

# The National Parks: Index 1987

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# **The National Parks: Index 1987**

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**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 1987**

*National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior*

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of

life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under United States administration.



# Contents

## Part 1

### Introduction 4

National Park System	6
Nomenclature of Park System Areas	7
Designation of Wilderness Areas	8
Parks in the Nation's Capital	8
Large Additions in Alaska	9
Related Areas	9
Regional Offices	9
Maps of the National Park System	10
Statistical Summary	13

## Part 2

### Descriptive Listing of National Park System Areas by State 14

## Part 3

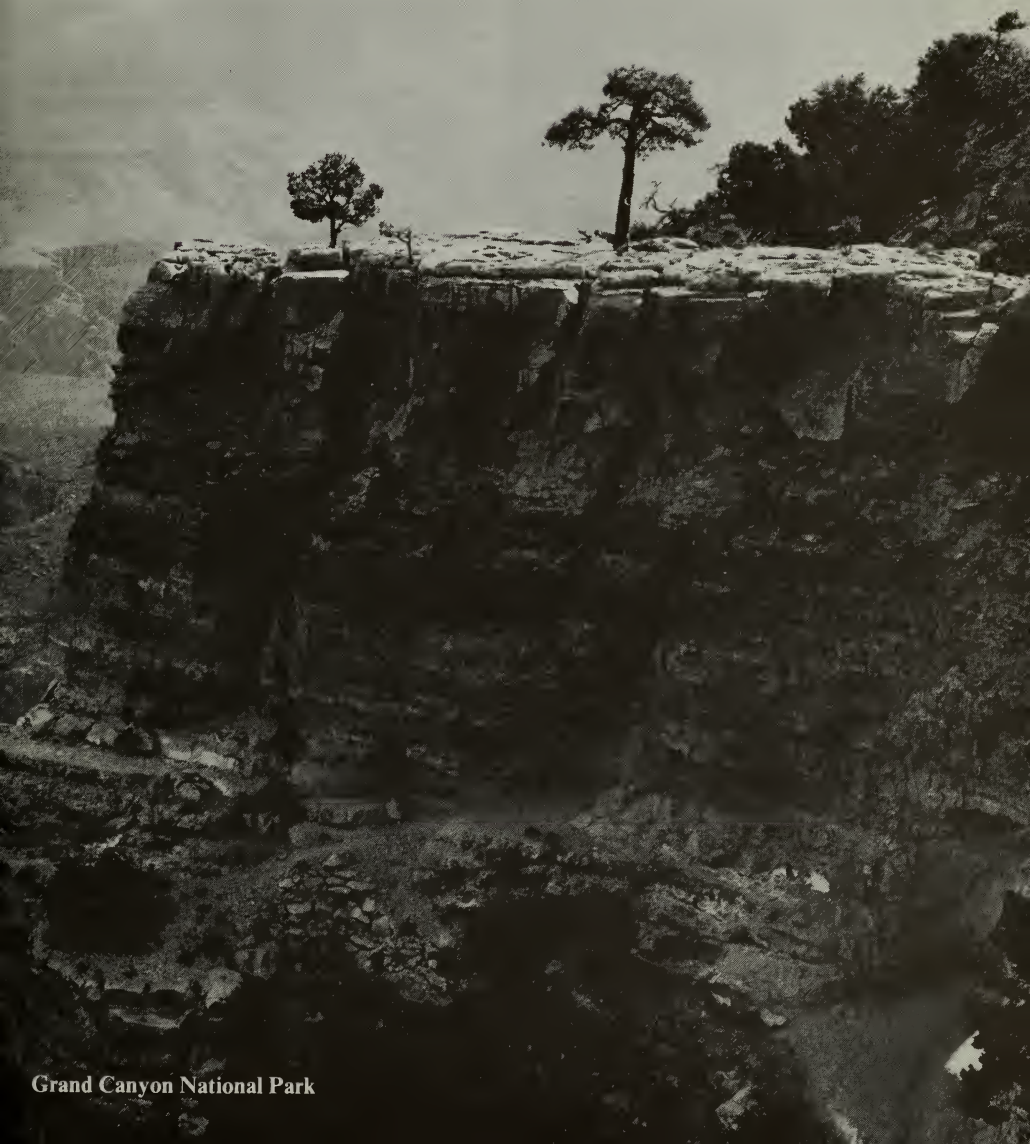
### Related Areas 82

Affiliated Areas	85
Wild and Scenic Rivers System	90
National Trails System	103
Alphabetical Listing	106

# Part 1



# Introduction



Grand Canyon National Park



## National Park System



The National Park System of the United States, now in the early years of its second century, comprises 341 areas covering some 79 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. These areas are of such national significance as to justify special recognition and protection in accordance with various acts of Congress.

By Act of March 1, 1872, Congress established Yellowstone National Park in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" and placed it "under exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior." The founding of Yellowstone National Park began a worldwide national park movement. Today more than 100 nations contain some 1,200 national parks or equivalent preserves.

In the years following the establishment of Yellowstone, the United States authorized additional national parks and monuments, most of them carved from the federal lands of the West. These, also, were administered by the Department of the Interior, while other monuments and natural and historical areas were administered as separate units by the War Department and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. No single agency provided unified management of the varied federal parklands.

In an Act signed on August 25, 1916, Congress established in the Department of the Interior the National Park Service to provide cohesive administration of such areas under the Department's jurisdiction. The Act says: "The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life 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."

An Executive Order in 1933 transferred 63 national monuments and military sites from the Forest Service and the War Department to the National Park Service. This action was a major step in the development of today's

truly national system of parks—a system that includes areas of historical as well as scenic and scientific importance.

Congress declared in the General Authorities Act of 1970 “that the National Park System, which began with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, has since grown to include superlative natural, historic, and recreation areas in every region . . . and that it is the purpose of this Act to include all such areas in the System. . . .”

Additions to the National Park System are now generally made through acts of Congress, and national parks can be created only through such acts. But the President has authority, under the Antiquities Act of 1906, to proclaim national monuments on lands already under federal jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior is usually asked by Congress for his recommendations on proposed additions to the System. The Secretary is counseled by the National Park System Advisory Board, composed of private citizens, which advises him on possible additions to the System and policies for its management.

### **Nomenclature of Park System Areas**

The diversity of the parks is reflected in the variety of titles given to them. These include such designations as national park, national preserve, national monument, national memorial, national historic site, national seashore, and national battlefield park.

Although some titles are self-explanatory, others have been used in many different ways. For example, the title “national monument” has been given to great natural reservations, historic military fortifications, prehistoric ruins, fossil sites, and to the Statue of Liberty.

In recent years, Congress and the National Park Service have attempted, with some success, to simplify the nomenclature and to establish basic criteria for use of the different official titles. Brief definitions of the most common titles follow.

Areas added to the National Park System for their natural values are expanses or features of land or water of great scenic and scientific quality and are usually designated as national parks, monuments, preserves, seashores, lakeshores, or riverways. Such areas contain one or more distinctive attributes such as forest, grassland, tundra, desert, estu-

ary, or river systems; they may contain “windows” on the past for a view of geological history, imposing landforms such as mountains, mesas, thermal areas, and caverns, and they may be habitats of abundant or rare wildlife and plantlife.

Generally, a **national park** contains a variety of resources and encompasses large land or water areas to help provide adequate protection of the resources.

A **national monument** is intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource. It is usually smaller than a national park and lacks its diversity of attractions.

In 1974, Big Cypress and Big Thicket were authorized as the first **national preserves**. This category is established primarily for the protection of certain resources. Activities such as hunting and fishing or the extraction of minerals and fuels may be permitted if they do not jeopardize the natural values.

Preserving shoreline areas and off-shore islands, the **national lakeshores** and **national seashores** focus on the preservation of natural values while at the same time providing water-oriented recreation. Although national lakeshores can be established on any natural freshwater lake, the existing four are all located on the Great Lakes. The national seashores are on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

**National rivers and wild and scenic riverways** preserve ribbons of land bordering on free-flowing streams which have not been dammed, channelized, or otherwise altered by man. Besides preserving rivers in their natural state, these areas provide opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking, canoeing, and hunting.

**National scenic trails** are generally long-distance footpaths winding through areas of natural beauty.

Although best known for its great scenic parks, more than half the areas of the National Park System preserve places and commemorate persons, events, and activities important in the Nation's history. These range from archeological sites associated with prehistoric Indian civilizations to sites related to the lives of modern Americans. Historical areas are customarily preserved or restored to reflect their appearance during the period of their greatest historical significance.

In recent years, **national historic site** has

been the title most commonly applied by Congress in authorizing the addition of such areas to the National Park System. A wide variety of titles—**national military park**, **national battlefield park**, **national battlefield site**, and **national battlefield**—has been used for areas associated with American military history. But other areas such as **national monuments** and **national historical parks** may include features associated with military history. **National historical parks** are commonly areas of greater physical extent and complexity than national historic sites. The lone **international historic site** refers to a site relevant to both U.S. and Canadian history.

The title **national memorial** is most often used for areas that are primarily commemorative. But they need not be sites or structures historically associated with their subjects. For example, the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., is a national historic site, but the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia is a national memorial.

Several areas administered by National Capital Region whose titles do not include the words national memorial are nevertheless classified as memorials. These are John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Lincoln Memorial, Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, Theodore Roosevelt Island, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and the Washington Monument—all in the District of Columbia.

Originally, **national recreation areas** in the Park System were units surrounding reservoirs impounded by dams built by other federal agencies. The National Park Service manages many of these areas under cooperative agreements. The concept of recreational areas has grown to encompass other lands and waters set aside for recreational use by acts of Congress and now includes major areas in urban centers. There are also national recreation areas outside the National Park System that are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**National parkways** encompass ribbons of land flanking roadways and offer an opportunity for leisurely driving through areas of scenic interest. They are not designed for high speed travel. Besides the areas set aside as parkways, other units of the National Park System include parkways within their boundaries.

Two areas of the National Park System have been set aside primarily as sites for the **performing arts**. These are Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Virginia, America's first such national park, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, D.C. Two historical areas, Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, D.C., and Chamizal National Memorial, Texas, also provide facilities for the performing arts.

### **Designation of Wilderness Areas**

In the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress directed three federal agencies, including the National Park Service, to study certain lands within their jurisdiction to determine the suitability of these lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

By subsequent legislation, Congress has designated **wilderness areas** in many units of the National Park System. This designation (noted in this booklet in the listing by states) does not remove wilderness lands from the parks, but it does ensure that they will be managed to retain their "primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation. . . ."

The Act provides, generally, that "there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area . . . and (except for emergency uses) no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation." Wilderness areas are open to hiking and, in some cases, horseback riding, primitive camping, and similar pursuits.

### **Parks in the Nation's Capital**

As the Nation's Capital, Washington has a unique park system. Most of the public parks are administered by the Federal Government through National Capital Region of the National Park Service.

National Capital Region has inherited duties originally assigned to three Federal Commissioners appointed by President George Washington in 1790. The city's parks were administered by a variety of federal agencies until this responsibility was assigned to the National Park Service under the Reorganization Act of 1933. Most parklands in the city are included in the federal holdings, although



## Regional Offices

the District of Columbia also operates parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities.

National Capital Region also administers several National Park System units in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, which are shown in this booklet in the listing by states.

### Large Additions in Alaska

The acreage of the National Park System has more than doubled during the past few years because of one factor—the huge additions made in Alaska. On June 30, 1977, the size of the Park System was approximately 31.3 million acres. On December 1, 1978, President Jimmy Carter exercised his authority under the Antiquities Act of 1906 to proclaim as units of the National Park System 11 new national monuments in Alaska and to make substantial additions to two existing monuments. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which became law on December 2, 1980, altered boundaries of those units and redesignated most of them as national parks and national preserves. Following that enactment, the acreage of the National Park System stood at approximately 79 million, with about 47.1 million of the new additions in Alaska.

### Related Areas

Besides the National Park System three groups of areas exist—Affiliated Areas, the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System—that are closely linked in importance and purpose to those areas managed by the National Park Service. Except for those wild and scenic rivers administered by the National Park Service, these areas are not units of the National Park System, yet they preserve important segments of the Nation's heritage. They are, therefore, given recognition in Part 3 of this book.

### North Atlantic Region

15 State Street, Boston, MA 02109  
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont

### Mid-Atlantic Region

143 South Third Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106  
Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, excluding parks assigned to National Capital Region

### National Capital Region

1100 Ohio Drive, SW, Washington, DC 20242  
Metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., with some units in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia

### Southeast Region

Richard B. Russell Federal Building  
75 Spring Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303  
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, the Virgin Islands

### Midwest Region

1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102  
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin

### Rocky Mountain Region

P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225  
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

### Southwest Region

P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504  
Arizona (northeast corner), Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

### Western Region

450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
Arizona (most), California, Hawaii, Nevada

### Pacific Northwest Region

83 South King Street, Suite 212  
Seattle, WA 98104  
Idaho, Oregon, Washington

### Alaska Region

2525 Gambell Street, Anchorage, AK 99503  
Alaska national parklands

# The National Park System







# The National Park System (continued)

## Alaska



Seven national park areas in Alaska have adjoining national preserves, counted as separate units of the National Park System. They are: Aniakchak, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Lake Clark, and Wrangell-St. Elias.

## Guam

War in the Pacific

## Hawaii

USS Arizona Memorial

Kalaupapa

Haleakala

Puukohola Heiau

Kaloko-Honokohau

Pu'uuhonua o Honaunau

Hawaii Volcanoes

## Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

San Juan

Virgin Islands

Buck Island Reef  
Christiansted

# Statistical Summary

<sup>1</sup>Acreages as of September 30, 1987.

<sup>2</sup>National Park System units only.

<sup>3</sup>National Park System units and components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Classification	Number	Acreage <sup>1</sup>
International Historic Site	1	35.39
National Battlefield	11	12,771.90
National Battlefield Park	3	8,167.25
National Battlefield Site	1	1.00
National Capital Park	1	6,468.88
National Historic Site	63	17,946.95
National Historical Park	26	150,741.76
National Historical Reserve	1	8,000.00
National Lakeshore	4	225,930.73
National Mall	1	146.35
National Memorial	25	7,949.11
National Military Park	9	34,045.01
National Monument	77	4,717,182.50
National Park	49	47,242,673.78
National Parkway	4	167,090.30
National Preserve	12	21,960,218.82
National Recreation Area	17	3,686,830.25
National Rivers <sup>2</sup>	4	239,004.24
National Scenic Trail	3	174,225.94
National Seashore	10	597,060.31
National Wild and Scenic River and Riverway <sup>3</sup>	8	313,533.61
Park (other)	10	32,128.78
White House	1	18.07
<b>Totals</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>79,602,170.93</b>

In the last days of the 100th Congress's first session, two new areas were added to the National Park System: Jimmy Carter National Historic Site in Plains, Georgia, and El Malpais National Monument near Grants, New Mexico.

