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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
J. A. KRUG, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NEWTON B. DRURY, Director

THE
National Park System
and other areas administered
by the National Park Service

JUNE 30, 1946

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FOREWORD

Beginning with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," the United States has evolved a system of national parks, national monuments, and other areas, which includes the most inspiring of the Nation's scenery as well as many sites distinguished for historic or prehistoric importance or scientific interest.

The National Park Service, a bureau of the Department of the Interior, was established by an act of Congress, approved on August 25, 1916, which was designed to correlate the administration of the national parks and monuments then under the jurisdiction of that Department. The act directed the Service to "promote and regulate" the public use of those areas and to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, which had become a law on June 8, 1906, authorized the President of the United States to set aside, as national monuments, by proclamation, lands owned or controlled by the United States containing historic landmarks, historic or prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.

On June 10, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting under the authority of the Reorganization Act of 1933, consolidated under the administration of the National Park Service all national parks and monuments, national military parks, national battlefield parks and sites, national memorials, and the National Capital Parks, as well as certain national cemeteries.

An act of August 21, 1935, provided for the establishment of national historic sites, to be protected and preserved for public inspiration and enjoyment. Seventeen such sites have now been designated, 10 of which are owned by the Federal Government and 7 by private organizations.

On June 30, 1946, the National Park System contained 169 areas, in various categories. In addition, 4 recreational areas are administered by the National Park Service under cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies. For the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, the Service administers Boulder Dam Recreational Area in Arizona and Nevada, and Shasta and Millerton Lakes Recreational Areas in California; and for the Corps of Engineers, War Department, Lake Texoma Recreational Area in Texas and Oklahoma. The Service also administers 9 recreational demonstration areas pending their transfer to other agencies or until their permanent status can be determined.

Since 1937, field administration of the National Park System has been largely decentralized through the establishment of four regions. Headquarters for these regions are in Richmond, Va.; Omaha, Nebr.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; and San Francisco, Calif. The Director's Office, normally operating in Washington, D. C., was temporarily transferred to Chicago on September 1, 1942, in order to make housing and office space available for war agencies. Located in the Merchandise Mart, the address of this Office is Chicago 54, Ill.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

ACREAGE OF UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM GROUPED ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION

Type of area	Number	Federal land (acres)	Lands within exterior boundaries not federally owned (acres)	Total lands within exterior boundaries (acres)
National Parks.....	27	11, 062, 455. 76	140, 111. 83	11, 202, 567. 59
National Historical Parks.....	4	8, 159. 28	2, 340. 69	10, 499. 97
National Monuments.....	86	9, 283, 794. 34	413, 599. 66	9, 697, 394. 00
National Military Parks.....	11	24, 012. 94	3, 173. 71	27, 186. 65
National Battlefield Parks.....	1	684. 44		684. 44
National Battlefield Sites.....	7	248. 32	547. 65	795. 97
National Historic Sites.....	10	8, 176. 33	2, 498. 12	10, 674. 45
National Memorials.....	9	2, 004. 63	90. 00	2, 094. 63
National Cemeteries.....	10	217. 01		217. 01
National Parkways.....	3	55, 019. 05	45, 010. 00	100, 029. 05
National Capital Parks.....	1	27, 790. 36	1, 941. 00	29, 731. 36
Total.....	169	20, 472, 562. 46	609, 312. 66	21, 081, 875. 12

NATIONAL PARKS

[Number, 27; total area, 11,062,455.76 acres ¹]

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Acadia (Maine), 1919...	July 8, 1916 ² Feb. 26, 1919 ³ Jan. 19, 1929 ⁴ May 23, 1930 * May 29, 1935 * Aug. 24, 1935 * June 6, 1942 * June 20, 1935 ⁵ June 12, 1944 ⁶	28, 382. 21	Scenic, rugged coastal area on Mount Desert Island, most prominent elevation on Eastern seaboard; also includes picturesque Schoodic Point on mainland.	Bar Harbor, Maine (1).
Big Bend (Texas), 1944...		691, 338. 95	Spectacular mountain and desert scenery; variety of unusual geological structures; enclosed in the great bend of the Rio Grande.	Marathon, Tex. (3).
Bryce Canyon (Utah), 1928.	June 8, 1923 ⁷ June 7, 1924 ⁸ Feb. 25, 1928 ⁹ May 12, 1928 * Sept. 15, 1928 ¹⁰ June 13, 1930 * Jan. 5, 1931 * Feb. 17, 1931 * May 4, 1931 * Mar. 7, 1942 *	36, 010. 38	Rocks among the most colorful of any of the earth's crust, exposed in a box canyon and shaped by erosion into pinnacles and grotesque forms.	Springdale, Utah (3).

Carlsbad Caverns (New Mexico), 1930.	Oct. 25, 1923 ¹¹ May 14, 1930 Feb. 21, 1933* May 4, 1934* Feb. 3, 1939* May 22, 1902 June 7, 1924* May 14, 1932*	45, 526. 59	Largest subterranean labyrinth yet discovered; a series of connected caverns with a myriad of magnificent and curious formations.	Carlsbad, N. Mex. (3).
Crater Lake (Oregon), 1902.		160,290.33	Lake of deepest blue in heart of once active volcano; encircled by multi-colored lava walls 500 to 2,000 feet high.	Medford, Oreg. (4).
Glacier (Montana), 1910.	May 11, 1910 July 31, 1939*	997,486.80	Superb Rocky Mountain scenery, with numerous glaciers and lakes nestling among the highest peaks; forms part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, established on May 2, 1932.	Belton, Mont. (2).
Grand Canyon (Arizona), 1919.	Jan. 11, 1908 ¹² Feb. 26, 1919 Feb. 25, 1927* Mar. 7, 1928*	645,135.91	Tremendous mile deep gorge, 4 to 18 miles wide, 217 miles long of which 105 miles are within the park; fantastically eroded and colored rock masses.	Grand Canyon, Ariz. (3).
Grand Teton (Wyoming), 1929.	Feb. 26, 1929	94, 892. 92	Series of imposing high peaks which constitute the scenic climax of the majestic Teton Range; once a noted landmark of Indians and "Mountain Men."	Moose, Teton County, Wyo. (2).

* Boundary changes.

¹ For non-Federal acreages see table on page 1.

² Sieur de Monts National Monument established.

³ Lafayette National Park established.

⁴ Name changed to Acadia National Park.

⁵ Park authorized.

⁶ Park established.

⁷ Bryce Canyon National Monument established.

⁸ Utah National Park establishment authorized.

⁹ Name of authorized area changed to Bryce Canyon National Park.

¹⁰ Bryce Canyon National Park established.

¹¹ Carlsbad Caverns National Monument established.

¹² Grand Canyon National Monument established.

NATIONAL PARKS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Great Smoky Mountains (North Carolina-Tennessee), 1930.	May 22, 1926 ⁵ Feb. 6, 1930 ¹³ Apr. 19, 1930* July 19, 1932* June 15, 1934 ¹⁴ Aug. 19, 1937* Sept. 2, 1940 ¹⁵ Feb. 22, 1944*	460, 882. 46	Loftiest range east of the Black Hills and one of the oldest land areas on earth. Outstandingly diversified and luxuriant plant life, often of extraordinary size.	Gatlinburg, Tenn. (1).
Hawaii (Territory of Hawaii) 1916.	Aug. 1, 1916 May 1, 1922* Feb. 12, 1927* Apr. 11, 1928* June 20, 1938* July 16, 1940* Apr. 20, 1832 ¹⁶ Mar. 4, 1921 June 5, 1924* Feb. 14, 1931* June 15, 1936* June 24, 1938* Aug. 10, 1939*	173, 404. 60 1, 019. 13	Nation's most spectacular volcanic area; two volcanoes in frequent eruption, also one of world's largest dormant volcanoes; luxuriant tropical vegetation; fern forests. Forty-seven mineral hot springs said to have therapeutic value; known to the Indians and early Spaniards.	Hawaii National Park, Hawaii, T. H. (4). Hot Springs National Park, Ark. (3).

Isle Royale (Michigan) 1940.	Mar. 3, 1931 ⁵ May 28, 1935* June 20, 1938* Apr. 3, 1940 Mar. 6, 1942* Oct. 1, 1890 ¹⁷ Mar. 4, 1940 June 21, 1940* June 5, 1942*	133, 838. 51	Forested island, the largest in Lake Superior, distinguished for its wilderness character; great moose herd; pre-Columbian copper mines.	87 N. Ripley St., Houghton, Mich. (2).
Kings Canyon (California), 1940.		452, 904. 82	Sublime mountain wilderness dominated by the two enormous canyons of the Kings River and by the summit peaks of the High Sierra. The former General Grant National Park, with its giant sequoias, is a detached section of the park.	Sequoia National Park, Calif. (4).
Lassen Volcanic (California), 1916.	May 6, 1907 ¹⁸ Aug. 9, 1916 ¹⁹ Apr. 26, 1928* May 21, 1928* Jan. 19, 1929* Apr. 19, 1930* July 3, 1930*	103, 269. 28	Lassen Peak, only recently active volcano in United States proper, erupted between 1914 and 1921; spectacular volcanic exhibits.	Mineral, Calif. (4).

