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Heritage Matters- Spring 2009

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Heritage Matters

SPRING 2009 News of the Nation's Diverse Cultural Heritage

this issue...

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Filipinos in Ellis Island

Maria Elizabeth Del Valle Embry

It is common knowledge that in the early 1900s, many Filipinos came to the Hawaiian and Alaskan Territories, as well as to California, Washington, and Oregon to work in the agricultural and fishing industries. Filipinos played a significant role in the defense of the country during World War II when they worked on the ships that transported military personnel and supplies to the war fronts. However, the entry of many Filipinos through Ellis Island, our nation's symbol of liberty and inclusion, remains largely unknown.

The Ellis Island Oral History Collection is currently looking for Filipinos who passed through Ellis Island on their way to the United States. The research staff is also looking for those who worked as ships' crewmembers, were stationed at Ellis Island with the Coast Guard, or worked as an employee prior to 1954. According to Dr. Janet Levine, the Ellis Island oral historian, they did not have any Filipinos participating in the oral history project to date.

Going through thousands of ships' manifests that the Ellis Island Foundation publishes free online in the website, www.ellisland.org, Maria Del Valle Embry created her own website that listed the names of many Filipinos who passed through. This list included Filipino non-voting members of the U.S. Congress as Resident Commissioners of the U. S. colonial government in the Philippines, commissioners Manuel Quezon and

“Filipinos who passed through Ellis Island were the Senators, provincial Governors, diplomats, jurists, writers, educators, students, and businessmen/women. It is also noteworthy that of the Filipinos who entered the US through Ellis Island, most were crew members of ships.”

MARIA ELIZABETH DEL VALLE EMBRY

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and the values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service also cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Heritage Matters, sponsored by the Cultural Resources Programs of the National Park Service, is published twice a year, and is free of charge. Readers are invited to submit short articles and notices for inclusion. (Limit submissions to fewer than 600 words and include author's name and affiliation. Photographs or digital images are welcome.) Please submit newsletter items in writing or electronically to: Brian D. Joyner, Editor, *Heritage Matters*, DOI/National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW (2280), Washington, DC 20240. Phone: 202/354-2276, e-mail: brian_joyner@nps.gov.

This material is based upon work conducted under a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Views and conclusions in this material are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the U.S. Government. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute their endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Daniel Wenk
Acting Director

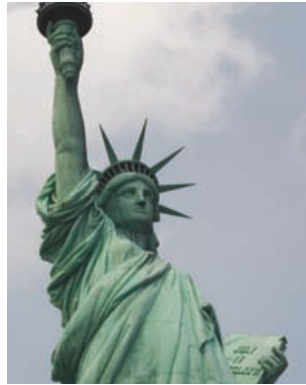
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Filipinos in Ellis Island
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1



“Filipinos played a significant role in the defense of the country during World War II when they worked on the ships that transported military personnel and supplies to the war fronts.”

MARIA ELIZABETH DEL VALLE EMBRY

Sergio Osmeña, both of whom would later become President of the Philippines. Filipinos who passed through Ellis Island were the Senators, provincial Governors, diplomats, jurists, writers, educators, students, and businessmen/women. It is also noteworthy that of the Filipinos who entered the US through Ellis Island, most were crew members of ships. Since the Filipinos were called FOBs (fresh off the boats) by other earlier immigrants, it is interesting to know that they were actually the seafarers who toiled in the ships that brought the European immigrants to the United States.

Publication of the Ellis Island interview search will identify Filipinos who may be willing to tell their first-hand experience on their passage through Ellis Island and be part of its history. Additionally, members of diverse communities like the Chinese, Koreans, Hispanics, and others who worked alongside the Filipinos as crewmembers may wish to share their stories. Identification with our nation's history will undeniably promote good citizenship and civic involvement, common goals for all. ❖

i For more information contact Janet Levine, Oral History Program, Statue of Liberty National Monument; email: janet_levine@nps.gov; phone: 212/363-3206, x157.