The two areas are included in the National Park System Statistical Summary, above, under the national historic site and national monument categories; acreage figures were unavailable at press time. Neither area is included in the state listings or on the map. For more information contact the Southeast Regional Office for Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and the Southwest Regional Office for El Malpais National Monument; addresses can be found on page 9.



# Part 2





# Descriptive Listing of National Park System Areas



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## Alabama

**Horseshoe Bend  
National Military Park**  
Route 1, Box 103  
Daviston, AL 36256

On March 27, 1814, at the "horseshoe bend" in the Tallapoosa River, Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces broke the power of the Upper Creek Indian Confederacy and opened large parts of Alabama and Georgia for settlement.

Authorized July 25, 1956.

*Acreage—2,040, all federal.*

**Natchez Trace  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Mississippi)

**Natchez Trace Parkway**  
(See Mississippi)

**Russell Cave  
National Monument**  
Route 1, Box 175  
Bridgeport, AL 35740

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 7000 BC to about AD 1650 is revealed in this cave.

Proclaimed May 11, 1961.

*Acreage—310.45, all federal.*

**Tuskegee Institute  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Drawer 10  
Tuskegee Institute, AL  
36088

Booker T. Washington founded this college for black Americans in 1881. Preserved here are the brick buildings the students constructed themselves, Washington's home, and the George Washington Carver Museum, which serves as park headquarters and visitor center. The college is still an active institution that owns most of the property within the national historic site.

Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.

*Acreage—74.39 Federal: 24.09 Nonfederal: 50.30.*

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## Alaska

**Alagnak Wild River**  
c/o Katmai National Park  
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613

The Alagnak River flows from Kukaklek Lake in Katmai National Preserve and offers 69 miles of outstanding white-water floating. The river is also noted for abundant wildlife and sport fishing for five species of salmon. Portions of the main stem lie outside and westward of Katmai.

Established: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 69 miles.

*Acreage—24,038, all federal.*

**Aniakchak National  
Monument and Preserve**  
P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613

The Aniakchak Caldera, covering some 30 square miles, is one of the great dry calderas in the world. Located in the volcanically active Aleutian Mountains, the Aniakchak last erupted in 1931. The crater includes lava flows, cinder cones, and explosion pits, as well as Surprise Lake, source of the Aniakchak River, which cascades through a 1,500-foot gash in the crater wall. The site contains the Aniakchak Wild River. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed as Aniakchak National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national monument and preserve Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreage—National monument: 137,176, all federal. National Preserve: 465,603 Federal: 454,151 Nonfederal: 6,522.*



**Bering Land Bridge  
National Preserve**  
P.O. Box 220, Nome, AK  
99762

Located on the Seward Peninsula in northwest Alaska, the preserve is a remnant of the land bridge that once connected Asia with North America more than 13,000 years ago. Paleontological and archeological resources abound; large populations of migratory birds nest here. Ash explosion craters and lava flows, rare in the Arctic, are also present. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed as Bering Land Bridge National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.  
*Acreage—2,784,960 Federal: 2,690,179 Nonfederal: 94,781.*

**Cape Krusenstern  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 1029  
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Archeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in Alaska, dating back some 4,000 years. Older sites are located inland, along the foothills. The monument includes a representative example of the arctic coastline along the Chukchi Sea. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Boundary change: Dec. 2, 1980.  
*Acreage—659,807 Federal: 621,592 Nonfederal: 38,215.*

**Denali  
National Park and Preserve**  
P.O. Box 9  
McKinley Park, AK 99755

The park contains North America's highest mountain, 20,320-foot Mount McKinley. Large glaciers of the Alaska Range, caribou, Dall sheep, moose, grizzly bears, and timber wolves are other highlights of this national park and preserve.

Established as Mt. McKinley National Park Feb. 26, 1917. Separate Denali National Monument proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Both incorporated into and established as Denali National Park and Preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Other boundary changes: Jan. 30, 1922; March 19, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.

*Acreage—National park: 4,716,726 Federal: 4,715,079  
Nonfederal: 1,647 National preserve: 1,311,365 Federal:  
1,310,565 Nonfederal: 800. Wilderness area: 1,900,000.*

**Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve**  
P.O. Box 74680  
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Lying entirely north of the Arctic Circle, the park and preserve includes a portion of the Central Brooks Range, the northernmost extension of the Rocky Mountains. Often referred to as the greatest remaining wilderness in North America, this second largest unit of the National Park System is characterized by jagged peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers, and numerous lakes. The forested southern slopes contrast to the barren northern reaches of the site at the edge of Alaska's "north slope." The park-preserve contains the Alatna, John, Kobuk, part of the Noatak, the North Fork of the Koyukuk, and the Tinayguk Wild Rivers. And with adjacent Kobuk Valley National Park and Noatak National Preserve, it is one of the largest park areas in the world. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed Gates of the Arctic National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve (portion) 1984.

*Acreage—National park: 7,523,888 Federal: 7,281,442  
Nonfederal: 242,446. National preserve: 948,629 Federal:  
948,504 Nonfederal: 125. Wilderness area: 7,052,000.*

**Glacier Bay  
National Park and Preserve**  
Bartlett Cove  
Gustavus, AK 99826

Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperate rain forest, and a large variety of animals, including brown and black bear, mountain goats, whales, seals, and eagles can be found within the park. Also included are Mount Fairweather, the highest peak in southeast Alaska, and the U.S. portion of the Alsek River.

Proclaimed Glacier Bay National Monument Feb. 25, 1925; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Boundary changes: April 18, 1939; March 31, 1955; December 1, 1978. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1986.

*Acreage—National park: 3,225,284 Federal: 3,224,938*

*Nonfederal: 346. National preserve: 57,884 Federal: 55,439 Nonfederal: 2,445. Wilderness area: 2,770,000.*

**Katmai  
National Park and Preserve**  
P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613

Variety marks this vast land: lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands all abound in wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world's largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding upon red salmon that spawn in the many lakes and streams. Wild rivers and renowned sport fishing add to the attractions of this subarctic environment. Here, in 1912, Novarupta Volcano erupted violently, forming the ash-filled "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" where steam rose from countless fumaroles. Today only a few active vents remain. The park-preserve contains part of the Alagnak Wild River.

Proclaimed as Katmai National Monument Sept. 24, 1918; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Boundary changes: April 24, 1931; Aug. 4, 1942; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 1, 1978; Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreage—National park: 3,716,000 Federal: 3,575,000*

*Nonfederal: 141,000. National preserve: 374,000, all federal. Wilderness area: 3,473,000.*

**Kenai Fjords National Park**  
P.O. Box 1727  
Seward, AK 99664

The park, within 10 miles of Seward, includes one of the four major ice caps in the U.S., the 300-square-mile Harding Icefield and coastal fjords. Here a rich, varied rain forest is home to tens of thousands of breeding birds and adjoining marine waters support a multitude of sea lions, sea otters, and seals. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed Kenai Fjords National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreage—670,000 Federal: 580,000 Nonfederal: 90,000.*

**Klondike Gold Rush  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 517  
Skagway, AK 99840  
(See also Washington)

Historic buildings in Skagway and portions of Chilkoot and White Pass Trails, all prominent in the 1898 gold rush, are included in the park. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Established June 30, 1976.

*Acreage—13,191.35 Federal: 2,721.33 Nonfederal: 10,470.02.*

**Kobuk Valley National Park**  
P.O. Box 1029  
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Embracing the central valley of the Kobuk River, the park, located entirely north of the Arctic Circle, includes a blend of biological, geological, and cultural resources. Here, in the northernmost extent of the boreal forest, a rich array of arctic wildlife can be found, including caribou, grizzly and black



bear, wolf, and fox. The 25-square-mile Great Kobuk Sand Dunes lie just south of the Kobuk River against the base of the Waring Mountains. Archeological sites revealing more than 10,000 years of human occupation are among the most significant sites known in the Arctic. The park contains the Salmon Wild River. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed Kobuk Valley National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreeage—1,750,421 Federal: 1,726,463 Nonfederal: 23,958. Wilderness area: 190,000.*

**Lake Clark  
National Park and Preserve**

701 C Street, Box 61  
Anchorage, AK 99513

Located in the heart of the Chigmit mountains along the western shore of Cook Inlet, the park-preserve contains great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, and two symmetrical active volcanoes. More than a score of glacial carved lakes rim the mountain mass. Lake Clark, more than 40 miles long, is not only the largest lake here, but it is also the headwaters for red salmon spawning. Merrill and Lake Clark Passes cut through the mountains and are lined by dozens of glaciers and hundreds of waterfalls that cascade over rocky ledges. The park-preserve contains the Chilikadrotna, Mulchatna, Tlikakila Wild Rivers. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed Lake Clark National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreeage—National park: 2,636,839 Federal: 2,573,721 Nonfederal: 63,118. National preserve: 1,407,293 Federal: 1,286,109.61 Nonfederal: 122,183.39. Wilderness area: 2,470,000.*

**Noatak National Preserve**

P. O. Box 1029  
Kotzebue, AK 99752

The Noatak River basin is the largest mountain-ringed river basin in the Nation still virtually unaffected by man. The preserve includes landforms of great scientific interest, including the 65-mile-long Grand Canyon of the Noatak, a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments, and an array of flora among the most diverse anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes. The preserve contains part of the Noatak Wild River. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed as Noatak National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.

*Acreeage—6,574,481 Federal: 6,569,710 Nonfederal: 4,771. Wilderness area: 5,800,000.*

**Sitka  
National Historical Park**

P.O. Box 738  
Sitka, AK 99835

The site of the 1804 fort and battle that marked the last major Tlingit Indian resistance to Russian colonization is preserved here. Tlingit totem poles and crafts are exhibited. The Russian Bishop's House, built in 1842, is the oldest intact piece of Russian American architecture.

Proclaimed Mar. 23, 1910; designated a national historical park Oct. 18, 1972. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1952; Oct. 18, 1972.

*Acreeage—106.83 Federal: 106.17 Nonfederal: 0.66.*

**Wrangell-St. Elias  
National Park and Preserve**  
P.O. Box 29  
Glennallen, AK 99588

The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The largest unit of the National Park System and a day's drive east of Anchorage, the park-preserve includes the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet, including Mount St. Elias. At 18,008 feet it is the second highest peak in the U.S. Adjacent to Canada's Kluane National Park, the site is characterized by its remote mountains, valleys, and wild rivers, all rich in their concentrations of wildlife. **NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.**

Proclaimed as Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.

*Acreage—National park: 8,331,604 Federal: 8,095,713  
Nonfederal: 235,891. National preserve: 4,856,720.99  
Federal: 4,369,558.99 Nonfederal: 507,162 Wilderness  
area: 8,700,000.*

**Yukon-Charley Rivers  
National Preserve**  
P.O. Box 64  
Eagle, AK 99738

Located along the Canadian border in central Alaska, the preserve protects 115 miles of the 1,800-mile Yukon River and the entire Charley River basin. Numerous old cabins and relics are reminders of the importance of the Yukon River during the 1898 gold rush. Paleontological and archeological sites here add much to our knowledge of man and his environment thousands of years ago. Peregrine falcons nest in the high bluffs overlooking the river, while the rolling hills that make up the preserve are home to an abundant array of wildlife. The Charley, an 88-mile wild river, is considered by many to be the most spectacular river in Alaska. **NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.**

Proclaimed Yukon-Charley National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreage—2,523,509 Federal: 2,249,071 Nonfederal:  
274,438.*

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## Arizona

**Canyon de Chelly  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 588  
Chinle, AZ 86503

At the base of sheer red cliffs and in canyon wall caves are ruins of Indian villages built between AD 350 and 1300. Modern Navajo Indians live and farm here.

Authorized Feb. 14, 1931. Boundary change: Mar. 1, 1933.

*Acreage—83,840, all nonfederal.*

**Casa Grande  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 518  
Coolidge, AZ 85228

These perplexing ruins of a massive four-story building, constructed of high-lime desert soil by Indians who farmed the Gila Valley 600 years ago, have raised many questions.

Casa Grande Ruin Reservation authorized Mar. 2, 1889; proclaimed June 22, 1892; redesignated by proclamation Aug. 3, 1918. Boundary changes: Dec. 10, 1909; June 7, 1926.

*Acreage—472.50, all federal.*

**Chiricahua  
National Monument**  
Dos Cabezas Route  
Box 6500, Willcox, AZ 85643

The varied rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, aided by erosion.

Proclaimed Apr. 18, 1924; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes:

June 10, 1938; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.

*Acreage—11,984.80 Federal: 11,982.38 Nonfederal: 2.42. Wilderness area: 9,440.*

**Coronado  
National Memorial**  
Rural Route 2, Box 126  
Hereford, AZ 85615

Our Hispanic heritage and the first European exploration of the Southwest, by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-42, are commemorated here, near the point where Coronado's expedition entered what is now the United States.

Authorized as International Memorial Aug. 18, 1941; re-designated July 9, 1952; established Nov. 5, 1952. Boundary changes: Sept. 2, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—4,750.16 Federal: 4,748.16 Nonfederal: 2.*

**Fort Bowie  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 158  
Bowie, AZ 85605

Established in 1862, this fort was the focal point of military operations against Geronimo and his band of Apaches. The ruins can be reached only by trail.

Authorized Aug. 30, 1964; established July 29, 1972.

*Acreage—1,000, all federal.*

**Glen Canyon  
National Recreation Area**  
(See Utah)

**Grand Canyon  
National Park**  
P.O. Box 129  
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

The park, focusing on the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, encompasses 177.7 miles of the river, with adjacent uplands, from the southern terminus of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the eastern boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The forces of erosion have exposed an immense variety of formations which illustrate vast periods of geological history.

Grand Canyon Forest Reserve proclaimed Feb. 20, 1893; Grand Canyon Game Preserve proclaimed Nov. 28, 1906; Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 11, 1908; national park established Feb. 26, 1919; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 15, 1919. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1927; Mar. 7, 1928. A separate Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Dec. 22, 1932. Boundary change: Apr. 4, 1940. Marble Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 20, 1969. All three units and portions of Glen Canyon and Lake Mead National Recreation Areas combined with additional lands as national park Jan. 3, 1975. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.

*Acreage—1,218,375.24 Federal: 1,179,149.10 Nonfederal: 39,181.24.*

**Hohokam Pima  
National Monument**  
c/o Casa Grande National  
Monument, P.O. Box 518  
Coolidge, AZ 85228

Preserved here are the archeological remains of the Hohokam culture. Hohokam is a Pima Indian word meaning "those who have gone." NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.

*Acreage—1,690, all nonfederal.*

**Hubbell Trading Post  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 150  
Ganado, AZ 86505

This still-active trading post illustrates the influence of reservation traders on the Indians' way of life.

Authorized Aug. 28, 1965.

