

### 1: America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places | Modern Cities

*Unlike the other endangered places on this list, Antarctica is not known for its biodiversity or plethora of natural resource. However, Antarctica's existence is crucial to all life on Earth.*

Many of these families can trace their heritage back hundreds of years. But now some are saying the pace of 21st-century development is pushing them out of the city. Glasgow city council claims that proposals for Water Row will bring new housing, jobs, businesses and leisure facilities to the community, which undoubtedly needs investment. To some, however, the proposals are hard to stomach as they will mean eviction. Teresa Johnstone was born on Water Row into the Wilmot family, a well-known family of Scottish showpeople. She married and raised her sons here, and has lived on this neat and tidy site for 29 years, paying rent and council tax. There is more protection for butterflies and crocodiles than there is for us Jimmy Stringfellow Johnstone, however, says her family only found out days before the public announcement. It took months to get anything in writing, and though a potential relocation site has now been suggested, there is still no firm solution on the table. Jimmy Stringfellow, who lives in the next yard along with his wife, Diane, their son and grandchildren, is also on tenterhooks. He is currently challenging an eviction notice he was served this year. We are being shoved out of the way and into corners. But there is discrimination. And yet we are getting treated like second-class citizens. We should have equality. Yard owner Norman Thomas claims the Govan situation has left people rattled. Thomas bought this land, next to a filled-in rubbish dump, 28 years ago. The plan was only abandoned due to rising costs. We pay council tax, we are regulated. After much consultation only 75 chalets were affected. It developed two new yards and invested in improvements to existing sites. Those families have a claim to be there. He loves this life, but says it is far from easy. There are ever-stricter licensing regulations and soaring costs; fairs are shorter and competition for punters fierce. In the winter, he takes on other jobs to help him survive until the season starts again. Maybe that could change. And not everyone is happy to have a fairground way of life on their doorstep. There are no development plans for his small, traditional site either, but Miller knows it is a precarious way of life. His father, who still runs hook-a-duck stalls and other sideshows, likes to tell stories of acrobat ancestors, boxing grandmothers and trick riding aunties. He hopes a solution will help others fare better in the face of future development. They put a community in when there was nothing else.

## 2: Endangered Places – Preservation Long Island

*CITES is an international agreement between governments, aimed to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.*

The list recognizes the many significant properties that make up our neighborhoods and reflect: These two newspapers were the first in the country to publish simultaneous editions thanks to being linked by miles of telegraph lines. George Dealey began working for Galveston News as an office boy in at the age of 15, and worked his way up the corporate ladder until he bought the Dallas Morning News in 1885. George Dahl, one of Dallas most prolific and preeminent architects, designed the original front portion of the building which has been added on to over the years in different phases. The interior also went through an extensive remodel in the 1950s removing original Dahl features and a lobby mural painted by Perry Nichols chronicling the history of Texas and The Dallas Morning News. The mural was sent to the University of Texas after removal and then came back to the TXCN building on The News campus in the 1960s where it was installed and stayed until when it was removed and sent back to the University of Texas. The rear section of The News building was devoted to the three-story tall printing presses which were shuttered when the printing of the paper moved to a facility in Plano in the 1960s leaving a large expanse of the building vacant. The design was intended to reflect the mother church in Boston with its impressive dome on the roof and its Adamesque interior design. Construction work began with the cornerstone being laid on August 27, 1885. The first service in the new seat church was held on January 14, 1886. First Church of Christ, Scientist occupied the building into the 1920s. By that time the area around it had become deteriorated and members moved to other Christian Science congregations. The building was purchased in 1928 and the new owner completed a renovation of the dilapidated structure which included a new roof, restoration of the metal dome, repair of the exterior masonry, and restoration of the interior along with installing dressing rooms, restrooms, and box office into the original structure. The structure reopened in 1930 as a performing arts center. The building is currently for sale and the surrounding area south of City Hall has been proposed for massive redevelopment with new towers and buildings which does not include retaining the church. The building has sold to church who is holding services in the building once again. Hyer who desired to create a campus that was planned for the future and would not necessitate the removal of buildings as the campus expanded. He created Bishop Boulevard as a grand avenue from Mockingbird Lane to lead to the pinnacle of campus, Dallas Hall, which was completed in 1888. Between 1888 and 1890 a group of ten structures were built in the Georgian Revival style as the earliest buildings constructed on campus. They were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 due to the significance of the extensively planned campus using the Georgian Revival style popular at the time. The structures listed on National Register include: All relate to one another with their placement on campus and their Georgian Revival style with uniform scale and height, well-proportioned symmetrical compositions, red brick with white trim, multi-paned windows, and decorative Georgian motifs and elements applied in wood and cast stone. Over time the campus grew in phases following the original campus plan for buildings and for the most part carried forward the design principals of the early buildings. As a university that is continuing to grow there is increased pressure on the older heritage buildings for replacement with larger and more up-to-date facilities for the students. An example of the threat those buildings face is Florence Hall, which is being considered for replacement. It was renamed Florence Hall in 1928 when it was converted to serve the School of Law, which has plans to replace the building with a new larger facility once funds are raised. The demolition of one of the earliest campus buildings would be a terrible loss.