The immigration museum on Ellis Island, New York

Internships Provide Career Opportunities for Diverse Students

Turkiya Lowe / National Conference for State Historic Preservation Officers

The Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program (CRDIP) provides diverse undergraduate and graduate students paid internships that build their resumes in the cultural resources and historic preservation fields. Over the years, the National Park Service (NPS) and its partners in the public and private sectors have co-sponsored dozens of diverse undergraduate and graduate students and provided them with outstanding career exploration opportunities. During summer 2009, CRDIP will co-sponsor 14 to 16 interns during the 10-week session.

In 2008, 16 CRDIP interns successfully completed projects around the country, from the U.S.-Mexican border in Brownsville, Texas, to the far reaches of the Pacific Northwest in Seattle, Washington, to the port city of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and back to the small town of Washington, Georgia. They worked on a variety of topics involving communities of color, including: the Mexican-American War along the Texas border; traditional African American burial practices in Natchitoches, Louisiana; and evaluation of slave emancipations and freedom licenses at St. Louis' Old Courthouse. Interns' ideas shaped how this information was presented to the public and resulted in a variety of exhibitions, including interpretive programs and panels, site bulletins, and online displays on the park websites.

Web design was also a major component of several internships. For the NPS's Heritage Preservation Grant Division, Howard University senior and Louisiana-native Dwayne Rax designed a website to highlight successful preservation recovery projects in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, that were funded by the Disaster Relief Grants program. Another intern, Jasmine Ines, a junior at the University of Washington, Seattle, was instrumental in updating the Cultural Resources website of the NPS's Pacific West Regional Office.

Each summer, the CRDIP also hosts a three-day Career Workshop to provide interns with an understanding of the National Park Service and other cultural resources careers beyond their summer internship experience. Interns give presentations about their work experiences to NPS managers and invited guests, meet with NPS staff and other cultural resources professionals to discuss career development strategies, and visit area museums and preservation organizations. During Summer 2008, former NPS Director Robert G.



Four of the 2008 CRDIP Interns pose in front of the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site during their visit to Washington, DC for the three-day Career Workshop in August 2008. Courtesy of Rei Harada.

Stanton, the first African American head of the agency, gave inspiring advice about the opportunities and responsibilities that students of color have to preserve America's diverse cultural heritage. Interns also toured the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home NHS, the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of the American Indian, and the privately-funded Newseum, and met professionals at these sites.

The CRDIP is part of a comprehensive effort to diversify the cultural resources and historic preservation fields. Since its inception, the CRDIP has sponsored 141 diverse students and, as a testament to CRDIP's overall success, almost one-third of former CRDIP participants currently work in historic preservation and cultural resources careers. In fact, three 2008 interns continued employment with their respective work sites after the CRDIP internship.

The NPS partners with the Student Conservation Association (SCA) to administer CRDIP. ❖

i For more information on CRDIP and to see the current internships, please visit www.cr.nps.gov/crdi, select "Internships" or contact Turkiya Lowe, Program Coordinator, at 202/354-2266, email: Turkiya_lowe@contractor.nps.gov. For more information on SCA, please visit www.thesca.org or contact Justin Chow, Diversity Internships Coordinator, at jchow@thesca.org.



DID YOU KNOW? The National Park Service and its partners in the public and private sectors have co-sponsored dozens of diverse undergraduate and graduate students and provided them with outstanding career exploration opportunities.

New Courses on NAGPRA Available to Tribes and Museums

Sangita Chari / National Park Service

Tribes and museums with Native American objects in their collections may sign up for new, specialized training offered by the National Park Service and the National Preservation Institute.

Determining Cultural Affiliation offers practical tools and best practices for determining the cultural affiliation of human remains and cultural items to a Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. *Writing and Managing a Successful Grant* explains how to assess the needs of a program to repatriate human remains and cultural items, identify fundable projects, write a grant proposal, and manage a successful grant.

The initial workshops for *Writing and Managing a Successful Grant* are scheduled for May 20–21 in Seattle, Washington, and September 15–16 in Chicago, Illinois. The first *Determining Cultural Affiliation* workshop will be held on September 14 in Chicago, Illinois. Each will be offered twice a year. Tribal representatives are eligible for a scholarship to cover registration for either workshop. Small museums may receive a scholarship for the *Determining Cultural Affiliation* workshop. Registration and scholarship information is online at www.npi.org or www.nps.gov/history/nagpra.