*Acreage—160.09, all federal.*

**Lake Mead  
National Recreation Area**  
(See Nevada)

**Montezuma Castle  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 219  
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

One of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, this 5-story, 20-room castle is 90 percent intact. Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1937; Oct. 19, 1943; Apr. 4, 1947; June 23, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—857.69 Federal: 840.86 Nonfederal: 16.83.*

**Navajo National Monument**  
H. C. 71, Box 3  
Tonalea, AZ 86044-9704

Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House are three of the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings known. Proclaimed Mar. 20, 1909. Boundary change: Mar. 14, 1912. Headquarters is on 244.59 acres of tribal land adjacent to the Betakin section; used by agreement of May 1962. A right-of-way of 4.59 acres was granted to the National Park Service in 1977. *Acreage—360, all federal.*

**Organ Pipe Cactus  
National Monument**  
Route 1, Box 100  
Ajo, AZ 85321

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here as are traces of a historic trail, Camino del Diablo. Proclaimed Apr. 13, 1937. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. *Acreage—330,688.86 Federal: 329,241.31 Nonfederal: 1,477.55. Wilderness area: 312,600.*

**Petrified Forest  
National Park**  
Petrified Forest National  
Park, AZ 86028

Trees that have petrified, or changed to multicolored stone, Indian ruins and petroglyphs, and portions of the colorful Painted Desert are features of the park. Proclaimed as a national monument Dec. 8, 1906; established as a national park Dec. 9, 1962. Boundary changes: July 31, 1911; Nov. 14, 1930; Nov. 30, 1931; Sept. 23, 1932; Mar. 28, 1958. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970. *Acreage—93,532.57 Federal: 93,492.57 Nonfederal: 40. Wilderness area: 50,260.*

**Pipe Spring  
National Monument**  
Moccasin, AZ 86022

The historic fort and other structures, built here by Mormon pioneers, memorialize the struggle for exploration and settlement of the Southwest. Proclaimed May 31, 1923. *Acreage—40, all federal.*

**Saguaro National Monument**  
36933 Old Spanish Trail  
Tucson, AZ 85730

Giant saguaro cacti, unique to the Sonoran Desert, sometimes reach a height of 50 feet in this cactus forest. Proclaimed Mar. 1, 1933; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 15, 1961; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. *Acreage—83,573.88 Federal: 81,958.17 Nonfederal: 1,615.71. Wilderness area: 71,400.*

**Sunset Crater  
National Monument**  
Route 3, Box 149  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

This volcanic cinder cone with summit crater was formed just before AD 1100. Its upper part is colored as if by a sunset. Proclaimed May 26, 1930; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. *Acreage—3,040, all federal.*



**Tonto National Monument**  
P.O. Box 707  
Roosevelt, AZ 85545

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were occupied during the 13th and 14th centuries by Salado Indians who farmed in the Salt River Valley.

Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Apr. 1, 1937.

*Acreage—1,120, all federal.*

**Tumacacori National Monument**  
P.O. Box 67  
Tumacacori, AZ 85640

This historic Spanish Catholic mission building stands near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691.

Proclaimed Sept. 15, 1908. Boundary changes: Apr. 28, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—16.52 Federal: 15.88 Nonfederal: 0.64.*

**Tuzigoot National Monument**  
P.O. Box 68  
Clarkdale, AZ 86324

Ruins of a large Indian pueblo that flourished in the Verde Valley between AD 1100 and 1450 have been excavated here.

Proclaimed July 25, 1939. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—800.62 Federal: 57.78 Nonfederal: 742.84.*

**Walnut Canyon National Monument**  
Walnut Canyon Road  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004-9705

These cliff dwellings were built in shallow caves under ledges of limestone by Pueblo Indians about 800 years ago.

Proclaimed Nov. 30, 1915; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Sept. 24, 1938.

*Acreage—2,249.46 Federal: 2,011.62 Nonfederal: 237.84.*

**Wupatki National Monument**  
H. C. 33, Box 444A  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

Ruins of red sandstone pueblos built by farming Indians about AD 1065 are preserved here. The modern Hopi Indians are believed to be partly descended from these people.

Proclaimed Dec. 9, 1924. Boundary changes: July 9, 1937; Jan. 22, 1941; Aug. 10, 1961.

*Acreage—35,253.24, all federal.*

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## Arkansas

**Arkansas Post National Memorial**  
Route 1, Box 16  
Gillett, AR 72055

The park commemorates the first permanent French settlement founded in 1686, in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Authorized July 6, 1960

*Acreage—389.18, all federal.*

**Buffalo National River**  
P.O. Box 1173  
Harrison, AR 72601

Offering both swift-running and placid stretches, the Buffalo is one of the few remaining unpolluted, free-flowing rivers in the lower 48 States. It courses through multicolored bluffs and past numerous springs along its 132-mile length.

Authorized Mar. 1, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—94,218.57 Federal: 91,685.37 Nonfederal: 2,533.20. Wilderness Area: 10,529.*

**Fort Smith National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 1406  
Fort Smith, AR 72902  
(Also in Oklahoma)

This site was one of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory and contains the remains of two frontier military forts and a federal court. Judge Isaac C. Parker, known as the "Hanging Judge," served here for 21 years and helped make the transition to civilized society.

Authorized Sept. 13, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976.

*Acreage—75 Federal: 19.64 Nonfederal: 55.36.*

**Hot Springs National Park**  
P.O. Box 1860  
Hot Springs, AR 71902

Although the 47 thermal springs fluctuate in flow from 750,000 to 950,000 gallons a day, the temperature remains near 143°F year round. Persons suffering from illness or injury often seek relief in the ancient tradition of thermal bathing.

Hot Springs Reservation set aside Apr. 20, 1832; dedicated to public use as a park June 16, 1880; redesignated as national park Mar. 4, 1921. Boundary changes: June 22, 1892; May 23, 1906; June 5, 1924; June 25, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; June 15, 1936; June 24, 1938; Aug. 10, 1939; Aug. 24, 1954; Aug. 18, 1958; Sept. 21, 1959.

*Acreage—5,839.24 Federal: 4,817.16 Nonfederal: 1,022.08.*

**Pea Ridge  
National Military Park**  
Pea Ridge, AR 72751

The Union victory here on Mar. 7-8, 1862, in one of the major engagements of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, led to the Union's total control of Missouri.

Authorized July 20, 1956.

*Acreage—4,300.35 Federal: 4,278.75 Nonfederal: 21.60.*

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## California

**Cabrillo National Monument**  
P.O. Box 6670  
San Diego, CA 92106

Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo, Portuguese explorer who claimed the West Coast of the United States for Spain in 1542, is memorialized here. Gray whales migrate offshore during the winter. Old Point Loma Lighthouse is restored to its most active period—the 1880s. Tidepools found on the west side of the park are excellent for studying southern California coastal ecology.

Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1913; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Feb. 2, 1959; Sept. 28, 1974.

*Acreage—143.94, all federal.*

**Channel Islands  
National Park**  
1901 Spinnaker Drive  
Ventura, CA 93001

The park consists of five islands off southern California: Anacapa, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa. Nesting sea birds, sea lion rookeries, and unique plants inhabit the area. Anacapa, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz Islands are administered by the National Park Service; San Miguel, by the U.S. Navy and the National Park Service. A permit is needed to visit the latter. Santa Rosa is private property. Proclaimed a national monument, Apr. 26, 1938; redesignated a national park, March 5, 1980. Boundary changes: June 10, 1949; May 15, 1978; Oct. 25, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.

*Acreage—249,353.77 Federal: 64,254.62 Nonfederal: 185,099.15.*

**Death Valley  
National Monument**  
Death Valley, CA 92328  
(Also in Nevada)

This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. The area includes Scotty's Castle, the grandiose home of a famous prospector, and other remnants of gold and borax mining activity.

Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1933. Boundary changes: Mar. 26, 1937; Jan. 17, 1952. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1984.

*Acreage—2,067,627.68 Federal: 2,048,928.88 Nonfederal: 18,698.80.*

**Devils Postpile  
National Monument**  
c/o Sequoia and Kings  
Canyon National Parks  
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Hot lava cooled and cracked some 900,000 years ago to form basalt columns 40 to 60 feet high resembling a giant pipe organ. The John Muir Trail between Yosemite and Kings Canyon National Parks crosses the monument. Proclaimed July 6, 1911; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—798.46, all federal.*

**Eugene O'Neill  
National Historic Site**  
c/o John Muir NHS  
4202 Alhambra Avenue  
Martinez, CA 94553

Tao House, near Danville, Calif., was built for Eugene O'Neill, who lived here from 1937 to 1944. Several of his best known plays, including "The Iceman Cometh" and "Long Day's Journey Into Night," were written here. The site is preserved as a memorial to the playwright.  
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.  
*Acreage—13.19, all federal.*

**Fort Point  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 29333, Presidio  
of San Francisco, CA 94129

This classic brick and granite mid-19th-century coastal fort is the only one of its style on the west coast of the United States. Established Oct. 16, 1970.  
*Acreage—29, all federal.*

**Golden Gate  
National Recreation Area**  
Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123

The park encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, ships of the National Maritime Museum, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island, site of the penitentiary. Established: Oct 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980; Dec. 28, 1980.  
*Acreage—73,116.84 Federal: 27,203.31 Nonfederal: 45,913.53.*

**John Muir  
National Historic Site**  
4202 Alhambra Avenue  
Martinez, CA 94553

The home of John Muir and adjacent Martinez Adobe commemorate Muir's contribution to conservation and literature. Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.  
*Acreage—8.90, all federal.*

**Joshua Tree  
National Monument**  
74485 National Monument Dr.  
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277

A representative stand of Joshua-trees and a great variety of plants and animals, including the desert bighorn, exist in this desert region. Proclaimed Aug. 10, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1950; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1984.  
*Acreage—559,954.50 Federal: 549,634.12 Nonfederal: 10,320.38. Wilderness area: 429,690.*

**Kings Canyon National Park**  
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Two enormous canyons of the Kings River and the summit peaks of the High Sierra dominate this mountain wilderness. General Grant Grove, with its giant sequoias, is a detached section of the park. General Grant National Park established Oct. 1, 1890; name changed and combined with additional land Mar. 4, 1940. Other boundary changes: June 21, 1940; Aug. 14, 1958; Aug. 6, 1965. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.  
*Acreage—461,901.20 Federal: 461,845.02 Nonfederal: 56.18. Wilderness area: 456,552.*



**Lassen Volcanic  
National Park**  
Mineral, CA 96063

Lassen Peak erupted intermittently from 1914 to 1921. Active volcanism includes hot springs, steaming fumaroles, mud pots, and sulfurous vents.

Proclaimed as Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone National Monuments May 6, 1907; made part of Lassen Volcanic National Park when established on Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary changes: April 26, 1928; May 21, 1928; Jan. 19, 1929; Apr. 19, 1930; July 3, 1930; Aug. 10, 1961; Apr. 11, 1972. Wilderness designated Oct. 19, 1972.

*Acreage—106,372.36 Federal: 106,366.47 Nonfederal: 5.89. Wilderness area: 78,982.*

**Lava Beds  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 867  
Tulelake, CA 96134

Volcanic activity spewed forth molten rock and lava here creating an incredibly rugged landscape—a natural fortress used by the Indians in the Modoc Indian War, 1872-73.

Proclaimed Nov. 21, 1925; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Apr. 27, 1951; Oct. 26, 1974. Wilderness designated Oct. 13, 1972.

*Acreage—46,559.87, all federal. Wilderness area: 28,460.*

**Muir Woods  
National Monument**  
Mill Valley, CA 94941

This virgin stand of coastal redwoods was named for John Muir, writer and conservationist.

Proclaimed Jan. 9, 1908. Boundary changes: Sept. 22, 1921; Apr. 5, 1935; June 26, 1951; Sept. 8, 1959; Apr. 11, 1972.

*Acreage—553.55 Federal: 522.98 Nonfederal: 30.57.*

**Pinnacles  
National Monument**  
Paicines, CA 95043

Spirelike rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.

Proclaimed Jan. 16, 1908. Boundary changes: May 7, 1923; July 2, 1924; Apr. 13, 1931; July 11, 1933; Dec. 5, 1941; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.

*Acreage—16,265.44 Federal: 16,254.62 Nonfederal: 10.82. Wilderness area: 12,952.*





**Point Reyes  
National Seashore**  
Point Reyes, CA 94956

This peninsula near San Francisco is noted for its long beaches backed by tall cliffs, lagoons and esteros, forested ridges, and offshore bird and sea lion colonies. Part of the area remains a private pastoral zone.

Authorized Sept. 13, 1962. Established Oct. 20, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; March 5, 1980. Wilderness designated Oct. 18, 1976.

*Acreage—71,045.77 Federal: 64,426.97 Nonfederal: 6,618.80. Land area: 53,883.98. Wilderness area: 25,370.*

**Redwood National Park**  
1111 Second Street  
Crescent City, CA 95531

Coastal redwood forests with virgin groves of ancient trees, including the world's tallest, thrive in the foggy and temperate climate. The park includes 40 miles of scenic Pacific coastline. Established Oct. 2, 1968. Boundary change: March 27, 1978. Designated a World Heritage Site Sept. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.

*Acreage—110,178.03 Federal: 75,392.15 Nonfederal: 34,785.88 Land area: 106,000.*

**Santa Monica Mountains  
National Recreation Area**  
22900 Ventura Boulevard  
Suite 140  
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

This park, a large, rugged landscape covered with chaparral, fronts on the sandy beaches north of Los Angeles. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Established Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—150,000 Federal: 11,921.68 Nonfederal: 138,078.32.*

**Sequoia National Park**  
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Great groves of giant sequoias, the world's largest living things, Mineral King Valley, and Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the U.S. outside of Alaska, are spectacular attractions here in the High Sierra.

Established Sept. 25, 1890. Boundary changes: Oct. 1, 1890; July 3, 1926; Dec. 21, 1943; July 21, 1949; Oct. 19, 1951; Aug. 14, 1958; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.

