



Chapter 11

Historic and Archaeological Resources

This chapter presents an overview of the identified historic and archaeological resources on and in the vicinity of Boston College's three campuses: Brighton, Chestnut Hill and Newton. This chapter also includes a description of the impacts of the projects proposed by Boston College over the next 10 years on these historic and archaeological resources.

The first section of this chapter outlines the methodology used to identify inventoried and designated properties within one-quarter mile of the University's three campuses. For each campus, an overview is presented of the historic and archaeological resources that have been officially designated, followed by a more specific description of the resources that are expected to be affected by the proposed projects. Also included for each campus are a summary of the proposed projects and an assessment of their expected impacts to affected inventoried and designated resources. Boston College will comply with all applicable laws and regulations that involve preservation agencies. These laws and regulations include consultation with the Boston Landmarks Commission (BLC) on proposed demolitions through the submission of Article 85 demolition delay applications. If there is state involvement in a specific project, Boston College will notify the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) of the project and consult with the agency concerning alternatives to adverse effects to historic properties per Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 9, sections 26-27C (950 CMR71).

Methodology

Consultant Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc., (VHB) conducted an archaeological and architectural site files and records review to determine if any designated or inventoried historic and archaeological resources are located on or adjacent to the three Boston College campuses.

This research was carried out at the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), which holds all of the documentation on historic properties, including archaeological reports, National Register nominations and inventory forms. Information about historic properties was also obtained from the Boston Landmarks Commission (BLC) and the Newton Historical Commission.

The literature review completed at the MHC identified properties listed in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth (inventoried properties) and the State Register of Historic Places (designated, or listed, properties). The site file search also identified previous cultural resource investigations, especially the archaeological investigations on both the Chestnut Hill and Newton campuses.

The Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth includes all buildings, structures, sites and objects that have been recorded on inventory forms in the Commonwealth, not all of which have received an official designation or have been officially evaluated for their significance. The State Register of Historic Places was established in 1982 as a comprehensive listing of buildings, objects, structures and sites that have received local, state or national designations based on their historical, architectural or archaeological significance. All properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically entered into the State Register of Historic Places.

Brighton Campus

The Boston College Brighton Campus contains and is adjacent to a number of previously recorded historic districts, areas, and individual properties as shown in Figure 11-1 and listed below:

- *Chancery-St. John's Seminary Complex (BOS.JW)* – As noted below in more detail, the Seminary Complex was determined by the MHC (December 2003) to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a “potential historic district” that contains a number of contributing elements. The majority of the Brighton Campus overlaps with the Chancery-St. John's Seminary Complex.
- *Foster Street Streetscape (BOS.LA)* – The Foster Street Area includes properties with the addresses 1-289 and 2-284 Foster Street; there is some overlap in addresses with the Upper Foster Area (see below). MHC did not render an opinion on the eligibility of this streetscape north of the boundaries of the Upper Foster Area (north of 242 and 249 Foster Street).¹
- *Lake Street-Chandler Pond Area (BOS.JV)* – The Lake Street-Chandler Pond Area was determined by the MHC (March 1996) to be eligible for the National Register.

¹ Brona Simon, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission, comment letter to John Palmieri, Boston Redevelopment Authority, January 18, 2008. The comments were offered to assist in compliance with Massachusetts General Law Chapter 9, sections 26-27C (950 CMR71) should any state agency funding, licensing, or permit be required for these projects.

Contributing buildings within the area are considered to be all buildings that are more than 50 years old and retain integrity.

- *Pama Gardens (BOS.JZ)* – This area consists of nine residential apartment buildings. The MHC did not comment on the National Register eligibility of this area.
- *Upper Foster Street Area (BOS.JY)* – The Upper Foster Street Area contains several residential subdivisions that date between 1914 and 1940 as well as a small number of 19th century houses, mainly on Foster Street, that pre-date this period. The MHC has made the opinion that this area meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²
- *Upper Chestnut Hill-Evergreen Area (BOS.JX)* – The Upper Chestnut Hill-Evergreen Area was determined by the BLC (November 2006) to be eligible for listing in the National Register. In addition, a portion of this area contains the Aberdeen Architectural Conservation District.
- *Commonwealth Avenue – Brighton (BOS.YY)* – The segment of Commonwealth Avenue right-of-way from Packard Corner to the Newton City line was documented in 2007 by the MHC. The documented area does not include any flanking buildings, structures or other properties. It is the opinion of the MHC that this segment of Commonwealth Avenue is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C in the significance areas of community planning and development, engineering, landscape, architecture and transportation.³
- There are several individually inventoried properties located within one-quarter mile of the Brighton Campus.