Native American medicine bag.

The National Park Service was authorized to carry out the provisions of the National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) enacted in 1990 to address the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American cultural items, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. While more than 36,000 human remains and nearly 1 million funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony have been identified for repatriation, this represents a small percentage of all such items in museum collections.

NAGPRA requires museums and tribes to work together through a consultation process to determine cultural affiliation. The new workshops will provide participants with concrete tools they can use to improve the consultation and repatriation process and with the skills, successfully apply for and manage National Park Service grants to help offset the costs involved.

The National Park Service's National NAGPRA Program has offered grants to tribes and museums for consultation and repatriation since 1994. Feedback from the more than 1,000 people annually who take the program's training on the NAGPRA process indicated a need for the specialized workshops.

The National Preservation Institute is a nonprofit organization that offers seminars to enhance the skills of professionals responsible for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural resources. See the full range of NPI courses online at www.npi.org or contact Jere Gibber at 703/765-0100 or info@npi.org. ❖



Native American art and tools.

Recent National Historic Landmark Designations

Brian Joyner / National Park Service

Rosebud Battlefield/ Where the Girl Saved her Brother

The Battle of the Rosebud /Where the Girl Saved Her Brother was a significant turning point in the Great Sioux War between the U.S. Army forces and the Lakota-Northern Cheyenne coalition in 1876 and 1877. Specifically, the battle blocked the army's strategy of launching a three-pronged attack on the tribes' village on the Little Bighorn River.

Eight days prior to Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer's defeat at Little Bighorn, Northern Cheyennes and Lakotas from the Little Bighorn village unexpectedly attacked Brigadier General George Crook's troops at Rosebud Creek on June 17, 1876. After the day-long battle, the general withdrew his troops from the war zone to re-supply. As a result, Crook's troops were not in a position to support Custer's troops a week later at Little Bighorn.

By instigating the attack on Crook's column, the coalition troops changed tactics from a defensive posture to an aggressive one, demonstrating a fearlessness of and disdain for the American military's presence in lands they considered their own. An estimated 1,500 warriors and 1,300 soldiers and civilians on the field that day made Rosebud one of the largest battles of the Indian wars. Rosebud Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on October 6, 2008.

Wolf Mountains Battle- field/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth

The Battle of Wolf Mountains on January 8, 1877, near Rosebud, Montana, was a major turning point in the Great Sioux War of 1876-1877. Following Wolf Mountains, the eventual surrender of Crazy Horse and the Lakotas and

Northern Cheyennes at Camp Robinson, Nebraska, on May 6, signaled the formal conclusion of the war.

Designated an NHL site on October 6, 2008, the Battle of Wolf Mountains signified the last major combat of the Great Sioux War, one that led directly to the final removal of tribal people from lands that white Americans sought for settlement and commercial venture throughout the Northern Plains.

The battle followed successive engagements for the Lakota and Cheyenne after the Battle of Little Big Horn. The coalition between the Native groups began to fracture and control of the area slowly slipped away. Starvation, persistent harassment by the Fifth Infantry, led by Colonel Nelson Miles, and an unexpected blizzard just as the Crazy Horse/White Bull/Two Moon-led Indian coalition forces tried an assault that ended the last-gasp efforts. The symbolic end to the conflict came with the death of Cheyenne medicine man Big Crow, leading to the withdrawal of the coalition fighters. The defeat at Wolf Mountain was the death knell of the coalition and the end of the massive Native American resistance to U.S. military forces.

Freedom Tower

Freedom Tower is considered the "Ellis Island of the South" for its role between 1962 and 1974 as the Cuban Assistance Center, offering federally sanctioned relief to the Cuban refugees who sought political asylum from the regime of Fidel Castro. The Kennedy Administration enacted the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 to offer assistance to the large number of Cubans seeking political asylum. Freedom Tower stands as the single most identifiable building associated with the Cuban-American exile experience. As a physical manifestation of Cold

War era politics, the building illustrates the influence the Cold War exerted over national immigration policies.