*Acreage—402,482.38 Federal: 401,877.16 Nonfederal: 605.22. Wilderness area: 280,428.*

**Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 188  
Whiskeytown, CA 96095

Whiskeytown Unit, with its mountainous backcountry and large reservoir, provides a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities. Shasta and Trinity Units are administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.  
Authorized Nov. 8, 1965; established Oct. 21, 1972.  
*Acreeage—42,503.46 Federal: 42,448.23 Nonfederal: 55.23.*

**Yosemite National Park**  
P.O. Box 577, Yosemite  
National Park, CA 95389

Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada; groves of giant sequoias dwarf other trees and tiny wildflowers; and mountains, lakes, and waterfalls, including the Nation's highest, are found here. Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove granted to State of California June 30, 1864; park established Oct. 1, 1890; Federal Government accepted lands returned by state June 11, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1905; June 11, 1906; Dec. 19, 1913; May 28, 1928; Apr. 14, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; Aug. 13, 1932; July 9, 1937. El Portal site authorized Sept. 2, 1958. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984.  
*Acreeage—761,170.20 (does not include 1,397.99 acres comprising El Portal administrative site, adjacent to park) Federal: 759,465.25 Nonfederal: 1,704.95. Wilderness area: 677,600.*

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## Colorado

**Bent's Old Fort  
National Historic Site**  
35110 Highway 194 East  
La Junta, CO 81050-9523

As an Anglo-American outpost on the Southern Plains, the fort was an Indian trading center and a center of civilization on the Santa Fe Trail. Today's fort is a reconstruction. Authorized June 3, 1960. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreeage—799.80 Federal: 36.60 Nonfederal: 63.20.*

**Black Canyon of the  
Gunnison  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 1648  
Montrose, CO 81402

Shadowed depths of this sheer-walled canyon accentuate the darkness of ancient rocks of obscure origin. Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1933. Boundary changes: May 16, 1938; Oct. 28, 1939; Apr. 13, 1960; July 13, 1984. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.  
*Acreeage—20,766.14 Federal: 14,135.38 Nonfederal: 6,630.76. Wilderness area: 11,180.*

**Colorado  
National Monument**  
Fruita, CO 81521

Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, weird formations, dinosaur fossils, and remains of prehistoric Indian cultures reflect the environment and history of this colorful sandstone country. Proclaimed May 24, 1911. Boundary changes: Mar. 3, 1933; Aug. 7, 1959; Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreeage—20,453.93, all federal.*

**Curecanti  
National Recreation Area**  
102 Elk Creek  
Gunnison, CO 81230

Three lakes—Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal—extend for 40 miles along the Gunnison River. When full, Blue Mesa Lake, with a surface area of 14 square miles, is the largest lake in Colorado. Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Feb. 11, 1965.  
*Acreeage—42,114.47, all federal.*

**Dinosaur  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 210  
Dinosaur, CO 81610  
(Also in Utah)

Spectacular canyons were cut by the Green and Yampa Rivers through upfolded mountains. A quarry contains fossil remains of dinosaurs and other ancient animals.  
Proclaimed Oct. 4, 1915. Boundary changes: July 14, 1938; Sept. 8, 1960; Feb. 21, 1963; Oct. 9, 1964; Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—211,141.69 Federal: 204,458.01 Nonfederal: 6,683.68.*

**Florissant Fossil Beds  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 185  
Florissant, CO 80816

A wealth of fossil insects, seeds, and leaves of the Oligocene Period are preserved here in remarkable detail. Here, too, is an unusual display of standing petrified sequoia stumps.  
Authorized Aug. 20, 1969.  
*Acreage—5,998.09 Federal: 5,992.32 Nonfederal: 5.77.*

**Great Sand Dunes  
National Monument**  
Mosca, CO 81146

Among the largest and highest in the United States, these dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains.  
Proclaimed Mar. 17, 1932. Boundary changes: Mar. 12, 1946; June 7, 1956; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.  
*Acreage—38,662.18 Federal: 36,426.16 Nonfederal: 2,236.02. Wilderness area: 33,450.*

**Hovenweep  
National Monument**  
c/o Mesa Verde National  
Park, Mesa Verde National  
Park, CO 81330  
(Also in Utah)

Pre-Columbian Indians built these 6 groups of towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.  
Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1923. Boundary changes: Apr. 26, 1951; Nov. 20, 1952; Apr. 6, 1956.  
*Acreage—784.93, all federal.*

**Mesa Verde National Park**  
Mesa Verde National  
Park, CO 81330

These pre-Columbian cliff dwellings and other works of early man are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.  
Established June 29, 1906. Boundary changes: June 30, 1913; May 27, 1932; Dec. 23, 1963. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Sept. 6, 1978.  
*Acreage—52,085.14 Federal: 51,890.65 Nonfederal: 194.49. Wilderness area: 8,100.*

**Rocky Mountain  
National Park**  
Estes Park, CO 80517

The park's rich scenery, typifying the massive grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, is accessible by Trail Ridge Road, which crosses the Continental Divide. Peaks towering more than 14,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers in these 414 square miles of the Rockies' Front Range.  
Established Jan. 26, 1915. Boundary changes: Feb. 14, 1917; Sept. 18, 1922; June 2, 1924; Feb. 24, 1925; June 9, 1926; July 17, 1930; Jan. 11, 1932. Mar. 5, 1936; Aug. 24, 1949; June 27, 1950; Apr. 21, 1959; Sept. 23, 1960; Oct. 26, 1974; Dec. 22, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 22, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.  
*Acreage—265,200.07 Federal: 264,473.45 Nonfederal: 762.62. Wilderness area: 2,922.*

**Yucca House  
National Monument**  
c/o Mesa Verde National Park  
Mesa Verde National  
Park, CO 81330

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.  
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1919.  
*Acreage—10, all federal.*

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## Connecticut

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

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## District of Columbia

**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal  
National Historical Park**  
(See Maryland)

**Constitution Gardens**  
c/o National Capital Parks,  
Central  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

Once the site of military office buildings, this 40-acre park was constructed during the American Revolution Bicentennial. On an island in a lake in the gardens is a memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence.  
Authorized April 17, 1978.  
*Acreage—52, all federal.*

**Ford's Theatre  
National Historic Site**  
c/o National Capitol Parks,  
Central  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

On Apr. 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot while attending a show here at 511 Tenth Street, NW. He was carried across the street to the Petersen house, where he died the next morning. The theater contains portions of the Olroyd Collection of Lincolniana.  
Act of Apr. 7, 1866, provided for purchase of Ford's Theatre by Federal Government; designation changed to Lincoln Museum Feb. 12, 1932; redesignated Ford's Theatre (Lincoln Museum) Apr. 14, 1965. House Where Lincoln Died authorized June 11, 1896. Both areas transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933; combined as Ford's Theatre National Historic Site June 23, 1970. Boundary change: June 23, 1970.  
*Acreage—0.29, all federal.*

**Frederick Douglass Home**  
1411 W Street, SE  
Washington, DC 20020

From 1877 to 1895, this was the home of the Nation's leading 19th-century black spokesman. Among other achievements, he was U.S. minister to Haiti in 1889.  
Authorized Sept. 5, 1962.  
*Acreage—8.08, all federal.*

**John F. Kennedy Center  
for the Performing Arts**  
National Park Service  
2700 F Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20566

Cultural events are presented in this structure designed by Edward Durell Stone. The building contains the Eisenhower Theater, a concert hall, an opera house, the American Film Institute Theater, the Terrace Theater, and restaurants.  
Authorized as National Cultural Center, Sept. 2, 1958; name changed Jan. 23, 1964; nonperforming arts functions transferred from Smithsonian Institution to National Park Service June 16, 1972.  
*Acreage—17.50, all federal.*



**Lincoln Memorial**

c/o National Capital Parks,  
Central  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

This classical structure of great beauty contains a marble seated statue 19 feet high of the Great Emancipator by sculptor Daniel Chester French. Architect of the building was Henry Bacon.

Authorized Feb. 9, 1911; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.

*Acreage—109.63, all federal.*

**Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac**

c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park, McLean, VA 22101

A living memorial to the 36th President, the park overlooks the Potomac River vista of the Capital. The design features 500 white pines and inscriptions on Texas granite.

Authorized Dec. 28, 1973; dedicated Sept. 27, 1974.

*Acreage—17, all federal.*

**National Capital Parks**

National Capital Region  
1100 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242  
(Also in Maryland)

The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises parks, parkways, and reservations in the Washington metropolitan area, including such properties as the Battleground National Cemetery, the President's Parks (Lafayette Park north of the White House and the Ellipse south of the White House), a variety of military fortifications, and green areas.

When Congress established a permanent National Capital in 1790, the city's Federal Commissioners were given the power "to purchase or accept such quantity of land as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States." Under this authority the Commissioners purchased Washington's first 17 public reservations and accepted donations of other lands required for the street system of L'Enfant's plan. Today more than 300 park units derive from these lands. Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital was abolished and public reservations were transferred to National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Aug. 10, 1933.

*Acreage—6,467.85, all federal.*

**National Mall**

c/o National Capital Region  
1100 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

This landscaped park extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was envisioned as a formal park in the L'Enfant Plan for the city of Washington.

Approved July 16, 1790, except for 42 acres transferred later from other agencies; 30 Seaton Park acres include some transfers from other agencies and Washington, D.C. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.

*Acreage—146.35, all federal.*

**Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site**

c/o Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation  
Suite 1148, 425 13th St., NW  
Washington, DC 20004

This site includes a portion of Pennsylvania Avenue and the area adjacent to it between the Capitol and the White House encompassing Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, several blocks of the Washington commercial district, the Old Post Office Tower, and a number of federal structures.

Designated Sept. 30, 1965.

*Acreage—undetermined.*

**Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail**

(see Maryland)

**Rock Creek Park**  
5000 Glover Road, NW  
Washington, DC 20015

One of the largest urban parks in the world, this wooded preserve contains a wide range of natural, historical, and recreational features in the midst of Washington. Authorized Sept. 27, 1890; transferred to National Park Service June 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—1,754.37, all federal.*

**Theodore Roosevelt Island**  
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park, McLean, VA 22101

On this wooded island sanctuary in the Potomac River, trails lead to an imposing statue of Roosevelt the conservation-minded 26th President, by Paul Manship. His tenets on nature, manhood, youth, and the state are inscribed on tablets. Authorized May 21, 1932; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—88.50, all federal.*

**Thomas Jefferson Memorial**  
c/o National Capital Parks, Central  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

This circular, colonnaded structure in the classic style introduced in this country by Jefferson, memorializes the author of the Declaration of Independence and President from 1801 to 1809. The interior walls present inscriptions from his writings. The heroic statue was sculpted by Rudolph Evans; architects were John Russell Pope and associates, Otto Eggers and Daniel Higgins. Authorized June 26, 1934.  
*Acreage—18.36, all federal.*

**Vietnam Veterans Memorial**  
c/o National Capital Parks, Central  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

Located near the Lincoln Memorial at the west end of Constitution Gardens on the National Mall, the polished black granite wall is inscribed with the names of more than 58,000 persons who gave their lives or remain missing in the Vietnam war. The memorial was designed by Maya Ying Lin. A flagstaff and bronze statue of three Vietnam servicemen are included in an entrance plaza. The statue was sculpted by Frederick Hart. Authorized July 1, 1980.  
*Acreage—2, all federal.*

**Washington Monument**  
c/o National Capital Parks, Central  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

A dominating feature of the Nation's Capital, this 555-foot obelisk honors the country's first President, George Washington. The architect-designer was Robert Mills. Authorized Jan. 31, 1848; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—106.01, all federal.*

**White House**  
c/o National Capital Region  
100 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

The White House has been the residence and office of the Presidents of the United States since November 1800. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792, on the site selected by George Washington and included in the L'Enfant Plan; renovations were made 1949-52. Transferred Aug. 10, 1933, to National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, the direct legal successor of three Federal Commissioners, who were appointed by the President under act of July 16, 1790, and directed initial construction. Their authority developed through acts of May 1, 1802; Apr. 29, 1816; Mar. 3, 1849; Mar. 2, 1867; July 1, 1898; Feb. 26,

1925; Mar. 3, 1933; and Executive Order of June 10, 1933. Under act of Sept. 22, 1961, "the White House . . . shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916" and supplementary and amendatory acts.

*Acreage—18.07, all federal.*

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## Florida

### **Big Cypress**

#### **National Preserve**

Star Route, Box 110

Ochopee, FL 33943

Adjoining the northwest section of Everglades National Park, this large area provides a freshwater supply crucial to the park's survival. Subtropical plant and animal life abounds in this ancestral home of the Seminole and Miccosukee Indians. Authorized Oct. 11, 1974.

*Acreage—570,000 Federal: 533,504.50 Nonfederal: 36,495.50.*

### **Biscayne National Park**

P.O. Box 1369

Homestead, FL 33090

Most of the park is reef and water, but within its boundaries about 44 keys, or islands, form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. Authorized as Biscayne National Monument Oct. 18, 1968; redesignated and enlarged June 28, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.

*Acreage—173,039.39 Federal: 96,483.49 Nonfederal: 76,555.90. Land area: 4,373.23.*

### **Canaveral National Seashore**

P.O. Box 6447

Titusville, FL 32782

Twenty-five miles of undeveloped barrier island preserve the natural beach, dune, marsh, and lagoon habitats for a variety of wildlife, including many species of birds. The Kennedy Space Center occupies the southern end of the island and temporary closures are possible due to launch-related activities. The area includes a portion of 140,393-acre Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Established Jan. 3, 1975.

*Acreage—57,627.07, all federal Land area: 29,545.07.*

### **Castillo de San Marcos**

#### **National Monument**

1 Castillo Drive

St. Augustine, FL 32084

Construction of this, the oldest masonry fort in the continental United States, was started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, first permanent settlement by Europeans in the continental United States, 1565. The floor plan is the result of "modernization" work done in the 18th century.

Proclaimed as Fort Marion National Monument Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument June 5, 1942.

Boundary changes: June 29, 1936; July 5, 1960.

*Acreage—20.48 Federal: 19.92 Nonfederal: 0.56.*

### **De Soto National Memorial**

75th Street, NW

Bradenton, FL 33529

The landing of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in Florida in 1539 and the first extensive organized exploration of what is now the southern United States by Europeans are commemorated here.

Authorized Mar. 11, 1948. Boundary change: Sept. 8, 1960.

*Acreage—26.84 Federal: 24.78 Nonfederal: 2.06.*

**Everglades National Park**  
P.O. Box 279  
Homestead, FL 33030

This largest remaining subtropical wilderness in the coterminous United States has extensive fresh- and saltwater areas, open Everglades prairies, and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds.  
Authorized May 30, 1934. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Sept. 14, 1959; Sept. 2, 1960; Sept. 12, 1964; Oct. 17, 1969. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.

*Acreege—1,398,938.40 Federal: 1,398,652.58 Nonfederal: 285.82. Wilderness area: 1,296,500. Water area: 625,000.*

**Fort Caroline  
National Memorial**  
12713 Fort Caroline Road  
Jacksonville, FL 32225

The fort overlooks the site of a French Huguenot colony of 1564-65, the second French attempt at settlement within the present United States. Here, the French and Spanish began two centuries of European colonial rivalry in North America. Authorized Sept. 21, 1950. Boundary changes April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 19, 1979.

*Acreege—138.39 Federal: 133.08 Nonfederal: 5.31.*

**Fort Jefferson  
National Monument**  
c/o Everglades National Park  
P.O. Box 279  
Homestead, FL 33030

Built 1846-66 to help control the Florida Straits, this is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world; it served as a Federal military prison during and after the Civil War. The bird refuge and marine life here are features. Proclaimed Jan. 4, 1935.

*Acreege—64,700 Federal: 61,480 Nonfederal: 3,220. Land area: 39.28.*

**Fort Matanzas  
National Monument**  
c/o Castillo de San Marcos  
National Monument  
1 Castillo Drive  
St. Augustine, FL 32084

This Spanish fort was built, 1740-42, to warn St. Augustine of British or other enemy approach from the south. Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 9, 1935; Mar. 24, 1948.