* Boundary changes.

⁵ Park authorized.

¹³ Limited park established for administration and protection only.

¹⁴ Relates to minimum park area.

¹⁵ Dedicated as a national park.

¹⁶ Hot Springs reserved by Federal Government.

¹⁷ Date of establishment of General Grant National Park which, on Mar. 4, 1940, was abolished and its lands made part of Kings Canyon National Park.

¹⁸ Lassen Peak National Monument and Cinder Cone National Monument established.

¹⁹ Lassen Peak National Monument and Cinder Cone National Monument made part of the Lassen Volcanic National Park established on Aug. 9, 1916.

NATIONAL PARKS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Mammoth Cave (Kentucky), 1936.	May 25, 1926 ⁵ May 14, 1934 ²⁰ May 22, 1936 ²¹ Aug. 28, 1937* July 1, 1941 ²² June 5, 1942*	50, 547. 51	Historic series of underground passages, 150 miles of which have been explored; beautiful limestone formations; river 360 feet beneath surface; famous for over a century.	Mammoth Cave, Ky. (1).
Mesa Verde (Colorado), 1906.	June 29, 1906 June 30, 1913* Feb. 26, 1931* May 27, 1932*	51, 017. 87	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings and other structures in the United States.	Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. (3).
Mount McKinley (Alaska), 1917.	Feb. 26, 1917 Jan. 30, 1922* Mar. 19, 1932*	1,939,199.04	Mount McKinley, highest mountain in North America; large glaciers of the Alaska Range; caribou, Dall or white sheep, moose, grizzly bears, wolves, and other spectacular wildlife.	McKinley Park, Alaska (4).
Mount Rainier (Washington), 1899.	Mar. 2, 1899 May 28, 1926* Jan. 31, 1931*	241, 524. 77	Greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States, radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano; dense forests.	Longmire, Wash. (4).
Olympic (Washington), 1938.	Mar. 2, 1909 ²³ June 29, 1938 Jan. 2, 1940* Dec. 22, 1942* June 15, 1946 ¹⁵	848, 212. 30	Mountain wilderness containing finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rain forests; active glaciers; rare Roosevelt elk.	Port Angeles, Wash. (4).

Platt (Oklahoma), 1906.	July 1, 1902 ²⁴ June 29, 1906 June 18, 1940 *	911. 97	Numerous cold mineral springs with distinctive properties, including several bromide springs.	Sulphur, Okla. (3).
Rocky Mountain (Colorado), 1915.	Jan. 26, 1915 Feb. 14, 1917 * Sept. 18, 1922 * June 2, 1924 * Feb. 24, 1925 * June 9, 1926 * June 21, 1930 * July 17, 1930 * Jan. 11, 1932 * Mar. 5, 1936 *	252, 625. 87	One of the most magnificent and diversified sections of the Rocky Mountains, with 65 named peaks in excess of 10,000 feet.	Estes Park, Colo. (2).
Sequoia (California), 1890.	Sept. 25, 1890 Oct. 1, 1890 * July 3, 1926 * Dec. 21, 1943 *	385, 100. 13	Great groves of giant sequoias, world's largest and probably oldest living things; magnificent High Sierra scenery, including Mount Whitney, highest mountain in United States proper.	Sequoia National Park, Calif. (4).
Shenandoah (Virginia), 1935.	May 22, 1926 ⁵ Feb. 16, 1928 * Feb. 4, 1932 * Dec. 26, 1935 June 13, 1939 * June 6, 1942 * Jan. 9, 1903 Mar. 4, 1931 * June 15, 1935 *	193, 472. 98	Tree-covered mountains in the heart of the Blue Ridge; scenic Skyline Drive; panoramic views of historic Virginia.	Luray, Va. (1).
Wind Cave (South Dakota), 1903.		11, 718. 17	Limestone caverns in scenic Black Hills, decorated by beautiful "boxwork" formations tipped with white crystals; buffalo herd.	Hot Springs, S. Dak. (2).

* Boundary changes.

⁵ Park authorized.

¹⁵ Dedicated as a national park.

²⁰ Provided for minimum park area.

²¹ Minimum area accepted for administration and protection.

²² Park fully established for development purposes.

²³ Mount Olympus National Monument established.

²⁴ Sulphur Springs Reservation established.

NATIONAL PARKS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Yellowstone (Wyoming-Montana-Idaho), 1872.	Mar. 1, 1872 May 26, 1926* Mar. 1, 1929* Apr. 19, 1930* Oct. 20, 1932*	252,213,206.55	World's greatest geyser area, with 3,000 geysers and hot springs; spectacular falls and canyon of the Yellowstone River; one of the world's greatest wildlife sanctuaries.	Yellowstone Park, Wyo. (2).
Yosemite (California), 1890.	Oct. 1, 1890 Feb. 7, 1905* June 11, 1906* May 13, 1914* May 28, 1928* Mar. 2, 1929* Apr. 14, 1930* Aug. 13, 1932* July 9, 1937* May 26, 1938*	756, 294. 65	Mountainous region of unusual beauty; Yosemite and other inspiring gorges with sheer granite cliffs; spectacular waterfalls; three groves of giant sequoias.	Yosemite National Park, Calif. (4).
Zion (Utah), 1919.....	July 31, 1909 26 Mar. 18, 1918 27 Nov. 19, 1919 June 13, 1930*	94, 241. 06	Multicolored gorge in heart of Southern Utah's dramatic desert and canyon country; erosional formations of great height and spectacular carving.	Springdale, Utah (3).

* Boundary changes.

26 In Wyoming, 2,047,667.01 acres; in Montana 142,499.54 acres; in Idaho, 23,040 acres.

26 Mukuntuweap National Monument established.
27 Name changed to Zion National Monument.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS ¹

[Number, 4; total area, 8,159.28 acres ²]

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Abraham Lincoln (Kentucky), 1939.	July 17, 1916 ³ Aug. 11, 1939	110. 50	Log cabin believed to be that in which Abraham Lincoln was born, enclosed in protective memorial building on the site of Lincoln's birthplace.	RFD No. 1, Hodgenville, Ky., (1).
Chalmette (Louisiana), 1939.	Mar. 4, 1907 ⁴ Aug. 10, 1939	33. 25	Part of the ground on which was fought the Battle of New Orleans, a brilliant victory for American arms during the War of 1812 and one which brought much fame to Andrew Jackson. Includes military cemetery.	Arabi, La. (1).
Colonial (Virginia), 1936.	July 3, 1930 ⁵ Dec. 30, 1930 ⁶ June 5, 1936 June 5, 1936* June 28, 1938* Dec. 24, 1942* Mar. 24, 1945* Mar. 2, 1933 ⁷ July 4, 1933	7, 057. 16	Most of Jamestown Island, site first permanent English settlement in America; Yorktown, scene American victory over Cornwallis, 1781, culminating battle of Revolution; parkway connecting these and other Colonial sites with Colonial Williamsburg.	Yorktown, Va. (1).
Morristown (New Jersey), 1933.		958. 37	Sites of important military encampments during the Revolution; Washington's Headquarters, 1779-80; eighteenth century houses; museum and collection of Washingtoniana.	Morristown, N. J. (1).

* Boundary changes.

¹ Saratoga National Historical Park Project listed on page 37.

² For non-Federal acreage see table on page 1.

³ Established as a national park.

⁴ Established as Chalmette Monument and Grounds.

⁵ Monument authorized.

⁶ Colonial National Monument established.

⁷ Park authorized.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

[Number, 86; total area, 9,283,794.34 acres¹]

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Ackia Battleground ² (Mississippi), 1938.	Aug. 27, 1935 ³ Oct. 25, 1938	49. 15	Site of a Chickasaw Indian Village and a memorial commemorating the Battle of Ackia, in which the Chickasaws, aided by British troops, repulsed attack of French and their Choctaw allies, May 26, 1736.	Superintendent, Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, Miss. (1).
Andrew Johnson ² (Tennessee), 1942.	Aug. 29, 1935 ³ Apr. 27, 1942	17. 08	President Andrew Johnson's home, tailor shop, and grave.	Greeneville, Tenn. (1).
Appomattox Court House ^{2,4} (Virginia), 1940.	Aug. 13, 1935 ³ Feb. 23, 1939* Apr. 10, 1940	968. 25	Scene of the surrender on Apr. 9, 1865, of the Confederate Army under Gen. Robert E. Lee to the Federal Army under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.	Box 28, Appomattox, Va. (1).
Arches ⁵ (Utah), 1929...	Apr. 12, 1929 Nov. 25, 1938*	33, 769. 94	Extraordinary examples of erosion in the form of giant arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals.	Moab, Utah (3).
Aztec Ruins ⁵ (New Mexico), 1923.	Jan. 24, 1923 July 2, 1928* Dec. 19, 1930*	25. 88	The ruins of a great prehistoric American Indian town built of masonry and timber in the twelfth century; largely excavated and stabilized.	Aztec, N. Mex. (3).
Badlands ² (South Dakota), 1939.	Mar. 4, 1929 ³ June 26, 1936* Jan. 25, 1939	122, 812. 46	Magnificently eroded layers of Badlands deposits containing great numbers of prehistoric animal fossils.	Interior, S. Dak. (2).