In addition to its significance to immigration history, Freedom Tower's architecture is also worth noting. The building was the home of the *Miami Daily News* and *Metropolis* from 1925 to 1957. Designed by Leonard Schultze and S. Fullerton Weaver, the building is designed in the Mediterranean Revival style, an adaptation of Spanish Colonial architecture particular to South Florida, detailed with Spanish Baroque treatments. The interior reflects Florida's role in the "new world" explored by Spain, with a mural of the Western Hemisphere and tiles from Spain, Cuba, as well as South America and Africa. Freedom Tower was designated an NHL on October 6, 2008.



Designated a National Historic Landmark on October 6, 2008, Freedom Tower served as a place of refuge for Cuban immigrants to the United States from 1962 to 1974. Courtesy of Ellen J. Ugucioni

Forty Acres

Forty Acres in Delano, California, was the first national headquarters for the first agricultural labor union in the United States, the United Farmworkers of America (UFWA), from 1966-1970. The UFWA was a multiethnic organization, uniting Hispanic, Pinoy (Filipino American), and other laborers in efforts to secure fair labor practices, resulting in the first federally-recognized collective bargaining agreement for farm workers. Forty Acres is the site most closely associated with the career of César Chávez. During this period, Chávez rose to national prominence as a leader in the Chicano, and later Hispanic, civil rights movement and as a leading advocate for improved working conditions for migrant laborers.

Forty Acres' contributing buildings are sites of great significance to the labor movement. Chávez's first public fast from February 19 to March 11, 1968, took place at the service station at Forty Acres. The signing of the contract that brought an end to the five-year table-grape strike on July 20, 1970, took place in the meeting room at Reuther Hall. Forty Acres was designated an NHL on October 6, 2008.

Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing

Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, situated on the Ganado Mission within the Navajo reservation in Arizona, was the first and only accredited nursing program for Native American women in the United States. The Presbyterian founders of Ganado Mission saw their work as being threefold: evangelism, education, and medical care would transform the lives of the Navajo.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions approved the construction of a twelve-bed hospital at Ganado in 1911. In 1930, Dr. Clarence Salsbury, a Presbyterian missionary and physician associated with the hospital, founded Sage Memorial Hospital School of



Nurses wearing sashes that indicating their ethnicity, pose in front of the Nurses Home for Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, circa 1940. Courtesy of Archives of the Ganado Mission.

Nursing. Although many whites believed that the Navajo lacked the intellectual ability to become nurses, Salsbury believed that young Navajo women were capable of the task.

Formally accredited by the state of Arizona in 1932, the school eventually attracted not only Native American women but also women from other minority groups across the nation. Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing was a landmark institution in changing attitudes about the abilities of Native American people. The Secretary of the Interior designated Sage Memorial Hospital an NHL on January 16, 2008.

The Miami Circle at Brickell Point

Designated an NHL on January 16, 2008, the Miami Circle at Brickell Point Site is an archeological property in Miami, Florida. It is formerly the primary village of the Tequesta people, one of the first Native North American groups encountered by

Juan Ponce de León in 1513. Research at the site has produced an impressive body of data, well-preserved evidence of American Indian architecture, and considerable materials related to patterns of regional and long-distance exchange.

The Tequesta, who inhabited the area from 500 B.C. through European contact are associated with the unique environment of the Everglades. The Tequesta appear to be one of several important groups, including the Calusa and Ais, that occupied southern Florida at the time of European Contact. Another circle feature nearby, the Royal Palm Circle, was discovered in 2005 and provided context for Miami Circle; both have identical dimensions and configuration carved into the limestone bedrock and similar artifacts were found at both. Continued research may yield additional information about the group's land use, architectural practices, and material culture.

New Philadelphia Town Site

Established in 1836, New Philadelphia, outside of Barry, Illinois, was the first known town platted and registered by an African American, Frank McWorter. The town consisted of 42 acres of land divided into 20 blocks and parceled into 144 lots. McWorter sold town lots to black, white, and mulatto settlers and used the proceeds to purchase freedom for enslaved family members. McWorter freed himself and 15 family members from bondage at a cost of approximately \$14,000.