*Acreege—227.76, all federal.*

**Gulf Islands  
National Seashore**  
1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway  
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561  
(See also Mississippi)

Offshore islands and keys have both sparkling white sand beaches and historic forts and batteries. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, Fla., include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and military forts. All areas are accessible by car.

Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreege—65,816.64 Federal: 28,975.79 Nonfederal: 36,840.85. Land area: 9,366.64.*

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## Georgia

**Andersonville  
National Historic Site**  
Route 1, Box 85  
Andersonville, GA 31711

This Civil War prisoner-of-war camp commemorates the sacrifices borne by American prisoners not only in the 1861-65 conflict but in all wars. Site includes Andersonville National Cemetery which has 16,000 interments, 1,004 unidentified. Authorized Oct. 16, 1970.

*Acreege—475.72 Federal: 453.93 Nonfederal: 21.79.*

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)



**Chattahoochee River  
National Recreation Area**  
1978 Island Ford Parkway  
Dunwoody, GA 30350

A series of sites along a 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River, north of Atlanta, is preserved so the public can enjoy recreation and visit historic spots.  
Established Aug. 15, 1978; amended Oct. 30, 1984.  
*Acreege—9,199.69 Federal: 3,926.91 Nonfederal: 5,272.78.*

**Chickamauga and  
Chattanooga  
National Military Park**  
P.O. Box 2128  
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742  
(Also in Tenn.)

This park includes the Civil War battlefields of Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge.  
Established Aug. 19, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Aug. 9, 1939; Mar. 5, 1942; June 24, 1948.  
*Acreege—8,102.54 Federal: 8,085.75 Nonfederal: 16.79.*

**Cumberland Island  
National Seashore**  
P.O. Box 806  
St. Marys, GA 31558

Magnificent and unspoiled beaches and dunes, marshes, and freshwater lakes make up the largest of Georgia's Golden Isles. Accessible by tour boat only.  
Established Oct. 23, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Sept. 8, 1982. Designated a Biosphere Reserve in 1986.  
*Acreege—36,415.09 Federal: 18,693.56 Nonfederal: 17,721.53. Land area: 26,153.10. Wilderness area: 8,840.*

**Fort Frederica  
National Monument**  
Route 9, Box 286-C  
St. Simons Island, GA 31522

Gen. James E. Oglethorpe built this British fort in 1736-48 during the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of what is now the southeastern United States.  
Authorized May 26, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 20, 1950; May 16, 1958; July 3, 1984.  
*Acreege—216.35 Federal: 210.72 Nonfederal: 5.63.*

**Fort Pulaski  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 98  
Tybee Island, GA 31328

Bombardment of this early 19th-century fort by rifled cannon in 1862 first demonstrated the ineffectiveness of old-style masonry fortifications.  
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 25, 1959.  
*Acreege—5,623.10 Federal: 5,365.13 Nonfederal: 257.97.*

**Kennesaw Mountain  
National Battlefield Park**  
P.O. Box 1167  
Marietta, GA 30061

Two engagements took place here between Union and Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign, June 20-July 2, 1864.  
Authorized as a national battlefield site Feb. 8, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield park June 26, 1935. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1939.  
*Acreege—2,884.38 Federal: 2,882.37 Nonfederal: 2.01.*

**Martin Luther King, Jr.,  
National Historic Site**  
522 Auburn Avenue, NE  
Atlanta, GA 30312

The birthplace, church, and grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, are parts of this park. The neighborhood also includes the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. The surrounding 68.19-acre preservation district includes Sweet Auburn, the economic and cultural center of Atlanta's black community during most of the 20th century. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES. Other key facilities owned and operated by private organizations.  
Established Oct. 10, 1980.  
*Acreege—23.18 Federal: 4.47 Nonfederal: 18.71.*

**Ocmulgee  
National Monument**  
1207 Emery Highway  
Macon, GA 31201

Traces of more than 10,000 years of Southeastern prehistory from Ice Age Paleo Indians to the historic Creek Confederacy are preserved here, including the massive temple mounds of a Mississippian Indian ceremonial complex that thrived between AD 900 and 1100.  
Authorized June 14, 1934. Boundary change: June 13, 1941.  
*Acreage—683.48, all federal.*

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## Guam

**War in the Pacific  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box FA  
Agana, GU 96910

This park provides an opportunity to interpret events in the Pacific theater of World War II. It includes major historic sites associated with the 1944 battle for Guam, an example of the island-hopping military campaign against the Japanese. The park contains seven distinct units illustrating various aspects of the struggle. Aging gun emplacements and other military equipment relics also can be seen. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.  
*Acreage—1,960.15 Federal: 890.04 Nonfederal: 1,070.11. Water area: 1,002.*

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## Hawaii

**Haleakala National Park**  
P.O. Box 369  
Makawao, HI 96768

The park preserves the outstanding features of Haleakala Crater on the island of Maui and protects the unique and fragile ecosystems of Kipahulu Valley, the scenic pools along 'Ohe'o Gulch, and many rare and endangered species.  
Authorized as part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; redesignated Sept. 13, 1960. Boundary changes: Feb. 12, 1927; Jan. 10, 1969; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.  
*Acreage—28,655.25 Federal: 27,456.34 Nonfederal: 1,198.91. Wilderness area: 19,270.*

**Hawaii Volcanoes  
National Park**  
Hawaii National Park, HI  
96718

Active volcanism continues here, on the island of Hawaii, where at lower elevations luxuriant and often rare vegetation provides food and shelter for a variety of animals.  
Established as part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; redesignated Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Sept. 22, 1961. Boundary changes: May 1, 1922; Apr. 11, 1928; June 20, 1938; Dec. 3, 1940; July 1, 1961; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.  
*Acreage—229,177.03 Federal: 217,298.05 Nonfederal: 11,878.98. Wilderness area: 123,100.*

**Kalaupapa  
National Historical Park**  
Kalaupapa, HI 96742

This park contains the site of the Molokai Island leprosy settlement (1886-1969), areas relating to early Hawaiian settlement, scenic and geologic resources, and habitats for rare and endangered species. **NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.** Entry by pre-arranged tour only.  
Authorized Dec. 22, 1980.  
*Acreage—10,901.98 Federal: 22.88 Nonfederal: 10,879.10. Water area: 2,000.*

**Kaloko-Honokohau  
National Historical Park**  
c/o Pacific Area Office  
National Park Service  
300 Ala Moana Boulevard  
Honolulu, HI 96850

This was the site of important Hawaiian settlements before arrival of European explorers. It includes 3 large fishponds, house sites, and other archeological remnants. The park is intended to preserve the native culture of Hawaii. **NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.**  
Established Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—1,160.91, all nonfederal.*

**Pu'uhonua o Honaunau  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 128  
Honaunau, Kona, HI 96726

Until 1819, vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers could escape death by reaching this sacred ground. Prehistoric house sites, royal fishponds, coconut groves, and spectacular shore scenery comprise the park. Authorized as City of Refuge National Historical Park July 26, 1955; name changed Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—181.80, all federal.*

**Puukohola Heiau  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 4963  
Kawaihae, HI 96743

Ruins of Puukohola Heiau ("Temple on the Hill of the Whale"), built by King Kamehameha the Great during his rise to power, are preserved.  
Authorized Aug. 17, 1972.  
*Acreage—80.47 Federal: 34.38 Nonfederal: 46.09.*

**USS Arizona Memorial**  
1 Arizona Memorial Place  
Honolulu, HI 96818

This floating memorial marks the spot where the USS *Arizona* was sunk in Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, during the Japanese attack.  
Established Sept. 9, 1980; owned by the U.S. Navy; administered by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement.  
*Acreage—None*

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## Idaho

**Craters of the Moon  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 29  
Arco, ID 83213

Volcanic cones, craters, lava flows, and caves make this an astonishing landscape.  
Proclaimed May 2, 1924. Boundary changes: July 23, 1928; July 9, 1930; June 5, 1936; July 18, 1941; Nov. 19, 1962. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.  
*Acreage—53,545.05, all federal. Wilderness area: 43,243.*

**Nez Perce  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 93  
Spalding, ID 83551

The history and culture of the Nez Perce Indian country are preserved, commemorated, and interpreted here. Four federally-owned sites are administered by the National Park Service, and 20 sites through cooperative agreements.  
Authorized May 15, 1965.  
*Acreage—2,108.89 Federal: 1,833.20 Nonfederal: 275.69.*

**Yellowstone National Park**  
(See Wyoming)







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## Illinois

**Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site**  
426 S. Seventh Street  
Springfield, IL 62701

Abraham Lincoln resided in this house for 17 years before he became President. The surrounding historic zone captures the atmosphere the Lincolns knew.

Authorized Aug. 18, 1971.

*Acreage—12.24 Federal: 12.03 Nonfederal: 0.21.*

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## Indiana

**George Rogers Clark  
National Historical Park**  
401 S. Second Street  
Vincennes, IN 47591

This classic memorial building, located on the site of old Fort Sackville, commemorates the capture of the fort from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779, and the subsequent settlement of the region north of the Ohio River. The statue was sculpted by Hermon MacNeil.

Authorized July 23, 1966.

*Acreage—25.49, all federal.*

**Indiana Dunes  
National Lakeshore**  
1100 N. Mineral Springs Rd.  
Porter, IN 46304

Dunes rise 180 feet above Lake Michigan's southern shore with beaches, bogs, marshes, swamps, and prairie remnants as other natural features. Historic sites include an 1822 homestead and 1900 family farm, both partially restored, at the Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education.

Authorized Nov. 5, 1966. Boundary changes: Oct. 18, 1976; Dec. 28, 1980; Oct. 29, 1986.

*Acreage—12,857.36 Federal: 9,584.88 Nonfederal: 3,272.48.*

**Lincoln Boyhood  
National Memorial**  
Lincoln City, IN 47552

On this southern Indiana farm, Abraham Lincoln grew from youth into manhood. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried here.

Authorized Feb. 19, 1962.

*Acreage—199.65 Federal: 180.81 Nonfederal: 18.84.*

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## Iowa

**Effigy Mounds  
National Monument**  
R.R. 1, Box 25A  
Harpers Ferry, IA 52146

The monument contains outstanding examples of prehistoric American Indian mounds, some in the shapes of birds and bears.

Proclaimed Oct. 25, 1949. Boundary change: May 27, 1961.

*Acreage—1,481.39, all federal.*

**Herbert Hoover  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 607  
West Branch, IA 52358

The birthplace, Friends Meetinghouse, and boyhood neighborhood of the 31st President, 1929-33, the gravesite of President and Mrs. Hoover, and the Hoover Presidential Library and Museum are within the park. The library and museum are administered by the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration.

Authorized Aug. 12, 1965.

*Acreage—186.80 Federal: 181.11 Nonfederal: 5.69.*

## Kansas

**Fort Larned**  
**National Historic Site**  
Route 3  
Larned, KS 67550

This military outpost was established midway along the Santa Fe Trail in 1859, to protect the mail and travelers. The fort served as a bureau for the Indian Agency during much of the 1860s, and was a key military base of operations during the Indian War of 1868-69. The fort was deactivated in 1878 and sold at public auction in 1884.

Authorized Aug. 31, 1964; established Oct. 14, 1966.  
*Acreage—718.39 Federal: 679.66 Nonfederal: 38.73.*

**Fort Scott**  
**National Historic Site**  
Old Fort Boulevard  
Fort Scott, KS 66701

Established in 1842 as a base for the U.S. Army's peace-keeping efforts along the "permanent Indian frontier," the fort was manned by U.S. Dragoons who served valiantly in the Mexican War. The post was abandoned in 1853 and reactivated during the Civil War as a supply and training center. The restored and reconstructed buildings preserve the U.S. frontier of the 1840s and 1850s.

Established as an affiliated area Aug. 31, 1965; authorized as a National Park Service unit Oct. 19, 1978; established May 18, 1979.

*Acreage—16.69, all federal.*

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## Kentucky

**Abraham Lincoln Birthplace**  
**National Historic Site**  
R.F.D. 1  
Hodgenville, KY 42748

An early 19th-century Kentucky cabin, symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.

Established as Abraham Lincoln National Park July 17, 1916; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to a national historical park Aug. 11, 1939; redesignated and renamed Sept. 8, 1959. Boundary changes: May 27, 1949; Apr. 11, 1972.

*Acreage—116.50, all federal.*

**Big South Fork**  
**National River and**  
**Recreation Area**  
(See Tennessee)

**Cumberland Gap**  
**National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 1848  
Middlesboro, KY 40965  
(Also in Virginia and Tennessee)

This mountain pass on the Wilderness Road, explored by Daniel Boone, developed into a main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration for settlement of "the Old West" and an important military objective in the Civil War.

Authorized June 11, 1940. Boundary changes: July 26, 1961; Oct. 26, 1974.

*Acreage—20,274.42 Federal: 20,270.59 Nonfederal: 3.83.*

**Mammoth Cave National Park**  
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259

The park was established to preserve the cave system, including Mammoth Cave, the scenic river valleys of the Green and Nolin rivers, and a section of the hilly country north of the Green River. This is the longest recorded cave system in the world with more than 330 miles explored and mapped. Authorized May 25, 1926; fully established July 1, 1941. Boundary changes: May 14, 1934; Aug. 28, 1937; Dec. 3, 1940; June 5, 1942. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981.

*Acreage—52,420.25 Federal: 51,593.30 Nonfederal: 826.95.*

## Louisiana

**Jean Lafitte  
National Historical Park  
and Preserve**  
423 Canal Street, Room 210  
New Orleans, LA 70130

The park preserves significant examples of natural and historical resources of the Mississippi Delta and celebrates the cultural diversity of the region. The Chalmette Unit, located 7 miles east of New Orleans on St. Bernard Highway, marks the location where American forces were victorious in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812 and contains the Chalmette National Cemetery. The French Quarter Unit provides an introduction to the culture of the Mississippi Delta Region and includes a visitor center located in the French Market at 916 North Peters Street. The Barataria Unit, located 15 miles south of New Orleans on La. 45, focuses on the ecology of the Mississippi River Delta and consists of bayous, freshwater swamps, and marshes.

Chalmette Unit established as Chalmette Monument and Grounds Mar. 4, 1907; transferred from the War Department on Aug. 10, 1933; established as Chalmette National Historical Park Aug. 10, 1939. Redesignated and incorporated with other units on Nov. 10, 1978. New park authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreege—20,000 Federal: 6,809.27 Nonfederal: 13,190.73.*

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## Maine

**Acadia National Park**  
P.O. Box 177  
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

The sea sets the mood here, uniting the rugged coastal area of Mount Desert Island (highest elevation on the eastern seaboard), picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland, and the spectacular cliffs of Isle au Haut.