Bandelier ⁵ (New Mexico), 1916.	Feb. 11, 1916 Feb. 25, 1932*	27, 048. 89	Ruins of prehistoric Indian homes of the later Pueblo period, built in the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau.	Box 1321, Santa Fe, N. Mex. (3).
Big Hole Battlefield ⁵ (Montana), 1910.	June 23, 1910 June 29, 1939*	200. 00	Site of important battle along the line of the famous retreat of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce Indians in 1877.	Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo. (2).
Black Canyon of the Gunnison ⁵ (Colorado), 1933.	Mar. 2, 1933 May 16, 1938* Oct. 28, 1939*	13, 176. 02	Remarkable deep narrow canyon with sheer rocks of great geologic interest so altered through compression and lava intrusion that their origin is in doubt.	Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. (3).
Cabrillo ^{5, 6} (California), 1913.	Oct. 14, 1913	0. 50	Memorial to Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who discovered San Diego Bay in 1542.	Superintendent, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif. (4).
Canyon de Chelly ² (Arizona), 1931.	Feb. 14, 1931 ³ Apr. 1, 1931 Mar. 1, 1933* Mar. 3, 1933* Aug. 2, 1937	83, 840. 00	Prehistoric Indian ruins built at the base of sheer red cliffs or in caves in canyon walls; modern Navajo Indian homes and farms.	Box 8, Chinle, Ariz. (3).
Capitol Reef ⁵ (Utah), 1937.	Aug. 2, 1937	33, 068. 74	Twenty-mile-long buttressed sandstone cliff of Gothic appearance, with domeshaped white formations superimposed on lower colorful strata.	Superintendent, Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah (3).
Capulin Mountain ⁵ (New Mexico), 1916.	Aug. 9, 1916	680. 42	Huge cinder cone, an interesting example of a recently extinct volcano.	Capulin, N. Mex. (3).

* Boundary changes.

¹ For non-Federal acreage see table on page 1.

² Established pursuant to a specific act of Congress.

³ Monument authorized.

⁴ Full name is "Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument."

⁵ Established by Presidential Proclamation pursuant to the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of June 8, 1906.

⁶ Closed to the public.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Casa Grande ^{2a} (Arizona), 1918.	Mar. 2, 1889 ⁷ June 22, 1892 ⁸ Dec. 10, 1909* Aug. 3, 1918 June 7, 1926* Oct. 15, 1924 ⁹ June 5, 1942 ¹⁰	472. 50	A ruined adobe tower built by Indians who farmed the Gila Valley 600 years ago; the only prehistoric building of its particular type still standing.	Coolidge, Ariz. (3).
Castillo de San Marcos ⁵ (Florida), 1924.		18. 51	Oldest masonry fort in the United States; construction started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, first permanent white settlement in this country.	P. O. 1431, St. Augustine, Fla. (1).
Castle Pinckney ⁵ (South Carolina), 1924.	Oct. 15, 1924	3. 50	Part of the early defenses of Charleston Harbor.	Superintendent, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, P. O. 1431, St. Augustine, Fla. (1).
Cedar Breaks ⁵ (Utah), 1933.	Aug. 22, 1933 Mar. 7, 1942*	6, 052. 20	Great amphitheater eroded into the vividly colored Pink Cliffs formation which here has a depth of 2,000 feet.	Superintendent, Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah (3).
Chaco Canyon ⁵ (New Mexico), 1907.	Mar. 11, 1907 Jan. 10, 1928*	18, 039. 39	Thirteen major Indian ruins without equal in the United States, representing highest point of Pueblo prehistoric civilization; hundreds of smaller ruins.	Blanco Trading Post, Bloomfield, N. Mex. (3).

Channel Islands ⁶ (California), 1938.	Apr. 26, 1938	1, 119. 98	Large rookery of sealions; unique plants and mammals; and fossils ranging from marine invertebrates to Pleistocene elephants. This monument includes Santa Barbara and Anacapa Islands.	Superintendent, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Sequoia National Park, Calif. (4).
Chiricahua ⁶ (Arizona), 1924.	Apr. 18, 1924 June 10, 1938*	10, 529. 80	Wilderness of unusual rock shapes; rock strata telling story of nearly a billion years of the earth's forces.	Dos Cabezos, Ariz. (3).
Colorado ⁶ (Colorado), 1911.	May 24, 1911 Mar. 3, 1933*	18, 120. 55	Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths and weird formations hewed by erosion in sandstone.	Fruita, Colo. (3).
Craters of the Moon ⁶ (Idaho), 1924.	May 2, 1924 July 23, 1928* July 9, 1930* June 5, 1936* July 18, 1941*	47, 210. 67	Fissure eruptions, volcanic cones, craters, lava flows, caves, and other volcanic phenomena.	Arco, Idaho (4).
Custer Battlefield ² (Montana), 1946.	Dec. 7, 1886 June 3, 1940 ¹¹ Mar. 22, 1946 ¹²	765. 34	Site of the famous Battle of the Little Bighorn River, June 25, 1876, in which Lt. Col. George A. Custer and his command of 226 men were destroyed to a man by Sioux Indians.	Crow Agency, Mont. (2).

*Boundary changes.

² Established by act of Congress as "Custer Battlefield National Cemetery."

^{2a} Presidential Proclamation of Aug. 3, 1918, gave national monument status to lands previously reserved pursuant to the act of Congress of Mar. 2, 1889. (See footnote 7.)

⁶ Established by Presidential Proclamation pursuant to the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of June 8, 1906.

⁷ Congress authorized the President to reserve lands embracing "ruin of Casa Grande."

⁸ By Executive Order the President reserved the "Casa Grande Ruin" and certain adjacent lands for the protection of the ruin.

⁹ Fort Marion National Monument established.

¹⁰ Name changed to "Castillo de San Marcos National Monument."

¹¹ Date of Executive Order No. 8428 transferring area (then "Custer Battlefield National Cemetery") from War Department to National Park Service. Transfer effected July 1, 1940.

¹² Name changed from "Custer Battlefield National Cemetery" to "Custer Battlefield National Monument" by act of Congress.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Death Valley ⁵ (California-Nevada), 1933.	Feb. 11, 1933 Aug. 22, 1935* Mar. 26, 1937* Oct. 17, 1940*	1,850,565.20	Vast desert solitude, weird natural phenomena, extensive salt beds, and borax formations; includes lowest point in United States, 280 feet below the sea; famous in history of West; a great obstacle to the '49ers in California gold rush.	Death Valley, Calif. (4).
Devil Postpile ⁵ (California), 1911.	July 6, 1911	798.46	Symmetrical blue-gray columns rising as high as 60 feet, fitting closely together, a remnant of a basaltic lava flow.	Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, Calif. (4).
Devils Tower ⁵ (Wyoming), 1906.	Sept. 24, 1906	1, 193.91	An 865-foot tower of columnar volcanic rock, the remains of an igneous intrusion. First national monument.	Devils Tower, Wyo. (2).
Dinosaur ⁵ (Utah-Colorado), 1915.	Oct. 4, 1915 July 14, 1938* July 8, 1943*	190, 798.49	Nation's richest fossil quarries containing skeletal remains of giant reptiles and other creatures of remote geologic time, preserved in excellent condition.	Jensen, Utah (2).
El Morro ⁵ (New Mexico), 1906.	Dec. 8, 1906 June 18, 1917*	240.00	"Inscription Rock," soft sandstone monolith on which are carved hundreds of inscriptions, including those of early Spanish explorers and early American emigrants and settlers; also prehistoric petroglyphs.	Ramah, N. Mex. (3).

Father Millet Cross ⁶ (New York), 1925.	Sept. 5, 1925	0. 01	Memorial cross in memory of Father Pierre Millet, seventeenth century missionary to Indians who erected a cross on that site in 1688.	Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J. (1).
Fort Frederica ² (Georgia), 1945.	May 26, 1936 ³ Sept. 10, 1945	74. 53	Built (1736-54) by Gen. James E. Oglethorpe during the struggle between Spain and England for the control of what is now the southeastern part of the United States.	Brunswick, Ga. (1).
Fort Jefferson ⁵ (Florida), 1935.	Jan. 4, 1935	86. 82	Largest all-masonry fortification in Western World, built in 1846 for control of Florida Straits. Federal military prison during and after the War between the States. Outstanding bird refuge. Extraordinary marine life.	Key West, Fla. (1).
Fort Laramie ⁵ (Wyoming), 1938.	July 16, 1938	214. 41	Buildings of old fort that served as principal U. S. military post guarding caravans on route of '49ers and the Oregon Trail.	Fort Laramie, Wyo. (2).
Fort Matanzas ⁵ (Florida), 1924.	Oct. 15, 1924 Aug. 10, 1927* Jan. 9, 1935*	18. 34	Spanish fort built in 1737 to protect backdoor to St. Augustine. Near this site Menendez massacred two parties of French Huguenots in 1565, thus determining that Florida should remain Spanish rather than French territory.	St. Augustine, Fla. (1).