New Philadelphia provides material evidence for understanding life in multi-racial communities of the era. At New Philadelphia, researchers have an opportunity to investigate both the relationships of formerly enslaved individuals, free born African Americans, and people of European descent who lived together in a small rural community, and the effects of interaction between the groups. Archeological analysis at New Philadelphia reflects new trends within historical archeology that seek to understand how material culture and racial identity interact. The site was designated an NHL on January 16, 2009.



Excavations of the New Philadelphia Town Site outside of Barry, Illinois, provide an understanding of a multi-racial community at a time when such places were rare. Courtesy of Chris Valvano.

Heritage Preservation Grants Allow DC Neighborhoods to Tell Their Stories

Brian D. Joyner / National Park Service

The history of preservation is that of actions initiated by local groups and individuals to preserve what is significant to their communities; in short, to preserve their heritage. It is this impetus that drives the District of Columbia Community Heritage Project (DCCHP), a joint project between the DC Historic Preservation Office and the DC Humanities Council.

On January 8, 2009, at the Reeves Center in Washington, DC, DCCHP held an event recognizing 2008's grant recipients and highlighting some of the projects done by grant recipients. Featured speakers at the DCCHP event included District of Columbia Historic Preservation Officer David Maloney and Brian Joyner of the National Park Service. Maloney greeted the grantees and acknowledged the need for continued involvement of the city in the sorts of projects being recognized. Joyner spoke about neighborhood preservation efforts toward increasing the number of locally recognized, places, sites, and landmarks and highlighting the importance of Washington's neighborhoods.

In 2008, the Community Heritage Project funded 18 projects. However, it was decided to host an event to allow past grant recipients to showcase the results of their funded projects. Some of the projects featured on January 8 included a brochure on the architectural history of the Eastland Gardens community in Northeast Washington; a Guide to Latino Folk Artists of the District of Columbia; an audio walking tour of U Street, NW, developed by youth to highlight the changes in the area since the 1968 riots; and a history trail brochure for the Woodridge neighborhood in Northeast Washington. Participants gave visual and audio presentations about the significance of place and heritage, with posters from other projects lining the walls. DC Humanities Council Chairperson Joy Austin announced a "community icons" photographic project, to identify places of significance in each of the city's wards and neighborhoods.

The DCCHP grants are supported with funds from the Historic Preservation Fund, awarded by the National Park Service that provides money to state historic preservation offices for historic preservation activities. For more information on DCCHP, visit the website, www.wdchumanities.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=43&Itemid=44.upcoming events.

Historic DC rowhouses.



National Register Nominations

Caridad de la Vega / National Conference for State Historic Officers / Rustin Quaide / National Park Service

1 Mahone's Tavern

Mahone's Tavern in Courtland, Virginia, was a central point of refuge for the European American population during Nat Turner's Rebellion of August 1831. The tavern also served as the headquarters for the militias organized to pursue Nat Turner and his followers. Turner led an insurrection of 40 enslaved Africans against slaveholders and other whites, eventually killing 55 people before his capture in October. The result of the rebellion was the enactment of new, harsh legal codes for free and enslaved blacks. As a result, roughly one-sixth of Southampton County's free black population moved to the African colony of Liberia in December 1831.

The current building consists of the original pre-1796 structure and a 1931 addition of a rear kitchen through a connecting hyphen. The tavern is a two-story Federal style, hall-and-parlor plan house. Mahone's Tavern was listed in the National Register on May 29, 2008.

Mahone's Tavern was a refuge and headquarters for the local militia, which pursued those involved in the Nat Turner Rebellion of 1831. Courtesy of Hardwood Paige Watkinson, Jr.



i For more information about the National Register visit <http://www.nps.gov/nr>



Founded in 1938, the *Omaha Star* has served as Omaha's only African American newspaper. The *Star* building was a focal point of civil rights activities for the African American community. Courtesy of Jill Dolberg.

2 The Omaha Star Building

The *Omaha Star* is Nebraska's only African American-owned newspaper. Founded in July 1938, it is also the first newspaper in the nation founded by an African American woman and quite possibly the first female-founded newspaper in the country. The newspaper served as a center of community information and activism for African Americans. Through its reporting on boycotts that brought attention to the discrimination among local businesses, it provided information for the local and national civil rights movement. The newspaper building also served as a meeting place for local civil rights organizations, such as the De Porres Club, a mixed race students' club.