Proclaimed as Sieur de Monts National Monument July 8, 1916; established as Lafayette National Park Feb. 26, 1919; changed to Acadia National Park Jan. 19, 1929. Boundary changes: Jan. 19, 1929; May 23, 1930; May 29, 1935; Aug. 24, 1935; June 6, 1942; Dec. 22, 1944; July 30, 1947; Sept. 7, 1949; Aug. 1, 1950; July 24, 1956; Oct. 3, 1966; Mar. 4, 1968; Mar. 12, 1968; Oct. 15, 1982; Sept. 25, 1986.

*Acreege—41,365.63 Federal: 40,716.54 Nonfederal: 649.09.*

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
P.O. Box 807  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Approximately 2,000 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Mount Katahdin, Maine, through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, to Springer Mountain, Georgia. The trail is one of the two initial units of the National Trail System.

Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,100 miles.

*Acreege—143,162.09 Federal: 82,591.58 Nonfederal: 60,571.08.*

**Saint Croix Island  
International Historic Site**  
c/o Acadia National Park  
P.O. Box 177  
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

The attempted French settlement of 1604, which led to the founding of New France, is commemorated on Saint Croix Island in the Saint Croix River on the Canadian border. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Authorized as national monument June 8, 1949; redesignated Sept. 25, 1984.

*Acreege—35.39 Federal: 22.19 Nonfederal: 13.20.*



## Maryland

### Antietam

#### National Battlefield

Box 158

Sharpsburg, MD 21782

Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North was ended on this battlefield in 1862. Antietam (Sharpsburg) National Cemetery—5,032 interments, 1,836 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.

Park: Established as a National Battlefield Site Aug. 30, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: May 14, 1940; Apr. 22, 1960; May 31, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978.

Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1862. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acreage—3,244.42 Federal: 2,058.87 Nonfederal: 1,185.55. Cemetery acreage: 11.36, all federal.*

### Appalachian

#### National Scenic Trail

(See Maine)

### Assateague Island

#### National Seashore

Route 2, Box 294

Berlin, MD 21811

(Also in Virginia)

This 37-mile barrier island, with sandy beach, migratory waterfowl, and wild ponies, includes 9,021-acre Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Authorized Sept. 21, 1965.

*Acreage—39,630.93 Federal: 17,775.09 Nonfederal: 21,855.84. Land area: 15,977.67. Water area: 22,079.*

### Catoctin Mountain Park

6602 Foxville Road

Thurmont, MD 21788

Part of the forested ridge that forms the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains in Maryland, this mountain park has sparkling streams and panoramic vistas of the Monocacy Valley.

Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; changed to Catoctin Mountain Park July 12, 1954. Boundary change: July 12, 1954.

*Acreage—5,770.22, all federal.*



... more than 100 years later, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.



**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 4  
Sharpsburg, MD 21782  
(Also in the District of  
Columbia and West Virginia)

The park follows the route of the 184-mile canal along the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Cumberland, Md. The canal was built between 1828 and 1850. Placed under National Park Service Sept. 23, 1938; appropriations authorized Aug. 7, 1946; proclaimed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument Jan. 18, 1961; changed to national historical park Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—20,781 Federal: 13,980.43 Nonfederal: 6,800.57.*

**Clara Barton  
National Historic Site**  
5801 Oxford Road  
Glen Echo, MD 20812

This 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was for 7 years headquarters of that organization.

Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.

*Acreage—8.59, all federal.*

**Fort McHenry  
National Monument and  
Historic Shrine**  
End of East Fort Avenue  
Baltimore, MD 21230-5393

Successful defense of this fort in the War of 1812, Sept. 13-14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."

Authorized as Fort McHenry National Park Mar. 3, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 11, 1939. Boundary change June 5, 1936.

*Acreage—43.26, all federal.*

**Fort Washington Park**  
National Capital Parks, East  
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE  
Washington, DC 20019

This fort across the Potomac from Mt. Vernon was built to protect Washington, D.C. Construction was begun in 1814 to replace an 1809 fort destroyed by the British. The park has recreational facilities.

Transfer from the War Dept. authorized May 29, 1930, effective Aug. 12, 1940.

*Acreage—341, all federal.*

**George Washington  
Memorial Parkway**  
(See Virginia)

**Greenbelt Park**  
6565 Greenbelt Road  
Greenbelt, MD 20770

Just 12 miles from Washington, D.C., this woodland park offers urban dwellers access to many forms of outdoor recreation, including camping all year.  
Transferred from Public Housing Authority, Aug. 3, 1950.  
*Acreage—1,175.99, all federal.*

**Hampton  
National Historic Site**  
535 Hampton Lane  
Towson, MD 21204

This is a fine example of the lavish Georgian mansions built in America during the latter part of the 18th century.  
Designated June 22, 1948. Boundary changes: Dec. 23, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—59.44, all federal.*

**Harpers Ferry  
National Historical Park**  
(See West Virginia)

**Monocacy  
National Battlefield**  
c/o Antietam National  
Battlefield, Box 158  
Sharpsburg, MD 21782

In a battle here July 9, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal T. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed Early, however, enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of Washington, D.C.  
**NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.**  
Authorized as Monocacy National Military Park, June 21, 1934. Law required land purchase by private funds. Federal purchase authorized and redesignated, Oct. 21, 1976. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—1,647.01 Federal: 518.85 Nonfederal: 1,128.16.*

**National Capital Parks**  
(See District of Columbia)

**Piscataway Park**  
National Capital Parks, East  
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE  
Washington, DC 20019

The tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac is preserved as a pilot project in the use of easements to protect parklands from obtrusive urban expansion.  
Authorized Oct. 4, 1961. Boundary changes: July 19, 1966; Oct. 21, 1976.  
*Acreage—4,262.52 Federal: 4,216.46 Nonfederal: 46.06.*

**Potomac Heritage  
National Scenic Trail**  
c/o National Capital Region  
1100 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242  
(Also in D.C., Virginia,  
and Pennsylvania)

The trail begins at the mouth of the Potomac River and follows both banks of the Potomac to the District of Columbia. For 175 miles it coincides with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath. Then it turns north, ending at Conemaugh Gorge. **NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.**  
Authorized: March 28, 1983. Length: 704 miles.  
*Acreage—undetermined*

**Thomas Stone  
National Historic Site**  
c/o George Washington Birth-  
place National Monument  
Washington's Birthplace, VA  
22575

"Habre-de-Venture," a Georgian mansion built in 1771 near Port Tobacco, Md., was the home of Thomas Stone, 1771-87. A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Stone was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775-78 and 1783-84. **NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.**  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—328.25 Federal: 321.97 Nonfederal: 6.28.*

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## Massachusetts

**Adams  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 531  
135 Adams Street  
Quincy, MA 02269-0531

The home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, of U.S. Minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, and of the writers and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams, this house at 135 Adams Street reflects the influence of each of these distinguished men. The park also includes the birthplaces of the two presidents and the United First Parish Church, built by the Adams family. Designated as Adams Mansion National Historic Site Dec. 9, 1946; changed to Adams National Historic Site Nov. 26, 1952. Boundary changes: Nov. 26, 1952; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—9.82 Federal: 9.17 Nonfederal: 0.65.*

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

**Boston National  
Historical Park**  
Charlestown Navy Yard  
Boston, MA 02129

This park includes Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Old State House, Bunker Hill, Old South Meeting House, Charlestown Navy Yard, berth for USS *Constitution*, Paul Revere House, and Dorchester Heights. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980. *Acreage—41.03 Federal: 35.17 Nonfederal: 5.86.*

**Cape Cod National Seashore**  
South Wellfleet, MA 02663

Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes make up this park on outer Cape Cod. Authorized Aug. 7, 1961. Established: June 1, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—43,526.54 Federal: 27,344.95 Nonfederal: 16,181.59 Land area: 27,004.*

**Frederick Law Olmsted  
National Historic Site**  
99 Warren Street  
Brookline, MA 02146

The great conservationist, landscape architect, and founder of city planning lived and worked here at "Fairstead." An archival collection of more than 63,000 original photographs with 150,000 drawings and plans is housed at the site. Authorized Oct. 12, 1979. *Acreage—1.75, all federal.*

**John Fitzgerald Kennedy  
National Historic Site**  
83 Beals Street  
Brookline, MA 02146

This house is the birthplace and early boyhood home of the 35th President. Authorized May 26, 1967. *Acreage—0.09, all federal.*

**Longfellow  
National Historic Site**  
105 Brattle Street  
Cambridge, MA 02138

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived here from 1837 to 1882 while teaching at Harvard. The house had been General Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston, 1775-76. Authorized Oct. 9, 1972. *Acreage—1.98, all federal.*

**Lowell  
National Historical Park**  
169 Merrimack Street  
Lowell, MA 01852

America's first planned industrial city is commemorated by this park at the heart of Lowell. Exhibits and tours tell the story of the industrial revolution. The park includes mill complexes, a power canal system, gatehouses, and worker housing. Authorized June 5, 1978. *Acreage—136.04 Federal: 3.74 Nonfederal: 132.30.*

**Minute Man  
National Historic Park**  
P.O. Box 160  
Concord, MA 01742

Scene of the fighting on Apr. 19, 1775, that opened the American Revolution, the park includes North Bridge, the Minute Man statue by Daniel Chester French, a number of Colonial houses, and 4 miles of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord. The park also includes "The Wayside," home of authors Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sidney.

Designated a national historic site Apr. 14, 1959; redesignated Sept. 21, 1959.

*Acres*—748.81 *Federal*: 655.59 *Nonfederal*: 93.22.

**Salem Maritime  
National Historic Site**  
Custom House  
174 Derby Street  
Salem, MA 01970

Structures preserved here date from the era when Salem ships opened trade with ports of the Far East. Structures of maritime significance include the Custom House where Nathaniel Hawthorne worked, Derby Wharf, the Bonded Warehouse, and the West India Goods Store.

Designated Mar. 17, 1938. Boundary changes: Dec. 12, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acres*—8.95 *Federal*: 8.80 *Nonfederal*: 0.15.

**Saugus Iron Works  
National Historic Site**  
244 Central Street  
Saugus, MA 01906

This reconstruction of the first integrated ironworks in North America, begun in 1646, includes the ironworks, furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill.

Authorized Apr. 5, 1968.

*Acres*—8.51, all federal.

**Springfield Armory  
National Historic Site**  
1 Armory Square  
Springfield, MA 01105

From 1794 to 1968 Springfield Armory was a center for the manufacture of U.S. military small arms and the scene of many important technological advances. A large weapons museum is now housed in the original Main Arsenal Building.

Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.

*Acres*—54.93 *Federal*: 20.60 *Nonfederal*: 34.33.

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## Michigan

**Isle Royale National Park**  
87 North Ripley Street  
Houghton, MI 49931

This forested island, the largest in Lake Superior, is distinguished by its wilderness character, timber wolves, moose herd, and pre-Columbian copper mines.

Authorized Mar. 3, 1931. Boundary changes: May 28, 1934; June 20, 1938; Mar. 6, 1942; Aug. 14, 1958; Apr. 11, 1972; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.

*Acres*—571,790.11 *Federal*: 539,281.87 *Nonfederal*: 32,508.24. *Land area*: 133,781.87. *Wilderness area*: 132,018.

**Pictured Rocks  
National Lakeshore**  
P.O. Box 40  
Munising, MI 49862

Multicolored sandstone cliffs, broad beaches, sand bars, dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, ponds, marshes, hardwood and coniferous forests, and numerous birds and animals comprise this scenic area on Lake Superior. This was the first national lakeshore.

Authorized Oct. 15, 1966.

*Acres*—72,898.86 *Federal*: 35,375.43 *Nonfederal*: 37,523.43. *Land area*: 63,122.08.



**Sleeping Bear Dunes  
National Lakeshore**  
P.O. Box 277  
9922 Front Street  
Empire, MI 49630

This is a diverse landscape with massive sand dunes, quiet birch-lined streams, white sand beaches, dense beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and rugged bluffs towering as high as 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion.  
Authorized Oct. 21, 1970. Established: Oct. 21, 1977.  
*Acreage—71,132.46 Federal: 56,056.27 Nonfederal: 15,076.19 Land area: 58,473.*

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## Minnesota

**Grand Portage  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 666  
Grand Marais, MN 55604

This 9-mile portage was a vital link on one of the principal routes for Indians, explorers, missionaries, and fur traders heading for the Northwest. The Grand Portage post of the North West Company has been reconstructed here. Designated as a national historic site Sept. 15, 1951; changed to national monument by act of Congress Sept. 2, 1958.  
*Acreage—709.97, all federal.*

**Lower Saint Croix  
National Scenic Riverway**  
(See Wisconsin)

**Pipestone National Monument**  
P.O. Box 727  
Pipestone, MN 56164

From this quarry Indians obtained materials for making pipes used in ceremonies. Although George Catlin, the painter, was not the first white person to visit the quarries, he was the first person to describe them in print. Pipestone is known as Catlinite in his honor. The park includes the Upper Midwest Indian Cultural Center, which provides space for craftsmen to display their work and for demonstrations of traditional crafts to take place.  
Established Aug. 25, 1937. Boundary change: June 18, 1956.  
*Acreage—281.78, all federal.*

**Saint Croix  
National Scenic Riverway**  
(See Wisconsin)

**Voyageurs National Park**  
P.O. Box 50  
International Falls, MN 56649

Interconnected northern lakes, dotted with islands, once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs, are surrounded by forest. Boaters ply the waters in summer. Snowmobilers and crosscountry skiers travel across the frozen lakes and wooded trails in winter.  
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Established Apr. 8, 1975. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1983.  
*Acreage—218,059.20 Federal: 131,297.89 Nonfederal: 86,761.31 Land area: 138,266. Water area: 83,789.*

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## Mississippi

**Brices Cross Roads  
National Battlefield Site**  
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway  
R.R.1, NT-143  
Tupelo, MS 38801

The Confederate cavalry was employed with extraordinary skill here during the battle of June 10, 1864.  
Established Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—1, all federal.*

**Gulf Islands  
National Seashore**  
3500 Park Road  
Ocean Springs, MS 39564  
(See also Florida)

Sparkling beaches, historic ruins, and wildlife sanctuaries, accessible only by boat, can be found on the offshore islands of this unit, located near Pascagoula and Biloxi. On the mainland there's an urban park with a nature trail, picnic area, and a campground at Ocean Springs.  
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—73,958.82 Federal: 69,150.03 Nonfederal: 4,808.79. Land area: 10,078.82 Wilderness area: 1,800.*

**Natchez Trace  
National Scenic Trail**  
Southeast Region  
National Park Service  
Richard B. Russell Building  
75 Spring Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

The trail extends from Nashville, Tenn., to Natchez, Miss., and parallels the existing parkway. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.  
Authorized: March 28, 1983. Length: 694 miles.  
*Acreage—10,995, all federal.*