* Boundary changes.

² Established pursuant to a specific act of Congress.

³ Monument authorized.

⁵ Established by Presidential Proclamation pursuant to the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of June 8, 1906.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Fort McHenry ^{2a 13} (Maryland), 1939.	Mar. 3, 1925 ¹⁴ June 5, 1936 * Aug. 11, 1939 ¹⁵ Oct. 15, 1924 June 26, 1936 *	47. 64 5, 427. 39	The successful defense of this fort on Sept. 13-14, 1814, inspired the writing of our national anthem. Massive early nineteenth century fortification whose successful bombardment by Federal rifled cannon in 1862 first demonstrated total ineffectiveness of old style masonry fortresses. Deposits of fossil remains of fernlike plants of Mesozoic period or Age of Dinosaurs.	Baltimore 30, Md. (1). Superintendent, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, P. O. 1431, St. Augustine, Fla. (1). Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak. (2).
Fossil Cycad ⁵ (South Dakota), 1922.	Oct. 21, 1922	320. 00	Memorial mansion and gardens on the site of Washington's birthplace.	Washington's Birthplace, Westmoreland County, Va. (1). Silver City, N. Mex. (3).
George Washington Birthplace ² (Virginia), 1930.	Jan. 23, 1930 Mar. 30, 1931 *	393. 68	Well-preserved cliff dwellings in four natural cavities in the face of an overhanging cliff; 150 feet high. Contains great tidewater glaciers and interesting exhibit of early stages of post-glacial forests.	Regional Director, 601 Sheldon Building, San Francisco 5, Calif. (4). Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, Ariz. (3).
Gila Cliff Dwellings ⁵ (New Mexico), 1907.	Nov. 16, 1907	160. 00		
Glacier Bay ⁵ (Alaska), 1925.	Feb. 26, 1925 Apr. 18, 1939 *	2,297,456.27		
Grand Canyon ⁵ (Arizona), 1932.	Dec. 22, 1932 Apr. 4, 1940 *	196, 051. 00	Part of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado containing Torowcap Point with its unusual view of the Inner Gorge and recent lava dam.	

Gran Quivira ⁵ (New Mexico), 1909.	Nov. 1, 1909 Nov. 25, 1919*	450. 94	Site of seventeenth century Spanish mission; ruins of two mission buildings and of 18 Indian Pueblo house mounds.	Gran Quivira, N. Mex. (3).
Great Sand Dunes ⁵ (Colorado), 1932.	Mar. 17, 1932 Mar. 12, 1946*	36, 609. 19	Shifting sand dunes entrapped by a great hook in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains; among the largest and highest dunes in the United States.	Regional Director, Box 1728, Santa Fe, N. Mex. (3).
Holy Cross ⁵ (Colorado), 1929.	May 11, 1929	1, 392. 00	Two crevices on side of Mount of Holy Cross, which, when filled with snow, form a cross.	Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colo. (2).
Homestead ^{2 16} (Nebraska), 1939.	Mar. 19, 1936 ³ Jan. 3, 1939	162. 73	Site of the first claim under the Homestead Act of 1862, marking the beginning of "homesteading," the American democratic land settlement policy.	Beatrice, Nebr. (2).
Hovenweep ⁵ (Utah-Colorado), 1923.	Mar. 2, 1923	299. 34	Four groups of remarkable prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.	Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. (3).
Jackson Hole ⁵ (Wyoming), 1943.	Mar. 15, 1943	173, 064. 62	Portion of Teton "block-fault"; potholes and other glacial phenomena; favored haunt of fur trappers and traders; part of range of our greatest elk herd; foreground of Teton Range.	Superintendent Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Teton County, Wyo. (2).

* Boundary changes.

² Established pursuant to a specific act of Congress.

^{2a} Established as a national park by act of Congress.

³ Monument authorized.

⁵ Established by Presidential Proclamation pursuant to the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of June 8, 1906.

¹³ Full name is "Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine."

¹⁴ Date of establishment as a national park.

¹⁵ Designation changed from "Fort McHenry National Park" to "Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine."

¹⁶ Full name is "Homestead National Monument of America."

NATIONAL MONUMENTS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Jewel Cave ⁵ (South Dakota), 1908.	Feb. 7, 1908	1, 274. 56	Cave in limestone formation consisting of series of chambers connected by narrow passages; numerous side galleries; fine calcite crystal encrustations.	Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak. (2).
Joshua Tree ⁵ (California), 1936.	Aug. 10, 1936	655, 961. 33	Representative stand of the rare and rapidly diminishing Joshua tree; many other varieties of desert flora.	Box 289, Twentynine Palms, Calif. (4).
Katmai ⁵ (Alaska), 1918.	Sept. 24, 1918 Apr. 24, 1931*	2,697,590.00	Dying volcanic region; includes the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, scene of a violent eruption in 1912.	Superintendent, Mount McKinley National Park, McKinley Park, Alaska (4).
Lava Beds ⁵ (California), 1925.	Nov. 21, 1925	45, 867. 56	Principal theater of the Modoc Indian War of 1873; unusual exhibits of volcanic activity.	Tulelake, Calif. (4).
Lehman Caves ⁵ (Nevada), 1922.	Jan. 24, 1922	640. 00	Caves of light gray and white limestone honeycombed by tunnels and galleries of stalactite formations.	Baker, Nev. (3).
Meriwether Lewis ⁵ (Tennessee), 1925.	Feb. 6, 1925 Dec. 6, 1927*	300. 00	Site on Natchez Trace where Meriwether Lewis, leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, is buried.	Hohenwald, Tenn. (1).
Montezuma Castle ⁵ (Arizona), 1906.	Dec. 8, 1906 Feb. 23, 1937* Oct. 19, 1943*	521. 41	One of the best preserved and most interesting cliff dwellings in the United States; built in cavern-pitted limestone cliff; original 5-story, 20-room Castle is 90 percent intact.	Camp Verde, Ariz. (3).

Mound City Group ⁵ (Ohio), 1923.	Mar. 2, 1923	57. 00	Famous group of prehistoric Indian mounds.	General Delivery, Chillicothe, Ohio. (1).
Muir Woods ⁵ (California), 1908.	Jan. 9, 1908 Sept. 22, 1921* Apr. 5, 1935*	424. 56	Preserves virgin stand of Coast Redwoods, the tallest of living things.	Mill Valley, Calif. (4).
Natural Bridges ⁵ (Utah), 1908.	Apr. 16, 1908 Sept. 25, 1909*	2, 649. 70	Three natural bridges carved out of sandstone; the highest is 222 feet above the stream bed, with span of 261 feet.	Regional Director, Box 1728, Santa Fe, N. Mex. (3).
Navajo ⁵ (Arizona), 1909.	Feb. 11, 1916* Mar. 20, 1909 Mar. 14, 1912*	360. 00	Contains three of largest and most intricate of known cliff dwellings—Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House.	Tonalea, Ariz. (3).
Ocmulgee ² (Georgia), 1936.	June 14, 1934 ³ Dec. 23, 1936 June 13, 1941*	683. 48	Contains numerous outstanding and unique remains of mounds, and prehistoric towns, representative of the cultural evolution of the Southern mound-builder civilization.	Box 936, Macon, Ga. (1).
Old Kasaan ⁵ (Alaska), 1916.	Oct. 25, 1916	38. 00	Site of abandoned Haida Indian village.	Regional Director, 601 Sheldon Building, San Francisco 5, Calif. (4).
Oregon Caves ⁵ (Oregon), 1909.	July 12, 1909	480. 00	Caves in limestone formation of great variety and beauty.	Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park, Medford, Oreg. (4).
Organ Pipe Cactus (Arizona), 1937.	Apr. 13, 1937	328, 161. 73	Examples of Organ Pipe Cactus and other desert plants found nowhere else in United States; traces of the Camino del Diablo, historic Spanish route.	Ajo, Ariz. (3).

* Boundary changes.

² Established pursuant to a specific act of Congress.

³ Monument authorized.

⁵ Established by Presidential Proclamation pursuant to the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of June 8, 1906.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Perry's Victory Memorial ^{2 17} (Ohio), 1936.	June 2, 1936 ³ July 6, 1936	14. 25	At Put in Bay Commodore Perry won greatest naval battle of War of 1812; commemorates century of peace between the United States and Canada. Most spectacular display of petrified wood known in the world; Indian ruins and petroglyphs; portion of colorful Painted Desert.	Put in Bay, Ohio (1).
Petrified Forest ⁵ (Arizona), 1906.	Dec. 8, 1906 July 31, 1911 * Nov. 14, 1930 * Nov. 30, 1931 * Sept. 23, 1932 * Jan. 16, 1908 May 7, 1923 * July 2, 1924 * Feb. 2, 1929 * Apr. 13, 1931 * July 11, 1933 * Dec. 5, 1941 *	85, 303. 63		Holbrook, Ariz. (3).
Pinnacles ⁵ (California), 1908.	Jan. 16, 1908 May 7, 1923 * July 2, 1924 * Feb. 2, 1929 * Apr. 13, 1931 * July 11, 1933 * Dec. 5, 1941 *	12, 817. 77	Spire-like rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, together with numerous caves and a variety of volcanic features.	Pinnacles, Calif. (4).
Pipe Spring ⁵ (Arizona), 1923.	May 31, 1923	40. 00	Contains historic Mormon fort, also structures built by Mormons during 1869-70 and later used by private ranchers and as cattle-buying and shipping point; commemorates significant phase of westward movement by American pioneer.	Moccasin, Ariz. (3).

