle Earthworks encloses about 8 ha. The Wright Earthworks preserves a small portion of the walls of a large, square earthwork. In addition to the geometric forms and apparent use of a standard unit of measure there are other mathematical consistencies in the spacing of the earthworks.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

Together, these earthworks are the best preserved examples of the more than 40 monumental earthworks constructed by the Ohio Hopewell culture during the Woodland Period (1-1000 CE), which trace a cultural florescence distinct from other mound-building cultures in Eastern North America. The earth walls of the enclosures are among the largest earthworks in the world that are not fortifications or defensive structures. Their scale is imposing: the Great Pyramid of Cheops would have fit in the Wright Earthworks; four structures the size of the Colosseum of Rome would fit in the Octagon; and the circle of monoliths at Stonehenge would fit into one of the small auxiliary earthwork circles adjacent to the Octagon. The presence of artifacts from far distant sources, especially of materials that were not widely traded 2,000 years ago, indicates that these sites were important ceremonial centers that interacted with communities in much of eastern North America.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(iii) Bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

These Ohio Hopewell sites bear exceptional testimony to the cultural florescence of a distinctive American Indian culture that occupied the valleys of tributaries of the Ohio River between 200 BCE and 500 CE. The earthworks are outstanding examples and rare survivors of an architectural form and landscape design which prevailed in the region during the roughly seven centuries of the Hopewell culture, which is recognized as the climax of the Woodland Period cultures (1-1000 CE) in North America.

(vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (This criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)

The Hopewell culture is distinguished from other prehistoric American Indian cultures in eastern North America by the complex geometric earthworks they built and by the elaborate and finely crafted ceremonial and other objects that are among the most outstanding art objects produced in pre-Columbian North America. These Hopewell culture sites are also important because of their associations with the origins of modern scientific archeology in the late 19th century, being the focus of a long debate over their origins that led to establishment of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology and set the pattern for the work of other institutions.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

All three preserves have a high degree of authenticity. The Fort Ancient Earthworks are the best preserved ancient earthwork site in eastern North America. The Octagon and Great Circle at Newark are also well preserved. There is some intrusion of discordant elements, such as a golf course at the Octagon Earthworks, but the scale of the Hopewell architecture dwarfs these intrusions and the visual unity of the major surviving remnants remains intact and impressive. The earthworks at Hopewell Culture National Historical Park were preserved later and the earthworks have been somewhat deflated. The earthworks and mounds at Mound City Group and Seip Earthworks have been reconstructed or partially reconstructed, using historical sources. The preserved portions of the Newark Earthworks include all of two of the major enclosures and part of a third and are largely original, with some restoration work done to repair damage from earlier public purposes.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

The Hopewell Culture, as the climax of what is called the Woodland Period in the most commonly used classification of prehistoric Native American cultures, is distinguished from the earlier Archaic Period and later Mississippian Period, to which the Cahokia World Heritage Site belongs. The Woodland cultures featured hunting and gathering, like those of the Archaic Period, but also practiced agriculture, albeit on a small scale in garden plots, and lived in widely dispersed settlements, unlike their Mississippian successors, who lived in large villages and practiced agriculture on a large scale.

Within the Woodland period, the Hopewell culture was distinguished from its contemporaries by their construction of exceptionally large (more than 50 ha) earthworks that included major enclosures, often in exact geometric shapes of a wide variety using a standard unit of measure. The earthworks were used for ceremonial or community purposes, not for habitation or defense. Some were precisely aligned for astronomical purposes. These characteristics distinguish the Ohio mounds from other earthworks, including tumuli (usually burial structures) and hill forts that have been constructed in many places, including Europe, India, and New Zealand.

NOTES:

Evidence suggests that the ceremonial centers in Ohio influenced Hopewell culture elsewhere and other Hopewell era sites do exist. Pinson Mounds in Tennessee by itself lacks the variety of geometric forms and earthen architecture that exists at the Ohio sites, but would be a logical

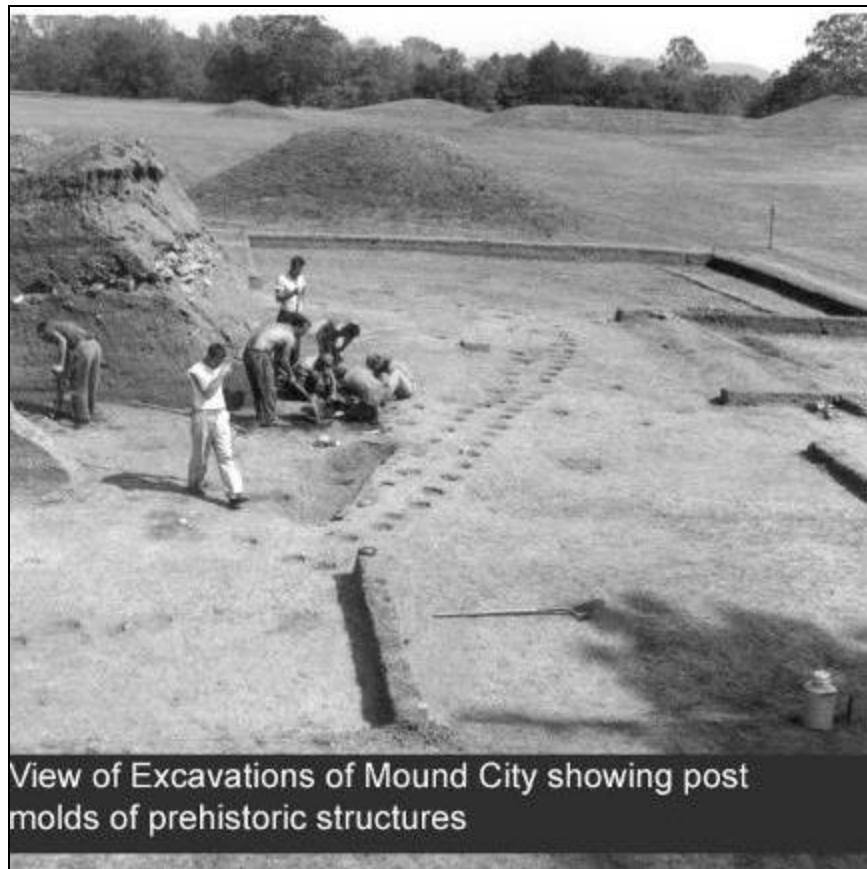
Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks, continued

extension to this proposal. Other Hopewell sites include mounds, but tend to lack earthwork enclosures.

Other properties, in addition to Pinson Mounds, that might be considered for eventual addition to this serial proposal are Spruce Hill, Ross County, Ohio (may be added to Hopewell Culture NHP); Fort Hill State Memorial, Highland County, Ohio (Ohio Historical Society, not yet NHL); Flint Ridge State Memorial, Licking County, Ohio (Ohio Historical Society site, not yet NHL); and the Marietta Earthworks, Washington County, Ohio (City of Marietta property, not yet NHL).



View of Mound City Group, Hopewell Culture National Historic Park



View of Excavations of Mound City showing post molds of prehistoric structures

NAME OF PROPERTY: Pipestone National Monument

STATE: Minnesota

DESCRIPTION:

This national monument, administered by the National Park Service, includes pipestone (catlinite) quarries, glacial erratics (boulders), Sioux quartzite rock formations and prairie and tallgrass prairie, within a U-shaped glacial valley. The most important resource is the pipestone quarries, along with the associated Sioux quartzite rock formation known as the Three Maidens. The landscape today appears much as it did in 1600 when intensive use of the quarries seems to have begun.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

The pipestone which is derived only from these quarries is immediately significant to several Great Plains American Indian Tribes, groups and bands, but catlinite artifacts have been found in 10 states and in Canada, and were used as early as 200 BCE. The ceremonial pipe or calumet carved from the stone, used in treaty signing, sweat ceremonies, and vision quests, became widely known to Euro-American and European culture as the “peace pipe.” The stone and these associated quarries are the subject of many different sacred origin stories; at least 23 American Indian tribes regard them as sacred, and today 48 tribal groups whose native lands stretched over a large part of North America continue to use the quarries. The calumet came to widespread attention in America and Europe through the paintings and writings of George Catlin, who visited the site in 1836, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow’s *Song of Hiawatha* (1855), and the German painter and author Rudolf Cronau in the 1880s.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(iii) Bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

The stone quarried here is not only culturally significant and sacred to American Indian tribes across the North American continent in its own right, but the pipes created from prehistoric times to the present contribute to various religious and ceremonial smoking ceremonies important to tribal cultures. The art of carving the sacred stone into pipes and fetishes has been and still is being passed down through the generations.

(v) Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment, especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

Pipestone has been quarried at the site regularly since about 1600, with evidence that it occurred as early as 200 BCE. Currently, tribal members from across the United States and Canada continue the traditional use and quarrying of the stone.

(vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (This criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)

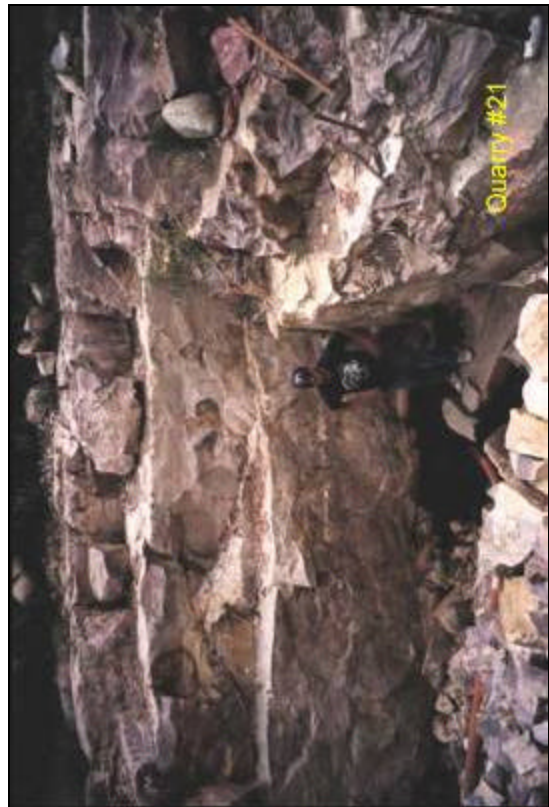
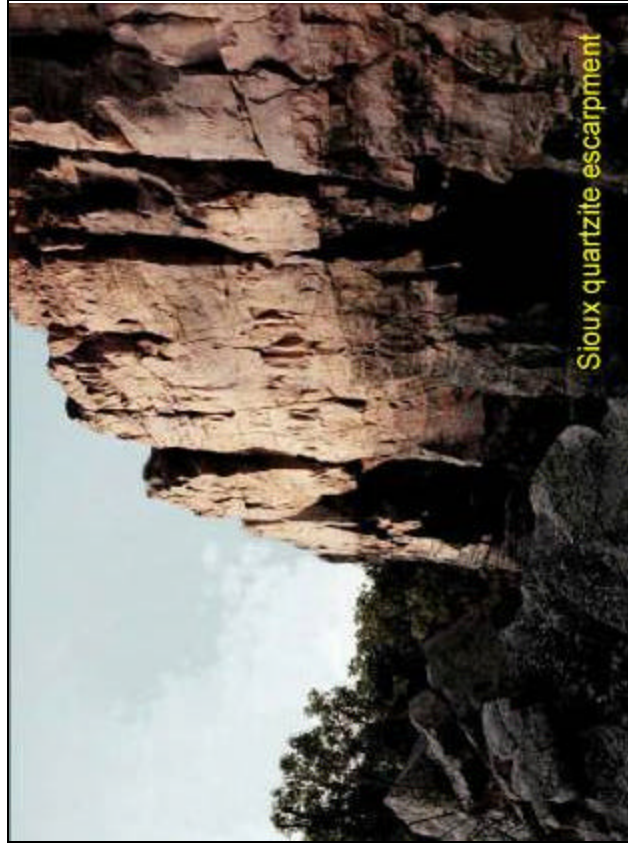
The sacred pipestone is a physical representation of the beliefs of American Indian tribes regarding the interconnections between humans and the environment. For generations, the stone has been carved into pipes used for religious and ceremonial purposes and fetishes believed to have supernatural powers or representations.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

The continuous use of the quarries from their first use in 200 BCE has removed less than 30% of the speculated total deposit of catlinite. The continued extraction of Pipestone from the site, using traditional techniques, will not lead to its exhaustion in the short term, and is itself part of the defining character of the place. Only traditional techniques of extracting the stone are used and only Native Americans are authorized to do so.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

While there are other red clay stones found in North America, pipestone is a unique mineral and the only one sacred to numerous Native American tribes. While many cultures have used stone or other minerals for artistic representations, only pipestone appears to have maintained a cultural significance and continued land and material goods use. There appear to be no other stones that have continued to maintain to the present such an inherent sacred cultural affiliation. Other stones, such as jade, may be carved into sacred items, as in China and among the Mayans, Aztecs, and Olmecs of Central America.



NAME OF PROPERTY: Serpent Mound

STATE: Ohio

DESCRIPTION:

Serpent Mound, in Adams County, is the largest documented surviving example of a prehistoric effigy mound in the world. It is a sinuous earthen embankment 411 meters long, including an oval embankment at one end, which has been interpreted variously as the serpent's eye, part of its head, or a secondary object, such as an egg, grasped in the serpent's open jaws. The effigy ranges from 1.2 to 1.5 m in height and from 6 to 7.6 m in width. Radiocarbon dates obtained from samples from the effigy, combined with stylistic analyses of the iconography, indicate Serpent Mound was built by the Fort Ancient Culture about the year 1120. This state memorial also preserves three Native American burial mounds as well as evidence of contemporary habitation sites.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

This monumental geoglyph embodies fundamental cosmological principles of an indigenous ancient American Indian culture. Serpent Mound represents the acme of prehistoric effigy mound-building in the world and is part of a tradition of effigy mound building among some American Indian cultures of the present Eastern United States. Its remarkably naturalistic quality makes it immediately recognizable as a representation of a serpent, and the form also aligns astronomically to mark the passage of the seasons. The Great Serpent was a source of enormous spiritual power that a widespread pre-Columbian culture could invoke to aid them in hunting and in curing illnesses.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(i) Represents a masterpiece of human creative genius.

As an artistically striking monumental sculptural rendering of a serpent, Serpent Mound is the largest serpent effigy mound in North America and perhaps the world and the site that best reflects the iconographical interests and spiritual beliefs of Native American peoples of the Fort Ancient culture. Its scale and elegance are without peer. The alignment of its head and coils to the positions of the sun at the solstices and equinox evidence a sophisticated knowledge of astronomy.

(iii) Bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Serpent Mound is the site that best reflects the indigenous belief system of Native American peoples of the Fort Ancient culture, which flourished during the Mississippian/Late Prehistoric period (circa 900-1650). This bears a strong resemblance to the belief system of the partially contemporaneous Late Woodland Period (700-1200) Effigy Mound culture in the Upper Midwest. The Great Serpent was "a universally known figure in the Eastern Woodlands for many centuries" that appeared "not only in myth, but also in graphic designs, both prehistoric and historic." Although it was primarily a creature of the Beneath World, it sometimes could appear in various guises in the world and in the overarching Above World.

(iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

Serpent Mound is the foremost and best-known expression of effigy mound building in North America and perhaps the world. Its form, positioning, and alignments represent a unique integration of cosmological beliefs, monumental sculpture and landscape design. The construction techniques relating to effigy mound building are distinct from those of other types of geoglyphs: effigy mounds are fully three dimensional and were built by excavating the earth and transporting it in baskets to the chosen location where it was piled into the desired shapes.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Although Serpent Mound was somewhat degraded by 19th century farming and looting, it has been carefully restored and protected, beginning in 1887. Only limited archeological digging has been carried out and what remains has a high degree of authenticity.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES;

Geoglyphs in the form of animal or human effigy mounds, or intaglios, appear around the world. The Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana (in Peru) is the only such site currently inscribed on the World Heritage List. Other examples include the Uffington Horse (UK), the Cerne Abbas Giant (UK), the Serpent Mound at Loch Nell (UK), the Serpent Mound at Rice Lake (California), Effigy Mounds National Monument (Iowa), and the Blythe Intaglios (California). The scale of Serpent Mound dwarfs all other securely documented effigy mounds and is larger than most of the geoglyphs in the world.

NOTE:

It is recommended that Serpent Mound be considered as the first element in a serial nomination including other effigy mounds of Eastern North America.

Serpent Mound was submitted as part of an Application that paired it, as the ceremonial component, with the SunWatch Site in Dayton—at some distance from Serpent Mound—as the “Fort Ancient Culture Ceremonial and Domestic Sites.” The technical review approved the approach of combining the two aspects of the culture, as monumental effigy sites could be better understood if larger representations of the societies that built them were known and preserved. However, the five reconstructed buildings at SunWatch have been placed on original sites, presenting a partial reconstruction of the village as a whole. It is unlikely that the substantial reconstruction work at SunWatch would satisfy the World Heritage Committee’s stringent standards for authenticity and integrity, which have, in practice, ruled out almost all complete reconstructions, even as components of serial nominations. (The SunWatch Site is not being recommended for inclusion in the Tentative List; it appears in the last section of these reviews.)



NAME OF PROPERTY: San Antonio Franciscan Missions

Mission San Antonio (The Alamo)
Mission Concepcion
Mission San Jose
Mission San Juan
Mission Espada

STATE: Texas

DESCRIPTION:

This is a serial grouping of five Spanish Roman Catholic mission properties that includes a total of some 80 structures built in stages from 1724 to 1782 on “open village” plans within walled compounds. They are located in and near the modern city of San Antonio, Texas, which grew up around them. Except for San Jose, the mission churches and some ancillary buildings were designed by Antonio de Tello, a master mason and sculptor, after 1740. The latter four of the five are included in San Antonio Missions National Historical Park; their churches are in religious use. The fifth, the Alamo, is under the charge of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas as a historic site.

The missions are in order from north to south (using popular short forms of their names):

Mission San Antonio (The Alamo): The distinctive mission church and convento (long Barracks) are the principal remaining features.

Mission Concepcion: The stone church on a cruciform plan and several rooms of the friars’ precinct (convento) are the most important elements at this compound.

Mission San Jose: This elaborately decorated stone church dominates its mission compound.

Mission San Juan: Includes both the present church and several auxiliary structures, as well as separated support sites--the San Juan Dam, the San Juan Acequia (irrigation ditch), and the San Juan Labores (fields):

Mission Espada: Includes the mission church, auxiliary structures, and separated support sites: the Espada Dam, Espada Aqueduct, Espada Labores, Espada Acequia, and Rancho de las Cabras, the latter of which was a grazing ranch, with “mini-mission” compound, now in ruins, near Floresville in Wilson County.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

The Franciscan missions of San Antonio are a remarkable concentration of surviving structures that are a spectacular representation of the Spanish colonial influence in the New World. The religious, economic, and technological system instituted by the friars transformed a nomadic aboriginal society into a settled one, which in turn became the basis of an ethnically diverse society that continues to influence what is today a major city.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

The San Antonio missions illustrate the spread of Spanish religious, economic, and architectural traditions that gradually transformed the society of native people s of the Americas. The friars who founded the missions developed a system for converting nomadic indigenous cultures in the eastern corridor of “New Spain” (today northeast Mexico and Texas) to the Roman Catholic Church and for settling them into permanent communities surrounded by farms and ranches. In order to overcome resistance to their efforts, they fortified the mission compounds. In order to irrigate the land, they made an extensive system of irrigation ditches. These building elements today are evident on the city plan of San Antonio.

(iii) Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

The San Antonio Missions evidence the cultural encounter of the Spanish missions with the nomadic hunters and gatherers of the Texas northern frontier, which resulted in the local Tejano culture, a modern society of Texas Native Americans, Native Mexicans, Spanish and other European peoples. The intermingling of the missionaries, soldiers, technical experts, and Native Americans in the same compounds using the Spanish language accelerated the influence of the Spanish on the Native Americans. These influences are seen in the mission complexes: the designs and colors of the church facades blend elements of Moorish culture, Catholic Spain, and the cultures of central Mexico. Other cultural aspects, including laws, music and religion show similar influences.

(iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

Unique architectural and engineering features remain within an exceptionally large group of surviving Spanish Colonial buildings. They contain large numbers of colonial era frescos and other rich decoration. Key portions of the irrigation system, including a dam, an aqueduct, and a system of acequias still serve to demonstrate their original functions.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Except for the Alamo, which has undergone significant restoration because of the ravages of war and time, the missions’ churches are essentially intact, remaining in their original use. The degree of intactness of the auxiliary structures around them varies somewhat, with more remaining at the more southerly complexes.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

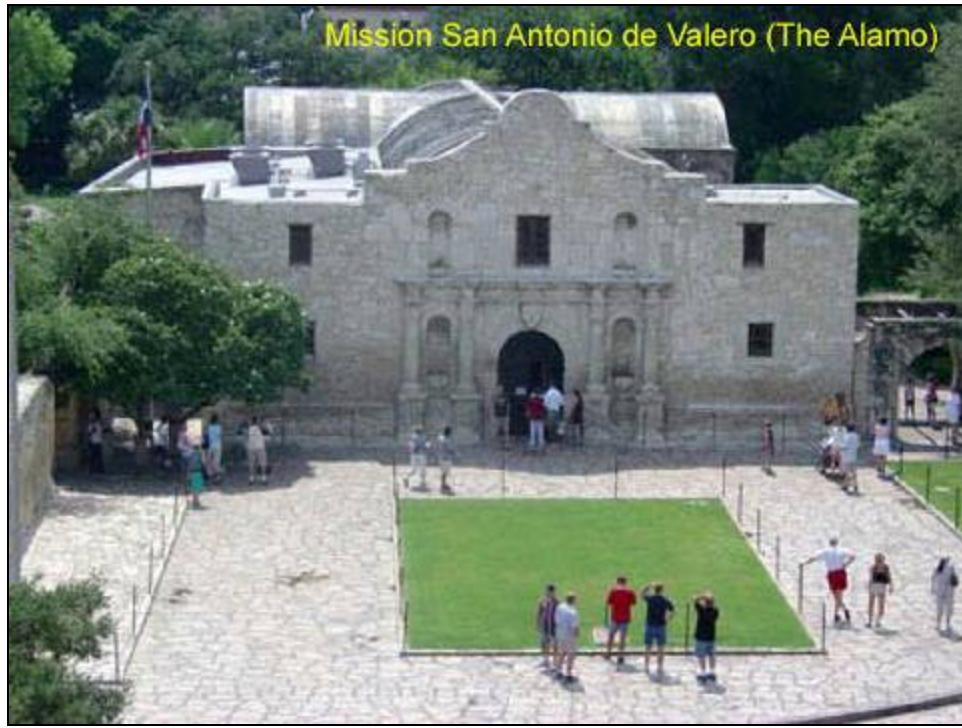
There were a number of Spanish Mission complexes built in the 16th-18th centuries in the present southern and southwestern States. There is no comparable group surviving that is as early and relatively well preserved. It has been suggested strongly that properties in other southwestern States might be added to this serial proposal, notably in a 1980s study of the topic by

US/ICOMOS, but it is believed that this group would qualify on its own and can therefore be nominated as the first element of such a possibly larger serial nomination. Because the San Antonio missions are an extension of a network of missions that extended from northeastern Mexico, it is strongly recommended that the Mexican government be invited to consider Catholic religious structures for inclusion in a binational nomination, including but by no means limited to the five Sierra Gorda missions already included as a group in the World Heritage List.

The extraordinary scope of the Spanish missionary efforts is probably most effectively demonstrated by including well preserved examples on various continents and in different countries. Jesuit missions in South America are already also included; the addition of these sites in the United States would help in that endeavor.

NOTE:

Criteria ii and iv seem to be well supported. The justification for criterion iii, however, focuses on aspects that may be of national rather than global significance, i.e., the relationship of the history of these missions to the unique ethnic heritage of the area.





Mission San Juan Capistrano



Mission San Francisco de la Espada



Details of Espada Church and Church door

NAME OF PROPERTY: Mount Vernon

STATE: Virginia

DESCRIPTION:

The property consists of a core of 16 surviving 18th-century structures situated within a cultural landscape of associated gardens, fences, lanes, walkways, and other features, situated along the Potomac River. The historic core of the property is contained within an area that is roughly 20 ha in size. The surviving 18th-century structures consist of the Mansion, kitchen, servants' hall, gardener's house, a salt house, spinning house, store house, smoke house, wash house, stable, ice house, the original tomb, and four garden buildings (two necessaries and two seed houses).

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

George Washington's home and the associated gardens and grounds together form a remarkably well-preserved example of an evolved cultural landscape of the 18th-century American south, based on English models, that is unique in the extent of its documentation. The estate formed the core of an extensive plantation operation that included hundreds of enslaved workers. The combination of surviving structures and landscape features, archaeological data, and archival evidence make Mount Vernon arguably the best documented and most completely preserved example of this important period in landscape design.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

The Mount Vernon Mansion and its associated outbuildings, gardens, and grounds, together constitute a rare survival of an 18th -century cultural landscape. Established as an elite Anglo-American tobacco plantation, its housing, outbuildings, gardens and other landscape features reflected contemporary English fashions as modified and adapted to the American context, notably the dependence on a slave-based plantation economy. Over the course of Washington's lifetime, the plantation's design evolved from a functional vernacular Georgian ensemble to a more ambitious rendering of English high style design that combined Adamesque architectural ornamentation with a picturesque or naturalistic landscape.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

As a result of its association with George Washington and early efforts to protect it, the property is remarkably well preserved. As it has been restored over a long period of time, however, some aspects of the landscape may reflect Colonial Revival style as well as the authentic original features.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

Brimstone Hill Fortress in St. Kitts, Lunenburg Old Town and the Historic Area of Quebec in Canada, and Monticello and the University of Virginia in the United States have been inscribed as World Heritage sites reflecting the nature and the impact of British colonization. Of these, only Monticello relates to the plantation form, but is focused on Jefferson's unique architectural vision. The application states that other publicly held 18th-century sites with well preserved

plantation houses – such as Hampton and Sotterly in Maryland, Stratford Hall, Carter’s Grove, and Sully in Virginia – either do not possess the range of preserved outbuildings or the level of documentation of Mount Vernon. The Application, however, does not provide much depth or detail to support this analysis, and it might be subjected to further scrutiny.

The World Heritage Committee has, almost without exception, not listed the homes of prominent political and military figures, when they were proposed for such significance alone. It is therefore recommended that this Application be brought forward based on criterion (iv) alone and not criterion (vi).



NAME OF PROPERTY: French Creole Properties of the Mid-Mississippi Valley

Fort de Chartres, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois
Pierre Menard House, Ellis Grove, Illinois
Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois
Felix Valle House, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri
Amoureux House, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri
Guibord Valle House, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri
Bolduc House, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

STATES: Illinois and Missouri

DESCRIPTION:

This is a serial proposal including seven elements: a fort, a church, and five houses, clustered in an area spanning about 40 miles on both sides of the Mississippi River south of St. Louis. The four properties in Missouri are in the town of Ste. Genevieve. Fort de Chartres dates from the mid-eighteenth century, and all the other properties were built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The buildings exhibit a range of traditional French construction forms, such as *poteaux-sur-solle* (“posts-on-sill”) and the very rare *poteaux en terre* (“posts-in-the-ground”), in transition to and in combination with American forms and materials.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

This group of properties presents outstanding physical evidence of French efforts in the 18th century to develop and settle the interior of North America, at a time when British settlement was confined to the eastern edge of the continent. The several types of buildings in this group (military, religious, and homes of early merchants and administrators) are a unique surviving group that together tells this story. They include examples of French vernacular wood frame building construction technology imported to the New World from France, generally through Canada, and adapted to local conditions in forms, design and structure.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

These properties exhibit the influence of French thinking and ideas in shaping the interior of the North American continent, and in turn demonstrate how French motifs and ideas were adapted to prevailing local conditions for about a century and emerged as Creole expression.

(iii) Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

These properties bear an exceptional testimony to the colonial traditions of France and associated efforts to bring French civilization to the interior of the North American continent.

(iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

These structures are outstanding examples of French vernacular wood frame building construction technology in the New World, imported from France, generally through Canada, adapted to local conditions, and reflective of the period during the 18th century when the French sought to establish dominion over the Louisiana and Illinois countries along the Mississippi and its tributaries for trading purposes, and the development of a continent.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Aside from the partial reconstruction of Fort de Chartres, which has been executed with great care by knowledgeable experts, the properties included have been carefully restored and conserved.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

Nowhere in the U.S., including Natchitoches and New Orleans in Louisiana, is there such a grouping of French colonial structures from this historic period. Those in Natchitoches, which include early French constructions, are not associated with the leadership of the French in their colonizing efforts as are these buildings. Nor is there anything really comparable in Canada or other French colonies to the concentration found here. They are rare surviving examples, grouped together, and illustrate an important stage in world history—the era of European colonization—that is not well represented in the World Heritage List.



NAME OF PROPERTY: Eastern State Penitentiary

STATE: Pennsylvania

DESCRIPTION:

Built of local stone in 1822-36, in what is now a residential neighborhood of Philadelphia, Eastern State Penitentiary occupies approximately twelve acres, completely surrounded by a 30-foot high, square perimeter wall with corner crenellated towers. Within the walls, the cellblocks spread from a central Observatory like the spokes of a wheel, creating a radial plan. The solitary cells of these blocks each had private adjacent exercise yards and individually supplied heating, ventilation, natural light, water, and sanitary plumbing. Various additions and modifications were eventually inserted into residual spaces between the cellblocks without obscuring the original geometric vision; a part of the building is now a museum.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

Eastern State Penitentiary was built to embody the powerful idea that convicted prisoners can repent and remake their lives. The penitentiary operated under the “Pennsylvania system” of imprisonment from 1829 to 1913. This system replaced corporal punishment and ill treatment of prisoners with separate confinement to move criminals toward penitence. Isolation was to encourage them to reflect on their lives, and labor to teach them a trade to use when they returned to society. It is the place where a courageous stand was made against the cycle of despair afflicting all societies that aspire to be bound by humane justice. Its innovative design was copied in prisons around the world.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(ii) Exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

The architectural design of this penitentiary gave tangible form to social theory of prison reform in a complex and expensive structure that had a profound effect on prison reform around the world. The Pennsylvania system of imprisonment was grounded in the Quaker concept of reflection through separate confinement and the belief that prisoners should be rehabilitated by learning trades. The Eastern State Penitentiary was, from the time of its construction in 1822-36 from a design by English immigrant architect John Haviland, the most carefully studied and visited prison in the world and, as such, was a flagship of the social reform movement in the 19th century.

(iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

Architect John Haviland’s design of the penitentiary, with its characteristic radial plan around a central observatory and its advanced heating and sanitation systems, influenced the construction and operation of prisons throughout the world for more than 100 years. Its practical innovations make it in some respects a very early “modern” building. The radial plan facilitated easy observation. The vaulted ceilings limited sound. The mechanical innovations were unprecedented in their consistent application and interdependence, including central heating

(through mechanical tunnels under each cellblock) and ventilation (through floor registers), with running water, flush toilets, skylights, and “feeding doors and slots,” all remarkable technological elements for the time.

(vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (This criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)

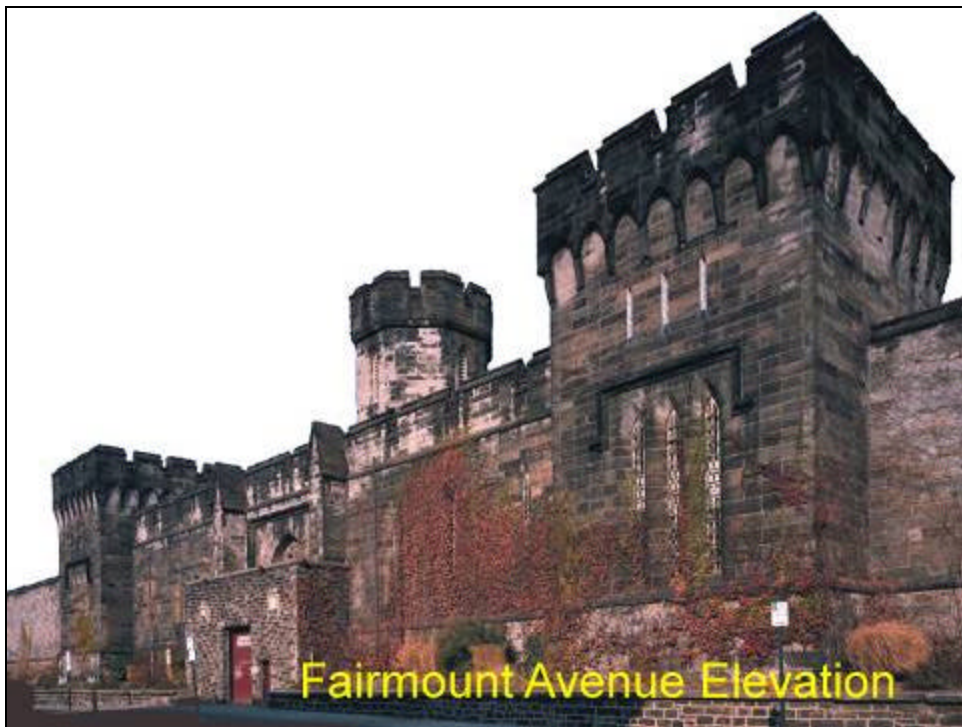
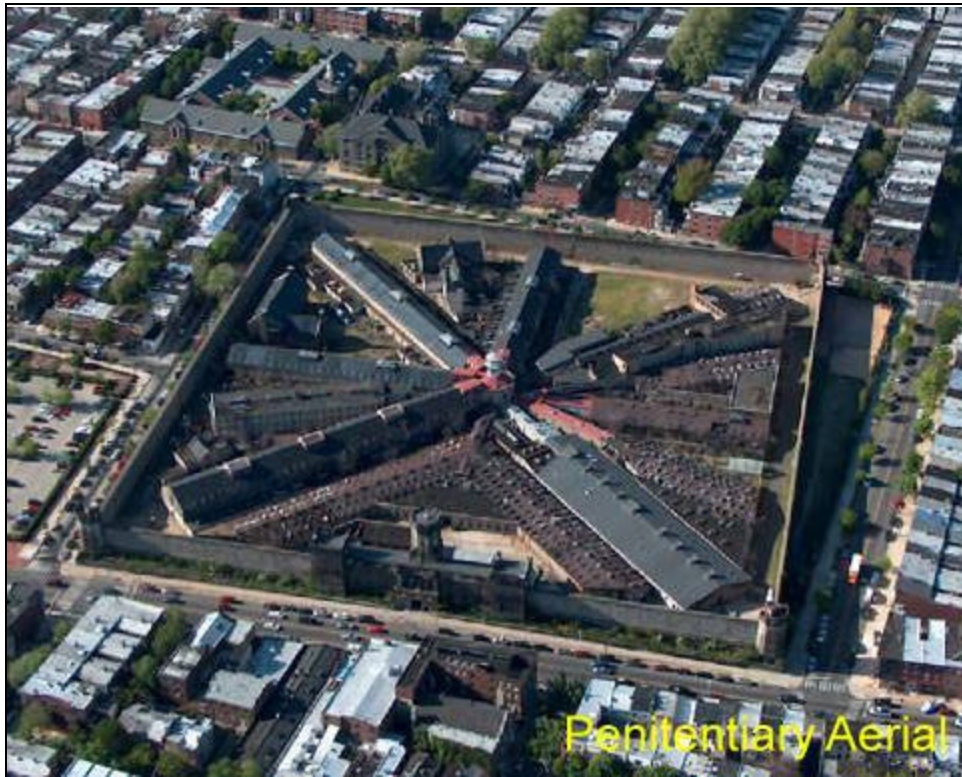
The penitentiary symbolizes the energy, optimism, and commitment to social justice of early 19th-century America to address the social ills of a growing urban population and of industrialization. Eastern State Penitentiary embodies in stone the reasoned efforts with which the problem of criminality was faced early in the 19th century. With its focus on rehabilitation, the idealistic “Pennsylvania” system developed here was a major focus of reform. The failure of the institutions to live up to the idealism that inspired them continues to occupy the professions of social and medical healing today.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

The original plan and monumental construction survive nearly intact, including the major elements. Although seven more cellblocks were eventually added, from the center of the hub only the original seven blocks are visible. Recent work has included roof repairs.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

The Pennsylvania system developed at Eastern State proved to be even more influential internationally than in the United States, where the rival system used at the Auburn, New York, prison tended to prevail. Many prisons in Britain and her colonies would more or less follow Haviland’s designs; within a few years, he provided plans that were utilized by the builders of the highly influential prison at Pentonville in Britain. Alexis de Tocqueville was but one of many international visitors to Eastern State. The example of Eastern State was eventually utilized in about 300 prisons in dozens of countries on at least five continents.



NAME OF PROPERTY: Olana

STATE: New York

DESCRIPTION:

Olana is a carefully landscaped estate on the Hudson River in Hudson, New York developed by the artist Frederic Church over the 40 years he owned the property (1860-1900). The main house was designed and furnished by him in an eclectic blend of styles influenced by his travels to the Mideast, but especially inspired by Persian examples that gave Olana its name. The property is a unified landscape that includes not only the immediate grounds of the house, but also a working farm, park and woodlands, an artificial lake, and more than 5 miles of carriage drives. Olana is an historic site owned by the State of New York.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

Olana is an architectural and landscape realization in three dimensions of the eclectic artistic vision of Frederic Church, a major figure in the Hudson River School of American landscape painting in the 19th century. The estate's meticulously detailed design reflects the many domestic and international artistic and philosophical influences on Church's art. It was also his home and study and the subject of a number of his paintings, which convey a quintessentially American expression of global aesthetic trends in the 19th century.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(i) Represents a masterpiece of human creative genius.

In 1857, Frederic Church's painting *Niagara* made him the most famous painter in America and established an international reputation for American art and the Hudson River School of landscape painters. Olana is the culmination of Church's genius: his creative vision translated into the physical world through each element of the property – the farm, studio, landscape, main house, and the collections he amassed within it. Church physically composed specific views, in which the house serves as a means by which to actively experience the landscape composition he created. There is no aspect of the design or decoration of the building that does not bear his artistic imprint.

(ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

Olana is a quintessentially original synthesis of developments in architectural decoration, use of building materials, use of decorative motifs and landscape design. Drawn from numerous international and domestic sources, this synthesis simultaneously reflects 19th-century design ideas and also illustrates innovative applications of these ideas in ways that are unique to Church's personal genius. The result is what is probably the first great Aesthetic Movement home in America.

(vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (This criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)

The Hudson River School of landscape painters paved the way for international recognition of American art. It celebrated the wilderness as a symbol of the nation's potential as well as its history. The philosophy of this school was translated by Church into the landscape at Olana, a three-dimensional composition firmly rooted in landscape painting traditions. Everything Church learned about composing a landscape from his mentor, American Thomas Cole, and the 17th-century French painter Claude Lorrain, come alive in the property. These include carefully ordered transitions from foreground, middle-ground and background through pictorial framing devices. Church was deeply influenced also by German naturalist Alexander von Humboldt's ideas about the interrelationship between the divine, science and art, as well as by figures such as John Ruskin.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

The entire estate remained in the hands of the Church family until the 1960s, helping to account for its high state of preservation. There were few changes, which are being carefully restored to their 19th century character. Some 123 acres of additional contiguous land purchased by Church's son (and included in this proposal) has provided a buffer to the historically important part of the property that was associated with Church.