Stemmons and Thomas S. The development consisted primarily of one and two-story single-family residential buildings dating from the 1880s to the late 1890s with 1900s multi-family apartment buildings mixed in. The buildings are primarily wood frame or brick and reflect the popular styles of the day, including many bungalows and four-square designs. It was originally promoted as an affluent neighborhood with more substantial houses constructed on Bishop Avenue, which was particularly popular due to its proximity to the streetcar line. The south end of Bishop Avenue was anchored by a brick fire station. Prominent doctors, lawyers, and business leaders built many of the houses in the district. As the Bishop Arts District has grown in popularity it has

brought increased development pressure for the close by Miller-Stemmons District. Even though it has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since it is not afforded the protection of being a City of Dallas Landmark District. In , Bishop and Davis were heavily up zoned for more intensive development. A maximum height of 38 feet or 3 stories plus an attic is now allowed along Bishop Avenue, with mixed-use buildings being allowed to go higher. Above ground parking structures are also allowed along with remote parking lots. Some new construction has been compatible while some has not. Several new buildings on Bishop have been constructed with a reduced front yard setback and a much larger scale than the historic homes surrounding it which disrupts the rhythm of the historic block-face. Recent demolitions have occurred on Elsbeth Street, Madison Avenue and Bishop Avenue and there will undoubtedly be more in the future as developers look for opportunities. Unfortunately, the character of the Miller-Stemmons District is changing with more intensive zoning and encroaching development. That pressure will only put the historic nature of the neighborhood at increased risk. In , the area was designated a Dallas Landmark District; however, significant historic residences at the entrances to the district on Blaylock Avenue and N. Crawford Street were left out of the district despite being listed as contributing historic structures in the National Register Historic District. Properties in the district include a mix of frame and masonry one and two-story houses featuring Craftsman and Prairie School influences along with small compatible apartment buildings. The district includes the residential half-blocks fronting the park including Blaylock Drive, E. The Dallas Landmark District includes that area along with N. Marsalis Avenue and E. All of which are included in the National Register Historic District. Due to interest in the area and recently increased zoning allowances it puts at risk the National Register listed historic buildings facing Lake Cliff Park as much larger multi-family units can be built on the sites since they are not part of the Dallas Landmark District. This threat is evidenced by a demolition permit recently issued by the City of Dallas for Blaylock so that it may be razed for a larger multi-family structure. The two-story, brick-veneer building originally contained four apartments and was constructed in . The demolition permit issued for the structure at Blaylock cannot be rescinded by the City of Dallas; however, there is still a chance for the others to be protected if the expansion of the Lake Cliff Landmark District is approved by the city. The district expansion is supported by both the Lake Cliff Neighborhood Association and Preservation Dallas as a way to protect the historic character of this important historic district in Oak Cliff. However, the owners of those properties appealed the decision to the City Council and in early the Council overturned the decision of the Landmark Commission to initiate the designation process. The sprawling 9, square foot home was designed to serpentine throughout the property, meandering alongside a pond in the Straight Branch tributary, and around existing trees. The new modern architecture of the s was noteworthy for open floor plans, introduced through post and beam construction, and inviting the outdoors inside. The Vaughn House embraces those characteristics with an open first floor and exterior walls of glass overlooking the water. Modern touches were used, such as terrazzo floors, an open staircase, recessed and cove lighting, simplified hardware including bullet hinges , streamlined fireplace surrounds, and more. The roman brick exterior seamlessly incorporates planters, privacy courtyards, retaining walls, an outdoor kitchenette and even a small boat dock. Deep overhangs with soffits of pecky Cypress shades the large casement windows and the house from the sun. The site also features a swimming pool overlooking the creek. The house has been owned by only two families and the estate of the second owner plans to auction it in February at a price which could encourage the house to be razed. The Vaughn House is truly a Mid-Century Modern masterpiece in Dallas and one that hopefully will not meet the fate of a wrecking ball. The house did not sell at auction and is currently still for sale. The line will also impact Deep Ellum further cutting it off from the rest of downtown. This kind of impact to historic properties is too great for the amazing amount of work that has been done to revitalize them and downtown Dallas. However, in order to create that flexibility the new line should be buried in a subway so that the historic buildings along the line can continue with their full use and access to keep them viable for the future and part of the renaissance of the urban core. The final locations for the portals to the underground tunnels and the station locations are still being decided and could still have an impact on historic resources in downtown Dallas. Public meetings are to be held in the fall of to discuss those locations. It was gone within a year, followed by the California Flower