**Natchez Trace Parkway**  
R.R. 1, NT-143  
Tupelo, MS 38801  
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

This historic route generally follows the old Indian trace, or trail, between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss. (Of the estimated 445 miles, 400 are completed.)  
Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934, allocated initial construction funds; established as parkway under National Park Service by act of May 18, 1938. Ackia Battleground (authorized as a national monument Aug. 27, 1935, and now called Chickasaw Village) and Meriwether Lewis Park (proclaimed as a national monument Feb. 6, 1925, and transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933) were added to the Natchez Trace Parkway by act of Aug. 10, 1961.  
*Acreage—50,189.33 Federal: 50,132.71 Nonfederal: 56.62.*

**Tupelo National Battlefield**  
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway  
R.R.1, NT-143  
Tupelo, MS 38801

Here, on July 13-14, 1864, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry battled a Union force of 14,000 sent to keep Forrest from cutting the railroad supplying Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's march on Atlanta.  
Established as a national battlefield site Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield and boundary changed Aug. 10, 1961.  
*Acreage—1, all federal.*

**Vicksburg  
National Military Park**  
3201 Clay Street  
Vicksburg, MS 39180

Reconstructed forts and trenches evoke memories of the 47-day siege that ended in the surrender of the city on July 4, 1863. Victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two. The Civil War ironclad gunboat USS *Cairo* and artifacts are on display.  
Vicksburg National Cemetery—18,244 interments, 12,954 unidentified—is within the park; grave space is not available.  
Park: Established Feb. 21, 1899; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 4, 1963.  
Cemetery: Date of Civil War interments, 1866-1874. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Mar. 2, 1955.  
*Park acreage—1,619.70 Federal: 1,612.86 Nonfederal: 6.84. Cemetery acreage—116.28, all federal.*

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## Missouri

### **George Washington Carver National Monument**

P.O. Box 38  
Diamond, MO 64840

The birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, the famous black agronomist, includes the Carver family cemetery and the site where Carver was born.  
Authorized July 14, 1943.  
*Acreage—210, all federal.*

### **Harry S Truman National Historic Site**

223 North Main Street  
Independence, MO 64050

Harry S Truman, the 33rd President, called this Victorian structure home from 1919 until his death in 1972. Constructed by Mrs. Truman's grandfather, it was known as the "Summer White House" from 1945 to 1953.  
Established May 23, 1983.  
*Acreage—0.78, all federal.*

### **Jefferson National Expansion Memorial**

11 North 4th Street  
St. Louis, MO 63102

This park on St. Louis' Mississippi riverfront memorializes Thomas Jefferson and others who directed territorial expansion of the United States. Eero Saarinen's prize-winning, stainless steel gateway arch commemorates westward pioneers. Visitors may ascend the 630-foot-high arch. In the nearby courthouse Dred Scott sued for freedom in the historic slavery case.  
Designated Dec. 20, 1935; authorized May 17, 1954. Boundary change: Aug. 29, 1969.  
*Acreage—190.58 Federal: 90.96 Nonfederal: 99.62.*

### **Ozark National Scenic Riverways**

P.O. Box 490  
Van Buren, MO 63965

The 134 miles of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers, flowing through the Ozark hills include huge freshwater springs and numerous caves.  
Authorized Aug. 27, 1964; Established: June 10, 1972.  
*Acreage—80,788.34 Federal: 60,785.11 Nonfederal: 20,003.23.*

### **Wilson's Creek National Battlefield**

Postal Drawer C  
Republic, MO 65738

The battle here on Aug. 10, 1861, was the first major engagement west of the Mississippi. Confederates were not able to take advantage of their superior numbers, allowing Union troops to retreat and regroup; this was the turning point in keeping Missouri in the Union. Major features include a new 5-mile automobile tour loop, the restored 1852 Ray House, and "Bloody Hill."  
Authorized Apr. 22, 1960, as national battlefield park; redesignated Dec. 16, 1970.  
*Acreage—1,749.91 Federal: 1,749.41 Nonfederal: 0.50.*

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## Montana

### **Big Hole National Battlefield**

P.O. Box 237  
Wisdom, MT 59761

Nez Perce Indians and U.S. Army troops fought here in 1877—a dramatic episode in the long struggle to confine the Nez Perce, and other Indians, to reservations.  
Established by Executive Order as Big Hole Battlefield National Monument June 23, 1910; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Big Hole National Battlefield May 17, 1963. Boundary changes: June 29, 1939; May 17, 1963; Dec. 1, 1971.  
*Acreage—655.61, all federal.*

**Bighorn Canyon  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 458  
Fort Smith, MT 59035  
(Also in Wyoming)

Bighorn Lake, formed by Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River, extends 71 miles, including 47 miles through spectacular Bighorn Canyon. The Crow Indian Reservation borders a large part of the area.  
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 31, 1964; established by act of Congress Oct. 15, 1966.  
*Acreege—120,296.22 Federal: 68,484.59 Nonfederal: 51,811.22.*

**Custer Battlefield  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 39  
Crow Agency, MT 59022

The famous Battle of the Little Big Horn between twelve companies of the 7th U.S. Cavalry and the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians was fought here on June 25-26, 1876. Lt. Col. George A. Custer and about 268 of his force were killed. Custer Battlefield National Cemetery with 4,487 interments, 277 unidentified, is included within the park.  
Ordered established as a national cemetery by Secretary of War Jan. 29, 1879; proclaimed National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation Dec. 7, 1886; transferred from War Dept. July 1, 1940; changed to Custer Battlefield National Monument by act of Congress Mar. 22, 1946. Boundary change: Apr. 14, 1926.  
*Acreege—765.34, all federal.*

**Fort Union Trading Post  
National Historic Site**  
(See North Dakota)

**Glacier National Park**  
West Glacier, MT 59936

With precipitous peaks ranging above 10,000 feet, this ruggedly beautiful land includes nearly 50 glaciers, many lakes and streams, a wide variety of wildflowers, and wildlife.  
Established May 11, 1910. Boundary changes: Feb. 10, 1912; Feb. 27, 1915; July 31, 1939; Dec. 13, 1944; Apr. 11, 1972; Jan. 26, 1978. Authorized as part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park May 2, 1932; proclaimed June 30, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.  
*Acreege—1,013,572.43 Federal: 1,012,833.56 Nonfederal: 738.87*

**Grant-Kohrs Ranch  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 790  
Deer Lodge, MT 59722

This was the home ranch area of one of the largest and best known 19th-century range ranches in the country.  
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972. Boundary change: Aug. 31, 1981.  
*Acreege—1,498.65 Federal: 1,371.51 Nonfederal: 127.14.*

**Yellowstone National Park**  
(See Wyoming)

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## Nebraska

**Agate Fossil Beds  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 427  
Gering, NE 69341

These renowned quarries contain numerous, well preserved Miocene mammal fossils and represent an important chapter in the evolution of mammals.  
Authorized June 5, 1965.  
*Acreege—3,055.22 Federal: 2,737.52 Nonfederal: 317.70.*



**Homestead  
National Monument of  
America**  
Route 3, Box 47  
Beatrice, NE 68310

One of the first claims under the Homestead Act of 1862 was filed for this land that includes the Freeman School and more than 100 acres of tall grass prairie.

Authorized Mar. 19, 1936. Boundary change: Sept. 25, 1970.

*Acreage—194.57 Federal: 182.11 Nonfederal: 12.46.*

**Missouri  
National Recreational River**  
c/o Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
1709 Jackson Street  
Omaha, NE 68102

One of the last free-flowing stretches of the Missouri, this reach from Gavins Point Dam, near Yankton, S.D., to Ponca, Neb., still exhibits the river's dynamic character in its islands, bars, chutes, and snags. In all respects, the "Big Muddy" lives up to its name. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, manages the river through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.** Authorized November 10, 1978. Length: 59 miles.

*Acreage—undetermined.*

**Scotts Bluff  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 427  
Gering, NE 69341

Rising 800 feet above the valley floor, this massive promontory was a landmark on the Oregon Trail, associated with overland migration between 1843 and 1869 across the Great Plains.

Proclaimed Dec. 12, 1919. Boundary changes: May 9, 1924; June 1, 1932; Mar. 29, 1940; June 30, 1961.

*Acreage—2,997.08 Federal: 2,935.95 Nonfederal: 61.13.*

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## Nevada

**Death Valley  
National Monument**  
(See California)

**Great Basin  
National Park**  
Baker, NV 89311

A remnant icefield, the southernmost glacier in the U.S., on 13,063-foot Wheeler Peak, an ancient bristlecone pine forest, 75-foot limestone Lexington Arch, and the tunnels and decorated galleries of Lehman Caves are the major features of the park. Lehman Caves National Monument proclaimed January 24, 1922; transferred from the Forest Service, Aug. 10, 1933; incorporated in Great Basin National Park Oct. 27, 1986.

*Acreage—77,109.15, all federal.*

**Lake Mead  
National Recreation Area**  
601 Nevada Highway  
Boulder City, NV 89005-2426  
(Also in Arizona)

Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam, on the Colorado River comprise this first national recreation area established by an act of Congress.

Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Oct. 13, 1936, and July 18, 1947. Name changed from Boulder Dam National Recreation Area Aug. 11, 1947. Established Oct. 8, 1964. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1975.

*Acreage—1,496,600.52 Federal: 1,468,388.64 Nonfederal: 28,211.88. Land area: 1,348,075.70.*

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## New Hampshire

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

**Saint-Gaudens  
National Historic Site**  
R.R. #2, Box 73  
Cornish, NH 03745-9704

The park includes the home, studios, and gardens of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's foremost sculptor of the late-19th and early 20th centuries. Original sculpture is on exhibit in two galleries, historic studios, flower gardens, nature trails, and historically furnished rooms.  
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Established May 30, 1977. Boundary change: Oct. 31, 1976.  
*Acreage—148.23 Federal: 141.20 Nonfederal: 7.03.*

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## **New Jersey**

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

**Delaware  
National Scenic River**  
(See Pennsylvania)

**Delaware Water Gap  
National Recreation Area**  
(See Pennsylvania)

**Edison  
National Historic Site**  
Main St. and Lakeside Ave.  
West Orange, NJ 07052

Laboratory and equipment used for 44 years by Thomas A. Edison for many of his experiments are here, as are his library, papers, and models of some of his inventions. The site also includes Glenmont, Edison's 23-room home, with original furnishings.  
Edison Home National Historic Site designated Dec. 6, 1955; Edison Laboratory National Monument proclaimed July 14, 1956; areas combined as Edison National Historic Site Sept. 5, 1962. Boundary changes: Sept. 5, 1962; Oct. 21, 1976.  
*Acreage—21.25, all federal.*

**Gateway  
National Recreation Area**  
(See New York)

**Morristown  
National Historical Park**  
Washington Place  
Morristown, NJ 07960

During the Revolutionary War, Morristown was quarters for the Continental Army during two critical winters—Jan. 1777 and 1779-80. Ford Mansion, which served as George Washington's headquarters, is included in the park.  
Authorized Mar. 2, 1933. Boundary changes: June 6, 1953; Sept. 18, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974; Oct. 21, 1976.  
*Acreage—1,670.61 Federal: 1,669.83 Nonfederal: 0.78.*

**Statue of Liberty  
National Monument**  
(See New York)

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## **New Mexico**

**Aztec Ruins  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 640  
Aztec, NM 87410

Ruins of this large Pueblo Indian community of 12th-century masonry and timber buildings have been largely excavated and stabilized. The ruins, misnamed by settlers, are unrelated to the Aztecs of Mexico.

Proclaimed Jan. 24, 1923. Boundary changes: July 2, 1928; Dec. 19, 1930; May 27, 1948.  
*Acreage—27.14, all federal.*

**Bandelier  
National Monument**  
Los Alamos, NM 87544

On the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau are the ruins of many cliff houses of 13th-century Pueblo Indians. Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1916; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Feb. 25, 1932. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1932; Jan. 9, 1961; May 27, 1963; Oct. 21, 1976; Feb. 8, 1977. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.  
*Acreage—36,971.20 Federal: 32,737.20 Nonfederal: 4,234. Wilderness area: 23,267.*

**Capulin Volcano  
National Monument**  
Capulin, NM 88414

This symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, inactive volcano. Proclaimed Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary change: Sept. 3, 1962.  
*Acreage—775.38, all federal.*

**Carlsbad Caverns  
National Park**  
3225 National Parks Highway  
Carlsbad, NM 88220

This series of connected caverns, with one of the world's largest underground chambers, has countless magnificent and curious formations. Proclaimed Carlsbad Cave National Monument Oct. 25, 1923; established as Carlsbad Caverns National Park May 14, 1930. Boundary changes: Feb. 21, 1933; May 4, 1934; Feb. 3, 1939; Dec. 30, 1963; Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—46,755.33 Federal: 46,435.33 Nonfederal: 320. Wilderness area: 33,125.*

**Chaco Culture  
National Historical Park**  
Star Route 4, Box 6500  
Bloomfield, NM 87413

The canyon, with hundreds of smaller ruins, contains 13 major Indian ruins unsurpassed in the United States, representing the highest point of Pueblo pre-Columbian civilization. Proclaimed Chaco Canyon National Monument Mar. 11, 1907; redesignated and renamed Dec. 19, 1980. Boundary changes: Jan. 10, 1928; Dec. 19, 1980.  
*Acreage—33,974.29 Federal: 23,089.03 Nonfederal: 10,885.26.*

**El Morro  
National Monument**  
Ramah, NM 87321

"Inscription Rock" is a soft sandstone monolith on which are carved hundreds of inscriptions, including those of 17th-century Spanish explorers and 19th-century American emigrants and settlers. The monument also includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs and Pueblo Indian ruins. Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: June 18, 1917; June 14, 1950.  
*Acreage—1,278.72 Federal: 1,039.92 Nonfederal: 238.80.*

**Fort Union  
National Monument**  
Watrous, NM 87753

Three U.S. Army forts were built on this site—a key defensive point on the Santa Fe Trail—and were occupied from 1851 to 1891. Ruins of the last fort, which was the largest military post in the Southwest, have been stabilized. Established June 28, 1954.  
*Acreage—720.60, all federal.*

**Gila Cliff Dwellings  
National Monument**  
Route 11, Box 100  
Silver City, NM 88061

These well-preserved cliff dwellings in natural cavities on the face of an overhanging cliff were inhabited from about AD 1280 to the early 1300s. Proclaimed Nov. 16, 1907; transferred from Forest Service,

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Apr. 17, 1962. Forest Service resumed administration of National Park Service area April 28, 1975.

*Acreage—533.13, all federal.*

### **Pecos National Monument**

P.O. Drawer 11  
Pecos, NM 87552

The park contains the ruins of the ancient Pueblo of Pecos and the remains of two Spanish missions, one built in the 17th, and the other, in the 18th century. In later years, the ruins became a landmark on the Santa Fe Trail.

Authorized June 28, 1965. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976.