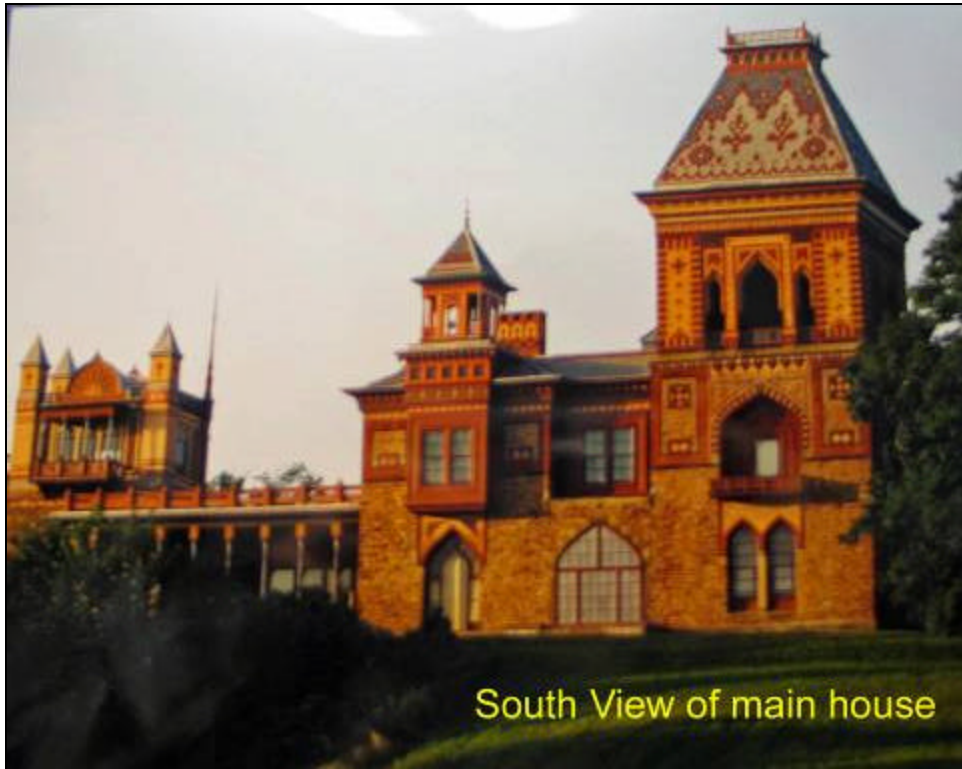
COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

Church is generally acknowledged to be a major figure in the Hudson River School of painting and Olana the finest and most intact artist's studio-house from 19th century America. It was the one example chosen by Gerard-Georges Lemaire to represent America in his book on artists' houses. The home of Church's mentor, Thomas Cole, another towering figure in the Hudson River School, is near Olana. Although it survives, the views from it have been obscured and the original contents of the house sold and dispersed.

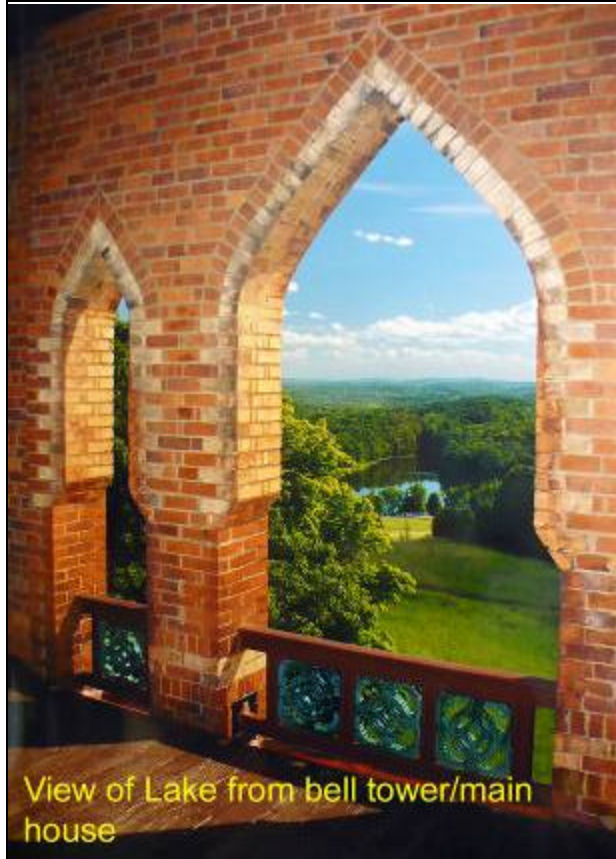
Claude Monet's Giverny is in some respects similar to Olana. The gardens at Giverny represent Monet's artistic vision and are the living embodiment of many of his landscape paintings. Olana, although a far larger property, is similar in that Church painted the landscape views from his property. In contrast, however, the house at Giverny was purchased by Monet, not designed to reflect his thoughts on architecture.

NOTE:

Inscription of this property on the World Heritage List would represent something of a precedent in the recognition of artists' homes and studios.



South View of main house



View of Lake from bell tower/main house

NAME OF PROPERTY: Dayton Aviation Sites

Huffman Prairie Flying Field
Wright Cycle Company and Wright and Wright Printing
Wright Hall
Hawthorn Hill

STATE: Ohio

DESCRIPTION:

This proposed serial nomination includes the four above-named sites associated with the Wright Brothers' pioneering efforts in human flight, in and around the city of Dayton. The first three components are part of Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, although Huffman Prairie is owned by the U.S. Air Force and Wright Hall by Dayton History. Hawthorn Hill is owned by the Wright Family Foundation and there are plans to add the property to the park.

Huffman Prairie was a cow pasture when the Wrights began to use it in 1904 for test flights; it remains an open landscape. The small 2-story brick building that housed the Wright Cycle Company and Wright and Wright Printing in 1895-97 today houses exhibits and National Park Service offices. The Wright Flyer III, the first practical airplane, was tested at Huffman Prairie by the Wrights in 1905; it is enshrined in Wright Hall, a building constructed in the 1940s specifically to house it. Hawthorn Hill, a 2-1/2 story brick mansion, was the primary residence of Orville Wright between 1914 and 1948.

JUSTIFICATION FOR OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

In 1905 in Dayton, Ohio, Orville and Wilbur Wright constructed and tested the Wright Flyer III, the first airplane that could take off, fly until it exhausted its fuel supply, land safely, and do so repeatedly. The result turned the airplane into a practical reality that has, in just over a century, incalculably affected numerous aspects of human life. The sites include one of the shops where their early experiments were conducted; the field where the humans first really learned to fly—in effect, the world's first aircraft testing ground; the most significant of their early aircraft; and the long-time home of Orville Wright that reflects his success and stature in the new field of aviation. Together, they preserve critical evidence of events that have transformed the world.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

The Dayton aviation sites, where the Wrights developed practical flight through their construction and testing of the Wright Flyers, are key sites in the birth of a technology that has had world-wide influence. The four components together comprehensively illustrate the research, the technology, the place and the results of their achievement. Drawing on the efforts of their predecessors, the Wrights' work in turn has powerfully influenced the entire history of aviation.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Huffman Prairie retains the key elements of its historic appearance as pasture land when it was used for the Wrights' test flights, including its original boundary markers.

The Wright Cycle Company and Wright & Wright Printing Company building essentially retains its historic exterior appearance. The first floor of the interior retains its original floor, but now accommodates exhibits and, on the second floor, National Park Service offices.

Wright Hall, containing the Wright Flyer III, is a structure specifically built to house the plane, in an important early step to preserve the history of aviation. The building is little altered. The aircraft retains integrity of design and workmanship and about 85% of its original materials; Orville Wright himself supervised the restoration of the plane and the construction of Wright Hall.

Hawthorn Hill retains its exterior appearance and setting and has been altered very little on the interior since Orville Wright's residence.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

Although the Wrights' first four flights took place at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, a site now included in the National Park System as the Wright Brothers National Memorial, the historic scene there has been significantly altered. This fact played a key role in the 1981 recommendation by ICOMOS to the World Heritage Committee that the site not be inscribed on the World Heritage List. The United States then withdrew the nomination. It is not believed that an updated version of that nomination would be successful.

There are no sites associated with the Wrights' American contemporaries that retain a high degree of historic integrity. The site in Paris of Brazilian Alberto Santos-Dumont's first powered flight in Europe in 1906, a year after those at Huffman Prairie, is marked with a monument but is not preserved as an aviation site. The most comparable intact early aviation sites in Europe are several associated with gliders, not powered craft. The combination of site integrity with the significance of the technological achievement in Dayton in 1905 makes this group of sites exceptional.

NOTES:

Criterion ii is well supported. It has been suggested that criteria iv and vi might also be considered, but they have not been documented at this time.



Huffman Hangar and Replica Catapult



Wright Cycle Company

NAME OF PROPERTY: Gamble House

STATE: California

DESCRIPTION:

The Gamble House was built in 1908-09 as the winter home and early 20th century California residence of the Gambles of the Cincinnati-based Procter and Gamble Company. It is 3 stories with a 1-story garage, substantially of wooden construction, with redwood siding, Oregon pine structural members, and a variety of woods on the interior. Adjoining terraces are of brick, terra cotta tile, and stone. The house has commanding views of the Arroyo Seco, the main stream valley in the area, from its spacious porches. Its original interior fixtures and furnishings, designed of a piece with house, remain largely in place.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

Described as the “Ultimate Bungalow,” this house is a foremost and distinctively American expression of the Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, in which the crafts involved in the building are overtly expressed, rather than concealed by applied decoration. It is regarded as being the most complete and historically original example of the work of architects Charles S. and Henry M. Greene.

The Arts and Crafts movement flourished in a number of European countries and the United States, after originating in the United Kingdom as a reaction favoring crafts, especially handicrafts, over mass production and other perceived evils of industrialism.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(i) Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius.

Charles and Henry Greene’s art was a unique expression of the “craftsman” architectural idiom that flourished in the early decades of the 20th century, especially in southern California, and the Gamble House represents its high-water mark. The Greenes are internationally recognized for their outstanding contribution to wooden domestic architecture. In the Gamble House, an exceptionally high level of creative design and careful craftsmanship were brought to bear on a broad range of carefully selected materials. In particular, a broad array of domestic and exotic species of wood were personally selected and used by the architects with scrupulous consideration for natural characteristics of beauty and structural integrity.

(iv) An outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history

The architectural concepts embodied in the Gamble House fit meaningfully into the Arts and Crafts stream of ideas and aesthetics which flowed through Europe and the New World in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among them are the appreciation for and use of natural materials, the expression of function in the usage and relationship of materials and elements, the liberation of space in the open-plan organization of living activities, and the relationship of houses and the spaces within them to the land and landscapes around them. The creative potential of building in wood, the structural elaboration of the Gamble House, the compelling craftsmanship of its furnishings, and the sensitivity of its landscape design to the topography and climate of its setting

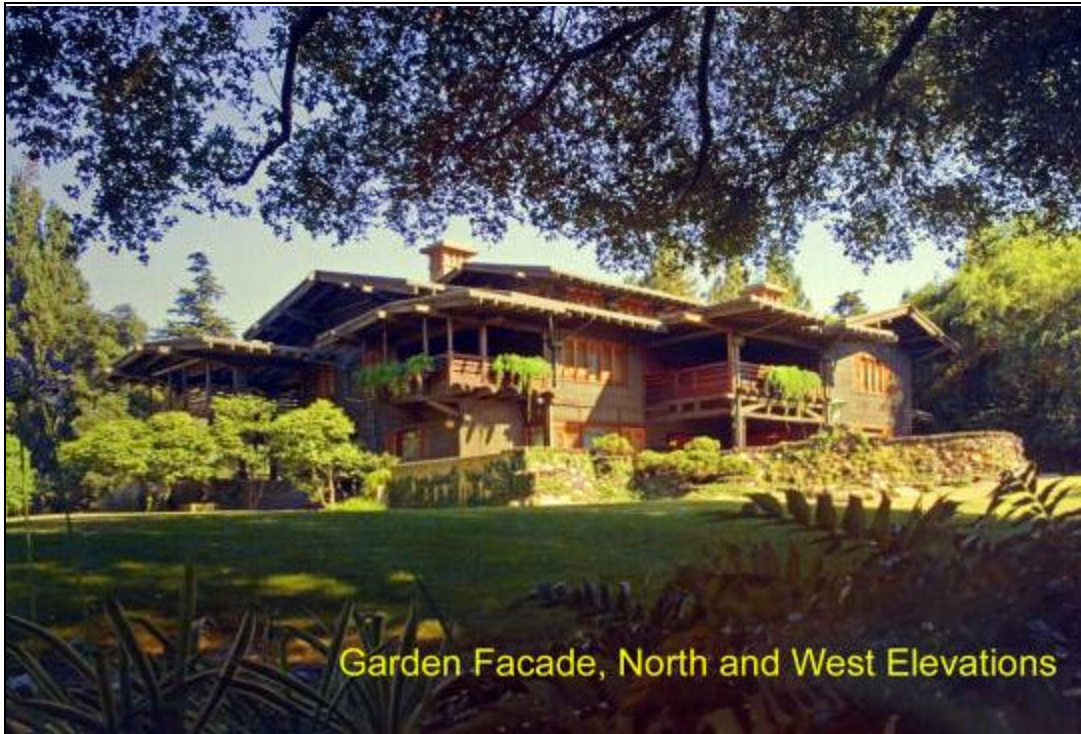
are widely acknowledged to be unsurpassed manifestations of the particular genius that Greene & Greene brought to the international Arts and Crafts movement.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

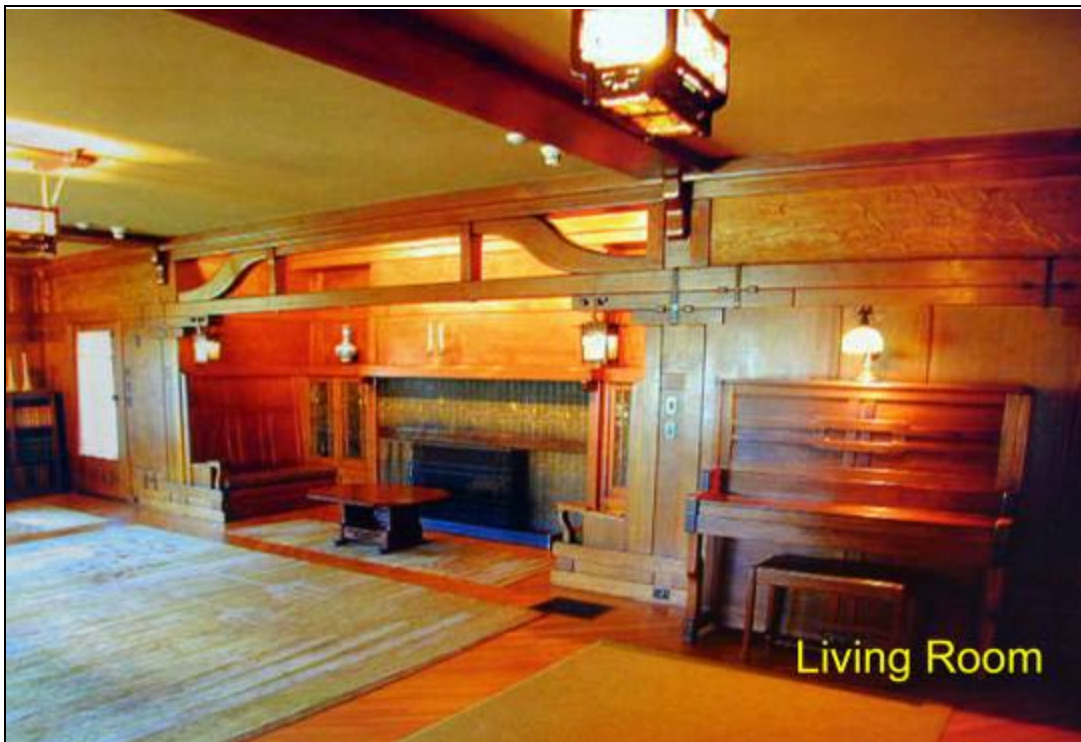
The house is remarkably intact inside and out, having been donated by its owners for preservation in the 1960s. Other than the painting of the exterior wooden shakes and repair and replacement of a few of them, as well as careful replacement of rotted wood portions of some existing features, the house is virtually unaltered.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

The Gamble House is the finest and most authentic example of the work of Greene and Greene. The Application asserts that it stands alongside other great works of the American and international Arts and Crafts and related movements of the period, including the Robie House of Frank Lloyd Wright, Bernard Maybeck's Christian Science Church, Hill House by Charles Rennie Mackintosh, C.F.A. Voysey's The Homestead, the Eliel Saarinen House, and Joseph Hoffmann's Palais Stoclet, designed in collaboration with members of the Wiener Werkstätte. Each was designed as a total work of art, with furniture, light fixtures, landscape, and other components designed by the architects. Among these works, the Gamble House is exceptional in its preservation and authenticity. The Application, however, does not provide a great deal of depth or detail to support this analysis, and it might be subjected to further scrutiny.



Garden Facade, North and West Elevations



Living Room

NAME OF PROPERTY: Frank Lloyd Wright Buildings

Unity Temple, Oak Park, Illinois
Frederick C. Robie House, Chicago, Illinois
Hollyhock House, Los Angeles, California
Alice Millard House, Pasadena, California
Taliesin, Spring Green, Wisconsin
Fallingwater, Mill Run, Pennsylvania
Herbert and Katherine Jacobs House, Madison, Wisconsin
S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. Administration Building and Research Tower, Racine, Wisconsin
Taliesin West, Scottsdale, Arizona
Price Tower, Bartlesville, Oklahoma
Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York, New York
Marin County Civic Center, San Rafael, California

STATES: Arizona, California, Illinois, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION:

The twelve properties are proposed as a serial nomination. They are, in generally chronological order:

Unity Temple (1905-08) has exposed concrete walls that define a series of geometric units that appear to be independent of one another and interpenetrate each other in both vertical and horizontal directions. It is comprised of a cube and a rectangular parallelepiped, linked by an entrance foyer. The northern two-and-one-half-story Temple section, the larger of the two, contains the auditorium/worship space. The lower and wider two-story southern section (Unity House), contains classroom and meeting space. Stylized piers support the cantilevered flat roofs that extend beyond the wall planes. On the interior, plaster walls are accented with applied oak strips that create geometric patterns relating to the organization of the space.

Robie House (1908-10), exemplifies Wright's "Prairie" houses, the horizontality of whose designs were intended to complement the flat and expansive prairie landscape. Its shifting planes and abstract masses drew the attention of European modernists. Built of red-orange Roman brick, the house rises for three levels to low-hipped roofs covered with red clay tiles. Oversized brick corner piers and a central chimney core flank bands of windows at each level. Casements of geometrically patterned art glass are fronted by continuous balconies at the main and upper levels.

Hollyhock House (1919-21) is a dramatic expression of Wright's approach to creating an architecture for a southern California setting. The design seamlessly melds exterior and interior living space via terraces for each room and an intricate circulation pattern. Set on a cast-concrete base, the house has canted walls of hollow terra-cotta tile covered with stucco that rise in almost monolithic fashion. Cast-concrete ornamentation in the form of stylized hollyhocks rest on beltcourses, and masonry walls covered with stucco extend out from the major ground floor rooms to enclose terraces. Furniture designed by Wright is integral to the design, and all the principal rooms contain windows and doors with elaborate geometrically patterned art glass.

Millard House (1923-24) is the first and best preserved of several concrete textile block houses by Wright in the Los Angeles area, a continuation of his innovative experiments with concrete and

square grid planning. It is an exceptional example of Wright's ability to integrate architecture and landscape by using a pool at the base of the house and the tree-framed ravine to marry the structure to the site. The design of the three-story, split-level house is dominated by its vertical spatial arrangement organized around a central chimney mass and the decorative design of the cast concrete blocks. The cruciform design of the sixteen-inch square-patterned block creates a complex composition when assembled into groups. Patterned blocks are generally used on the exterior and give visual expression to the façades. The interior perimeter walls use combinations of plain and patterned blocks.

Taliesin (1911 and later) was Wright's long-time home and studio. Rebuilt and expanded by Wright after two major fires, it is closely integrated into the hillside. It is part of 600-acre estate in rural Wisconsin that includes a number of other structures designed by Wright; the landscaped grounds, roads, dam and pond are all part of the overall composition and setting. The exteriors of the buildings consist of local Wisconsin limestone forming chimneys and walls, alternating with sand-finished stucco on wood frame, cypress fascia and base trim boards, and cedar shingled roofs. The walls are sand-textured plaster. Covered passageways, constructed of stone, link the buildings together.

Fallingwater (1936-38), a house whose reinforced concrete floor slabs are cantilevered over a small waterfall in rural western Pennsylvania, is also noted for its intimate relationship to its natural setting and for its striking walls of roughly laid stone. Spacious terraces articulate the house at each of its three levels, and a massive chimney of native sandstone anchors the composition. The interior spaces incorporate floors of native sandstone and built-in furniture and cabinetry of black walnut, all designed by Wright. Steel and glass casement windows and doors open onto the terraces and flank the chimney, providing a contrasting sense of light and openness against the solid mass.

Jacobs House (1936-37) is the first of Wright's "Usonian" houses, meant to be artistic houses of low cost for average Americans. Located in a suburban subdivision, the small house has an L-shaped plan. The walls facing toward the street, clad with horizontal Ponderosa pine boards and horizontal, recessed redwood battens, are largely solid except for bands of clerestory windows. The walls on the rear are largely glass doors and open onto an interior yard. The soffits of the flat roofs extend well beyond the walls. The house rests on a concrete slab that incorporates pipes for radiant floor heating and is inscribed with the lines of the 2 by 4 foot unit system that Wright used in the design. A dramatically cantilevered carport, the first that Wright designed, projects towards the northwest.