Shop. Businesses came and left the small 1, square foot building every few years, and at times stood vacant. It was followed in by Cabaret Lounge and in by the Elbow Room. They would like to demolish the building to build a new clinical education building on the lot for its dental school. From its beginnings in it has grown in size and importance becoming home to the annual Texas State Fair, the Texas Centennial Exposition, and the Pan American Exposition. The buildings and landscape of Fair Park were redesigned for the Texas Centennial in by a group of talented architects and designers led by Dallas architect George Dahl. The significance of Fair Park is so important that it was granted National Historic Landmark status in and is only one of two such sites in Dallas, the other being Dealey Plaza. Deferred maintenance due to lack of resources has taken its toll on the historic buildings at Fair Park. Roofs are leaking, plumbing and electrical systems need to be updated and the HVAC improved. These items must be addressed in order to make the buildings more viable for use throughout the year. Resources must be put into Fair Park now in order to avoid more costly repairs in the future. A properly preserved and maintained Fair Park, with its landscape, buildings, art, and historic spaces can serve the city on many levels. Thoughtful and careful planning, with citywide engagement, will serve to reinvigorate the National Historic Landmark site. A vibrant site with preserved historic structures will help entice development in surrounding neighborhoods and improve civic pride in one of Dallas most important historic sites. Fair Park was included in the City of Dallas Bond package which was approved by voters in November of Three management vied for the contract to manage Fair Park and the Fair Park First has been selected. They are currently going through contract negotiations with the the City of Dallas. The City Council will vote on the contract this fall. The exterior and interior of the 9, square foot home remains very close to the original design with the expectation of a second story addition, a master bath expansion, and enclosure of a rear porch. The house will be going up for auction and with the impressive lot on a corner, closeness of the Turtle Creek tributary across the street on one corner, and Davis Park directly across the street on the opposite corner makes this lot very valuable. The structure was originally built in the early s and its first two tenants were the U. Sandwich Shop and the Schell Grill. In , the Polar Bear Ice Cream shop opened in the building. All of which were supported by the s teenage car culture. The building has been vacant since and a wind storm in early blew down a portion of the unique parapet. The parcel of land the building sits on is zoned for 8-story mixed use and could face pressure from development and increasing land values in Oak Cliff. Williams is considered the father of the Texas Regionalism style and the Williams house is considered the premiere example of the style. The 6, square foot Williams House occupies 1.

### 3: Preserve Arkansas – Most Endangered Places

*Security and risk have become central to how cities are planned, built, governed, and inhabited in the twenty-first century. In Endangered City, Austin Zeiderman focuses on this new political imperative to govern the present in anticipation of future harm.*