Chancery – St. John’s Complex

Boston College has acquired approximately 65 acres of land from the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston (RCAB) that includes St. John’s Seminary, Chancery Offices and the Cardinal’s Residence. The Chancery-St. John’s Seminary Complex was identified and evaluated in 2004 in MHC’s *Survey of Historic Properties of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in the City of Boston – Summary Report (Archdiocese Summary Report)* and was subsequently recorded on an Area Form in MHC’s Inventory as a “potential historic district” (MHC #BOS.JW). The Chancery-St. John’s Seminary Complex consists of buildings and structures that date from 1881-1967 with landscapes dating from various periods located north of Commonwealth Avenue generally between Lake Street and Foster Street in Brighton. Buildings and structures located within the Seminary Complex that are considered by the MHC as contributing elements, despite the relatively recent age and non-existent architectural merit of some of these buildings to the Seminary Complex, include:

- Theology House, built 1881-1884 (MHC #BOS.8242)
- St. John’s Seminary Chapel, built 1899-1901 (MHC #BOS.8243)

² Brona Simon, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission, comment letter to John Palmieri, Boston Redevelopment Authority, January 18, 2008.

³ Ibid.

- Peterson Hall, built 1957 (MHC #BOS.8529)
- Kitchen and Refectory, built 1925 (MHC #BOS.15237)
- St. William's Hall, built 1888-1890, rebuilt 1936 (MHC #BOS.8530)
- Keith Memorial Gymnasium, built 1937-1938 (MHC #BOS.8531)
- Clergy Personnel Building (Tribunal Building), built 1928-1929 (MHC #BOS.8532)
- Archbishop's House (Cardinal's Residence), built 1927 (MHC #BOS.8533)
- St. Clement's Hall, built 1939-1940, addition 1945-1946 (MHC #BOS.8534)
- Main Entrance Gate, built mid-20th century (MHC #BOS. 9316)
- Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, built 1928 (MHC #BOS.9317)
- Service Building (Garage), built 1960s (MHC #BOS.15234)
- Boston Roman Catholic Church Chancery (MHC #BOS.15235))
- Creagh Research Library, built 1947 (MHC #BOS.15236)
- Library (Seminary Library), built 1967 (MHC #BOS.15238)

The Seminary Complex history at the Brighton Campus began in 1881 with the construction of the Theology House. Prior to the RCAB occupation, the site was occupied by a number of farmsteads or country estates. Review of historic period maps (1875-1925) indicates that a number of wood frame structures and outbuildings were located on what is now the Brighton Campus in 1875 along Lake Street, Foster Street and South Street (now Commonwealth Avenue).

Boston College acquired 43 acres (of the total 65 acres) of the Seminary Complex in 2004 and filed an amendment to the previous Boston College IMP with the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) in July 2006. The amendment included Boston College's plans for St. William's Hall, the Cardinal's Residence, the Tribunal Building and the Gymnasium, including planned renovations to each building except the Gymnasium. The MHC commented on the proposed amendment on August 4, 2006 indicating that the three buildings proposed for renovation (St. William's Hall, the Cardinal's Residence and the Tribunal Building) are historically and architecturally significant and appear to meet the Criteria of Eligibility (36 CFR Part 60) for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Boston College subsequently submitted an additional IMPNF for an amendment to its previous IMP in October 2007, outlining proposed improvements to the STM Library.

The Brighton Campus has not been subject to any archaeological investigations. Additionally, the Brighton Campus does not contain any previously recorded archaeological sites.