The Johnson Wax buildings (1936-39; 1943-50) occupy a city block and are the corporate headquarters of the original company that commissioned them. They have been described as Wright's "interpretation of streamlined design in...a suitable environment for the workforce of corporate America." The Administration Building has two sections: the great workroom and offices, and the garage and carports, linked by a bridge with a driveway beneath. The reinforced concrete structure is clad in custom "Cherokee red" brick with curved corners. Both the rooms over the carport and the great workroom are supported on dendriform (lily-pad) columns, a continuation of Wright's innovations in concrete. All the spaces were lit by a novel system of glass tubing that formed streamlined bands and admitted natural light. The 14-story Research Tower was added in the middle of the north section. On its exterior, horizontal bands of brick alternate with bands of glass tubing. Much of the original Wright-designed furniture remains.

Taliesin West (1938) was Wright's low slung winter home in the Arizona desert on the outskirts of Scottsdale, as well as his architectural school and studio until his death in 1959. It remains in the hands of the Taliesin Fellowship. In its dramatic siting and innovative use of materials, it supplemented Taliesin as Wright's design laboratory. The 412-acre property lies half in the foothills of the McDowell Mountains and half on the gentle sloping terrain of the Sonoran desert. The principal structures built of desert masonry are linked to each other and to the terrain by low retaining walls, walks, and broad terraces. The composition uses a 16-foot square unit system, rotating at 45 degrees on itself. Walls and roofs are set at 15-degree slopes. Indoors and outdoors flow into each other, and the experience of movement through the complex is an important part of the architectural effect.

The Price Tower (1953-56), Wright's only free-standing skyscraper and tallest built structure, uses a central mast from which the 19 floors are cantilevered, a concept that he developed in the late 1920s for an unbuilt project in New York. The tower imitates a tree in its design – the “trunk” is comprised of four elevator shafts, the floors are cantilevered and tapered much like the branches of a tree, and its embossed patinated copper cladding and sun louvers can be interpreted as representations of leaves. Two covered carports of reinforced concrete, supported by tapering patinated copper columns, are located on either side of the tower. The geometric language of the design includes a grid of parallelograms, comprised of four triangles. All walls, partitions, furnishings and details conform to this grid.

The Guggenheim Museum (1956-59) helped define a new form of museum architecture. The fusion of spatial drama with the spiral form represents a culmination of Wright's ideas of organic architecture. Located on Fifth Avenue facing Central Park, its modern aesthetic and sculptural qualities distinguish the building from its more traditionally styled neighbors. The museum is constructed of reinforced concrete and seamlessly integrates form and materials. The three major components are the main spiral Rotunda, which coils five times around to a sky-lit dome or oculus 95 feet above the floor; the smaller, circular “monitor” to the north; and the horizontal cantilevered bridge that connects the two and wraps around three sides of the building at the second-story level. The entire design is based on geometric modules of circles, triangles and lozenges through a series of interlocking forms. A narrow 10-story annex, completed in 1992, is set behind the museum on the footprint of an earlier four-story annex.

Marin County Civic Center (1960-69) was the last major work of Wright's career and the only one built for a government entity. In its siting, use of materials, and melding of exterior and interior space, it reflects Wright's ideas of organic architecture as they evolved through his long career. The building is composed of two long sections, the Administration Building and the Hall of Justice, set at a 120-degree angle to each other. They are joined by a rotunda with a shallow dome flanked by a polygonal tower. The rounded ends of the two sections are built into the sides of two low hills. A system of roads passes through archways of the buildings and follows the contours of the site. The building is built of steel with poured concrete and precast and prestressed concrete elements. The roof system is a series of precast concrete trusses supporting a thin, barrel-arched shell of reinforced concrete.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

The twelve properties presented as an updated serial proposal for nomination are among the most iconic, most intact, most representative, most innovative and most influential of the more than 400 Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) designs that have been erected. They span almost sixty

years of his efforts to create an “organic architecture” that integrates buildings with nature and dramatically melds form with space. All aspects of design, from siting to furnishings, reinforce this concept. The properties include homes, workplaces and offices, places of worship, educational institutions and museums, and seats of government.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(i): Represents a masterpiece of human creative genius

Wright’s work represents an outstanding creative contribution to both twentieth-century architecture and to architecture as a whole. The 12 properties illustrate his genius in the creation of an architecture of dynamic interior space designed around the physical, emotional, and psychological needs of the individual and with the goal of integrating the building with its setting. Each also represents a reconceptualization of programmatic requirements in modern terms and a unique expression of the relationship between form and function. Each example is given a powerful symbolic form directly expressive of the institution it houses, whether it be the family, the workplace, the place of worship or of cultural or civic activity. The properties proposed have been acclaimed as masterworks by architects, scholars, and critics, virtually from the time of construction.

(ii): Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.

The work of Frank Lloyd Wright has made outstanding contributions to the development of modern architecture through his treatment of space, his development of an abstract geometry of form, and his expression of the ideals of an organic architecture. Wright’s work became widely known through publications and exhibitions, influenced several generations of architects in the United States, Europe, and Asia, and still exerts its fascination because of his masterful integration of form, materials, and setting. Of the properties proposed for this serial nomination, Robie House and Unity Temple are widely cited as his two most influential early works. The Hollyhock House, Taliesin and Taliesin West are particularly noted for their spatial qualities and their approaches to exterior and interior space. The Jacobs House, which was the first Usonian house, articulated a new way of living for middle-class families that was widely adopted. The S. C. Johnson & Son Administration Building and Research Tower and the Price Tower presented new concepts for the workplace and the skyscraper. Fallingwater and the Guggenheim Museum continue to capture the imagination because of their daring forms, construction, and settings. The Marin County Civic Center represented a new approach to the design of a multi-purpose government building that fit function into setting and accommodated the automobile and the highway.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Of the properties that have been altered or experienced damage, careful restoration has been aided by good documentation and public interest in the value of the architecture. The only two that have undergone alterations of consequence are the Guggenheim and the Marin County Civic Center.

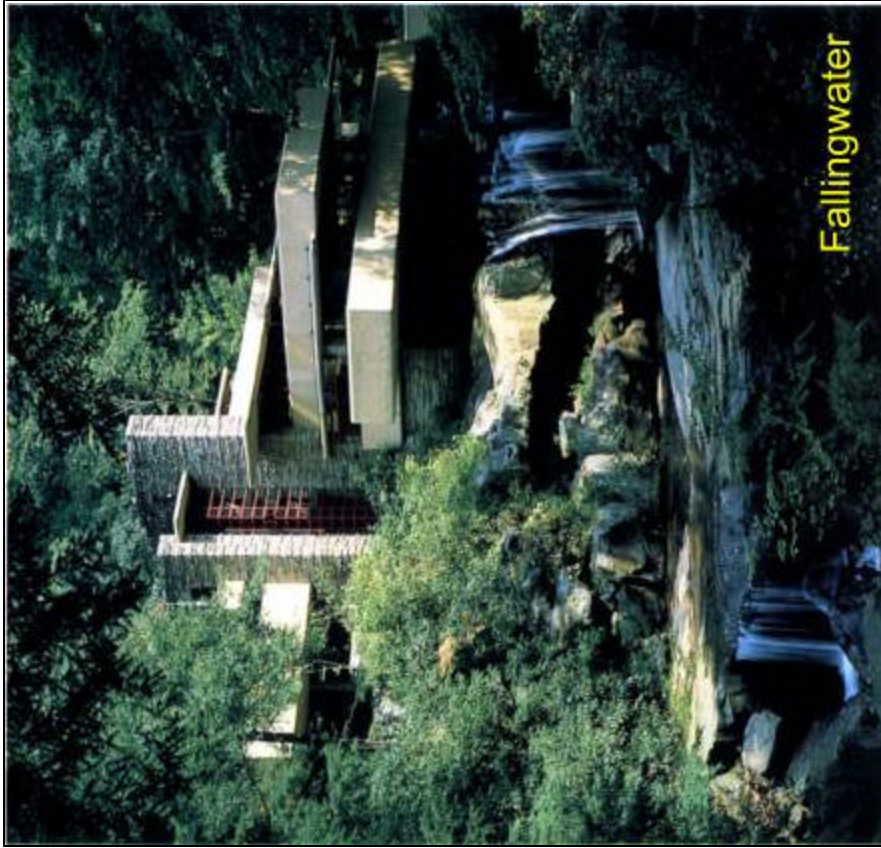
COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

The properties presented here were selected by a committee of leading Wright scholars and restoration architects convened for that purpose by the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy. The committee reviewed the voluminous scholarship on Wright and consulted the results of the opening of the Wright archives in the late 1980s; considered the entire body of Wright's work; and examined such factors as chronology; typological, spatial, and structural innovation; historical significance and influence; poetic expression; symbolic meaning; relationships to sites; and social value and purpose. The committee concluded that these 12 represent the fullest and most compelling achievements of Wright as an architect as well as some of the greatest works of the art of architecture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

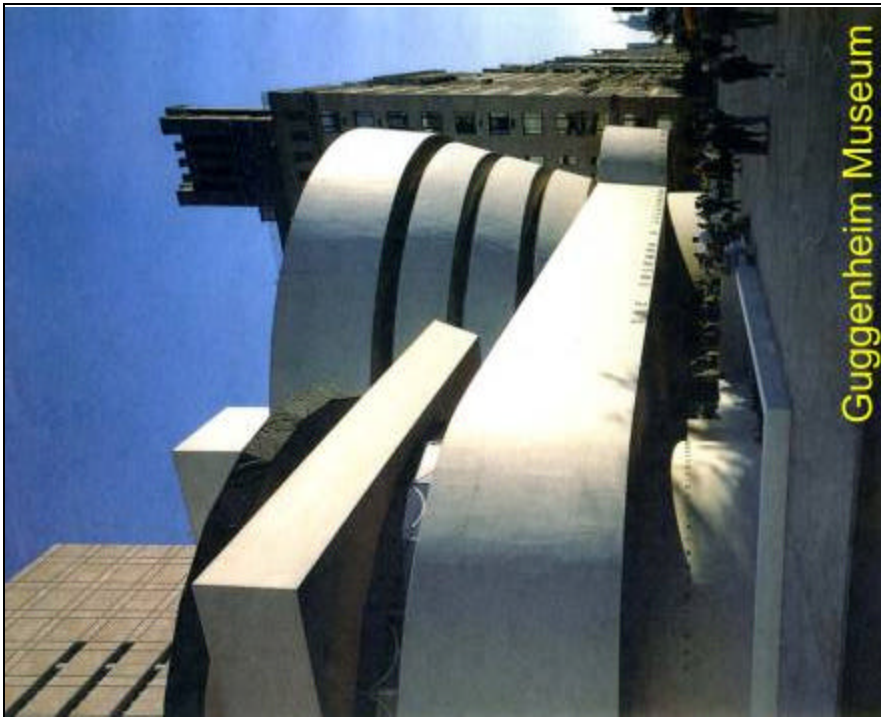
NOTES:

This proposal is an expansion of the 1992 nomination of Wright's Taliesin and Taliesin West, which ICOMOS and the World Heritage Committee deferred, pending further study of Wright's work as a whole. In the interim, at the most recent meeting of the World Heritage Committee, the Sydney Opera House, the architect of which is still living, was inscribed on the World Heritage List. The nomination presented by Australia for that building credits some of Wright's works as a precursor, although no Wright sites have yet been inscribed.

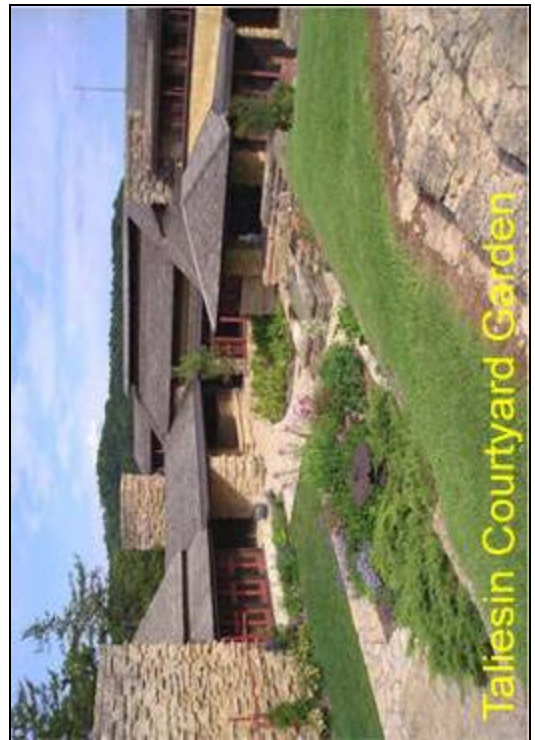
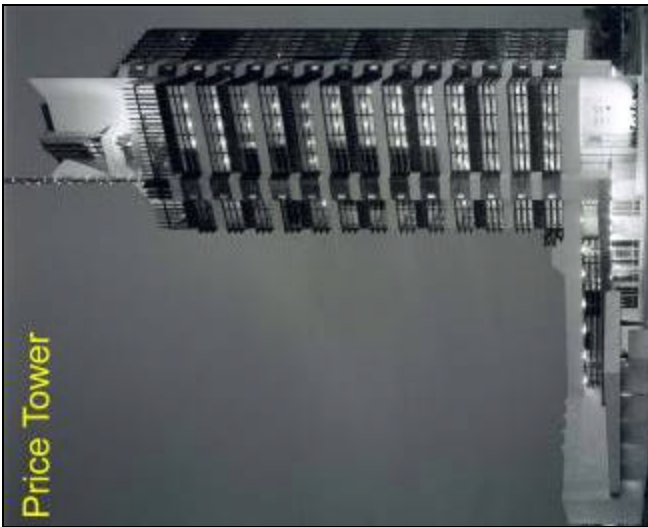
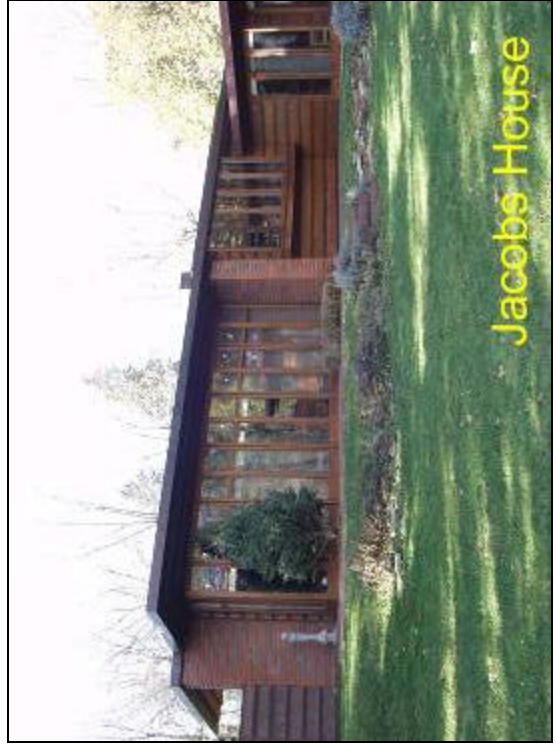
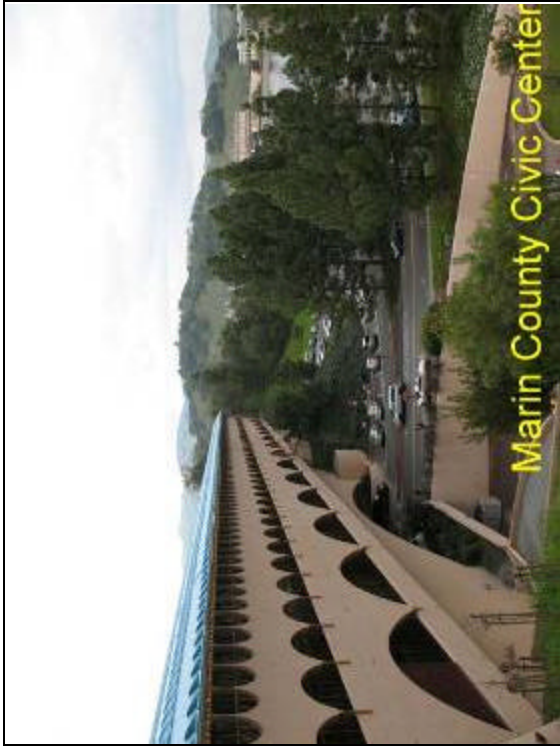
All of the properties included in this Application have been designated as National Historic Landmarks, except the Guggenheim Museum, whose nomination is pending. It is expected that the Guggenheim will be recommended for designation late in 2007. Until it is designated, it cannot be included in a U.S. World Heritage nomination.



Fallingwater



Guggenheim Museum



NAME OF PROPERTY: Civil Rights Movement Sites

Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church, Montgomery
Bethel Baptist Church, Birmingham
16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham

STATE: Alabama

DESCRIPTION:

This serial nomination proposal combines two separate proposals from applicants in Montgomery and Birmingham, currently including the three above-named historically African-American churches. Dexter Avenue King Memorial Church was built in stages in 1883-88. It is a Gothic-style rectangular brick structure with a gable roof; its entrance bay has a 2-stage belfry with a pyramidal roof. It is still an active church. Bethel, built in 1926, is a relatively small 3-story L-shaped Gothic style building of wood frame with brick veneer that was vacated by its congregation in 1997, but remains in their ownership. The 16th Street Church, a much larger structure than Bethel, was built in 1909-11 with a combination of what has been described as Romanesque and Byzantine features; it is a 3-story rectangular structure with twin belltowers.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

The history and renown of the events that took place at these three properties, along with others representing the movement in the mid-20th century for the civil rights of African-Americans, both draw from and have had a profound influence on, human rights movements elsewhere in the world, particularly insofar as they embody techniques of non-violent social change hitherto most powerfully expressed by Mahatma Gandhi. Although there were many other types of sites and many other churches in both Birmingham and Montgomery—and indeed all across the Southern United States—that played a role, these three are associated with truly iconic events.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (This criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)

The events associated with these three churches had both national and international influence in the struggle for civil rights. They are the 1955-56 Montgomery bus boycott led by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church; the 1965 voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery that stopped at that church, the 1963 street demonstrations in Birmingham inspired in part by Rev. Fred Lee Shuttlesworth of Bethel Baptist, and the 1963 bombing of the 16th Street Church that martyred four young girls.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

All three churches retain substantially their appearance as of the time of the most historically significant events associated with them. Repairs and some changes were made after the three bombings at Bethel and portions of the 16th Street Church had to be changed and rebuilt after the 1963 bombing. There is excellent documentation to inform restoration efforts.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

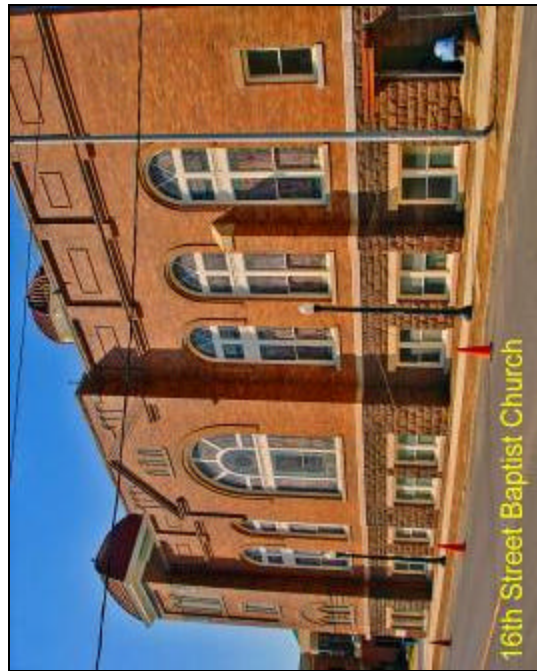
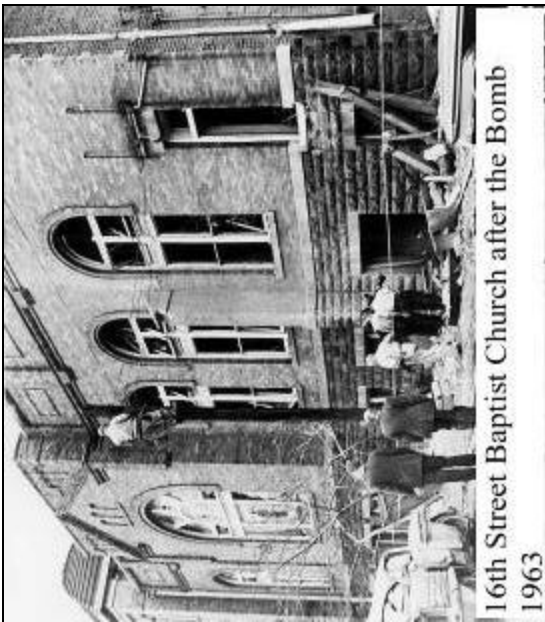
In the national context, the events in Montgomery and Birmingham were among the most important elements in the movement for African-American civil rights. Although it can be argued that the events with which these churches are associated were so important and influential that they deserve to be recognized in their own right, it is important to consider what other sites might be included in an expanded serial nomination embracing sites in other cities and representing other aspects of the movement. There are a number of other sites that represent key events in the movement and can be considered as part of, or as potential additions to, a nomination of these three sites, e.g., the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site in Atlanta; the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site and the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in relation to the desegregation of public schools; and the Shelley House in St. Louis, Missouri, key in the struggle to eliminate racial covenants in property deeds. A decision would also need to be made regarding inclusion of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, which commemorates the route of the 1965 voting rights march.