Participation is voluntary, and countries that have agreed to be bound by the Convention are known as Parties. Rather it provides a framework respected by each Party, which must adopt their own domestic legislation to implement CITES at the national level. Often, domestic legislation is either non-existent especially in Parties that have not ratified it, or with penalties with the gravity of the crime and insufficient deterrents to wildlife traders. Trust Fund money is not available to Parties to improve implementation or compliance. These activities, and all those outside Secretariat activities training, species specific programmes such as Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants - MIKE must find external funding, mostly from donor countries and regional organizations such as the European Union. Although the Convention itself does not provide for arbitration or dispute in the case of noncompliance, 36 years of CITES in practice has resulted in several strategies to deal with infractions by Parties. The Secretariat, when informed of an infraction by a Party, will notify all other parties. The Secretariat will give the Party time to respond to the allegations and may provide technical assistance to prevent further infractions. Other actions the Convention itself does not provide for but that derive from subsequent COP resolutions may be taken against the offending Party. Mandatory confirmation of all permits by the Secretariat Suspension of cooperation from the Secretariat A formal warning A visit by the Secretariat to verify capacity Recommendations to all Parties to suspend CITES related trade with the offending party [4] Dictation of corrective measures to be taken by the offending Party before the Secretariat will resume cooperation or recommend resumption of trade Bilateral sanctions have been imposed on the basis of national legislation e. Infractions may include negligence with respect to permit issuing, excessive trade, lax enforcement, and failing to produce annual reports the most common. Originally, CITES addressed depletion resulting from demand for luxury goods such as furs in Western countries, but with the rising wealth of Asia, particularly in China, the focus changed to products demanded there, particularly those used for luxury goods such as ivory or shark fins or for superstitious purposes such as rhinoceros horn. As of the demand was massive and had expanded to include thousands of species previously considered unremarkable and in no danger of extinction such as manta rays or pangolins. It was then open for signature until 31 December It entered into force after the 10th ratification by a signatory country, on 1 July Countries that signed the Convention become Parties by ratifying, accepting or approving it. By the end of , all signatory countries had become Parties. States that were not signatories may become Parties by acceding to the Convention. As of October , the Convention has parties, including states and the European Union. UN observer the Holy See is also not a member. At that time it entered into force only for those States that had accepted the amendment. The amended text of the Convention will apply automatically to any State that becomes a Party after 29 November For States that became party to the Convention before that date and have not accepted the amendment, it will enter into force 60 days after they accept it. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. According to Article IX of the Convention, Management and Scientific Authorities, each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of CITES-listed species. Appendices[ edit ] Roughly 5, species of animals and 29, species of plants are protected by CITES against over-exploitation through international trade. Each protected species or population is included in one of three lists, called appendices [11] [12] explained below. The Appendix that lists a species or population reflects the extent of the threat to it and the controls that apply to the trade. Species may be split-listed meaning that some populations of a species are on one Appendix, while some are on another. The African bush elephant *Loxodonta africana* is currently split-listed, with all populations except those of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe listed in Appendix I. There are also species that have only some populations listed in an

Appendix. One example is the pronghorn *Antilocapra americana*, a ruminant native to North America. Its Mexican population is listed in Appendix I, but its U.S. populations are proposed for inclusion in or deletion from the Appendices at meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP), which are held approximately once every three years, the most recent of which was CoP 17 in Johannesburg, South Africa from 24 September to 5 October at the Sandton Convention Center. These discussions are usually among the most contentious at CoP meetings. There has been increasing willingness within the Parties to allow for trade in products from well-managed populations. For instance, sales of the South African white rhino have generated revenues that helped pay for protection. Listing the species on Appendix I increased the price of rhino horn which fueled more poaching, but the species survived wherever there was adequate on-the-ground protection. Thus field protection may be the primary mechanism that saved the population, but it is likely that field protection would not have been increased without CITES protection. Commercial trade in wild-caught specimens of these species is illegal, permitted only in exceptional licensed circumstances. The Scientific Authority of the exporting country must make a non-detriment finding, assuring that export of the individuals will not adversely affect the wild population. Any trade in these species requires export and import permits. The Management Authority of the exporting state is expected to check that an import permit has been secured and that the importing state is able to care for the specimen adequately. Notable animal species listed in Appendix I include the red panda *Ailurus fulgens*, western gorilla *Gorilla gorilla*, the chimpanzee species *Pan spp.* In addition, Appendix II can include species similar in appearance to species already listed in the Appendices. International trade in specimens of Appendix II species may be authorized by the granting of an export permit or re-export certificate. In practice, many hundreds of thousands of Appendix II animals are traded annually. A non-detriment finding and export permit are required by the exporting Party. The same applies for specimens of Appendix I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes. The species are not necessarily threatened with extinction globally. In all member countries, trade in these species is only permitted with an appropriate export permit and a certificate of origin from the state of the member country who has listed the species. Amendments and reservations [edit] Amendments to the Convention must be supported by a two-thirds majority who are "present and voting" and can be made during an extraordinary meeting of the COP if one-third of the Parties are interested in such a meeting. The Gaborone Amendment allows regional economic blocs to accede to the treaty. Reservations Article XXIII can be made by any Party with respect to any species, which considerably weakens the treaty see [1] for current reservations. Trade with non-Party states is allowed, although permits and certificates are recommended to be issued by exporters and sought by importers. Notable reservations include those by Iceland, Japan and Norway on various baleen whale species and those on Falconiformes by Saudi Arabia. It does not explicitly address market demand. Drafting [edit] By design, CITES regulates and monitors trade in the manner of a "negative list" such that trade in all species is permitted and unregulated unless the species in question appears on the Appendices or looks very much like one of those taxa. Then and only then, trade is regulated or constrained. Because the remit of the Convention covers millions of species of plants and animals, and tens of thousands of these taxa are potentially of economic value, in practice this negative list approach effectively forces CITES signatories to expend limited resources on just a select few, leaving many species to be traded with neither constraint nor review. For example, recently several birds classified as threatened with extinction appeared in the legal wild bird trade because the CITES process never considered their status. If a "positive list" approach were taken, only species evaluated and approved for the positive list would be permitted in trade, thus lightening the review burden for member states and the Secretariat, and also preventing inadvertent legal trade threats to poorly known species. Specific weaknesses in the text include: Development of a future mechanism similar to that of the Montreal Protocol developed nations contribute to a fund for developing nations could allow more funds for non-Secretariat activities. The amounts to be sold comprise approximately 44 tons from Botswana, 9 tons from Namibia, 51 tons from South Africa, and 4 tons from Zimbabwe. The Chinese government in acknowledged that it had lost track of tons of ivory between and From "€" the legal trade corresponded with these numbers, live birds More than 2 million live reptiles 2.