IMP Projects

This section describes the proposed projects on the Brighton Campus and their potential effect on the identified inventoried and designated resources on or near the campus. Only the potential impacts to inventoried and designated resources are described in this discussion. The section is divided into new construction projects, renovations and demolitions.

New Construction

Planned construction on the Brighton Campus includes the following (see Chapter 5, *Proposed Institutional Projects*):

- The Brighton Athletics Center, which includes intercollegiate baseball and softball fields, one intramural playing field and support facilities. The existing site consists of playing fields and no structures will be impacted by the development of the complex.
- A new 500-space parking garage on a currently undeveloped site just south of Brighton Athletics Center project.
- A 14,000 sf Library Storage building just north of the existing Seminary Library. Construction of Library Storage building may have a visual impact on the Seminary Library.
- A Fine Arts District, consisting of an approximately 55,000 sf Fine Arts/Museum complex of linked buildings of four to five stories and a height of 60 feet, and an approximately 30,000 sf auditorium with 1,200 seats, primarily for University use. This district will be located on Commonwealth Avenue between the former Cardinal's Residence and the former Creagh Library. These new buildings may have a visual impact on the former Cardinal's Residence and the former Creagh Library.

No archaeological investigations have been conducted on the Brighton Campus. To date no archaeological resources have been identified that would be impacted by the proposed institutional projects. Boston College will conduct an intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the campus after consulting with MHC on the appropriate methodology, should any of the projects require state involvement.

Renovation of Existing Buildings

Boston College plans to renovate five buildings on the Brighton Campus. One of those buildings is St. William's Hall, which was added to the existing Boston College IMP in an IMP Amendment approved in 2006. Renovations are also planned for the STM Library (former Seminary Library), Bishop Peterson Hall, the Chancery and the Creagh Library. The proposed renovation of the STM Library is addressed in an IMPNF for an IMP Amendment and a PNF submitted by Boston College to the BRA on October 12, 2007. The renovation of Bishop Peterson Hall, the Chancery and the Creagh Library are addressed in this IMPNF in Chapter 5, *Proposed Future Projects*.

MHC commented on the renovation of St. William's Hall and requested the opportunity to review the proposed renovation plans in order to identify architecturally significant interior features that should be preserved prior to the implementation of the proposed renovation projects. Boston College will file all required Project Notification Forms to MHC on the proposed renovation of the STM Library, Bishop Peterson Hall, the Chancery, the Creagh Library and St. William's Hall, if there is state involvement with these projects.

Demolition

The only demolition on the Brighton Campus currently anticipated in the next 10 years is the St. John's Seminary Service Building (MHC #BOS.15234), which is a contributing element of the Chancery-St. John's Seminary Complex. Boston College plans to demolish the service building and create landscaped open space to replace open areas lost to new construction and to create a buffer between the planned garage and adjacent residential properties. The service building was constructed in the 1960s and serves as a garage and maintenance building. It was identified as a contributing element of the Chancery-St. John's Seminary Complex in the 2003-2004 survey. While the area form lists the service building as a contributing element, it does so simply because the building is noted to have a "low profile" that "does not detract from the prominence of the other buildings on the campus."⁴ Demolition of the service building may be subject to the Boston Landmarks Commission (BLC) demolition delay ordinance (Article 85). If there is state involvement in the project, Boston College will consult with the MHC.

Chestnut Hill Campus

Cultural Resources

Similar to the Brighton Campus, the Chestnut Hill Campus contains individual properties as shown on Figure 11-1 and is adjacent to a number of previously recorded historic districts and areas. The Chestnut Hill Campus is recorded on an Area Form (MHC #NWT.DI) and contains five inventoried structures on the Middle Campus:

- Gasson Hall (NWT.5397)
- St. Mary's Hall (NWT.5398)
- Bapst/Burns Library (NWT.5399)
- Devlin Hall (NWT.5400)
- Fulton Hall (NWT.5401)

Review of MHC's inventory indicates that the following inventoried areas and historic districts are located immediately adjacent to the Chestnut Hill Campus:

- Chestnut Hill Reservoir and Pumping Stations Complex (BOS.LX), which also includes the Cochituate and Sudbury Aqueduct Linear Districts (BOS.LY and BOS.SK). Both the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and the Pumping Stations (BOS.LW) are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir Historic District (CHRHD) (BOS.LX). The CHRHD is a Local Historic District (September 26, 1989), a National Register District (January 18, 1990), and is also included in the National Register Thematic Resource Area of the Metropolitan District Water Commission (September 18, 1990) (BOS.LV).