Pipestone ² (Minnesota), 1937.	Aug. 25, 1937	115. 60	Notable for its quarry from which Indians obtained materials for making peace pipes used in ceremonies.	Pipestone, Minn. (2).
Rainbow Bridge ⁵ (Utah), 1910.	May 30, 1910	160. 00	Greatest of world's known natural bridges; a symmetrical arch of salmon pink sandstone, curving in form of a rainbow; rises 309 feet from bottom of gorge.	Regional Director, Box 1728, Santa Fe, N. Mex. (3).
Saguaro ⁵ (Arizona), 1933.	Mar. 1, 1933	53, 669. 24	Cactus forest containing giant saguaro unique to deserts of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico.	Route 2, Box 544, Tucson, Ariz. (3).
Santa Rosa Island ⁵ (Florida), 1939.	May 17, 1939 Aug. 13, 1945 *	4, 800. 00	A barrier reef type island 44 miles long and from one-eighth to one-half mile wide, of unusual scientific and historic value.	Superintendent, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, P. O. 1431, St. Augustine, Fla. (1).
Scotts Bluff ⁵ (Nebraska), 1919.	Dec. 12, 1919 May 9, 1924 * June 1, 1932 * Mar. 29, 1940 * Sept. 21, 1909	2, 196. 44	Well-known landmark on Oregon Trail associated with mass migration between 1843 and 1869 across treeless plains.	Gering, Nebr. (2).
*Shoshone Cavern ^{5,6} (Wyoming), 1909.		212. 37	A cave of considerable extent decorated with encrustations of crystals.	Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo. (2).
Sitka ⁵ (Alaska), 1910. . . .	Mar. 23, 1910	57. 00	Russian capital of Alaska and center of fur trading activities.	Sitka, Alaska (4).

* Boundary changes

² Established pursuant to a specific act of Congress.

⁵ Established by Presidential Proclamation pursuant to the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of June 8, 1906.

⁶ Closed to the public.

¹⁷ Full name is "Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument."

NATIONAL MONUMENTS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Statue of Liberty ⁵ (New York), 1924.	Oct. 15, 1924 Sept. 7, 1937*	10. 38	Colossal copper statue on Bedloe's Island; a gift of the French people; commemorates alliance of France and America during American Revolution; universal symbol of freedom and democracy.	Bedloe's Island, New York 4, N. Y. (1).
Sunset Crater ⁵ (Arizona), 1930.	May 26, 1930	3, 040. 00	Truncated volcanic cone, the upper portion so highly colored as to give rim appearance of sunset glow; lava flows and ice caves.	Tuba Star Route, Wupatki National Monument, Flagstaff, Ariz. (3).
Timpanogos Cave ⁵ (Utah), 1922.	Oct. 14, 1922	250. 00	Limestone cavern located on side of Mount Timpanogos, with passageways leading back into the mountain.	Pleasant Grove, Utah (3).
Tonto ⁵ (Arizona), 1907..	Dec. 19, 1907 Apr. 1, 1937*	1, 120. 00	Two large and well-preserved Pueblo cliff dwellings occupied during the early part of the fourteenth century by Indians who farmed in the Salt River Valley.	Roosevelt, Ariz. (3).
Tumacacori ⁵ (Arizona), 1908.	Sept. 15, 1908	10. 00	A historic Spanish Catholic mission building on site first visited by Father Kino, a Jesuit, in 1691.	Nogales Star Route, Nogales, Ariz. (3).
Tuzigoot ⁵ (Arizona), 1939.	July 25, 1939	42. 67	Excavated ruins of a prehistoric pueblo which flourished between 1000 and 1400 A. D.; outstanding example of large late prehistoric pueblos of the Verde Valley.	Box 36, Clarkdale, Ariz. (3).

Verendrye ⁵ (North Dakota), 1917.	June 29, 1917	253. 04	Commemorates the Verendrye explorations in North Dakota and along the Upper Missouri River.	Sanish, N. Dak. (2).
Walnut Canyon ⁵ (Arizona), 1915.	Nov. 30, 1915 Sept. 24, 1938*	1, 641. 62	Cliff dwellings in shallow caves under ledges of limestone, built by pueblo Indians almost a thousand years ago.	Box 400, R. R. No. 1, Flagstaff, Ariz. (3).
Wheeler ⁵ (Colorado), 1908.	Dec. 7, 1908	300. 00	Remarkable example of extinct volcanic action and eccentric erosion, combining fantastic pinnacles and deep gorges.	Regional Director, Box 1728, Santa Fe, N. Mex. (3).
White Sands ⁵ (New Mexico), 1933.	Jan. 18, 1933 Nov. 28, 1934* Aug. 29, 1938* June 6, 1942* June 29, 1936 ³ Jan. 20, 1940	140, 247. 04 45. 84	Glistening white gypsum sands, drifting into dunes 10 to 60 feet high; small animals, light in hue, adapted to environment.	Box 231, Alamogordo, N. Mex. (3).
Whitman ² (Washington), 1940.			Site where Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife ministered to spiritual and physical needs of Indians until massacred by them in 1847; landmark on Oregon Trail.	Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, Wash. (4).
Wupatki ⁵ (Arizona), 1924.	Dec. 9, 1924 July 9, 1937* Jan. 22, 1941*	34, 693. 03	Contains red sandstone prehistoric pueblos built by group of farming Indians whose descendants are believed to be the picturesque Hopis.	Tuba Star Route, Flagstaff, Ariz. (3).
Yucca House ⁵ (Colorado), 1919.	Dec. 19, 1919	9. 60	Remnants of once thriving prehistoric Indian village.	Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. (3).
Zion ⁵ (Utah), 1937.....	Jan. 22, 1937	33, 920. 75	Contains colorful Kolob Canyon and famous Hurricane Fault, notable examples of geologic phenomena.	Superintendent, Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah (3).

* Boundary changes.

² Established pursuant to a specific act of Congress.

³ Monument authorized.

⁵ Established by Presidential proclamation pursuant to the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of June 8, 1906.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS
[Number, 11; total area, 24,012.94 acres ¹]

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Chickamauga and Chattanooga (Georgia-Tennessee), 1890.	Aug. 19, 1890 Aug. 9, 1939* Mar. 5, 1942*	8, 146. 33	Embraces battlefields of Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, important in operations around Chattanooga during 1863. Fortification controlling the upper Cumberland River, captured by Grant in 1862.	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (1).
Fort Donelson (Tennessee), 1928.	Mar. 26, 1928	102. 54		Dover, Tenn. (1).
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial (Virginia), 1927.	Feb. 14, 1927	2, 420. 15	Embraces portions of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House battlefields where major battles were fought between 1862 and 1864.	Box 357, Fredericksburg, Va. (1).
Gettysburg (Pennsylvania), 1895.	Feb. 11, 1895	2, 463. 46	Battlefield that marks the turning point of the Confederacy; portion of battleground dedicated as burial ground by President Lincoln in his famous Gettysburg Address.	Gettysburg, Pa. (1).
Guilford Courthouse (North Carolina), 1917.	Mar. 2, 1917	148. 83	Commemorates battle fought March 15, 1781, between British and American forces, which marked the beginning of the end of the Revolutionary struggle.	Greensboro, N. C. (1).

Kings Mountain (South Carolina), 1931.	Mar. 3, 1931	4, 012. 00	Site of an important victory for American frontiersmen at a critical point in the Revolutionary War, Oct. 7, 1780. Scene of a memorable battle in 1776 between North Carolina Whigs and Tories.	Kings Creek, S. C. (1).
Moore's Creek (North Carolina), 1926.	June 2, 1926.	30.00		Currie, Pender County, N. C. (1).
Petersburg (Virginia), 1926.	July 3, 1926 June 5, 1942*	1, 324. 62	Scene of the "Battle of the Crater" and of the longest siege in the history of the United States, 1864-1865; about 100 miles of well-preserved earth-works.	Petersburg, Va. (1).
Shiloh (Tennessee), 1894.	Dec. 27, 1894	3, 717. 59	Natural park embracing the battlefield of Shiloh near Pittsburg Landing (1862) which prepared the way for Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg; also well-preserved Indian mounds.	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. (1).
Stones River (Tennessee), 1927.	Mar. 3, 1927	323. 86	Scene of a stubbornly fought midwinter battle in 1862, which began the great Federal offensive to trisect the Confederacy. Includes part of the battlefield and a portion of Fortress Rosecrans.	Murfreesboro, Tenn. (1).
Vicksburg (Mississippi), 1899.	Feb. 21, 1899	1, 323. 56	Remarkably preserved fortifications of 47-day siege of Vicksburg (1863), which gave the North control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two.	P. O. Box 349. Vicksburg, Miss. (1).