## 4: America's Most Endangered Places - Wikipedia

*Ranking the world's most endangered places isn't easy. Humans have encroached upon nearly every habitat on the planet, and climate change threatens places from coastlines to glaciers worldwide.*

Austin Zeiderman, *Endangered City*: As it has been noted by such studies, hyper-vigilance and the mobilization of fear and police brutality are only some of the characteristic elements of discourses and practices of security that privilege some lives over others. But perhaps what is more interesting about El Bronx, and its predecessor El Cartucho, is how they evidence a double face of security: In these cases, attacks to marginalized groups are carried out both to stop them from potentially committing crimes and to protect them from potential harm. *Endangered City* delves precisely into this paradox. Through the different chapters of the book, Zeiderman ably crafts a critical analysis of the often-contradictory processes that lie behind the imperative to protect life. Through a genealogy of the multiple meanings, interests, and processes that conflate insecurity and risk, it illustrates the kinds of political actions and projects which are enabled by such imperatives, and which ones are closed. One of the main theoretical contributions of the book comes directly from its title: As security structures the relationship between the state and its subjects, citizenship is subordinated to an arbitrary notion of security. And, as life comes to be understood and valued as a fragile and ever-exposed possession, citizenship and vulnerability become inevitably entangled. To my view, one of the most interesting topics addressed by the book is how environmental risk becomes at times the only viable political language to interpolate the state and claim basic rights, even in cases where imminent risk has little to do with floods and landslides, but originates in the perverse dynamics of war and pacification in the country. The argument does not shy away from the multiple meanings, narratives, practices, histories, and geographies that get conflated under security and risk. Appealing to different audiences, including urban planners, risk experts, policy makers, students, and urban geographers, the book offers a de-centered view of urban theory and constitutes an important contribution to critical understandings of security. Moreover, I think this is a recommended reading in uncertain and frustrating times. It fleshes out how threat and danger end up swallowing other ways of being in the city, of experiencing it, of governing it, and designing it. By tracing the history and trajectories of security and risk, it reminds us that we do not necessarily have to think about urban and political life in terms of threat. In that sense, the book signals the need to craft new ways to imagine, envision, and build other possible futures.

Alexander C and Pain R *Urban security: Everyday responses to urban fears*. New York and London: *Alves J From necropolis to blackpolis: El Tiempo Las autoridades se tomaron el Bronx*. Lippert R and Walby K *Municipal corporate security and risk mitigation companies in Canadian cities: A new military urbanism? Urban Securitization and Regulation in a 21st Century World*. London and New York: Samara T *Policing development: Urban renewal as neo-liberal security strategy*. *Urban Studies* 47 1: She researches the intersections of violence, conservation, militarization and land ownership in Colombia. Her more recent work focuses on the gendered dimensions of dispossession in the country. *Society and Space* is an international and interdisciplinary journal that publishes theoretically innovative scholarship that examines the contingent and possible relations between the social and the spatial. It seeks to push the boundaries of theoretical debate and maintains a commitment to considering the political and social justice imperatives of research and theory. This site has been active as a companion to the print journal since For information on the print journal, which is run by SAGE, please visit its homepage. The website accepts essays, photo essays, commentaries, reviews, and other traditional and non-traditional forms of scholarly writing. Click here for more detailed submission guidelines.