⁴ Broomer, Kathleen Kelly, Form A Area, Chancery – St. John's Seminary Complex, 2003.

- Chestnut Hill Historic District (NWT.O, NWT.AJ, and NWT.EG) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (September 4, 1986 and February 16, 1990) and is a local historic district regulated by the Chestnut Hill Historic District Commission. The Chestnut Hill Historic District contains approximately 168 properties and is located immediately south of the Boston College Chestnut Hill Campus. The Chestnut Hill Historic District also contains a number of buildings that are currently owned by the University, including the entire Hammond Triangle area.
- Upper Chestnut Hill – Evergreen Area (BOS.JX) consists of a number of residential structures and the Evergreen Cemetery. The Upper Chestnut Hill - Evergreen Area is contiguous to the northeastern portion of the Boston College Chestnut Hill campus as well as the southern portion of the Boston College Brighton Campus. The area has been recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district and the Cemetery was also recommended as individually eligible.⁵
- Commonwealth Avenue Historic District (NWT.AB) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district (February 16, 1990) and is included in the Newton NR MRA – 1908-1940 (February 16, 1990). The Commonwealth Avenue Historic District contains 321 properties and is located immediately north and west of the Boston College Chestnut Hill Campus and does not include any resources associated with the MBTA system. MHC noted that they additionally consider that the eastern boundary of the district (which currently terminates at Mt. Alvernia and near Algonquin Road in Newton) should actually extend to the Boston-Newton city line in order to include the entirety of the Commonwealth Avenue historic Carriageway.⁶
- Monadnock Road Historic District (NWT.AE) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district (February 16, 1990) and is included in the Newton NR MRA – 1908-1940 (February 16, 1990). It contains 89 properties and is located immediately west of the Boston College Chestnut Hill Campus.
- Quincy Road – Mayflower Road – Priscilla Road – Old Colony Road Area (NWT.BA) is an inventoried area immediately west of the Boston College Chestnut Hill Campus and includes a number of properties that are currently owned by the University. The Area Form does not indicate how many properties are included in the Area.
- There are also a number of individually inventoried properties (not located in areas or historic districts) that are located immediately north and west of the Chestnut Hill Campus.

Unlike the Brighton Campus, the Chestnut Hill Campus was subject to a reconnaissance archaeological and architectural survey in 1994 in conjunction with the previous Boston College IMP. The survey identified areas that were considered to be archaeologically sensitive and, as a result, the MHC requested that they be subject to additional archaeological survey.

⁵ Roysin Bennett Younkin, Boston Landmarks Commission, Certified Local Government Opinion: Eligibility for National Register: Evergreen Cemetery, 11/06.

⁶ Brona Simon, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission, comment letter to John Palmieri, Boston Redevelopment Authority, January 18, 2008.

The western portion of the Middle Campus and the southern portion of the Upper Campus were determined to be moderately sensitive to contain archaeological resources, while the Hammond Triangle section of the Chestnut Hill Campus was determined to be highly sensitive to contain archaeological resources. Subsequent archaeological investigations identified archaeological sites in those locations, but none of the sites were determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

New Construction

Boston Portion of the Chestnut Hill Campus

Planned construction on the Boston portion of the Chestnut Hill Campus includes the following:

- An undergraduate residence hall, first floor retail and underground parking (up to 100 spaces) on the existing site of More Hall, adjacent to the Evergreen Cemetery. The existing More Hall will be demolished. Boston College will comply with Article 85 and submit a demolition delay application to the BLC for More Hall, which was built in 1955. It is anticipated that the building will not be found to meet any of the significance criteria. As part of the redevelopment of this site, a new roadway will be built along the east side of the property between Commonwealth Avenue and St. Thomas More Road at the south end of the property. The roadway will be set back from the Evergreen Cemetery. Currently, there is a surface parking lot immediately adjacent to the Cemetery.
- A Recreation Center on the current site of Edmonds Hall, which was built in 1975, and which will be demolished. The construction of this project is not expected to have any impact on significant cultural resources.
- Undergraduate residence halls on part of Shea Field. The construction of this series of buildings involves the elimination of the existing baseball and softball fields which will be relocated to the Brighton Campus. The site is adjacent to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a local Boston Landmark. Although this project will be located adjacent to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and Pumping Station Complex, the construction of this project is not expected to have any impact on significant cultural resources.
- A 350-space addition to the Beacon Street Garage. The construction of this project is not expected to have any impact on significant cultural resources.
- Undergraduate residence halls with student life or academic uses on part of the site of the current Modular Apartments. The construction of this series of buildings will involve the demolition of a number of Modular Apartments. The construction of this project is not expected to have any impact on significant cultural resources.
- University Center on an existing parking area and a portion of the Flynn Recreation Complex site. The construction of the University Center will involve the demolition of the Flynn Recreation Complex which will be replaced by a new Recreation Center on the site

of Edmonds Hall. The construction of this project is not expected to have any impact on significant cultural resources.

Newton Portion of the Chestnut Hill Campus

Planned construction on the Newton portion of the Chestnut Hill Campus includes the following projects. If there is state involvement in any of these projects, Boston College will notify the MHC of the project and consult with the agency if adverse effects are identified to historic properties. The City of Newton’s Demolition Delay Ordinance requires that any building 50 or more years old must be reviewed by the Newton Historical Commission for either “total demolition” or “partial demolition” of an historically significant building or structure. Boston College will comply with this ordinance if any of the buildings proposed for demolition are more than 50 years old. Currently none of the buildings proposed for demolition meet this age requirement.

- The Science Center on the site of Cushing Hall and a portion of a service building. The proposed Science Center is located immediately southeast of Fulton Hall, which was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register by the MHC. The new Science Center could have a visual impact on Fulton Hall.
- The construction of the 125,000 sf Stokes Commons, which involves the alteration of and addition to Lyons Hall. This area is in a portion of the Chestnut Hill Campus that was indicated as archaeologically sensitive. Portions of this area were tested during a subsequent intensive survey and no archaeological sites were identified that were eligible for the National Register.
- Construction of an Academic Building for Nursing and Social Work (75,000 sf), which involves the demolition of the McElroy Switch House. It does not appear that the construction of this project will have any impact on significant cultural resources. This area is in a portion of the Chestnut Hill Campus that was indicated as archaeologically sensitive. Portions of this area were tested during a subsequent intensive survey and no archaeological sites were identified that were eligible for the National Register.
- Construction of an Academic Building for Humanities with possible underground parking for up to 90 spaces (125,000 sf) involves the demolition of McElroy Commons. It does not appear that the construction of this IMP project will have any impact on significant cultural resources.



Renovation of Existing Buildings

The Boston College IMP proposes renovation of one building (Carney Hall, built in 1962) on the Chestnut Hill Campus. The building is located on the Middle Campus in the vicinity of a number of significant existing architectural resources. According to the 1994 report submitted by Timelines, Inc., a number of buildings on the Boston College Middle Campus meet the Criteria of Eligibility (36 CFR Part 60) for listing in the National Register. If there is state involvement in any of these projects, Boston College will notify the MHC of the project and consult with the agency if adverse effects are identified to historic properties.

Demolition

Several buildings on the Chestnut Hill Campus will be demolished to make room for the projects proposed in the IMP. The following sections describe those buildings and the likely impact of their demolition on cultural resources.