Internationally, there are relatively few sites devoted to human rights struggles, although there are some that were scenes of oppression. There seem to be, as yet, none that so fully represent efforts aimed at non-violent social change.

NOTE:

If the proper context is deemed to embrace the civil rights of other racial and ethnic groups, then the Harada House, in Riverside, California, central to the rights of native-born citizens of Japanese ancestry to own land, might also be considered.

The use of criterion (ii) for the Dexter Avenue proposal is not well grounded; accordingly, these properties are recommended under criterion (vi) only. The World Heritage Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria; however, other criteria do not appear to be applicable, and for this topic, the use of criterion (vi) alone does seem to be justified.



Recommended Extensions of World Heritage Cultural Sites

NAME OF PROPERTY: Thomas Jefferson Buildings

Poplar Forest, Bedford County
Virginia State Capitol, Richmond

STATE: Virginia

DESCRIPTION:

These two buildings, the subjects of two separate Applications, are both notable architectural works by Thomas Jefferson that are recommended together as a joint extension to the World Heritage listing that includes Monticello and the University of Virginia.

The Virginia State Capitol was constructed in 1785-98 on the Capitol Square Site selected by Jefferson in 1780 when he was Governor during the American Revolution. The Roman Temple form exterior design of the original Jeffersonian central portion of the building is an enlarged version of the Maison Carree at Nimes, France, which Jefferson visited during his service as Minister to France. This design was also directly influenced by his association with two French master designers, Charles-Louis Clerisseau and Jean-Pierre Fouquet. The interior plan was modeled on the earlier Virginia capitol in Williamsburg. Flanking wings set back from the original building were constructed in 1904-06. The State Capitol continues to serve its historic use.

Poplar Forest is a rural retreat designed by Jefferson, the finishing details of which were largely executed for him by his slave John Hemings beginning before Jefferson retired from the U.S. presidency in 1809. At the historic core of the property and set just south of the remains of a grove of poplars that gave the place its name is a 2-story brick house built in a perfect equal-sided octagon around a central cube. Each side of the octagon is 7 m (22 feet); the cube at the center measures 20 feet on each side. The service wing to the east was added in 1814. Also from Jefferson's era are surviving designed landscape features, including mounds flanking the house ("pavilions") and a sunken lawn. The landscaping was inspired by English gardens. Modern buildings on the property are used for administrative and visitor facilities and are slated for eventual removal as the managing private non-profit corporation that owns and manages the property acquires more land.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

These properties, much like the two already listed, reflect Jefferson's eclectic Classicism. Poplar Forest, one of America's first octagonal houses, draws on Roman Classical details derived from Palladio and aspects of French late 18th century architecture, such as floor to ceiling windows and the use of skylights. The Virginia State Capitol, as the first adaptation of the Roman temple form to a public building, was influential in the use of Classical models.

Together with Monticello and the University of Virginia, these two buildings present the most notable types of architecture with which Jefferson was concerned: domestic, educational, and governmental.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(i) Represents a masterpiece of human creative genius.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the major figures in 18th century neoclassical architecture, adapting his designs specifically to an American context. Poplar Forest and the Virginia State Capitol are essential contributing pieces necessary to fully understand his architecture. The University of Virginia is symbolic of American public values in the emphasis that Jefferson placed on education for the new nation. Monticello is an “essay in architecture” for a new style of domestic architecture that has also been called one of the world’s best architectural autobiographies. Poplar Forest demonstrates his originality and ingenuity and his intimate and personal idealism. It is the equivalent of his private architectural diary. Finally, in the Virginia State Capitol, he set the style for an era in which numerous public buildings were to be constructed on classical models.

(iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

Jefferson’s designs reflect and represent the era of the international neoclassical movement in architecture. He drew on a number of architectural traditions. At Poplar Forest, he drew from his familiarity with Roman architecture, Renaissance interpretations of it by Palladio, and the French domestic architecture of his own day. His landscaping there drew on English sources and reflected attention to English and French concepts of the relationship of a building to its natural setting. The State Capitol pays clear homage to its Roman temple antecedent but adapts it to governmental purposes.

(vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (This criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)

It is quite difficult to separate Jefferson entirely from his ideology and the European and classical models with which he was familiar, partly because there is a tendency to see those influences and his ideals embodied in his architecture. An important theme in Jefferson’s work is his admiration for republican Rome, which he deemed an inspiration for the new United States. Another aspect of his ideology is seen in a telling comment that associates him with the Vitruvian “Man of Perfect Proportions,” a figure that dominated European aesthetics from antiquity onward with a vision of an heroic mankind proportionately in accord with ideal geometric shapes.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Except for the removal of two rooms in the service wing in the 1840s and alteration of the other two (now being restored), the principal change at Poplar Forest is the restoration of the central room to its 20 foot height; it had previously been lowered to 12 feet. The Getty Conservation Institute has assisted heavily in the conservation of original fabric. Remarkably, the garden retains many original features and is exceptionally well documented.

The main issue regarding the Virginia State Capitol has to do with the flanking wings constructed in 1904-06 to provide new legislative chambers. (The old chambers have since been restored.) Although the wings are smaller, lower, and set back to respect the importance of the central structure, they did significantly change the building’s original appearance.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

In terms of representing Jefferson's contributions to world architecture, the addition of these two properties would complete the collection. To his primary residence and the university he designed would be added his other most important domestic design and the classically inspired seat of government of the State he served in numerous capacities.

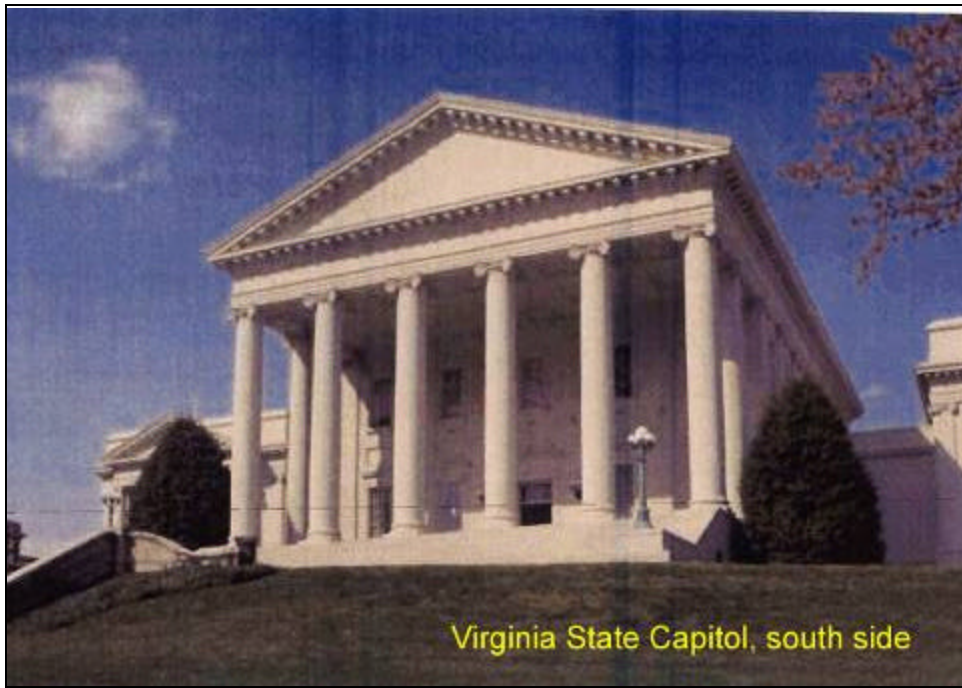
NOTES:

The same criteria are proposed for these two sites as were used in the original nomination of Monticello and the University of Virginia.

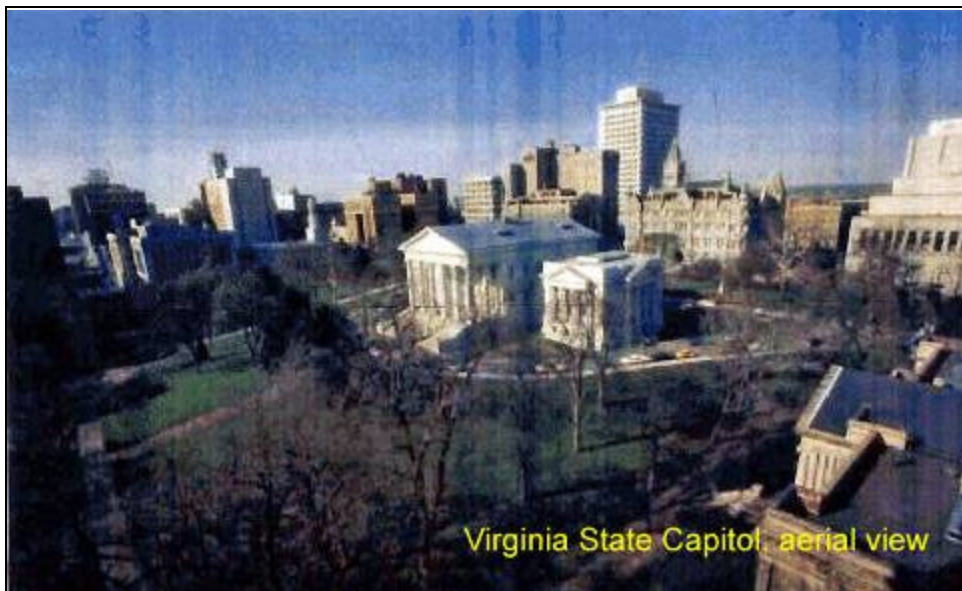
In any final proposal it will be necessary to review carefully the historic authenticity and integrity of the Virginia State Capitol and Poplar Forest relative to that of Monticello and the University of Virginia.

The Virginia State Capitol was the capitol building of the Confederate States of America, as well as of Virginia, for most of the American Civil War, but that aspect of its history is not the basis for the recommendation to nominate it for inclusion in the World Heritage List.





Virginia State Capitol, south side



Virginia State Capitol, aerial view

NAME OF PROPERTY: Moundville Site

STATE: Alabama

DESCRIPTION:

This site is recommended as an extension to the Cahokia Mounds (Illinois) State Historic Site World Heritage listing. Included within its 185 acres, which lie atop a riverine terrace above the alluvial valley of the Black Warrior River in the west central part of the State, are at least 29 mounds constructed by the people of the Mississippian culture who occupied the site from ca. 1050-1650 CE. The mounds surround a quadrilateral plaza within which a single large mound (Mound A) is placed. A defensive palisade to the west and south and streams to the north and east protected the mounds.

The mounds were flat-topped pyramidal earthen structures, many of which served as platforms for the residences of leaders and for religious purposes. Mound B, the largest, is more than 17 m high and was one of the largest prehistorically constructed features in the present U.S.

The Moundville Site is owned by the University of Alabama.

JUSTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE:

As the second largest known center of Mississippian Culture after Cahokia Mounds, Moundville is one of the best preserved of such sites in the United States and reflects at least 5 developmental stages during its life cycle. The site contains cemetery areas, and a broad range of archaeological remains of habitation structures, activity areas, and refuse important to document the rich context and broad range of community inhabitants. The data contained in the site is valuable for understanding the emergence and decline of a stratified society and a culture that has since disappeared.

CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE MET:

(iii): Bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Overall, as the second largest center of the Mississippian people but as one also reflecting the specialized functions of the community, Moundville provides special insights into the lives of the members of that culture, which no longer exists. The site is especially useful in that regard because of its high state of preservation.

(iv): Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

The size and layout of this settlement and the nature and structure of the features that remain are valuable to understanding the emergence and decline of the Mississippian culture.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY AND/OR INTEGRITY:

Moundville has extraordinarily good integrity when compared to Cahokia. Moundville's relative isolation has helped to protect it. In addition, despite the archeological work that has taken place there, less than 2% of the site has been excavated.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES:

Like Cahokia, Moundville was one of the largest centers of the Mississippian culture. The two sites are both large fortified settlements and their similarities make it appropriate to list them together.

NOTES:

The Application proposed criteria (ii) and (iii) for this property. As an extension to a World Heritage Site already inscribed, the same criteria used for Cahokia Mounds would most likely need to be used for Moundville as well, i.e., criteria (iii) and (iv). Criterion (ii) does not seem to be well justified, as there is no discussion of influences on or by this site, and the text as a whole is quite similar to that used for criterion (iii).



**Cultural Properties
Recommended for Future Consideration**

NAME OF PROPERTY: Moravian Bethlehem

Gemeinhaus
Waterworks

STATE: Pennsylvania

DESCRIPTION:

Presented by the Historic Bethlehem Partnership, this Application consists of two buildings. The first is the Gemeinhaus (“community house”), built in 1741-43 on a bluff overlooking the Lehigh River and Monocacy Creek. It is a five-level log structure of squared white oak logs covered with clapboard siding that was the focal point of the original Moravian settlement in Bethlehem.

At first, the east side of the building was reserved for women and the west for the men. By the 1760s, it became the home for clergy and their families. The Saal, a large room on the second floor, was the primary place of worship until 1751, when the Old Chapel was built. The Saal is believed to be the oldest existing Moravian Saal in the world.

The Waterworks (1762), the second proposed building, is a 2-1/2 story limestone structure that houses a mechanical system for pumping water from a nearby spring. The first floor contains the water wheel, wheel-pit, and pumping mechanism. The Waterworks was actively used as a pumping station until the 1830s. An undershot waterwheel 18 feet in diameter turned a mechanism which pumped the spring water 94 vertical feet or 320 diagonal feet to a tower and by gravity fed five cisterns in the residential areas of the town. This waterworks was the first pumped municipal water system in America. The original water pipes were made of hollowed-out logs which were replaced first with lead pipes and then by iron pipes in the early 1800s.

VALUES THAT MAY JUSTIFY WORLD HERITAGE LISTING:

It is proposed that the Gemeinhaus, where an entire community of 80 people lived for several years while they were constructing their choir houses (large buildings where various segments of the community lived), and the Waterworks, an example of the highest level to which they took their industry and mechanical arts, tie together and represent the tangible and intangible qualities for which Moravians worldwide are noted.

These two buildings are said to exemplify the Germanic architectural qualities of Moravian Bethlehem and to be representative of Moravian town planning and historic Moravian communities worldwide. They help to elucidate the history of a complex communal society whose goal was to provide for the entire community and place missionaries in the field.

This proposal is being made under all six cultural criteria.

ISSUES:

This Application as presented raises several issues. First, the proposal includes only two buildings in Bethlehem, both of which are individually listed National Historic Landmarks. As the community grew, other buildings were constructed, including the Old Chapel, which physically connects to the Gemeinhaus at the eastern end of the north facade. These other buildings are within a district listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The historic community would be far better illustrated by a larger grouping of buildings; therefore it would be

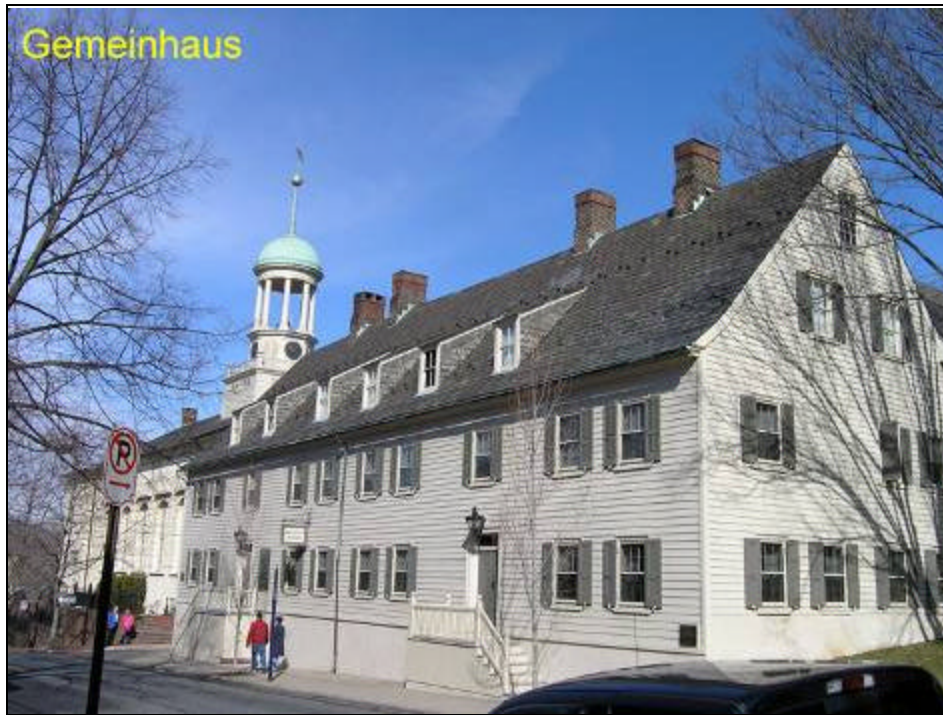
preferable to determine first whether the National Register district may qualify as a National Historic Landmark.

The two buildings proposed have been altered and restored in various ways, which may present difficulty in meeting the World Heritage Committee's standards for authenticity and integrity. The claims for international significance in the Application regarding the engineering aspects of the Waterworks' pump system are somewhat questionable, but if these two properties were presented in the context of a larger district, the basis for the individual buildings' significance would be altered as well.

The absence of defined national and international contexts for Moravian history is also an issue. Although the Moravians are well known to be a major part of the history of religious communities in the United States, the comparative analysis presented does not explain why these two buildings are the best examples among surviving historic resources related to the Moravians in the U.S.; it also does not explain their historical relationship to other well known Moravian settlements in the U.S., such as those in North Carolina. In terms of an international context, a solid summary of Moravian history and its belief system, including how and when it was dispersed to other countries from its origins in the present Czech Republic and Germany, and a justification of its international influence or importance (as opposed to being nationally important in the several countries where Moravians settled) would be needed, along with a discussion of the comparative merits of Moravian sites in other countries.

There is a well publicized proposal and ongoing efforts to prepare a multi-national World Heritage nomination of Moravian sites in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. At this time, full information on how these sites were selected and their relative merits is not available. Except for Christiansfeld in Denmark, none of the other sites are on the most recent Tentative Lists in their respective countries. If all these issues can be satisfactorily addressed, there would then appear to be serious potential for an international Moravian nomination.

Until the composition of the Bethlehem component of a Moravian nomination can be further refined and the other issues cited resolved, it is premature to attempt to determine which World Heritage criteria might be appropriate. There is very limited precedent for a listing under all six cultural criteria, however.



Waterworks

NAME OF PROPERTY: Colonial Newport

Great Friends Meeting House
7th Day Baptist Meeting House
Touro Synagogue
Trinity Church
Samuel Hopkins House
Nichols-Wanton-Hunter House
William Vernon
Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House
Brick Market
Colony House (Old State House)
Redwood Library
White Horse Tavern
King's Arms Tavern
Common Burying Ground

STATE: Rhode Island

DESCRIPTION:

This proposal includes the above-named 14 properties within the Newport Historic District, a National Historic Landmark designated primarily for its colonial era architecture. They include four places of worship, a community cemetery, 3 public buildings (market, former Rhode Island capitol building, and library), 2 taverns, and 4 domestic dwellings.

The places of worship are the Great Friends Meeting House (1699-1700), the 7th Day Baptist Meeting House (1729-30), Touro Synagogue (1759-63), and Trinity Church (1725-26).

The Samuel Hopkins House (ca. 1751) was the residence of Dr. Isaac Touro, reader at the synagogue, during the American Revolution and then the parsonage of the 1st Congregational Church (1786-1803). The other 3 houses are the Nichols-Wanton-Hunter House (before 1748); the William Vernon House (before 1708), and the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House (1695). The builder of the latter was a merchant who helped found the 7th Day Baptist movement in Newport.