**5: UNESCO World Heritage Centre - List of World Heritage in Danger**

*The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently unveiled its list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places, an annual list that spotlights important examples of our nation's architectural and cultural heritage that are at risk of destruction or irreparable damage.*

Camp Monticello Monticello vic. Located along Arkansas Highway 35 southeast of Monticello, it was one of four main camps and 30 branch camps in Arkansas that interned enemy prisoners during the war. Construction on the camp began in and consisted of three compounds for enlisted men, two compounds for officers, a hospital, garrison echelon, and other facilities. The camp was surrounded by barbed-wire fences and guard towers. POWs spent their time working, playing sports, attending Mass, preparing Italian meals, learning, and creating art. The camp was closed in at the conclusion of World War II, and prisoners were eventually returned to Italy. Since the s, the college has used much of the former camp for teaching livestock and forest management. Beginning in the s, portions of the land have been sold for industrial development; however, the majority of the site remains intact and should be preserved. By acknowledging the significance of the site and developing a plan for its interpretation, UAM, along with local and statewide partners, could attract heritage tourists and create a learning laboratory for students. Designed by African American architect Henry James Price, the church featured a steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof, asymmetrical towers, and lancet-shaped window and door openings. It is a rare example of a church designed by an African American architect for an African American congregation, and it is exceptionally significant for its association with Dr. Morris, who pastored at Centennial from until his death in , was a nationally known figure in the Baptist denomination, serving as publisher of *The Baptist Vanguard* and president of the National Baptist Convention. He served as a delegate to state and national Republican conventions and was appointed an ambassador to the Belgian Congo by President Theodore Roosevelt. Morris died in , the membership of Centennial Baptist Church numbered more than 1, Sadly, regular services have not been held at Centennial Baptist Church for several years. The roof is sagging and the east wall of the church is being held up by steel bracing. A cooperative effort is urgently needed to save this National Historic Landmark. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in as an excellent example of a church designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by Little Rock architect A. The congregation met in several locations before settling at 12th and Louisiana. The church is notable for its Collegiate Gothic composition and monumental stained-glass windows featuring rich hues of red, purple, and blue. EMOBA was the first African American history museum to highlight the contributions and achievements of black Arkansans to the development of the state. Deferred maintenance has taken its toll on the old church, and heavy rain storms over the past few months caused a portion of the roof to collapse. If the building is not properly secured against the elements immediately, historic fabric will be lost and repair will become more costly. Ideally, this property would be rehabilitated or repaired and mothballed. Specializing in churches, public buildings, and skyscrapers, the R. Hunt Company was one of the most prominent architectural practices in the South from the s to the s. The interior was finished with rich walnut paneling and trim, and the stained glass windows were made in Italy. The sanctuary accommodated people with roll-up doors providing overflow room during weddings and funerals. The church remained in use until about 10 years ago, when the local Presbyterian congregation disbanded. Since then, roof leaks have caused some water damage to the sanctuary walls, and foundation settling has caused the rear wall to crack. Remarkably, the church still contains its original pipe organ, pews, pulpit, and even the hymnals. The residents of Fordyce support the restoration of First Presbyterian Church, and a newly formed nonprofit organization called Historical Fordyce, Inc. However, the church remains endangered until sufficient funding is secured. Houston Avenue in Russellville was a Folk Victorian-style lodging house for African-American travelers and railroaders. It was built at the turn of the 20th century by a black carpenter, Gordon Parker, for his family. Eugene Latimore, an educator and steam engine repairman, bought the home in the early s, and his wife, Cora, opened the house as a tourist home. During the Jim Crow era, cities and towns throughout the South had segregated facilities. If a traveler was not familiar with a particular area, then it was difficult to know which