* Boundary changes.

1 For non-Federal acreage see table on page 1.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS ¹

[Number 1; total area, 684.44 acres ²]

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Richmond (Virginia), 1944.	Mar. 2, 1936 ³ July 14, 1944	684. 44	Scene of several battles in defense of Richmond during War between the States; includes portions of battlefields of first and second Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, and massive fortifications along the James River and at Fort Harrison.	R. F. D. #14, Richmond, Va. (1).

¹ Manassas National Battlefield Park (page 29) listed as a national historic site, having been established pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of Aug. 21, 1935. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Project is listed on page 37. ² For non-Federal acreage' see table on page 1. ³ Park authorized.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITES

[Number, 7; total area, 248.32 acres ¹]

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Antietam (Maryland), 1890.	Aug. 30, 1890	183. 32	Scene of the battle which brought to an end Lee's first invasion of the North in 1862; includes avenues, monument plots, and overlooks commanding a view of the Burnside Bridge and the sunken road or "bloody lane."	Sharpsburg, Md. (1).

Brices Cross Roads (Mississippi), 1929.	Feb. 21, 1929	1. 00	Scene of the battle of June 10, 1864, in which Confederate cavalry under Gen. Nathan B. Forrest was employed with extraordinary skill.	Superintendent, Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, Miss. (1).
Cowpens (South Carolina), 1929.	Mar. 4, 1929	1. 00	Site of Daniel Morgan's victory over the British under Banastre Tarleton on Jan. 17, 1781.	Custodian, Kings Mountain NMP, Kings Creek, S. C. (1).
Fort Necessity (Pennsylvania), 1931.	Mar. 4, 1931	2. 00	Scene of a battle between Colonial troops led by George Washington and French troops assisted by Indians, July 3, 1754; opening battle of the French and Indian War.	Farmington, Pa. (1).
Kennesaw Mountain (Georgia), 1917.	Feb. 8, 1917 June 26, 1935 ² Aug. 9, 1939*	60. 00	Embraces Cheatham's Hill, on which the most desperate action during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain (June 27, 1864) took place; and includes the main Union and Confederate earthworks and troop positions.	Marietta, Ga. (1).
Tupelo (Mississippi), 1929.	Feb. 21, 1929	1. 00	Commemorates the Battle of Tupelo, July 13 and 14, 1864.	Superintendent, Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, Miss. (1).
White Plains (New York), 1926.	May 18, 1926	. 00	Memorials showing the positions held by Washington's army at the Battle of White Plains in 1776.	Superintendent, Statue of Liberty National Monument, Bedloe's Island, New York 4, N. Y. (1).

* Boundary changes.

² Authorizes establishment of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, which, when established, will include this site. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Project is listed on page 37.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

[Number 10; total area, 8,176.33 acres¹]

Name of area, location, and year designated	Date of designation	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Atlanta Campaign (Georgia), 1944.	Oct. 23, 1940 ² Oct. 13, 1944	20.96	Marks significant points on the route of Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, prelude to the "March to the Sea" which finally trisected the Confederacy.	Superintendent, Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (1).
Federal Hall Memorial (New York), 1939.	May 26, 1939	.49	On this spot, the site of the present Federal Subtreasury Building, stood the famous Federal Hall, the first seat of the new Federal Government, and the scene of many momentous events in the early days of the Republic.	Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J. (1).
Fort Raleigh (North Carolina), 1941.	Apr. 5, 1941	16.45	Place of first attempted English settlement within the confines of the United States, 1585-87. Site of the "Lost Colony" settlement of Sir Walter Raleigh and birthplace of Virginia Dare, first child of English parentage to be born in the New World.	Custodian, Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial, Kill Devil Hills, N. C. (1).
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt (New York), 1944.	Jan. 15, 1944 Apr. 12, 1946 ³	33.23	Fine home in the "Hudson River bracketed" style; birthplace, home, and "Summer White House" of President Franklin D. Roosevelt; here many distinguished visitors, including kings	Superintendent, Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Hyde Park, N. Y. (1).

Hopewell Village (Pennsylvania), 1938.	Aug. 3, 1938 June 6, 1942*	6, 197.00	and queens and Winston Churchill, when Prime Minister, have been entertained. One of the finest examples of American eighteenth and early nineteenth century iron-making villages; includes the ruins of the old furnace and numerous dependent structures.	Birdsboro, Pa. (1).
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Missouri), 1935.	Dec. 21, 1935 ⁴	82.58	To commemorate the territorial expansion of the United States and conspicuous persons and events connected therewith.	Old Courthouse, 415 Market St., St. Louis 2, Mo. (2).
Manassas National Battlefield Park (Virginia), 1940.	May 10, 1940	1,604.57	Scene of the battles of First and Second Manassas on July 21, 1861, and August 29-30, 1862. The former battle, often called "Bull Run," was the first test of Northern and Southern military prowess. Here, Jackson acquired the nickname "Stonewall."	Manassas, Va. (1).
Old Philadelphia Custom House (Pennsylvania), 1939.	May 26, 1939	0.79	This building, completed in 1824, is one of the finest American examples of Greek revival architecture; famous as the Second Bank of the United States, which figured so prominently in the historic controversy between President Andrew Jackson and the Whigs over national banking policies.	Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J. (1).

* Boundary changes.

¹ For non-Federal acreage see table on page 1.

² Date last deed accepted.

³ Dedicated as a national historic site.

⁴ Designated by Executive Order.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES—Continued

Name of area, location, and year designated	Date of designation	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Salem Maritime (Massachusetts), 1938.	Mar. 17, 1938	8.61	Includes Derby Wharf, the Richard Derby House, Hawkes House, and the Old Customs House in which Nathaniel Hawthorne worked—all of national significance because of their importance in the early maritime history of New England and architectural history.	Custom House, Derby St., Salem, Mass. (1).
Vanderbilt Mansion (New York), 1940.	Dec. 18, 1940	211.65	Mansion and grounds of the late Frederick W. Vanderbilt overlooking the Hudson River; fine example of the palatial American residence of the period 1880-1900.	Hyde Park, N. Y. (1).

NATIONAL MEMORIALS

[Number, 9; total area, 2,004.63 acres¹]

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address, National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
House Where Lincoln Died (District of Columbia), 1896.	June 11, 1896	0. 05	Lincoln died here on Apr. 15, 1865. Has been refurbished to give atmosphere of a typical home of the 1860's.	Superintendent, National Capital Parks, 1228 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Kill Devil Hill Monument (North Carolina), 1927.	Mar. 2, 1927	314. 40	Site of the first sustained flight by a heavier-than-air machine, made by Wilbur and Orville Wright.	Kill Devil Hills, N. C. (1).
Lee Mansion (Virginia), 1925.	Mar. 4, 1925	0. 50	Splendid antebellum home of Robert E. Lee, commander in chief of the Confederate Army.	Superintendent, National Capital Parks, 1228 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Lincoln Memorial (District of Columbia), 1922.	May 30, 1922 ²	0. 61	Classical structure of great beauty with a seated figure, 20 feet high, of the Great Emancipator.	Superintendent, National Capital Parks, 1228 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

¹ For non-Federal acreage see table on page 1.

² Date of dedication.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS—Continued

Name of area, location, and year designated	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Lincoln Museum (District of Columbia), 1932.	Feb. 12, 1932 ²	0. 18	Located in this building was Ford's Theatre in which Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth on the night of April 14, 1865. Contains famous collection of Lincolniana.	Superintendent, National Capital Parks, 1228 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Mount Rushmore (South Dakota), 1929.	Feb. 25, 1929	1, 686. 40	Colossal figures carved on the face of Mount Rushmore, delineating the features of four great Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.	Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak. (2).
New Echota Marker (Georgia), 1930.	May 28, 1930	0. 92	Site of the last capital of the Cherokee Indians in Georgia; birthplace of the Indian Press.	Calhoun, Ga. (1).
Thomas Jefferson (District of Columbia), 1943.	Apr. 13, 1943 ²	1. 20	Circular colonnaded structure or rotunda in classic style introduced in this country by Jefferson; on interior walls are four panels with inscriptions based upon writings of Jefferson.	Superintendent, National Capital Parks, 1228 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Washington Monument (District of Columbia), 1885.	Aug. 2, 1876 ³ Feb. 21, 1885 ²	0. 37	Built in commemoration of George Washington, this monument (in the form of an obelisk, 555 feet high), is one of the dominating features of the Nation's Capital.	Superintendent, National Capital Parks, 1228 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

² Date of dedication.