Mildred Brown founded the newspaper and continued as its publisher until her passing in 1989. The *Omaha Star* occupied this one-story, rectangular commercial building from 1940 until 1957, in the heart of the African American community. Brown was one of 35 individuals to receive the NAACP's "Unsung Heroine Award" for service. President Lyndon B. Johnson also appointed Brown as a goodwill ambassador to East Germany to investigate human rights violation after the construction of the Berlin Wall. At the time of Brown's death, the newspaper had a circulation of 30,685 in 39 states. The building was listed in the National Register on December 27, 2007.

3 The Progressive Club

The Progressive Club, located on Johns Island, South Carolina, was the prototype for citizenship schools that were established throughout the South. The schools were designed to teach rural adults to read and write and complete such basic tasks as filling out a check and reading road signs. The school's goal was to build citizenship skills and register African American voters. The voter registration classes proved successful, spreading quickly throughout the South.

The Progressive Club also served as a community center for the mainly underserved African American community on the sea island; housed the legal and financial assistance program and an adult education program; and provided community recreational facilities, child care services and a meeting space and grocery store. These community services evolved from the establishment of the first citizenship classes in the Low Country by Esau Jenkins, the club's main founder and organizer, in 1957. The Progressive Club's building, a one-story cement block structure, was built in 1963. It was listed in the National Register on October 24, 2008.

Built in 1963, the Progressive Club played a pivotal role in providing social services to the underserved citizens of Johns Island, South Carolina. Courtesy of Leigh Scott.



Rock Rest provided African American vacationers with lodging in the post-World War II era when many Americans took to the roads during the summer months. Courtesy of Christi A. Mitchell..

4 Rock Rest

Located in Kittery Point, Maine, Rock Rest is an L-shaped house that is a one-and-a-half story wood frame building believed to date to the early 19th century. The house was listed in the National Register on January 24, 2008.

Rock Rest was a seasonal guest house for African American tourists vacationing in Maine from 1946 until 1977. During a time when segregated public accommodations were the norm, Hazel and Clayton Sinclair operated their guest house to provide African Americans with accommodations for their vacations. At maximum capacity, their house and guest house could accommodate 16 guests. For \$40 a week, guests received breakfast and dinner, enjoyed games of horseshoe in the backyard, relaxed in the gardens, and enjoyed boating trips and formal dinners. On Sundays, Mrs. Sinclair served a Maine staple, lobster, while on other occasions "soul food" was part of the menu. Rock Rest is one of three African American guest houses known to have existed in Maine during that period.

5 Farmers State Bank Building

Listed in the National Register on October 26, 2008, the Farmers State Bank Building in Lindsborg, Kansas, is tied to the early history of this Swedish American community founded in 1869. Following the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, the availability of land created a demand for labor, exploited by the railroad companies through international promotional schemes. Among the targeted immigrant groups were the Swedes.