establishments were friendly toward African-Americans. The Negro Motorist Green Book was established in and listed gas stations, restaurants, hotels, and tourist homes that specifically catered to African-American travelers. Located a few blocks south of U. Though the Civil Rights Act passed Congress in ending segregation, the Latimore Tourist Home remained in business until the mids. Now owned by an adjacent church, the boarded-up lodging house has been condemned. Although there is local support to save the Latimore Tourist Home, the congregation is concerned about the long-term financial obligations. Established about as Evergreen Cemetery, the present-day Magnolia and Maple Hill cemeteries originally comprised one large city cemetery with separate sections for whites and blacks. It is the resting place of one of the first black legislators of Arkansas, W. Grey, as well as businessmen, philanthropists, newspapermen, blues musicians, reverends, military veterans, and members of pioneering black families. The graves are marked with elaborate marble as well as hand carved concrete markers. The cemetery also faces problems similar to other African American cemeteries in rural areas, such as vandalism and neglect, limited funding for restoration, and migration of communities out of Arkansas during and after World War II, leaving few people to remember the families buried there. Occupants included Cox Stores, Inc. By the late s, the building was home to Clark G. Neighborhood residents feared the worst. While the building has a long way to go, a historic tax credit project is underway. Selective demolition has begun, with plans to stabilize and rehabilitate the building. Located north of Perryville, the town of Perry was incorporated in and grew up around the railroad. The Rock Island shipped agricultural and timber products, oil, and coal as well as passengers. Passenger traffic began to decline in the s, and the last regular passenger train came by the Perry Depot in November In , the Rock Island filed for bankruptcy, and in , a federal judge ordered the railroad be shut down and liquidated. In recent years, the old depot has been used for storage. In mid, preservationists and historians learned that the railroad intended to demolish the old depot to make way for a new machine shop. Since then, the Perry County Historical and Genealogical Society has led the effort to save the Perry Depot by coordinating its move to a city-owned site just across the tracks from its present location. If all goes as planned, the depot will be owned by the City of Perry and serve as a community center and museum. The red brick, Gothic Revival-style church features two towers of different height and lancet windows. However, the church was abandoned in because the congregation could no longer afford to maintain the building. The church is structurally sound, except where the northwest corner was damaged by fire. The sanctuary pews, made of curved and handcrafted wood, remain unharmed. The church is eligible for additional grants if the new owner is a nonprofit organization or unit of municipal government. The building is temporarily secured with plywood covering fire-damaged window and door openings, but the damage needs to be addressed soon to avoid further deterioration and vandalism. While it is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Thomas-Tharp House is significant as an example of early vernacular architecture in Washington County, and as the home of the prominent Thomas and Tharp families. The women also buried men killed by guerilla warfare in the aftermath of the battle in what is now Tharp Cemetery on Old Farmington Road. Today, the house, which is not far west of Shiloh Drive—the access road for Interstate 49—is almost surrounded by hotels and other new development. It is currently unoccupied and deteriorating rapidly due to vandalism and weather infiltration. Although the Thomas-Tharp House is for sale and is zoned commercial, there is an opportunity for its adaptive reuse. The house backs up to acres recently acquired by the City of Fayetteville with the help of the Walton Family Foundation that will be developed into a mountain bike park and trail system. The Thomas-Tharp House could be preserved and used as a southern gateway to the park.

## 6: ENDANGERED CITY BY AUSTIN ZEIDERMAN " Society & Space

*Ten Most Endangered Historic Sites in NJ. The list of the 10 Most Endangered Places will be announced at a press conference at the Old Barracks Museum (Founders Room - 2nd Floor), Barrack Street Street in Trenton on Thursday, May 17th, at AM.*

Tweet 10 List of Most Endangered Places in the World Most endangered places in the world " Filling the time off by traveling can indeed be the most interesting thing. In addition to refreshing, traveling can also be part of the experience. Moreover, you know, the earth of the sprawling consisting of some countries that appeared to have some tourist sites that claimed the most beautiful in the world. As a result of the behavior of visitors and not good management, tourist places most beautiful in the world was under grave threat. Even this time there are some of the most beautiful tourist attractions in the world who would otherwise have closed or lost as a result of some items considered inadequate. Our world is constantly changing due to various reasons, and as a result, there are a variety of places and beautiful cities in the world that are threatened to lose in shortly moments. Maybe we are the last generation who see the beauty of the locations in the world. Here are ten places to visit before they lost forever and the list of most endangered places in the world. Best shoot of Antarctica, South Pole that is going lost in few years 1. The Maldives Island The Maldives is one of the most beautiful places in the world are threatened with extinction. Maldives as one of the ten smallest countries in the world and 10 Beautiful Places to Honeymoon is also the lowest country in the world. Dhonakulhi Island is a piece of beautiful island in The Maldives Island Maldives is also often referred to as one of the most beautiful locations in the world and often the number 1 destination for tourists from around the world. If sea levels rise, even more, Maldives will become the first country to disappear swallowed by the sea. Venice, Italy Beautiful view from top of Venice, Italy A city is known as a symbol of love, art, elegant architecture, as well as one of the ten most beautiful place for a honeymoon. However, it will all vanish is expected within the next 70 years. Already, Venice often inundated with statistics showing that in the last years, some parts of the city have been submerged as much as 9 inches, and every year, sea levels will rise as much as mm. Venice is already often flooded, but it is getting worse because of rising sea levels and flooding every year more and more frequent. So if you plan to enjoy the beautiful city of Venice, plan in the span of 70 years. Unfortunately, these reefs are endangered because of water pollution ends to coral bleaching, the loss of coral color that ultimately caused the death of the coral. Maybe for your generation, this beautiful coral reefs will still exist, but not for the next generation. Remember to bring your family to visit this place for the next 70 years. Great Barrier Reef is one of beautiful places that include on the most endangered places in the world. The Alps Top view of The Alps The Alps is a famous mountain in Europe that extends to eight countries and is known for its beautiful glaciers. Unfortunately, these glaciers disappear as quickly as the development of the temperature, and the beauty of the mountains is expected to lose by or less within 35 years. It also occurs in the United States, precisely in Glacier National Park that previously had about glaciers has dropped drastically to only the remaining 27 glaciers and is expected to disappear entirely in less than 20 years. In short, if you want to see the original plan the glacier to visit these places as soon as possible before it disappears shortly. The area is annually visited by about 3 million people, but probably not in the next five years. So maybe if the restoration is done, the Taj Mahal can survive in a longer time. Taj Mahal is one of awesome places that include on the most endangered places in the world. Although it may take a long time to melt entirely, various attempts have been made to minimize the arrival of tourists to this place. The ships that carry passengers more than people already are not allowed to enter this area. So visit this site while visitors are still allowed to arrive and see a variety of wildlife of the South Pole, glaciers, and ice mountains were amazing. If you are confused how a visit to Antarctica, there are a variety of tours on the Internet that offer these holidays. Antarctica is one of beautiful places that include on the most endangered places in the world. Machu Picchu and Choquequirao are two ruins of the city famous for its amazing architecture, and scenery and geography were outstanding. With the aim to reduce tourist arrivals to Machi Picchu, the Peruvian government opened a cable car to Choquequirao. Unfortunately, it is estimated will lead to an explosion of tourists from that used only five