³ Date of authorization.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES ¹

[Number, 10; total area, 217.01 acres ²]

Name of area and location	Date of authorization or establishment ³	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Pertinent data	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Antietam (Maryland) . . .	1862 ⁴	11.36	The cemetery is divided into segments, each representing a State. Interments: 4,833 (unidentified, 1,836).	Sharpsburg, Md. (1).
Battleground (District of Columbia).	1864 ⁴	1.03	On Georgia Ave., between Van Buren and Whittier Sts. Interments: 44.	6625 Georgia Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.
Fort Donelson (Tennessee), 1867.	1867 ⁴	15.34	Interments: 684	Dover, Tenn. (1).
Fredericksburg (Virginia), 1865.	1865 ⁴	12.00	Interments: 15,260	Box 357, Fredericksburg, Va. (1).
Gettysburg (Pennsylvania), 1863.	1863 ⁴	15.55	Interments: 3,785	Gettysburg, Pa. (1).
Poplar Grove (Virginia), 1866.	July 18, 1866 ⁴	8.72	Cemetery is on camping ground of the 50th Regiment of New York Engineers. Interments: 6,265 (unidentified, 2,163).	Petersburg, Va. (1).
Shiloh (Tennessee), 1866.	1866 ⁴	10.25	Burial place of men who fell at battle of Shiloh and the surrounding area. Interments: 3,653 (unidentified, 2,417).	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. (1).
Stones River (Tennessee), 1865.	1865 ⁴	20.09	Interments: 6,179 (unidentified, 2,560).	Murfreesboro, Tenn. (1)

³ Establishment authorized by Act of June 17, 1862.

⁴ Probable date of interments.

¹ Chalmette National Historical Park includes a military cemetery.

² For non-Federal acreage see table on page 1.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES—Continued

Name of area and location	Date of authorization or establishment ³	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Pertinent data	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Vicksburg (Mississippi), 1865.	1865 ⁴	119.76	Two miles north of city on Highway 61. Includes many who died in a radius of 150 miles from Vicksburg during the War between the States. Interments: 17,450 (unidentified, 12,911).	Vicksburg, Miss. (1).
Yorktown (Virginia), 1866.	1866 ⁴	2.91	Interments: 2,204 (unidentified, 1,446).	Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va. (1).

³ Establishment authorized by Act of June 17, 1862.

⁴ Probable date of interments.

NATIONAL PARKWAYS

[Number, 3; total area, 55,019.05 acres¹]

Name, location, and year started	Date authorized	Acreage acquired to date	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Blue Ridge Parkway (Virginia-North Carolina), 1933.	June 16, 1933 ² Aug. 19, 1937 * June 8, 1940 * June 11, 1940 *	38, 911. 50	Scenic parkway averaging 3,000 feet above sea level; follows Blue Ridge Mountains and embraces several scenic and recreational areas en route; 333 miles completed or under construction. Estimated length when completed: 477 miles.	611, Shenandoah Life Insurance Building, Roanoke, Va. (1).
George Washington Memorial Parkway (Virginia-Maryland), 1930.	May 29, 1930	2, 458. 68	Embraces many interesting landmarks associated with the life of George Washington; planned as continuous boulevard along the Maryland and Virginia shores of Potomac River; includes Mount Vernon Memorial Highway between the Nation's Capital and Mount Vernon. Estimated length when completed: 57 miles.	Superintendent, National Capital Parks, 1228 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Natchez Trace Parkway (Mississippi-Tennessee-Alabama), 1934.	June 19, 1934 ³ June 8, 1940 *	13, 648. 87	Follows general location of the Old Indian Trail between Nashville and Natchez, known as the "Natchez Trace," an important route in early travel; 117 miles completed or under construction. Estimated length when completed: 447 miles.	Tupelo, Miss. (1).

* Boundary changes.

¹ For non-Federal acreage see table on page 1.

² Allocation of funds for construction approved by the President Nov. 11, 1933, under authority of Title II of N. I. R. A. Act of June 16, 1933.
³ Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

[Total area, 27,790.36 acres¹]

Name and location	Date of authorization or establishment	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Pertinent data	Post Office address National Park Service
National Capital Parks (District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland).	July 16, 1790	² 27, 790. 36	The park system of the Nation's Capital comprising more than 704 units in the District of Columbia and vicinity.	1228 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

¹ For non-Federal acreage see table on page 1.

² Includes 5,253.54 acres of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal lands and 15,984 acres formerly comprising the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area, Va.

OTHER AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
(Not Part of National Park System)

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT

Name, location, and year authorized	Date authorized	Estimated acreage	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Saratoga (New York), 1938.	June 1, 1938	¹ 2,479.60	Scene of the American victory over the British General Burgoyne, 1777, leading to the capture of his entire army; turning point of the Revolution, recognized as one of the decisive battles of world history.	R. F. D. No. 1, Stillwater, N. Y. (1).

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK PROJECT

Kennesaw Mountain (Georgia), 1935.	June 26, 1935	² 3,834.21	Historic field on which occurred one of the two heavy assaults made by Sherman on Confederate positions during the Atlanta Campaign (June 27, 1864). The proposed park will include the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site of 60 acres.	Marietta, Ga. (1).
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¹ 11,864.60 acres in Federal ownership and 615 acres in non-Federal ownership.
² 3,034.21 acres in Federal ownership and 800 acres in non-Federal ownership.

RECREATIONAL AREAS

[Number 4: Total area, 1,978,905.33 acres]

Name of area, location, and year established	Date of authoriza- tion or estab- lishment	Acreage administered by National Park Service for other Federal Agencies (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post Office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Boulder Dam (Arizona- Nevada), 1936.	Oct. 13, 1936 ¹	1,680, 133.33	Lake Mead, formed by Boulder Dam, is the third largest artificial lake in the United States; recreational facili- ties administered by the National Park Service under cooperative agree- ment with Bureau of Reclamation.	Box 755, Boulder City, Nev. (3).
Lake Texoma (Texas- Oklahoma) 1946.	Apr. 18, 1946 ²	161, 937.00	Lake Texoma was formed by Denison Dam on the Red River in Texas and Oklahoma; recreational facilities are being developed by the National Park Service under cooperative agreement with the War Department.	Box 694, Denison, Tex. (3).

Millerton Lake (California), 1945.	May 22, 1945 ³	11, 605. 00	Millerton Lake, situated in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada near Fresno, Calif., was formed by Friant Dam, part of the Central Valley Project. Development and administration of recreational facilities by the National Park Service is covered by cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation.	Redding, Calif. (4).
Shasta Lake (California), 1945.	May 22, 1945 ³	125, 230. 00	Shasta Lake, near Redding, Calif., was formed by Shasta Dam, part of the Central Valley Project. Development and administration of recreational facilities by the National Park Service is covered by cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation.	Redding, Calif. (4).

¹ Date of agreement between National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation relating to the National Park Service developing and supervising parts of Boulder Dam area for recreational purposes.

² Date of agreement between National Park Service and Corps of Engineers, War Department, covering administration and development of parts of Lake Texoma area for recreational purposes by the National Park Service.

³ Date of agreement between National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation covering development and administration of Millerton Lake and Shasta Lake areas for recreational purposes by the National Park Service.

RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREAS

[Number, 9; total area, 71,571.73 acres]

Name of area and location	Area in U. S. ownership (acres)	Outstanding characteristics	Post office address National Park Service (region given in parentheses)
Camden Hills (Maine)	4, 962. 00	Meeting point of highest hills on mainland and rugged Atlantic Coast.	Camden, Maine (1).
Catoctin (Maryland)	9, 918. 28	Rugged mountain and woodland area with trails, picnic grounds and organized camping facilities.	Thurmont, Md. (1).
Cuivre River (Missouri)	5, 759. 00	Field and forest upland on the Cuivre River.	Troy, Mo. (2).
Custer (South Dakota)	20, 403. 97	A section of the Black Hills, notable for its wildlife and pine forests, cut by magnificent canyons.	Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak. (2).
Lake of the Ozarks (Missouri) . .	16, 195. 94	Forest with extensive shorelines jutting into a 125-mile-long lake formed by the Bagnell Dam.	Kaiser, Mo. (2).
Mendocino Woodlands (California).	5, 425. 58	Steep hillsides with Redwood forests cut by river. Adjoins Russian Gulch State Park on the rugged California Coast.	Mendocino, Calif. (4).
Montserrat (Missouri)	3, 441. 00	Forest stands of burr oak, sycamore, and cottonwood on rolling land.	Knob Noster, Mo. (2).

Otter Creek (Kentucky)	1, 373. 21	Affords splendid views from its high bluffs and hills.	Rock Haven, Ky. (1).
Silver Creek (Oregon)	4, 092. 75	Heavy forest of great natural beauty adjoining the State park of the same name with its many high waterfalls.	R. D. #1, Sublimity, Oreg. (4).

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES NOT OWNED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

[Number, 7; total area, 40.36 acres]

Name of area, location, and year designated	Date of designation	Acreage	Outstanding characteristics
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes' Church) (Pennsylvania), 1942.	Nov. 17, 1942	12.73	The second oldest Swedish Church in the United States, founded 1677; the present structure erected about 1700. Gloria Dei is a splendid example of the cultural and religious aspects of early Swedish colonization in America. Owned and administered by Corporation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
Independence Hall (Pennsylvania), 1943.	May 14, 1943	4.55	Includes Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and Independence Square, scene of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence; meeting place of the Continental Congress and of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; seat of Government of the United States from 1790-1800. Owned and administered by the city of Philadelphia.
Jamestown (Virginia), 1940.	Dec. 18, 1940	22.00	Located on the upper end of Jamestown Island, comprising part of the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America. Site administered by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. The remainder of the Jamestown site and island is part of the Colonial National Historical Park.
McLoughlin House (Oregon), 1941.	June 27, 1941 ² Jan. 16, 1945 ³	.63	House in which Dr. John McLoughlin lived, 1846-57. Often called the "Father of Oregon," he was the premier figure of the early development of the Pacific Northwest. Site administered by the McLoughlin Memorial Association and the municipality of Oregon City.