More Hall

More Hall is situated at the northeast corner of the Boston College Chestnut Hill Campus, contiguous to the Evergreen Cemetery and the Upper Chestnut Hill-Evergreen area. Both the Evergreen Cemetery and the Upper Chestnut Hill-Evergreen area meet the Criteria of Eligibility (36 CFR Part 60) (opinions by BLC and MHC) for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Evergreen Cemetery individually and Upper Chestnut Hill-Evergreen Area as a district). The Evergreen Cemetery was established in 1848 and appears to have been used continuously through the present day. The demolition of More Hall and the construction of a new building and a roadway through the site is unlikely to have a negative visual impact on the Cemetery. As described above, the roadway will be set back from the east edge of the property in contrast to the existing parking area which is immediately adjacent to the Cemetery.

Other Buildings on the Chestnut Hill Campus

The demolition of the following structures does not appear to have any impacts on significant cultural resources:

- Edmonds Hall
- The Modular Apartments
- Flynn Recreation Complex
- Cushing Hall
- Service Building
- McElroy Commons. This area is in a portion of the Chestnut Hill Campus that was indicated in 1994 as archaeologically sensitive. Portions of this area were tested during a

subsequent intensive survey and no archaeological sites were identified that were eligible for the National Register.

- McElroy Switch House. This area is in a portion of the Chestnut Hill campus that was indicated in 1994 as archaeologically sensitive. Portions of this area were tested during a subsequent intensive survey and no archaeological sites were identified that were eligible for the National Register.

Newton Campus

Cultural Resources

Similar to the Chestnut Hill and Brighton campuses, the Newton Campus contains, and is adjacent to, a number of previously recorded historic districts, areas and individual properties (Figure 11-2). The Newton Campus is recorded on an Area Form (NWT.DL) and includes three inventoried structures:

- Harriman, Henry I. House (Alumni House) (NWT.5610)
- Schraft, George F. House (Barat House) (NWT.5396)
- Stuart, Janet Erskine House (NWT.5256)

A fourth inventoried structure is also located on the Newton campus, but was not included on the Newton Campus Area Form:

- Mill Street Cottage, 29 Mill Street (NWT.3148)

Review of MHC's inventory indicates that the following inventoried areas and historic districts are located immediately adjacent to the Newton Campus:

- Towle, Loren Estate – Newton Country Day School (NWT.5611)
- Towle Estate Area (NWT.BK)
- East Parish Burying Ground (NWT.801)
- Edmunds – Madden Estate (NWT.2826)

In addition there are several individually inventoried properties that are located within one-quarter mile of the Newton Campus.

Demolition

Two structures are proposed for demolition on the Newton Campus: the Quonset hut which is in the northwestern portion of the campus and the Smith Wing of Stuart Hall. The Quonset hut is proposed to be replaced by a new Recreation/Athletics Building. The Smith Wing of Stuart Hall will be replaced with a new wing that will be constructed on the opposite side of Stuart Hall. This will open the existing quadrangle on the south side and enclose it on

the north. Both structures date from 1974 and, thus, are not subject to the City of Newton's demolition delay ordinance which applies to buildings 50 years of age and older.

New Construction

There are three new construction projects on the Newton Campus:

- The proposed 150-space surface parking lot, which is located in the vicinity of a previously recorded archaeological site that was identified during an intensive archaeological survey of the campus and reported in a 1995 archaeological report. The new construction may have an effect on previously recorded archaeological sites.
- The construction of an 8,500 sf recreation/athletics building, which involves the demolition of the Quonset hut as described above. The proposed building is also in the vicinity of several recorded archaeological sites that were identified during an intensive archaeological survey of the campus. The new construction may have an effect on previously recorded archaeological sites.
- The construction of the 42,000 sf Smith Wing replacement and renovations to both Stuart House and Kenny-Cottle Library. This construction has the potential to impact Stuart House. Also, this project is located immediately south of Barat House, which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the MHC.

If there is state involvement in any of these projects, Boston College will notify the MHC of the project and consult with the agency if adverse effects are identified to historic properties. The Newton Campus was subject to a reconnaissance archaeological and architectural survey in 1994 in conjunction with the previous Boston College IMP. The survey identified areas that were considered to be archaeologically sensitive, and were therefore requested by the MHC to be subject to additional archaeological survey. Subsequent archaeological investigations identified archaeological sites on the campus; some of the sites were determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register while three others have not yet been evaluated to determine if they are eligible for the National Register.