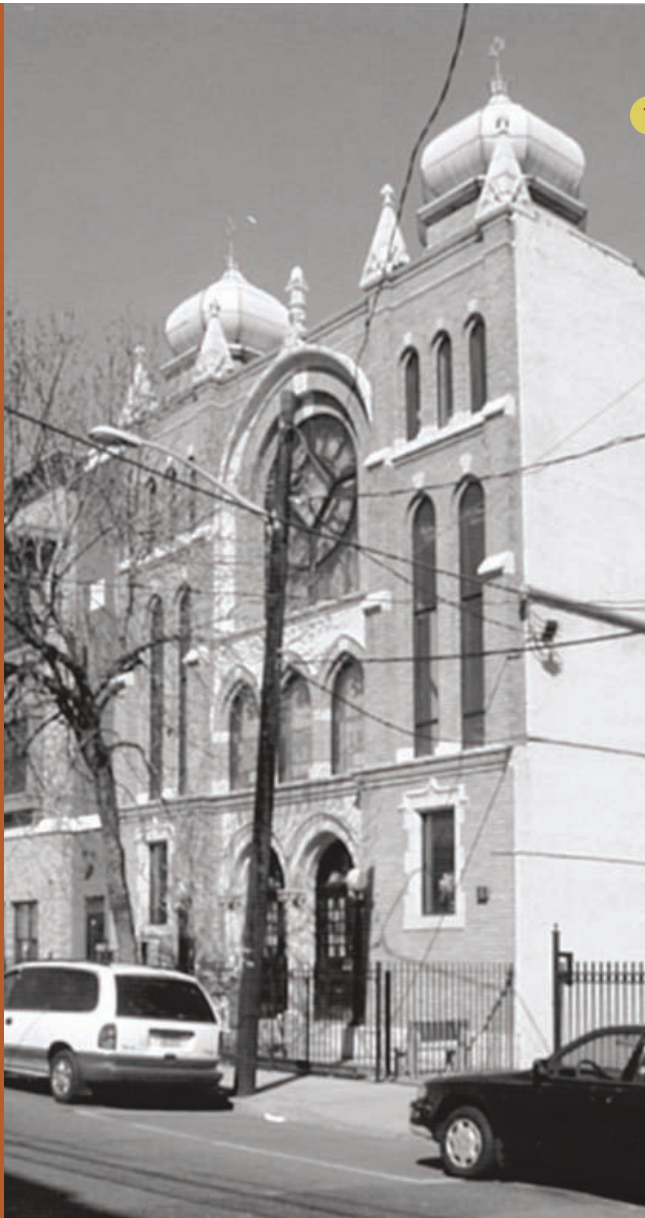
The Farmers State Bank was Lindsborg's longest operating bank, having survived the financial panics in the 1890s, 1907, and the Great Depression. Augustus E. Agrelius founded the bank in

1866. In less than a year, the business outgrew its original wood frame building and the construction of the 2-story brick bank building began in 1887. In 1954, a new bank building, seated on the southeast corner of Lincoln and Main, replaced the bank's original 1887 building. Eventually, the Farmers State Bank sold the building to the city of Lindsborg in 1955. The Farmers State Bank Building is a brick Italianate two-part commercial block in downtown Lindsborg, and is rectangular in massing.

6 Mount Calvary Lutheran Church

The Mount Calvary Lutheran Church in Luray, Virginia, is an example of religious architecture built in 1848. The church can trace its origins back to the first German settlers in the Page Valley area. In 1726 Adam Mueller led a group of German families from Pennsylvania to the vicinity of present-day Luray. These Germans were of Mennonite, Lutheran, and Reformed denominations. Established as the Massanutten settlement, the group was the first to locate in the Shenandoah Valley area. The predominance of German immigrants and the relative isolation of Page County allowed German culture to thrive in the area.

The building appears almost exactly as it did when it first opened. It is a slightly rectangular two-story structure with a gable roof, situated on a knoll at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. With the arrival of the Shenandoah Valley railroad in 1885, a number of new Lutheran churches were formed in the area and the success of these daughter congregations would eventually prove to be the end of Mount Calvary as an active congregation. The size of the congregation dwindled with the turn of the 20th century and regular services ceased to be held in 1959, save for occasional homecoming services. Mount Calvary Lutheran Church was listed in the National Register on June 3, 2008.



7 The United Synagogue of Hoboken

The United Synagogue of Hoboken (formerly the “Star of Israel” Synagogue) represents the large and vibrant Jewish community that lived in Hoboken, New Jersey during the late 19th through the early 20th centuries. An intact example of a European synagogue of the period, the synagogue possesses elements of several Revival styles—the Gothic, Romanesque, and Moorish Revival—that are blended in the façade. The façade is a tripartite composition, having a central mass flanked on each side by a stair tower capped with a polygonal, copper-clad “onion” dome. Designed by Hoboken architect Max J. Bayer, the synagogue was recognized as the “work of a master.” The building was listed in the National Register on June 28, 2008.