Saint Paul's Church (New York), 1943.	July 5, 1943	6.09	An eighteenth century church, significant because of its close and intimate connection with the events leading to the establishment of the Bill of Rights and because of its place in American architectural history and the American Revolution. Owned and administered by the corporation of Saint Paul's Church, Eastchester, N. Y.
San Jose Mission (Texas), 1941.	June 1, 1941	4.13	Regarded as one of the finest Spanish missions in North America. Established in 1720, it is an outstanding example of the frontier Spanish missions which stretched across the Southwest in the eighteenth century. Administered by the Catholic Church and the State of Texas, each of which owns a part of the area.
Touro Synagogue (Rhode Island), 1946.	Mar. 5, 1946	0.23	One of the finest surviving examples of Colonial architecture in America and a building rich in historical association. Owned by Congregation Sherith Israel, New York City. Congregation Jeshuet Israel, Newport, R. I., worships there.

¹ 1.53 acres owned by Old Swedes' Church; 1.20 acres Federally owned.

² Original designation "McLoughlin Home."

³ Name changed to "McLoughlin House."

GROUPING OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS ON THE BASIS OF PRIMARY SIGNIFICANCE

Scenic:

Acadia National Park (Maine).
Big Bend National Park (Texas).
Blue Ridge Parkway (Virginia-North Carolina).
Bryce Canyon National Park (Utah).
Carlsbad Caverns National Park (New Mexico).
Crater Lake National Park (Oregon).
George Washington Memorial Parkway (Virginia-Maryland).
Glacier National Park (Montana).
Grand Canyon National Park (Arizona).
Grand Teton National Park (Wyoming).
Great Smoky Mountains National Park (North Carolina-Tennessee).
Hawaii National Park (Territory of Hawaii).
Isle Royale National Park (Michigan).
Kings Canyon National Park (California).
Lassen Volcanic National Park (California).
Mammoth Cave National Park (Kentucky).
Mount McKinley National Park (Alaska).
Mount Rainier National Park (Washington).
Olympic National Park (Washington).
Rocky Mountain National Park (Colorado).
Sequoia National Park (California).
Shenandoah National Park (Virginia).
Wind Cave National Park (South Dakota).
Yellowstone National Park (Wyoming-Montana-Idaho).
Yosemite National Park (California).
Zion National Park (Utah).

Archeological:

Aztec Ruins National Monument (New Mexico).
Bandelier National Monument (New Mexico).
Canyon de Chelly National Monument (Arizona).
Casa Grande National Monument (Arizona).
Chaco Canyon National Monument (New Mexico).
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument (New Mexico).
Hovenweep National Monument (Utah-Colorado).
Mesa Verde National Park (Colorado).
Montezuma Castle National Monument (Arizona).
Mound City Group National Monument (Ohio).
Navajo National Monument (Arizona).
Ocmulgee National Monument (Georgia).
Old Kasaan National Monument (Alaska).
Tonto National Monument (Arizona).
Tuzigoot National Monument (Arizona).
Walnut Canyon National Monument (Arizona).
Wupatki National Monument (Arizona).
Yucca House National Monument (Colorado).

Biological:

Channel Islands National Monument (California).
Joshua Tree National Monument (California).
Muir Woods National Monument (California).
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (Arizona).
Saguaro National Monument (Arizona).

Geological:

Arches National Monument (Utah).
Badlands National Monument (South Dakota).
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (Colorado).
Capitol Reef National Monument (Utah).
Capulin Mountain National Monument (New Mexico).
Cedar Breaks National Monument (Utah).
Chiricahua National Monument (Arizona).
Colorado National Monument (Colorado).
Craters of the Moon National Monument (Idaho).
Death Valley National Monument (California-Nevada).
Devil Postpile National Monument (California).
Devils Tower National Monument (Wyoming).
Dinosaur National Monument (Utah-Colorado).
Fossil Cycad National Monument (South Dakota).
Glacier Bay National Monument (Alaska).
Grand Canyon National Monument (Arizona).
Great Sand Dunes National Monument (Colorado).
Holy Cross National Monument (Colorado).
Hot Springs National Park (Arkansas).
Jackson Hole National Monument (Wyoming).
Jewel Cave National Monument (South Dakota).
Katmai National Monument (Alaska).
Lehman Caves National Monument (Nevada).
Natural Bridges National Monument (Utah).
Oregon Caves National Monument (Oregon).
Petrified Forest National Monument (Arizona).
Pinnacles National Monument (California).
Platt National Park (Oklahoma).
Rainbow Bridge National Monument (Utah).
Santa Rosa Island National Monument (Florida).
Shoshone Cavern National Monument (Wyoming).
Sunset Crater National Monument (Arizona).
Timpanogos Cave National Monument (Utah).
Wheeler National Monument (Colorado).
White Sands National Monument (New Mexico).
Zion National Monument (Utah).

Historical:

Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park (Kentucky).
Ackia Battleground National Monument (Mississippi).
Andrew Johnson National Monument (Tennessee).
Antietam National Battlefield Site (Maryland).
Antietam National Cemetery (Maryland).
Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument (Virginia).
Atlanta Campaign National Historic Site (Georgia).
Battleground National Cemetery (District of Columbia).
Big Hole Battlefield National Monument (Montana).

Historical—Continued

Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site (Mississippi).
Cabrillo National Monument (California).
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument (Florida).
Castle Pinckney National Monument (South Carolina).
Chalmette National Historical Park (Louisiana).
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (Georgia-Tennessee).
Colonial National Historical Park (Virginia).
Cowpens National Battlefield Site (South Carolina).
Custer Battlefield National Monument (Montana).
El Morro National Monument (New Mexico).
Father Millet Cross National Monument (New York).
Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site (New York).
Fort Donelson National Cemetery (Tennessee).
Fort Donelson National Military Park (Tennessee).
Fort Frederica National Monument (Georgia).
Fort Jefferson National Monument (Florida).
Fort Laramie National Monument (Wyoming).
Fort Matanzas National Monument (Florida).
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (Maryland).
Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site (Pennsylvania).
Fort Pulaski National Monument (Georgia).
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (North Carolina).
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (Virginia).
Fredericksburg National Cemetery (Virginia).
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (Virginia).
Gettysburg National Cemetery (Pennsylvania).
Gettysburg National Military Park (Pennsylvania).
Gran Quivira National Monument (New Mexico).
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park (North Carolina).
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (New York).
Homestead National Monument of America (Nebraska).
Hopewell Village National Historic Site (Pennsylvania).
House Where Lincoln Died (District of Columbia).
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial¹ (Missouri).
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site (Georgia).
Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial (North Carolina).
Kings Mountain National Military Park (South Carolina).
Lava Beds National Monument (California).
Lee Mansion National Memorial (Virginia).
Lincoln Memorial (District of Columbia).
Lincoln Museum National Memorial (District of Columbia).
Manassas National Battlefield Park¹ (Virginia).
Meriwether Lewis National Monument (Tennessee).
Moores Creek National Military Park (North Carolina).
Morristown National Historical Park (New Jersey).
Mount Rushmore National Memorial (South Dakota).
Natchez Trace Parkway (Mississippi-Tennessee-Alabama).
New Echota Marker National Memorial (Georgia).
Old Philadelphia Custom House National Historic Site (Pennsylvania).

¹Designated as a National Historic Site.

Historical—Continued

- Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument (Ohio).
- Petersburg National Military Park (Virginia).
- Pipe Spring National Monument (Arizona).
- Pipestone National Monument (Minnesota).
- Poplar Grove National Cemetery (Virginia).
- Richmond National Battlefield Park (Virginia).
- Salem Maritime National Historic Site (Massachusetts).
- Scotts Bluff National Monument (Nebraska).
- Shiloh National Cemetery (Tennessee).
- Shiloh National Military Park (Tennessee).
- Sitka National Monument (Alaska).
- Statue of Liberty National Monument (New York).
- Stones River National Cemetery (Tennessee).
- Stones River National Military Park (Tennessee).
- Thomas Jefferson Memorial (District of Columbia).
- Tumacacori National Monument (Arizona).
- Tupelo National Battlefield Site (Mississippi).
- Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site (New York).
- Verendrye National Monument (North Dakota).
- Vicksburg National Cemetery (Mississippi).
- Vicksburg National Military Park (Mississippi).
- Washington Monument (District of Columbia).
- White Plains National Battlefield Site (New York).
- Whitman National Monument (Washington).
- Yorktown National Cemetery (Virginia).
- National Capital Parks (District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland).

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