tourists a day to thousands of visitors in Machi Picchu, where the maintenance process is done by limiting the visitors coming and requires a reservation in advance. It is based on the assumption that the mineral-rich water will cure diseases of the skin condition psoriasis to joint disease osteoarthritis. Unfortunately, in the past 40 years, the volume of the Dead Sea are unsung. This is because the countries that surround the River Jordan took water from the Jordan River in large numbers and carried out continuously. Jordan River itself is the only source of water to the Dead Sea. In this volume decline rate, researchers estimate that the Dead Sea will disappear in less than 50 years. Galapagos Islands, Ecuador Galapagos Island view in Ecuador Galapagos Island has been known for its various local species, and many can not be found in other places, if you love animals and adventure, then this island is right for you. Unfortunately, every year there are about thousand tourists from different parts of the world visit this island, and it causes a variety of other species that damage. Top 5 best Ecuador travel destinations Species destroyer was smuggled pigs and rats workers who escaped from the ship. This led to the Galapagos Islands entered into one of the world heritage is threatened. Every year, tourists who come to this island rose as much as 12 percent and assumed this causes the deterioration of the island is either in habitat or infrastructure. It is not certain how long this will last, but the island slump continues. Tibet, China Cho Oyu Mountain view in Tibet, China Tibet is a country famous for their culture and also the highest region of the world is in the Himalayas. Unfortunately, the unique Tibetan culture gradually continues to disappear and blend with modern culture in China. It said there had been many languages and cultural traditions are lost entirely. Therefore, various global efforts activities are trying to free Tibet from China, but all that effort does not affect much. The Chinese government has also taken action to freeze efforts tourist visits from time to time, perhaps even now Tibet was not able to visit foreign tourists. However, maybe if you are lucky, visit the Potala Palace and the Ganden Monastery in Tibet while the culture there is still high. Tibet is one of beautiful places that include on the most endangered places in the world. Above is the article that explains top 10 list of most endangered places in the world that are beautiful and you must visit this places before the places going lose. Still many locations in the world that are going extinct and we will discuss this later in other article and see you! What are other people reading?

### 7: CITES - Wikipedia

*More: 11 Most Endangered Historic Places By: National Trust for Historic Preservation Top image: Hurricane damaged resources in Charlotte Amalie National Historic District.*

### 8: Top 10 of the Most Endangered Places in the World - One Green PlanetOne Green Planet

*America's Most Endangered Places or America's Most Endangered Historic Places is a list of places in the United States that the National Trust for Historic Preservation considers the most endangered.*

### 9: 10 List Most Endangered Places in the World - Awesome Destination

*But for the red-crowned parrots, Los Angeles is more than an additional habitat. The city is a sanctuary for this endangered species. In the s and '80s, tens of thousands of chicks and.*

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