The public buildings are the Brick Market (1772), Colony House (Old State House)(1739-43), and Redwood Library (1748). The two taverns are the White Horse Tavern (before 1673) and the King's Arms Tavern (1721 or earlier).

About 800 of the 4,500 graves in the Common Burying Ground (1660) are pre-1800. (*The Common Burying Ground is not currently eligible to be included in a possible World Heritage nomination until and unless it is included in the proposed expansion of the Newport National Historic Landmark District; this revision is pending.*)

VALUES THAT MAY JUSTIFY WORLD HERITAGE LISTING:

In 1639, a group of colonists began a “lively experiment” that was institutionalized by King Charles II’s 1663 charter for Rhode Island. Its provisions included the first codification of religious freedom, liberty of conscience, and separation of church and state—concepts that have

had enormous influence on the evolution of the United States and secular democracies. The subject collection of 17th and 18th century Newport buildings that bear witness to religious freedom, the nature of government within the British Empire, and to the city's commercial importance are proposed.

Many of the buildings named are outstanding examples of a vernacular adaptation of European high styles to an overseas commercial maritime community. They were designed by leading architects, builders, and craftsmen of the day.

ISSUES:

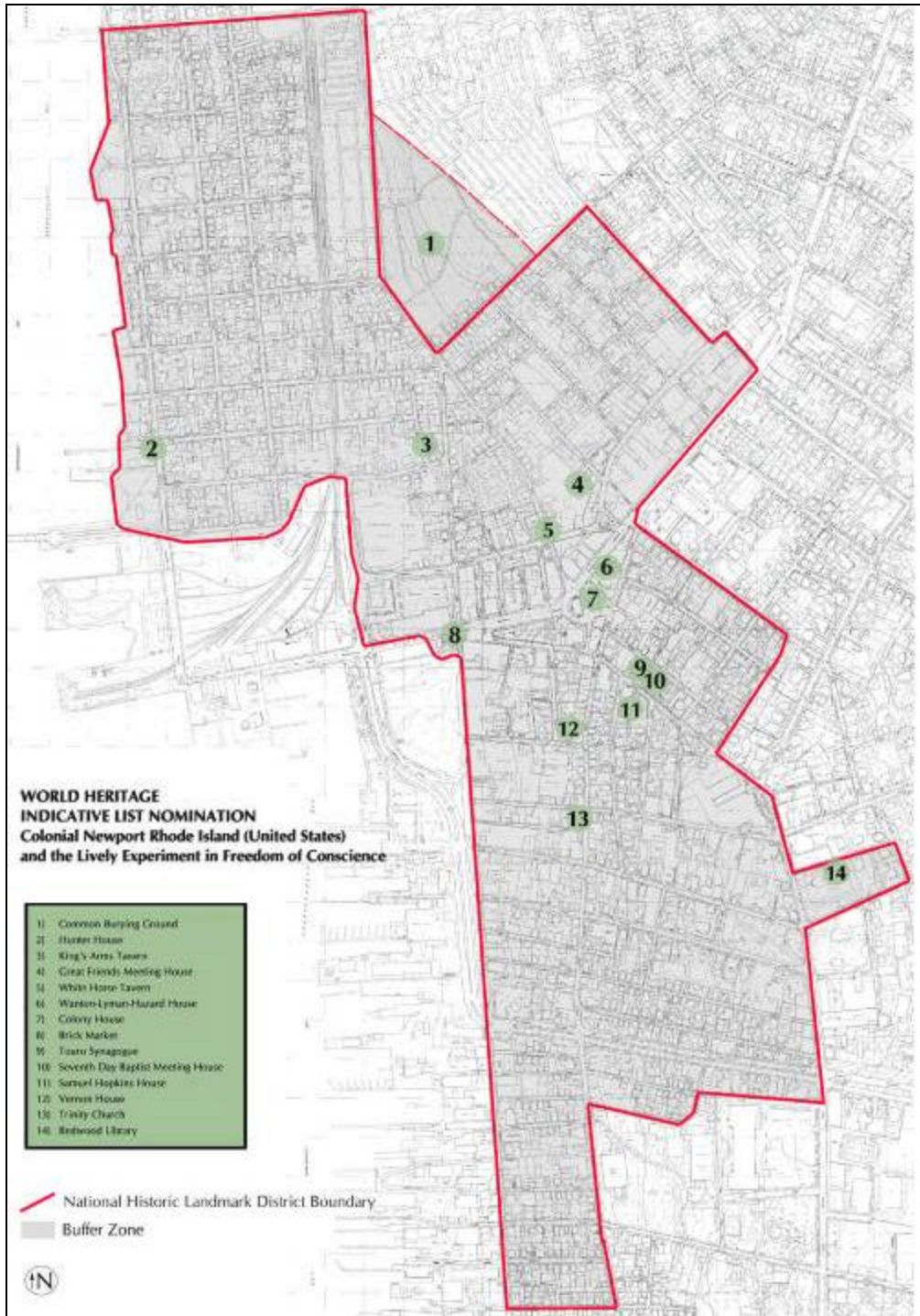
The links between the individual buildings chosen for inclusion and the subject of religious freedom appear in some cases to be lacking, weak, or unarticulated. The proposal is that these buildings together comprise a "setting" in which a religiously tolerant community thrived, rather than being the locations where either the key early event of the charter took place or with which the most important early individuals were associated. These events predate the earliest church in this group by nearly 40 years or more. This approach does not appear to be a secure foundation for a World Heritage nomination. In this respect the proposal differs from Independence Hall, which is inscribed for its association with basic principles of freedom as the building in which decisive actions took place.

The argument for Newport to exemplify religious freedom is not at this time adequately supported with a thorough and impartial analysis of the subject that would place the events and individuals cited fully in the context of the history of human rights in the English colonies, the United States, and the world. This is to some degree a reflection of the fact that the district's National Historic Landmark designation is primarily based on architectural significance. The history and evolution of freedom of religion in the several colonies is a broad and nuanced topic; a number of former colonial cities along the Eastern seaboard today cite their history of religious freedom with pride. While there are significant differences among these stories, and Rhode Island certainly played a distinctive and major role, all would need to be considered fairly. Moreover, as the grant of religious freedom was to the colony as a whole, the reason for focusing on Newport alone is not fully justified.

The applicants cite three World Heritage sites that relate to the theme of religious toleration: Toledo, Spain, for the existence there, at one time, of three major religions; Trebic, Czech Republic, where Christian and Jewish coexistence lasted many centuries, until World War II; and the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Swidnica in Poland. The Luther Memorials in Germany are also cited as evidence of religious diversity. The application does not clearly articulate how events in Rhode Island influenced the evolution of the United States and other world societies and governments.

A more complete context might better support this proposal. Alternatively, it could be reformulated to focus on the importance of Newport's colonial architecture, which might include a different selection of buildings. They would, of course, have to be compared with colonial architecture in other American cities and with other colonial architecture, particularly English, such as Old Town Lunenburg in Canada, a site already on the World Heritage List. The legal requirement for securing the affirmative consent of all property owners is likely to have played a role in limiting the content of the proposal to these 14 buildings. This requirement makes it difficult for the U.S. to nominate urban groupings generally, on any topic.

Most of the buildings included in this proposal have complex but generally well documented construction histories; some have been extensively restored. The Redwood Library has had major additions, the most recent in 2005. The 7th Day Baptist Meeting House has been moved twice. Any precise evaluation of authenticity and integrity must be made in relation to a basic decision on whether the proposal is to rest primarily on freedom of religion and conscience or on the significance of these buildings and/or possibly others in colonial architecture and on what dates of significance are finally assigned to them.





Touro Synagogue



NAME OF PROPERTY: Shaker Villages of the United States

Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill, Kentucky
Sabbathday Lake Shaker Village, Maine
Canterbury Shaker Village, New Hampshire
Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, New York

STATES: Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, and New York

DESCRIPTION:

This Application proposes a serial nomination of four historic Shaker Villages in four States from among nearly two dozen communities that once were active in the United States. One of the four remains active; other extant villages do exist but are not active Shaker communities.

Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill, established in 1805, is America's largest restored Shaker community, with 34 restored buildings and 3,000 acres of preserved farmland that includes more than 25 miles of rock fences. Pleasant Hill ceased to be an active Shaker community in 1923.

Sabbathday Lake Shaker Village was founded in 1783 and planned as an integrated whole, using vistas, practical access, slopes and fields. This 1,700 acre Shaker farm hosts 19 buildings, including the 1794 Meetinghouse. Sabbathday Lake is the only remaining active Shaker community.

Canterbury Shaker Village, established in 1792, consists of 25 original Shaker buildings and three reconstructed Shaker buildings set on 694 acres of gardens, nature trails, woods, ponds and meadows. Following the death of the last Shaker resident in 1992, Canterbury became a non-profit educational institution.

Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, the most important Shaker historical site in America because it served as the spiritual and administrative center of the sect, was founded in 1787, on the western side of a ridge of the Taconic Mountain Range, just west of the New York-Massachusetts border. At its peak, Mount Lebanon was home to some 600 Shakers who built more than 100 buildings on their 6000 acres in the vicinity. Mount Lebanon ceased to be an active Shaker community in 1947. Today, ten original 19th century Shaker buildings remain on a 30-acre site, including the Great Stone Barn (1859), which is no longer fully intact. The First Dwelling House, the primary domestic building, was demolished in the 1970s.

VALUES THAT MAY JUSTIFY WORLD HERITAGE LISTING:

The Shakers and Shaker sites are well known as religious communities and for their unique contributions to arts and design, which are reflected in their beautifully proportioned and simply detailed architecture; music (such as *Simple Gifts*); inventions; and utilitarian but beautifully crafted handiworks. The influence of Shaker culture on other social and humanitarian movements and also on worldwide design, particularly the Danish Modern movement, has great potential for justification of outstanding universal value. The application emphasizes the Shakers' utopian religious and philosophical origins and legacy, which are certainly a prominent aspect of the rich and varied history of utopian communitarian efforts that took root in the United States in the 18th and 19th centuries.

ISSUES:

If a nomination were to be made based on the importance of Shakerism, it would need to be founded on a thorough comparative analysis, not presented, that places the Shakers within the history of American religious utopian communities, and within the international history of Shakerism. A summary of the history of the movement and its belief system and discussion of possible sites in other countries, notably the United Kingdom, would be needed. An argument for the international importance of Shakerism would have to take account of its relatively brief history and limited numbers of adherents even at its peak. Although such an analysis could be developed, it is not immediately available. Accompanied by a similarly more thorough documentation of the influence of Shaker design, it would then be possible to determine the strongest basis and suitable emphasis between these two aspects of significance for a World Heritage nomination.

Moreover, within a national context, the proposal does not examine and discuss the full range of surviving historic resources related to the Shakers throughout the United States as a basis for why these four communities are proposed as the best examples for nomination and how they are related to each other historically. Even for those selected, there are concerns that the removals of numerous buildings and alterations to those remaining may not meet the World Heritage Committee's standards for authenticity and integrity. Without the assurance that the sites selected are the best examples, it would be premature to endorse the proposal as presented at this time. The information supplied on the four communities is uneven in describing building and site inventories, including landscapes, and would need to be developed and reviewed in much greater detail.



Sabbathday Lake - Meetinghouse



Sabbathday Lake - Interior of Meeting House

NAME OF PROPERTY: Underground Railroad Sites

John Parker House, Ripley
John Rankin House, Ripley

STATE: Ohio

DESCRIPTION:

This Application includes these two historically related houses in the town of Ripley: the Rev. John Rankin House and the John Parker House. The Rankin House is a 3-bay unadorned 1-1/2 story vernacular brick Federal building constructed in 1828 atop a steep hill overlooking the town and the Ohio River. It is an historic house museum that has been in State hands since 1948. In the town, a stone's throw from the north bank of the Ohio River, is the John Parker House, a 2-story L-shaped brick dwelling, which is what remains of a combined house, machine shop, and foundry dating to 1853; the main block survived an 1889 fire that destroyed the 1-story frame foundry that had extended to the rear. The Parker House has otherwise been restored to its 1853-65 condition; it is owned by the John P. Parker Historical Society. The exteriors of both houses are relatively well preserved; the extent of interior changes to them is not well documented in the information provided.

VALUES THAT MAY JUSTIFY WORLD HERITAGE LISTING:

These two humble properties on the north bank of the Ohio River, which formed a major part of the boundary between the slave and free States in pre-Civil War America, are recognized sites in the history of the Underground Railroad, which, as a grass-roots resistance movement against the evils of human slavery, has developed perhaps even greater symbolic and inspirational value in later years. This value reflects the efforts of both the enslaved people who managed to escape and those who assisted them.

John Parker, who bought his freedom when he was 18, was one of the African-Americans who helped lead others to freedom. He survived to be an inventor, receiving a number of patents. Rev. John Rankin, a long-time white abolitionist (active 1822-65), and those he rescued inspired the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; a lantern burned in his window high on the hill as a beacon to those on the southern bank of the Ohio River who were hoping to cross to freedom.

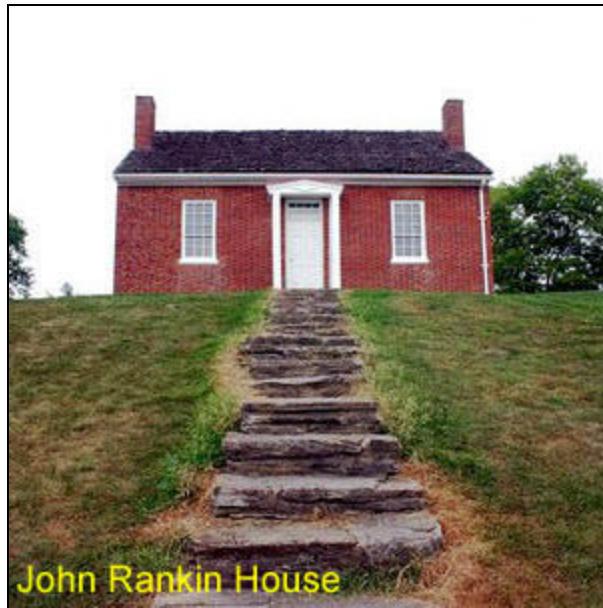
Though the Underground Railroad directly freed relatively few people, the inspirational tales and internationally known literary works it inspired helped to bring an end to human slavery and serfdom not only in the United States, but also in other countries, such as Brazil, Russia, and Thailand. Its history continues to resonate today.

ISSUES:

The Underground Railroad was necessarily a clandestine phenomenon that was widespread and took many forms. Its history and many of the sites and routes associated with it were, in most cases, recorded well after the events, sometimes inaccurately or without corroborating contemporary documentary or physical evidence. It is clear that there were a relatively large number of sites that figured in it. John Rankin and John Parker were clearly important and well documented, but not necessarily preeminent, figures in it. Nor were they the only ones publicized and celebrated.

The most reasonable approach to the recognition of this important historical phenomenon would seem to be to encourage and await a more comprehensive study of the topic that will include more sites and more types of sites in more places. A great deal of research and documentation has been accomplished in recent years, in part with the help of the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program. The Underground Railroad also involved other countries, especially Canada, but also including Mexico, the Caribbean, and to a limited extent European countries. This international aspect was particularly significant during the decade of the 1850s, when escaped slaves—and even many free blacks—were subjected to return to the South under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, which could be enforced in the northern “free” States. Thus, the possibility of a joint nomination with those other countries should not be overlooked—and even potentially a nomination that would include a broader network of sites associated with the history of African slavery.

This more comprehensive approach has been suggested to the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, which prepared the Application for the Rankin and Parker Houses and secured the necessary owner support for their consideration.



John Rankin House



John P. Parker House

Other Cultural Properties Considered

NAME OF PROPERTY: Blackwater Draw Locality No. 1

STATE: New Mexico

DESCRIPTION:

This archaeological site on an extinct riverbed contains important records of the earliest Americans, with extensive stratified remains of Clovis and Folsom period artifacts, campsites, kill sites, and well preserved associated extinct Pleistocene animal remains. The site includes nearly a quarter section (160 acres), portions of which were heavily impacted by gravel mining operations in 1932-77. Most of the subsurface is intact, however. The north and northwest portions of the site are under immense backdirt piles, as much as 6 m thick, from the mining operations, and there is some erosion.

ISSUES:

The extinct riverbed of Blackwater Draw contains two separate sites, of which one, Locality No. 1, is proposed. The Application makes two primary arguments for international significance of the site: as the earliest human occupation in the Americas (ca. 9000 BCE) and for intact evidence of long-term occupation or use of the site over the ensuing many millennia. A hand-dug well at the site is one of man's earliest known attempts to control water in the New World. Locality No. 1 is unquestionably nationally important for the establishment of big game hunting, including of mammoths, by western Paleoindians, near the end of the most recent period of glaciation, and is the defining, or type, site for the Clovis culture, long thought to be the earliest human occupation in North America. The site represents innovative and important work in the history of archeology.

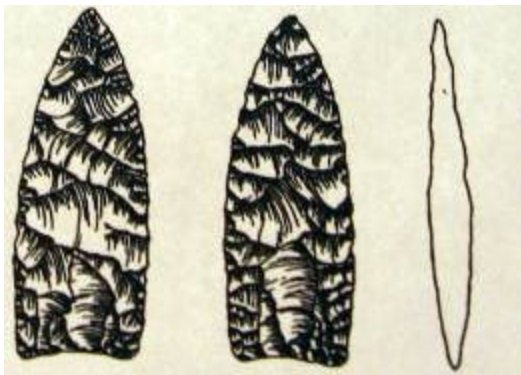
The Application does not, however, adequately compare the site to other known sites in both the United States and other countries. Moreover, as there is an ongoing active debate on the earliest migrations to the Americas, it appears premature to identify any single site as having outstanding universal value in this area. The relation of such sites to one another also needs to be established; in recent years, the site of Monte Verde in Chile has also been identified as extremely early (11000 BCE) and there are several other claimants for the distinction where even greater antiquity is asserted.

A thematic look at earliest sites and very long-term occupation and use would assist with a global evaluation of such sites, and may well support nomination of some of them to the World Heritage List in the future. The absence of an adequate international context for evaluation or the presentation of conflicting claims has generally resulted in nominations being indefinitely deferred by the World Heritage Committee, and it is expected that a nomination of a site of this type would encounter a similar result.

It also appears from the Application that the nominated property, owned by Eastern New Mexico University, actually protects less than half of the site, which would be a significant barrier to its successful nomination. The application is also technically incomplete, as it does not include adequate basic descriptive material.



Folsom Points



Clovis Knives and Clovis Points

NAME OF PROPERTY: Meadowcroft Rockshelter

STATE: Pennsylvania

DESCRIPTION:

The noteworthy feature of this archeological site is an intact natural rockshelter covering about 65 square meters that is oriented roughly east-west with an southern exposure. The rockshelter lies under a cliff along the north bank of a small tributary of the Ohio River in Washington County near the West Virginia border. The 6 acres proposed as the boundary for this site include less than one-tenth of an acre that has been excavated. A wooden shelter, as expanded, has protected the excavations since they began in 1973; work is under way to complete a more substantial structure over the excavation units to protect the units from the weather and roof falls, as well as to permit the general public to visit and view the site. The Meadowcroft Museum is associated with the John Heinz History Center of Pittsburgh.