Jewish immigration began in Hoboken in the middle of the 19th century, during a period of unrest in Europe, when Jewish German immigrants from the southern principalities of what is today Germany emigrated to the United States. The Star of Israel synagogue was organized in October 1905 by 32 former members of Hoboken’s first Orthodox congregation, Moses Montefiore. Although it remained Orthodox, the new congregation was seeking a more liberal environment for its observance. In early 1910, the congregation purchased two lots on the 100-block of Park Avenue. The new synagogue was completed by 1915, and on May 16 of that year, the building was formally dedicated.

After World War II, the sharp decline of Jewish families in Hoboken caused the three Jewish congregations in the city to merge. The congregations of Moses Montefiore (Orthodox), Star of Israel (“liberal” Orthodox), and the Hoboken Jewish Center (Conservative), joined and became the United Synagogue of Hoboken (USH) on December 12, 1947. The USH continued to use the Hoboken Jewish Center on 830 Hudson Street for its offices, school, and rabbinical residence, reserving the synagogue building at 115-117 Park Avenue for religious services. Today the former Star of Israel is the only surviving synagogue in the city of Hoboken.

The last synagogue in the city of Hoboken, New Jersey, the United Synagogue of Hoboken has served the city’s Jewish community for nearly 100 years. Courtesy of Mary Delaney Krugman.

Conferences and Events

Conferences

April 2009

AIA National Convention

April 30-May 2, 2009

The American Institute of Architects' 2009 National Convention and Design Exposition 2009 will take place in San Francisco, California, April 30-May 2, at the Moscone Center. This year's convention theme is "The Power of Diversity: Practice in a Complex World." Hundreds of continuing education sessions and professional tours highlight such topics as globalization of practice, new values in design, the reassertion of the architect's role in society, sustainability, and the resulting new values in design.

For more information, visit the conference website, www.aia.org/ev_conv_aia_09.

AAM's 2009 Annual Conference

April 30-May 2, 2009

With each generation, museum professionals in the United States seek to redefine the word "museum" and determine anew their responsibilities to the society they serve. While asking the same questions as their predecessors – What should the museum be? How should it best do its work? Whom should it serve? – the answers change, sometimes subtly, sometimes overtly, with each generation. Museums are unfinished, ever-changing. Museums are a grand and continuous experiment in educating, engaging and inspiring people of every age and background. With this in mind, the theme of this year's conference of the American Association of Museums is "The Museum Experiment."

AAM will host its annual conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 30-May 4, 2009. Keynote speakers include New York Times bestselling authors Malcolm Gladwell of the New Yorker Magazine and Walter Issacson of the Aspen Institute. For more information, visit AAM's conference website at www.aam-us.org/am09/.

August 2009

AASLH Annual Meeting

August 26-29, 2009

The days of museums as "cabinets of curiosity" are gone. To succeed in an increasingly fast-paced, technology-saturated society, museums must embrace new models of operation. They should become centers for ideas and inspiration—cultural entrepreneurs. In partnership with the Association of Indiana Museums, the 2009 American Association for State and Local History Annual (AASLH) meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, will explore the place of entrepreneurship within the field—marrying fresh concepts with the museum's mission as stewards of the past.

For more information on registration and the meeting agenda, visit the AASLH website at www.aaslh.org/2009-annual-meeting.htm.

October 2009

National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference

October 13-17, 2009

The National Trust will host its annual Preservation Conference in Nashville, Tennessee, on October 13-17, 2009. This year's topic is "Creating the Future in Harmony with our Pasts." The theme provides an opportunity to explore and learn from the preservation challenges and successes in Nashville and the communities and countryside that surround it. Pasts filled with frontier hardships, Civil War battles, civil rights struggles, and the development of American music are blending with the energy of the New South and thriving Main Street communities. The resulting stories are told through plantations and farms, town squares, battlefields, city streets, historic African American institutions, 19th and 20th century neighborhoods, and music venues from intimate bars to the world-famous Ryman Auditorium.

For more information on conference topics and registration, contact the Trust at 800/944-6847; email: conference@nthp.org.

Events

Preservation-related Commemorations

Asian American/Pacific Islander Heritage Month / May

Historic Preservation Month / May

Hispanic/Latino Heritage Month / September 15-October 15



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About Heritage Matters

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