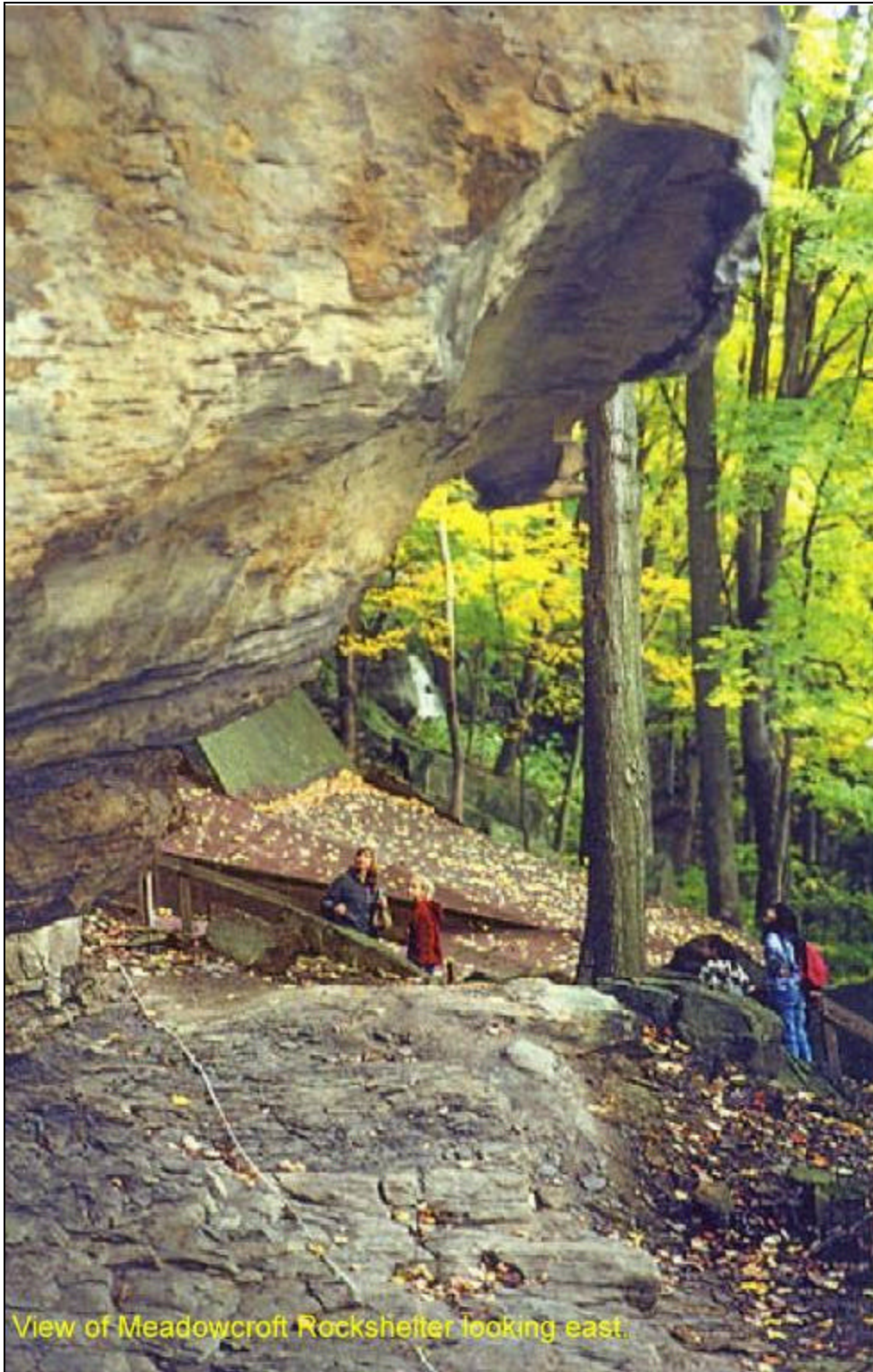
ISSUES:

The Application makes two primary arguments for international significance: for the earliest human occupations in the Americas (ca. 14,000 BCE or earlier) and for intact evidence of long-term occupation or use of the site over the course of the ensuing many millennia.

This is unquestionably a most important site of national significance, which represents innovative and important work. There is every reason to keep this site in the forefront of archeological debate about the timing of human migrations into the Americas.

The Application does not, however, adequately compare the property with other known sites in both the United States and other countries. Moreover, as there is an ongoing active debate on the earliest migrations to the Americas, it appears premature to identify any single site as having outstanding universal value in this area. A thematic look at earliest sites and very long-term occupation and use would assist with an international evaluation of such sites, and may well support nomination of some of them to the World Heritage List in the future. The relation of such sites to one another also needs to be established; in recent years, the site of Monte Verde in Chile has also been identified as extremely early (11,000 BCE) and there are several other claimants for the distinction where even greater antiquity is asserted.

The lack of an adequate global context for evaluation and/or the presentation of competing claims has generally resulted in nominations being indefinitely deferred by the World Heritage Committee, and it is expected that a nomination of this site would encounter a similar result.



View of Meadowcroft Rockshelter looking east.

NAME OF PROPERTY: SunWatch Village

STATE: Ohio

DESCRIPTION:

The SunWatch village, in present Dayton, was a circular settlement in concentric rings of about 250-300 people in 1200-1250 CE. There are no earthworks or other original above-ground remains. Key features at the site include five reconstructed structures on original sites, using grass lath and mud daub walls on wood post frames with grass thatched roofs, also on wood frames. These buildings are representative of the different types of construction that archeologists have identified in the village: two habitations, two ceremonial structures along astronomical alignments, and one that served as either a medicine lodge or a women's lodge.

ISSUES:

SunWatch is a rare example of a typical middle Fort Ancient culture corn-farming village built by the same culture that built Serpent Mound. SunWatch is the most intensely studied and best understood of such villages, which flourished in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky in 1000-1650 AD. The society was not highly specialized or stratified and it was one in which settlements were periodically relocated, making the long-term survival and identification of SunWatch all the more remarkable.

This site was submitted as part of an Application that paired it, as the domestic component, with Serpent Mound, some distance away, as "Fort Ancient Culture Ceremonial and Domestic Sites." The technical review approved the approach of combining the two aspects of the culture, as monumental effigy sites could be better understood if larger representations of the societies that built them were known and preserved. However, the five reconstructed buildings at SunWatch have been placed on original sites, a practice which is not recommended and may be inconsistent with long-term preservation. Both the substantial reconstruction and their location would not be likely to be approved by the World Heritage Committee, which has, in practice, ruled out almost all complete reconstructions, even as components of serial nominations. (Serpent Mound is separately recommended for inclusion in the Tentative List; it appears earlier in these reviews.)



NAME OF PROPERTY: Historic Center of Savannah (Bull Street Corridor)

STATE: Georgia

DESCRIPTION:

The Application includes five of Savannah's renowned squares and the northern portion of Forsyth Park, all six of which are non-contiguous public spaces arranged on a north-south axis along Bull Street. They are an integral part of James Oglethorpe's plan for the city as first laid out in 1732 but contain landscape and other features that date from various times during the last 275 years.

ISSUES:

The application presents an authoritative history of the historic district, but does not provide much information on the international recognition and influence of the plan. The preparers rest their case on the ingenuity of the plan, its implementation on a large scale, and its relative completeness. The Savannah plan is termed "exceptional in its representation of English planning traditions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries" and as "exceptional in its representation of English planning traditions in London."

A more serious, if not insuperable, issue is involved. The current Application is similar in approach to—but less extensive than—the public spaces that were nominated by the United States at the city's request in 1994. The Application is intended as a representative sample of the Savannah City Plan as a whole. Neither the 1994 nomination nor the present Application have included any privately owned property. There is no clearer illustration of how the practical difficulties of securing universal owner concurrence in a World Heritage nomination has restricted the content of U.S. Tentative List proposals and World Heritage nominations.

The 1994 nomination was not accepted by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the advisory body to the World Heritage Committee on cultural sites, which recommended that the "nomination be referred back to the State Party, indicating that it is only likely to be inscribed on the World Heritage List if it is extended to the entire fabric of the historic plan area and not confined to the streets and open spaces." The current Application does not address this key issue.

There has been no indication that ICOMOS is likely to modify its position. Although some serial nominations, that is, proposals of discontinuous properties, have been approved, ICOMOS and the World Heritage Committee have judged them strictly, based on whether or not they adequately present the subject. There is nothing to indicate that samples of representative properties will be accepted; there must be compelling reasons for the selection—both of inclusions and exclusions. For example, the nomination of Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesins was rejected pending the nomination of a more complete grouping of his buildings, such as is presented elsewhere in these summaries. Under the present circumstances, it is not recommended that the current proposal for the Historic Center of Savannah be pursued, as it would appear fated to meet the same response as its earlier incarnation.



NAME OF PROPERTY: New Harmony

STATE: Indiana

DESCRIPTION:

This proposal includes seven properties in this town in southwest Indiana on the Wabash River. They include five of the approximately 180 buildings erected by the Harmonists in the town in 1814-24 and largely reused by the succeeding Owen-Maclure secular utopians. The small number of buildings selected is intended to represent the history of the town as a whole. Thus, it includes one of four original Rappite dormitories and three of the 14 extant of the original 27 single-family dwellings from the utopian settlement periods. The houses tend to have features that reflect the German origins of their Harmonist builders. The other two properties are the Harmonist cemetery and the late 19th century Working Men's Institute.

(All the proposed properties fall within the New Harmony National Historic Landmark District. There is a pending proposal to expand the boundaries of the district, but it is not believed that the inclusion of other buildings not currently eligible would materially affect the prospects for inscription on the World Heritage List.)

ISSUES:

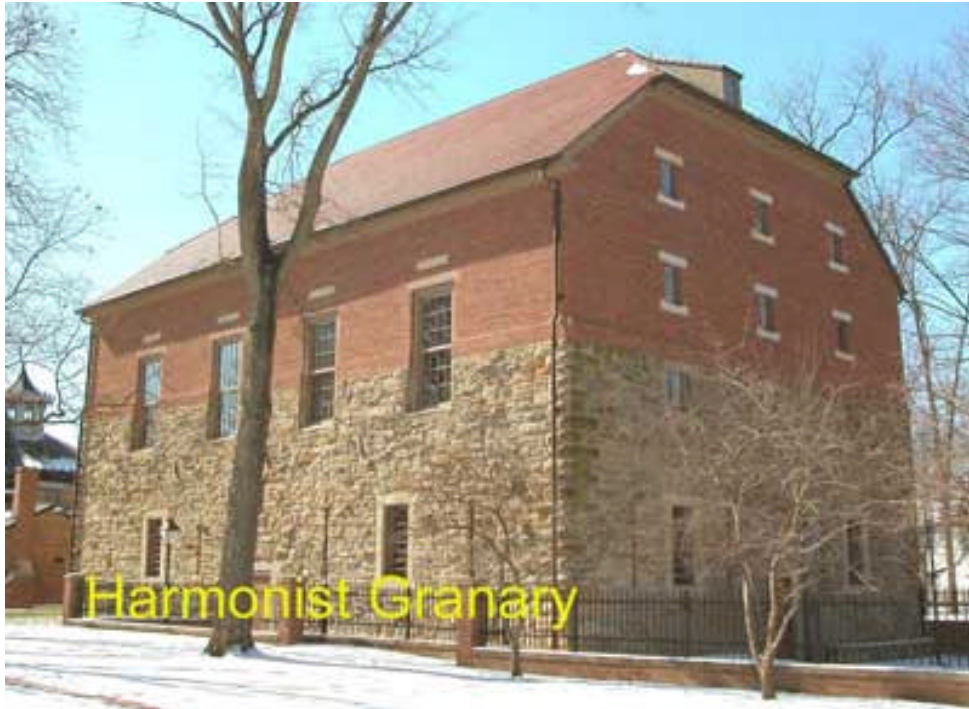
The town of New Harmony is well known to have been intimately connected with the history of utopian settlements in the United States, having been home to both a religious Rappite community and a secular utopian community founded by Robert Owen, whose earlier model factory town of in New Lanark in Scotland is a World Heritage Site. Although there are many sites throughout the U.S. that reflect the history of various types of utopian settlements, there was seen to be some potential for New Harmony to exemplify these movements, possibly in combination with sites closely related to the other Rappite settlements, in Pennsylvania (Harmony and Economy, also both National Historic Landmarks), or as a larger serial nomination in the context of a wider variety of utopian experiments.

(The distinct Moravian and Shaker movements are the subject of separate Applications for the Tentative List.)

This Application takes the approach that New Harmony is unique among these comparable sites due to the continuing residence of descendants of the Owens and later constructions built in the spirit of the founders. Such an approach appears to be a weaker basis for World Heritage listing than placing the town within the historic context of utopian settlements overall. Also weighing against such a proposal, however, is the fact that neither of the historic communities endured for long at New Harmony: the Rappites remained for a decade (1814-24) before returning to Pennsylvania and the Owenites' formal experiment lasted only 3 years, although some of the family and their adherents remained much longer in the community.

More importantly, the physical resources available to embody the town's history are limited in ways that would be a barrier to a successful World Heritage nomination. The current Application consists of only seven discontinuous properties that were selected to represent various aspects of the town's utopian history. The small number of properties may in part reflect the legal requirement for the affirmative consent of all property owners. The most important buildings included have experienced major changes that affect authenticity and integrity. Community House No. 2 has been heavily restored to reflect its original use as a Harmonist dormitory, while

the two upper floors of the Granary were reconstructed in 1997. The Harmonist Cemetery was enclosed in 1874 by Harmonists from Economy, Pennsylvania, using bricks from the demolition of the former New Harmony church nearby. The Working Men's Institute, an 1894 Romanesque Revival building, was a legacy of William Maclure, Owen's associate. It is linked to the persistent idealism of the town but is not a physical product of the formal Owenite community.



NAME OF PROPERTY: Central of Georgia Railroad: Savannah Shops and Terminal Facilities

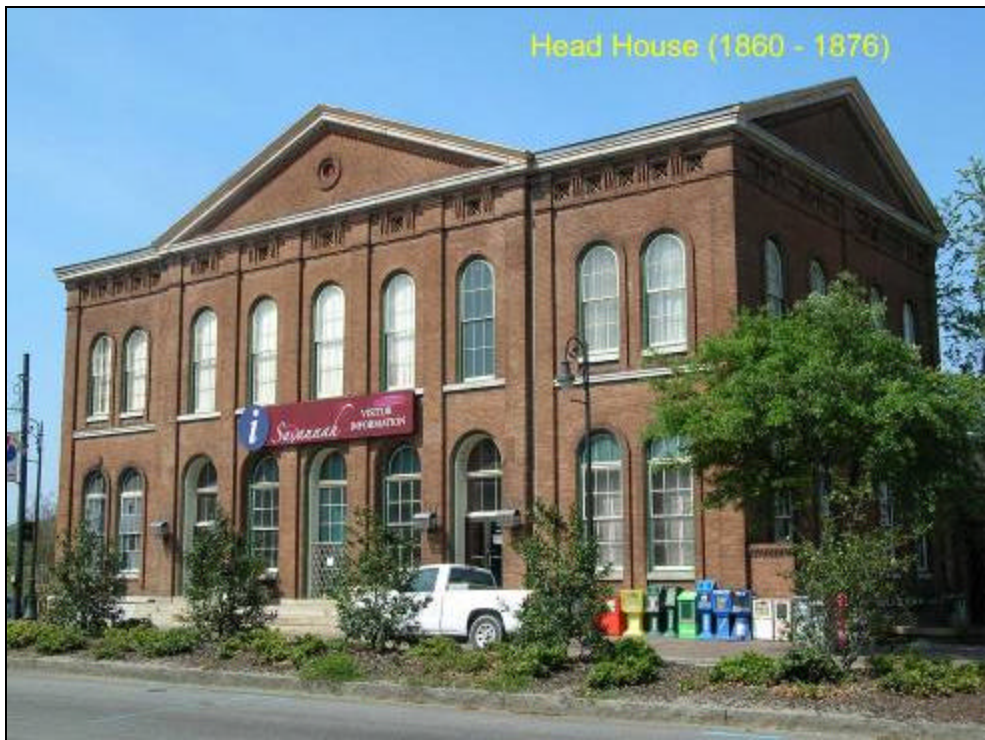
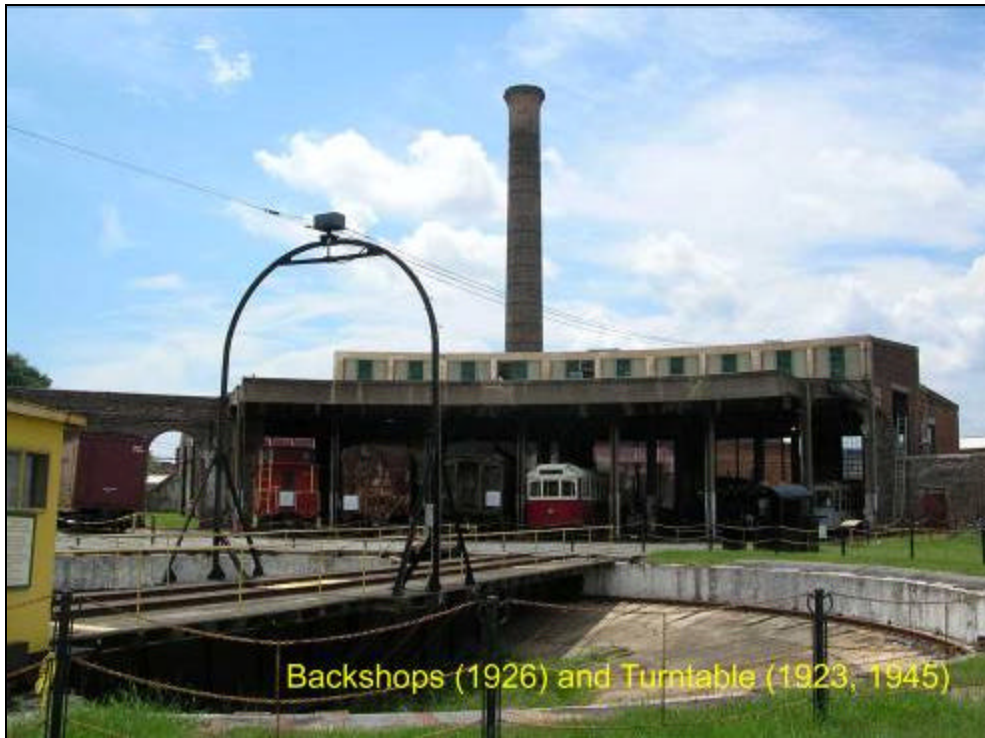
STATE: Georgia

DESCRIPTION:

This historic railroad complex covering over 33 acres includes approximately 25 structures relating to most major aspects of its operations.

ISSUES:

The Application for this complex asserts what may well be the case, that this is the largest surviving 19th-century railroad complex in the United States, and that nothing comparable exists elsewhere on this scale. A primary concern, however, is that the application does not include the Administration Buildings that are a significant part of the National Historic Landmark District, due to the absence of their owner's consent. Of those structures included in the Application, there have been some significant changes to major properties, notably the enclosure of the Train Shed, as well as reconstructions and other changes that would not satisfy the World Heritage Committee's standards for authenticity and integrity. The absence of much of the machinery, tools and trackage that made the site function is of concern, particularly as smaller assemblages that are more intact do exist in other countries. Together, these issues make a successful World Heritage nomination very unlikely for this property.



NAME OF PROPERTY: Gilded Age Newport

STATE: Rhode Island

DESCRIPTION: Eleven properties in Newport are proposed as a serial nomination. They are:

Kingscote
Edward King House
Chateau-sur-Mer
Griswold House
Newport Casino
Rough Point
Isaac Bell House
Marble House
The Breakers
The Elms
Bellevue House

Gilded Age Newport includes the above collection of exceptionally grand resort houses built between the late 1830s and the beginning of the First World War for wealthy and socially prominent clients by some of the architects then best known in America. The houses are in a variety of styles; most are very well known nationally as outstanding examples of American architecture during that period. Except where noted, the properties are owned by private organizations, notably the Preservation Society of Newport County, which owns six of the properties (Kingscote, the Isaac Bell House, The Elms, Chateau-sur-Mer, The Breakers, and Marble House).

Kingscote (1839-41, Richard Upjohn for George Noble Jones; 1880-81, Stanford White) is a relatively small villa in the Gothic Revival style.

The Edward King House (1845-47, Richard Upjohn) is among the earliest and finest of the Italian-style villas that would become the vogue in the U.S. in 1850-80. The City of Newport owns this house.

Chateau-sur-Mer (1852, Seth Bradford, for the Wetmore family; 1873-80, Richard Morris Hunt; 1915, John Russell Pope) is an impressive granite villa in basically Italianate style that has been characterized as “an encyclopedia of Victorian design.”

Griswold House (1862-64, Richard Morris Hunt) is a Stick style masterpiece that became the home of the Newport Art Association in 1912 and remains so today; its interiors influenced his work on other Newport houses (notably Chateau-sur-Mer and the Breakers).

The Newport Casino (1881, McKim, Mead, and White for James Gordon Bennett, the *New York Herald* publisher) has been a center for various forms of recreation, but especially for tennis and lectures; it is a notable example of the Shingle style that is now the home of the International Tennis Hall of Fame.

The Isaac Bell House (1881-83, McKim, Mead, and White) has been described as the “crowning achievement of American Shingle style design.” (Mrs. Bell was James Gordon Bennett’s sister.)

Rough Point (1887-93, Peabody and Stearns, for Frederick W. Vanderbilt; 1910, John Russell Pope; 1924, Horace Trumbauer) is noteworthy for its Frederick Law Olmsted landscape as well as its English Tudor style; it was the long-time residence of Doris Duke, who spearheaded 20th century historic preservation efforts in Newport.

Marble House (1888-92, Richard Morris Hunt for Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt) shows the influence of Beaux Arts Classicism, and, in its inspiration by the Parthenon and Petit Trianon, plainly reflects its architect's training at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The Breakers (1893-95, Richard Morris Hunt for Cornelius and Alice Vanderbilt II) was designed in the manner of an Italian Renaissance palazzo. However, it made use of late 19th century technology, such as steel beams and trusses. The Breakers is regarded as Hunt's finest achievement.

The Elms (1899-1901, Horace Trumbauer for the Berwind family) was modeled after the French Chateau d'Asnieres in the classical French tradition. It was designed as a backdrop for the Berwinds' art collections.

Bellevue House (1910, Ogden Codman, Jr., for his cousin Martha Codman) reflects the formal classicism espoused by its architect in his designs and his writing; the house is a skillful blend of 18th century American, English, and French designs. (Bellevue House is privately owned.)

ISSUES:

The Application makes the argument that the "global outlook" of Gilded Age America found a cultural expression in the resort houses of Newport, which became the stage for the presentation of America's evolving cultural identity to the world. Certainly, the Gilded Age generally and Newport's role in expressing it are of national significance, but its international significance is doubtful, and no clear argument is made for it. Moreover, the distinctions drawn between the Newport mansions and other comparable resources in the United States and elsewhere, do not make a convincing case for this grouping's outstanding universal value.

Although the buildings included are collectively and perhaps even individually of national importance, the comparative analysis focuses on the uniqueness of the assemblage of these homes and their eclecticism. However, given the basis of the argument for significance, the necessary context would seem to be their historical relationships and merits relative to other surviving communities and great houses of the period. Some of these were associated with the same families as in Newport, the Vanderbilt Mansion in New York and Biltmore in North Carolina being two examples.

The discussion of the comparative merits of similar collections of great houses and cultural resort communities in other countries, such as Bath and Brighton in the United Kingdom, in continental Europe, Russia, Argentina, and elsewhere, does not go further than drawing the distinction that Newport exhibits a wide variety of architectural styles and building forms, which represent American expressions and interpretations of world architecture. This seems to reinforce national, rather than global, significance.

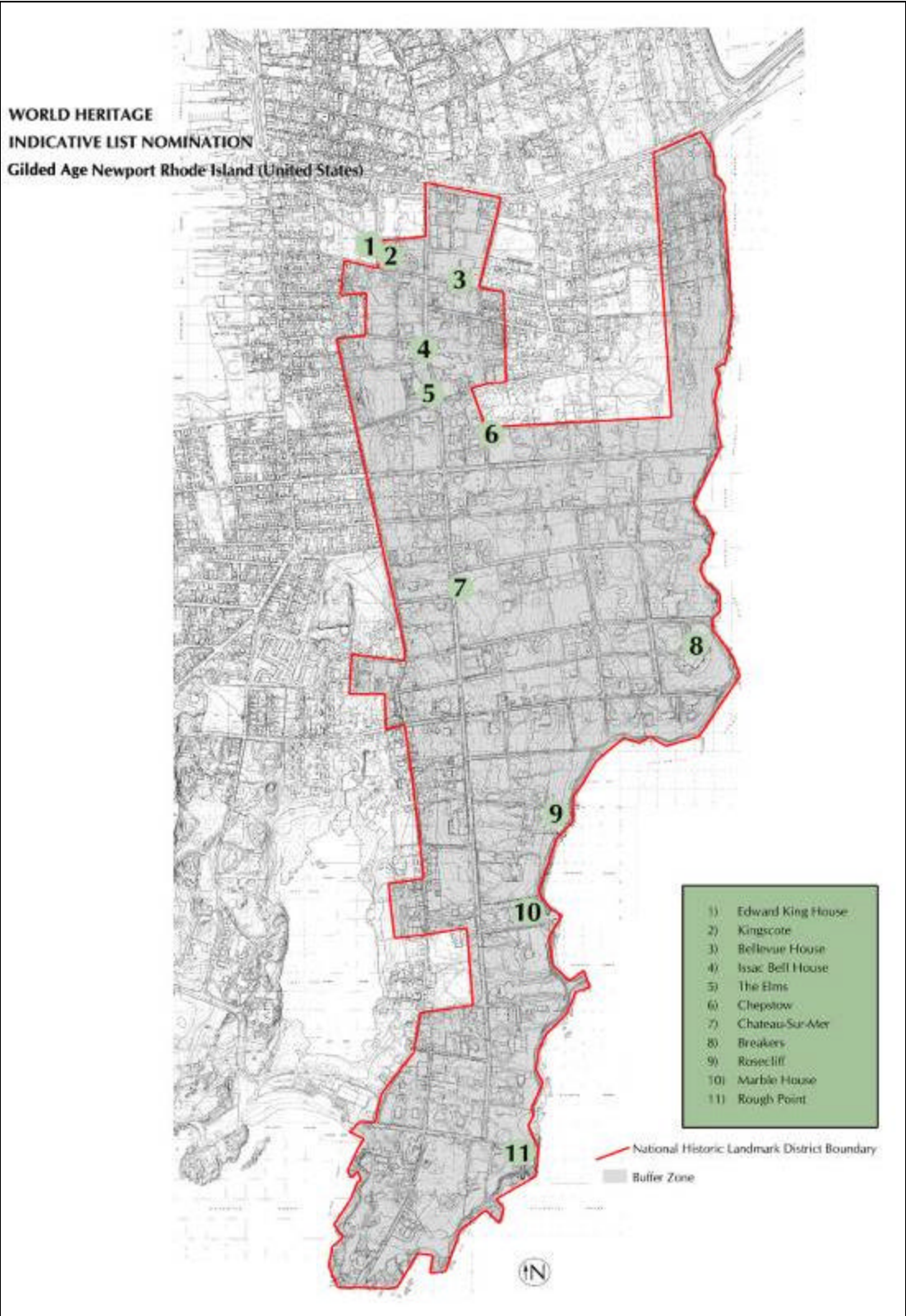
The Application cites the Griswold House and the Newport Casino as intellectual gathering places through which can be linked the literary, artistic, and other intellectual figures who summered in Newport. The lack of specifics in this regard, though, makes this a weaker aspect of the proposal. The properties that have the strongest associations with figures such as Edith Wharton and Julia Ward Howe are in other communities and their Newport residences are not included here. Moreover, their international, as opposed to national, recognition and influence is assumed rather than established. While Newport was undoubtedly a prominent social and artistic center of the period, it is neither clear nor generally acknowledged that its role was preeminent in American intellectual life of the time.

On the other hand, Gilded Age Newport does present an example of the international diffusion of eclectic architectural and artistic design and building techniques, primarily in this case their dispersal from Europe and elsewhere to the Americas. The architects, craftsmen and artists, many of them European or European trained, were brought to Newport by their wealthy clients. In some cases, the European connections of these clients extended to marriage into aristocratic families, especially British, and thus it was ironically, in fact, American money that in some cases restored European castles and other great houses as well as building such fresh ones as these in the U.S.

A perspective that cannot be overlooked, however, is that these properties are derivative from and less distinguished than the European and other models from which they were at least partially derived and that they were designed by architects who lacked originality, if not international renown. Placing Gilded Age Newport's architecture, architects, builders, craftsmen, and owners in a comprehensive and objective international comparative framework would be necessary to make the proposal's argument more convincing.

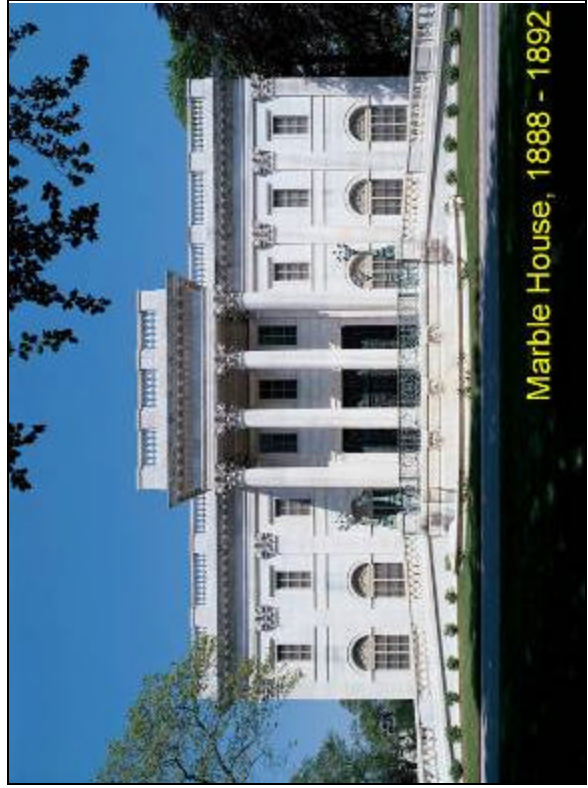
Finally, the reasoning for the selection of those included in the group (and the exclusion of others) is not convincing. It is likely that the Federal requirement for securing the affirmative consent of all property owners played a role in limiting the content of the proposal, inasmuch as a number of other important and well known properties in the vicinity are not included, e.g., Edith Wharton's residence.

While the proposal raises a number of interesting points, given the array of issues and questions cited here, it does not appear to be a strong candidate for a successful nomination during the operative life of the U.S. Tentative List currently being proposed.

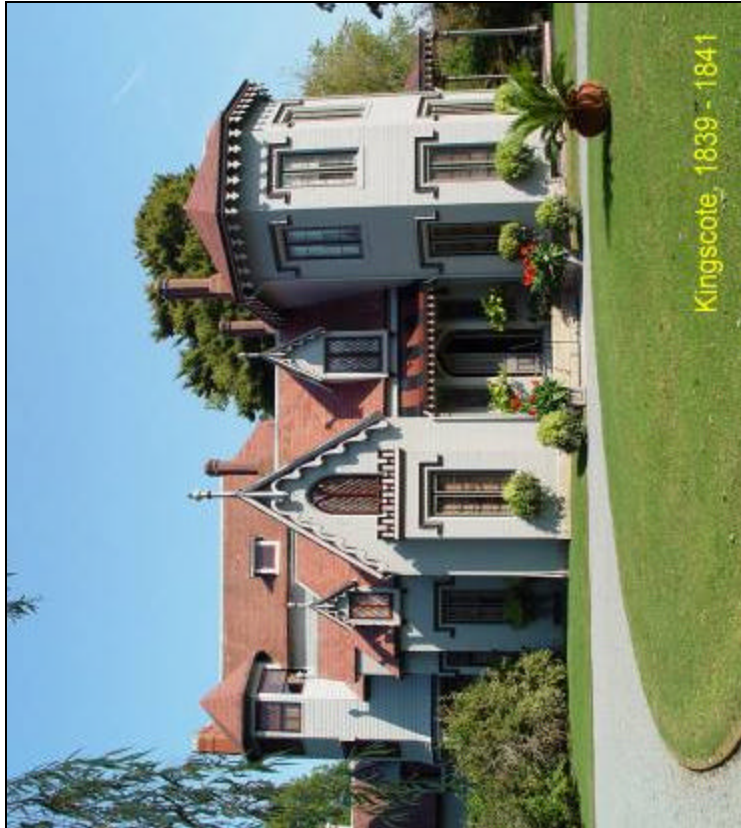




The Newport Casino, 1881



Marble House, 1888 - 1892



Kingscote, 1839 - 1841

NAME OF PROPERTY: Shenandoah – Dives Mill

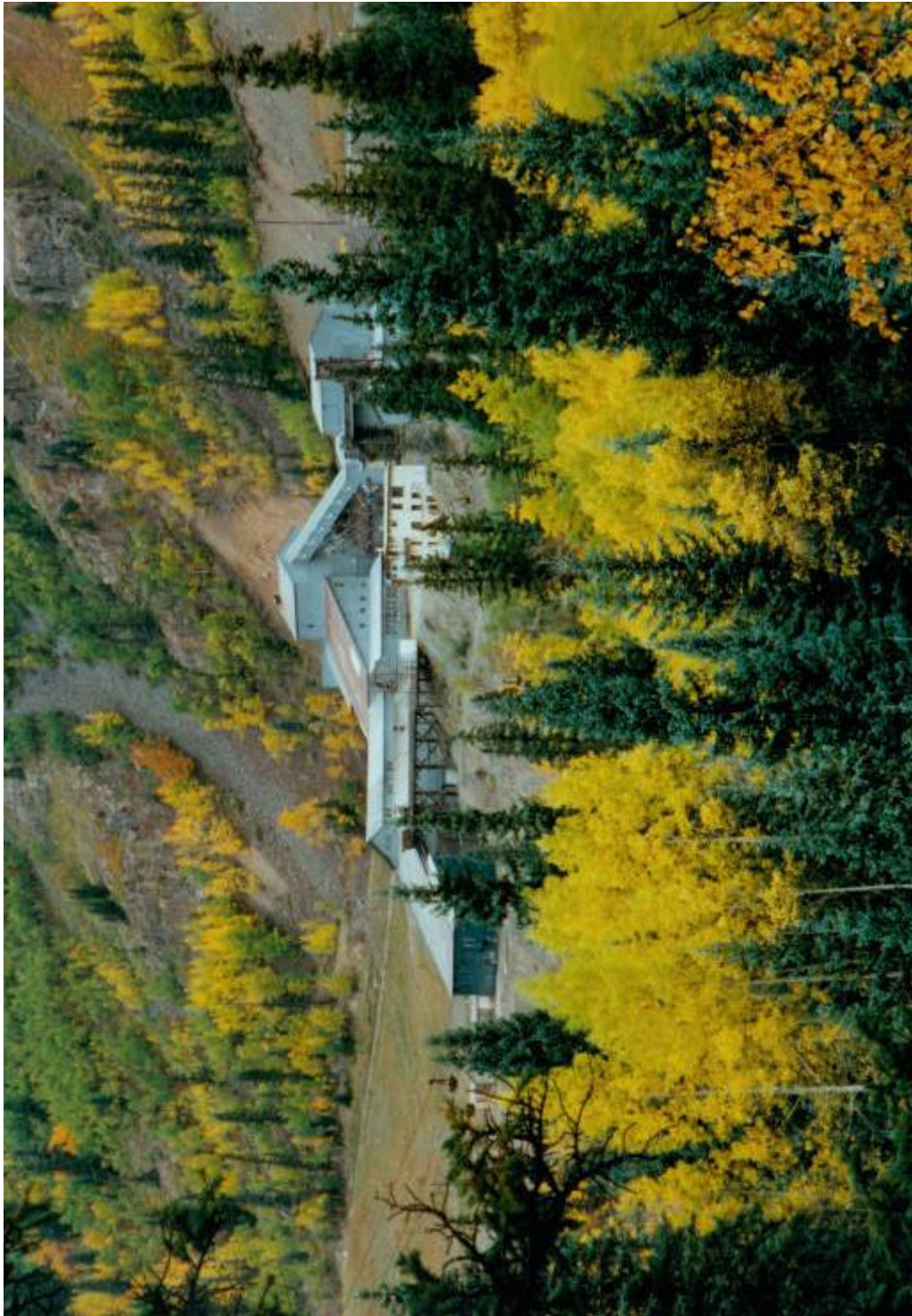
STATE: Colorado

DESCRIPTION:

This is an early twentieth-century American flotation mill located near Silverton. The multi-level wooden mill is 90' x 252' x 106' x 252' and in 1929 was classified as large industrial. Prominent features of the mill site include the mill, crushing plant, office/assay building, tram terminal, lime shed, and decantation ponds.

ISSUES:

This is unquestionably a most important site, the best surviving example of the first type of commercially viable flotation mill. However, that is a rather narrow basis for asserting significance and would have to be justified by a comparative analysis and explanation of the broader global significance of the technology. Without comparisons to other mining facilities elsewhere in the world or on the World Heritage List, or a comprehensive study of the use of the flotation technology in other areas of the world, this Application does not contain the critical components on which to base a nomination. Even had such information been provided, however, the mill is unfortunately in poor physical condition. There are serious structural defects to the foundation, the crushing plant, the water tank, the coal storage bin, and the tram house. Years of deferred maintenance have left the office building with windows falling out and failing stairs. Much of the water delivery system is original and would need to be replaced or patched. Without assurance that there are resources to correct these conditions, this would not be a good candidate for nomination.



NAME OF PROPERTY: Columbia River Highway

STATE: Oregon

DESCRIPTION:

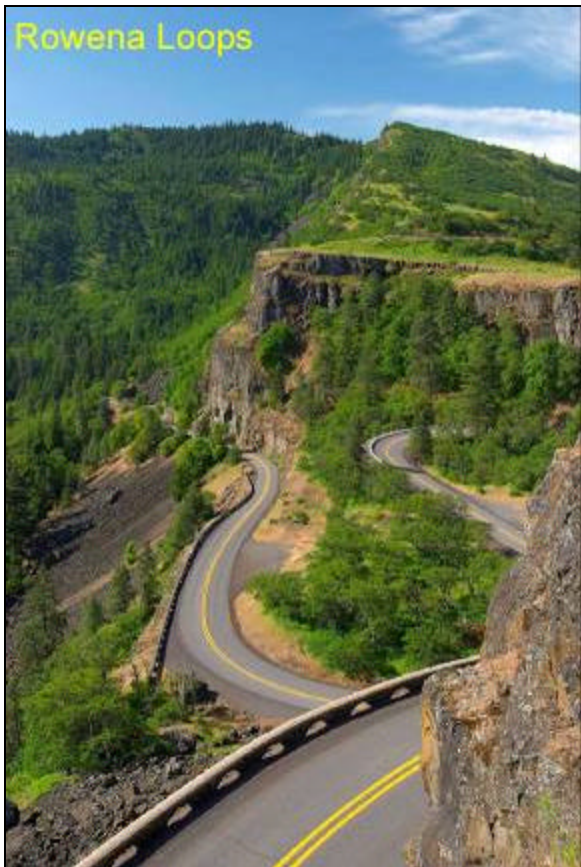
This Application includes discontinuous segments of a scenic touring highway for automobiles that was built on the magnificent bluffs of the Columbia River Gorge above the river's south bank under the direction of Samuel Lancaster in 1913-22. Road features, such as many bridges, tunnels, and arches cut into rock are included, as are some buildings, scenic spots, and designed landscapes along, but outside, the right of way. The exact length of the remaining route and the current state of preservation of some portions are difficult to assess. Some sections were abandoned and/or obliterated; others have been restored. The National Historic Landmark designation of the Columbia River Highway covers 51 of 74 miles between Troutdale and The Dalles. Along the bulk of the route, the designation covers a corridor 60 feet wide (30 feet to either side of the road's centerline).

ISSUES:

The scenic designed landscape of the Columbia River Highway, constructed between 1913 and 1922, is well known to be a major part of the history of transportation and tourism in the United States. The comparative analysis provided, though, does not make a good case as to why the surviving elements of this highway constitute the best example or were most influential among surviving historic highway resources in the United States; nor does it address these issues in a global context.

While there are somewhat similar proposals and studies afoot internationally, including a study of the Silk Road to China in central Asia and the Inca Road in South America, there are currently no comparable linear routes or highways inscribed on the World Heritage List, not even significant portions of the Roman roads, to serve as precedents against which to judge the Columbia River Highway. There are also no trails included, such as the remnants of the Santa Fe or Oregon Trails. Although remotely comparable, the pilgrimage routes leading to Santiago de Compostela in Spain and France really consist of stopping points along the route, not a continuous corridor, leaving open the question of what degree of continuity of route and what protection of historic resources and viewsheds along a route and its variants might be required.

Even had such a context existed, however, the portions of the highway and adjacent features in the ownership of the U.S. Forest Service have been withdrawn from the Application, making it impossible to consider the entirety of the National Historic Landmark for inclusion in the U.S. World Heritage Tentative List. The remaining portions, owned by the Oregon Department of Transportation, are advanced as representative of the highway, but it is extremely unlikely that this rationale would be accepted by the World Heritage Committee.



Rowena Loops



Restored Mosier Twin Tunnels



Restored Timber Guard Fence and Masonry Guard Wall

Other Applications

NAME OF PROPERTY: Chimney Rock Archeological Area

STATE: Colorado

ISSUE:

This cultural property owned by the U.S. Forest Service was withdrawn from consideration by the Forest Service. The preparers were unable to secure the necessary approval of the agency head by the Application deadline.

NAME OF PROPERTY: Cranbrook Educational Community

STATE: Michigan

ISSUE:

The preparers were unable to secure the approval of the property owners by the Application deadline and therefore withdrew the Application from consideration.