*Acreage—364.80, all federal.*

### **Salinas National Monument**

Box 496  
Mountainair, NM 87036

This park preserves and interprets the best remaining examples of 17th-century Spanish Franciscan mission churches and conventos remaining in the United States. The park preserves four of the six surviving 17th-century mission churches in the U.S. and three of the largest Pueblo Indian villages, which represent cultural traditions extending at least 7,000 years into the past, including the division between Anazasi and Mogollon culture areas. The Salinas sites have been abandoned since the 1670s.

Proclaimed Gran Quivira National Monument Nov. 1, 1909; name changed and area enlarged Dec. 19, 1980; two state monuments absorbed Nov. 2, 1981. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1919; Dec. 19, 1980.

*Acreage—1,076.94 Federal: 656.29 Nonfederal: 420.65.*

### **White Sands National Monument**

P.O. Box 458  
Alamogordo, NM 88310

The park contains the world's largest gypsum dunefield covering nearly 230 square miles. The glistening white dunes rise 60 feet high. Small animals have adapted to this harsh environment by developing light, protective coloration. Plants also have adapted, extending root systems to remain atop the ever-shifting dunes.

Proclaimed Jan. 18, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 28, 1934; Aug. 29, 1938; June 6, 1942; June 24, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—143,732.92 Federal: 143,322.79 Nonfederal: 410.13.*

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## **New York**

### **Appalachian National Scenic Trail** (See Maine)

**Castle Clinton  
National Monument**  
Manhattan Sites  
National Park Service  
26 Wall Street  
New York, NY 10005

Built 1808-11, this structure served successively as a defense for New York harbor, a promenade and entertainment center, and an immigration depot through which more than 8 million people entered the United States from 1855 to 1890. It is located in Battery Park, Manhattan.

Authorized Aug. 12, 1946.

*Acreage—1, all federal.*

### **Delaware National Scenic River** (See Pennsylvania)



**Eleanor Roosevelt  
National Historic Site**  
249 Albany Post Road  
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Mrs. Roosevelt used Val-Kill as a personal retreat from her busy life. Val-Kill Cottage is the focal point of the historic site. It was originally built as a factory building for Val-Kill Industries and was converted to a home by Eleanor Roosevelt in 1937. Stone Cottage was built for her by FDR in 1925. The pastoral setting includes fields, trees, swamps, and ponds.  
Authorized May 27, 1977.  
*Acreage—180.50, all federal.*

**Federal Hall  
National Memorial**  
Manhattan Sites  
National Park Service  
26 Wall Street  
New York, NY 10005

This graceful building is on the site of the original Federal Hall where the trial of John Peter Zenger, involving freedom of the press, was held in 1735; the Stamp Act Congress convened, 1765; the Second Continental Congress met, 1785; Washington took the oath as first U.S. President, and the Bill of Rights was adopted, 1789. Present building was completed in 1842 as a federal customs house. The statue of Washington on the steps of the building is by John Quincy Adams Ward. Designated as Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site May 26, 1939; changed to Federal Hall National Memorial Aug. 11, 1955.  
*Acreage—0.45, all federal.*

**Fire Island  
National Seashore**  
120 Laurel Street  
Patchogue, NY 11772

This barrier island off the south shore of Long Island offers the opportunity for beach-oriented recreation and ecological observations. The 32-mile-long island faces the Atlantic Ocean while protecting the waters of Great South Bay and the mainland of Long Island behind it. Much of the land in the seashore, which is almost within sight of New York City's skyscrapers, has a quality of wilderness amazing for its proximity to this great metropolis.  
Authorized Sept. 11, 1964. Boundary changes: Oct. 9, 1965; Nov. 10, 1978. Established Sept. 11, 1984. Wilderness designated Dec. 23, 1980.

*Acreage—19,578.55 Federal: 6,220.31 Nonfederal: 13,358.24. Land area: 16,486.43. Wilderness area: 1,363.*

**Fort Stanwix  
National Monument**  
112 E. Park Street  
Rome, NY 13440

The American stand here in August 1777 was a major factor in repulsing the British invasion from Canada. The fort was also the site of the treaty of Fort Stanwix with the Iroquois Nov. 5, 1768. The current fort is a complete reconstruction. Authorized Aug. 21, 1935; acquisition completed, 1973.  
*Acreage—15.52, all federal.*

**Gateway  
National Recreation Area**  
Floyd Bennett Field, Bldg. 69  
Brooklyn, NY 11234  
(Also in New Jersey)

With beaches, marshes, islands, and adjacent waters in the New York harbor area, this park offers urban residents a wide range of recreational opportunities. The Sandy Hook Unit, in New Jersey, features beaches, plant and animal life, and historic structures, including Sandy Hook Lighthouse (1764), thought to be the oldest operational light in the United States. Established Oct. 27, 1972.  
*Acreage—26,310.93 Federal: 20,375.87 Nonfederal: 5,935.06.*

**General Grant  
National Memorial**  
122nd St. and Riverside Dr.  
New York, NY 10027

This memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, the Union commander who brought the Civil War to an end, includes the tombs of General and Mrs. Grant. As the President of the United States (1869-77), Grant signed the act establishing the first



national park, Yellowstone, Mar. 1, 1872. The memorial is on Riverside Drive near West 122nd Street.

Dedicated Apr. 27, 1897. Legislature in 1956 approved transfer by Grant Monument Association and the City of New York to federal ownership; accepted by Congress, Aug. 14, 1958; placed under National Park Service, May 1, 1959.

*Acreage—0.76, all federal.*

**Hamilton Grange  
National Memorial**

287 Convent Avenue  
New York, NY 10031

"The Grange," named after his grandfather's estate in Scotland, was the home of Alexander Hamilton, American statesman and first Secretary of the Treasury.

Authorized Apr. 27, 1962.

*Acreage—0.71, all nonfederal.*

**Home of Franklin D.  
Roosevelt**

**National Historic Site**  
249 Albany Post Road  
Hyde Park, NY 12538

"Springwood" was the birthplace, lifetime residence, and "Summer White House" of the 32nd President. He entertained many distinguished visitors here. The gravesites of President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in the Rose Garden.

Designated Jan. 15, 1944. A Joint Resolution of Congress, July 18, 1939, authorized acceptance by the Federal Government of title to any part of Hyde Park Estate donated to the United States. Full title to property accepted Nov. 21, 1945. Boundary changes: Oct. 23, 1952; Nov. 2, 1964; Jan. 23, 1974; Mar. 3, 1975; and June 7, 1984.

*Acreage—290.34, all federal.*

**Martin Van Buren  
National Historic Site**

P.O. Box 545, Route 9H  
Kinderhook, NY 12106

Lindenwald was the retirement home of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, and one of the principal architects of the Democratic Party.

Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.

*Acreage—39.58 Federal: 38.50 Nonfederal: 1.08.*

**Sagamore Hill  
National Historic Site**

20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, NY 11771-1899

This estate was the home of Theodore Roosevelt from 1885 until his death in 1919. Used as the "Summer White House" 1901-08, it contains original furnishings. The Old Orchard Museum is on the grounds.



**Saint Paul's Church  
National Historic Site**  
897 South Columbus Avenue  
Mount Vernon, NY 10550

Authorized July 25, 1962.  
*Acreage—83.02, all federal.*

This 18th-century church is significant because of its connection with events leading to the John Peter Zenger trial involving freedom of the press, and because of its place in American architectural history and the Revolution. Designated July 5, 1943. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—6.09 Federal: 4.91 Nonfederal: 1.18.*

**Saratoga  
National Historical Park**  
R.D. 2, Box 33  
Stillwater, NY 12170

The American victory here over the British in 1777 was the turning point of the Revolution and one of the decisive battles in world history. Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler's country home and the 154-foot Saratoga monument are nearby. Authorized June 1, 1938. Boundary change: Jan. 12, 1983.  
*Acreage—3,389.07 Federal: 2,824.98 Nonfederal: 564.09.*

**Statue of Liberty  
National Monument**  
Liberty Island  
New York, NY 10004  
(Also in New Jersey)

The famous 152-foot copper statue bearing the torch of freedom was a gift of the French people in 1886 to commemorate the alliance of the two nations in the American Revolution. It was designed by Frederick Bartholdi. The monument includes the American Museum of Immigration, in the base of the statue, and Ellis Island, an immigration port from 1892 to 1954. Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 7, 1937; May 11, 1965. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984.  
*Acreage—58.38, all federal.*

**Theodore Roosevelt  
Birthplace  
National Historic Site**  
28 E. 20th Street  
New York, NY 10003

The 26th President was born in a brownstone house here on Oct. 27, 1858. Demolished in 1916, it was reconstructed in the 1920s to include museum and period rooms. Authorized July 25, 1962.  
*Acreage—0.11, all federal.*

**Theodore Roosevelt  
Inaugural  
National Historic Site**  
641 Delaware Avenue  
Buffalo, NY 14202

Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on Sept. 14, 1901, here in the Ansley Wilcox House after the assassination of President William McKinley. Authorized Nov. 2, 1966.  
*Acreage—1.03, all federal.*

**Upper Delaware Scenic  
and Recreational River**  
(See Pennsylvania)

**Vanderbilt Mansion  
National Historic Site**  
249 Albany Post Road  
Hyde Park, NY 12538

This palatial mansion is a fine example of homes built by 19th-century millionaires. This particular home was constructed by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt.  
Designated Dec. 18, 1940.  
*Acreage—211.65, all federal.*

**Women's Rights  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 70  
Seneca Falls, NY 13148

Located in Seneca Falls, this park commemorates the beginning of the women's struggle for equal rights and includes the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, the site of the 1848 Women's Rights Convention, the home and office of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and sites related to other notable early women's rights activists. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.  
Authorized Dec. 8, 1980.  
*Acreage—5.21 Federal: 2.38 Nonfederal: 2.83.*

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## North Carolina

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(see Maine)

**Blue Ridge Parkway**  
700 Northwestern Plaza  
Asheville, NC 28801  
(Also in Virginia)

Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this scenic parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level, embracing several large recreational areas and preserving mountain folk culture and scenic areas. First national parkway. Initial construction funds allocated under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act June 16, 1933; act establishing parkway under National Park Service June 30, 1936. Boundary changes: June 30, 1961; Oct. 9, 1968.  
*Acreage—82,117.37 Federal: 78,454.14 Nonfederal: 3,663.23.*

**Cape Hatteras  
National Seashore**  
Route 1, Box 675  
Manteo, NC 27954

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, and points of historical interest, including the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse overlooking the "graveyard of the Atlantic," are special features of the first national seashore.  
Authorized Aug. 17, 1937. Its lands include 5,915-acre Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.  
*Acreage—30,319.43 Federal: 30,318.88 Nonfederal: 0.55.*  
*Land area: 26,326.24.*

**Cape Lookout  
National Seashore**  
P.O. Box 690  
Beaufort, NC 28516  
58

This series of undeveloped barrier islands extends 55 miles along the lower Outer Banks embracing beaches, dunes, historic Portsmouth Village, and Cape Lookout Lighthouse. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1986.



Statue of Liberty National Monument



Authorized Mar. 10, 1966. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1974.  
*Acreage—28,414.74 Federal: 24,400 Nonfederal: 4,014.74.*  
*Land area: 8,741.*

**Carl Sandburg Home  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 395  
Flat Rock, NC 28731

"Connemara" was the farm home of the noted poet-author for the last 22 years of his life. During his residence here, several of his books were published.  
Authorized Oct. 17, 1968; established Oct. 27, 1972; opened May 11, 1974.  
*Acreage—263.52, all federal.*

**Fort Raleigh  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Cape Hatteras National  
Seashore, Route 1, Box 675  
Manteo, NC 27954

The first English settlement in North America was attempted here (1585-87). The fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" remains a mystery.  
Designated Apr. 5, 1941. Boundary change: Aug. 7, 1961.  
*Acreage—157.27 Federal: 153.05 Nonfederal: 4.22.*

**Great Smoky Mountains  
National Park**  
(See Tennessee)

**Guilford Courthouse  
National Military Park**  
P.O. Box 9806  
Greensboro, NC 27429

The battle fought here on Mar. 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to Yorktown and the end of the Revolution.  
Established Mar. 2, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—220.25, all federal.*

**Moores Creek  
National Battlefield**  
P.O. Box 69  
Currie, NC 28435

The battle on Feb. 27, 1776, between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists, is commemorated here. The Patriot victory notably advanced the revolutionary cause in the South.  
Established June 2, 1926, as a national military park; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Sept. 8, 1980. Boundary changes: Sept. 27, 1944; Oct. 26, 1974.  
*Acreage—86.52, all federal.*

**Wright Brothers  
National Memorial**  
c/o Cape Hatteras National  
Seashore, Route 1, Box 675  
Manteo, NC 27954

The first sustained flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made here by Wilbur and Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.  
Authorized as Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial Mar. 2, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Dec. 1, 1953. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.  
*Acreage—431.40 Federal: 424.77 Nonfederal: 6.63.*

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## North Dakota

**Fort Union Trading Post  
National Historic Site**  
Buford Route  
Williston, ND 58801  
(Also in Montana)

The trading post that stood here was the principal fur-trading depot in the Upper Missouri River region from 1829 to 1867. Fort Union served the Dakotas, Montana, and the Prairie Provinces.  
Authorized June 20, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—434.04 Federal: 392.16 Nonfederal: 41.88.*

**Knife River Indian Villages  
National Historic Site**  
R.R. 1, Box 168  
Stanton, ND 58571

The park contains remnants of historic and prehistoric American Indian villages, last occupied in 1845 by the Hidatsa and Mandan. The site contains an array of artifacts of Plains Indian culture.  
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.  
*Acreage—1,293.35, all federal.*

**Theodore Roosevelt  
National Park**  
P.O. Box 7  
Medora, ND 58645

The park includes scenic badlands along the Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch. Established as Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park Apr. 25, 1947; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 10, 1948; June 12, 1948; Mar. 24, 1956; Nov. 6, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978; Dec. 5, 1979. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—70,416.39 Federal: 69,675.88 Nonfederal: 740.51. Wilderness area: 29,920.*

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## Ohio

**Cuyahoga Valley  
National Recreation Area**  
15610 Vaughn Road  
Brecksville, OH 44141

This recreation area links the urban centers of Cleveland and Akron, preserving the rural character of the Cuyahoga River Valley and such historic resources as the century-old Ohio and Erie Canal system.

Authorized Dec. 27, 1974. Established June 26, 1975. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 6, 1986. *Acreage—32,460.19 Federal: 15,136.71 Nonfederal: 17,323.48.*

**James A. Garfield  
National Historic Site**  
8095 Mentor Avenue  
Mentor, OH 44060

This site preserves property associated with the life of the 20th President. The site is currently managed by a private organization and is open to the public.

Authorized Dec. 28, 1980. *Acreage—7.82 Federal: 3.41 Nonfederal: 4.41.*

**Mound City Group  
National Monument**  
16062 State Route 104  
Chillicothe, OH 45601

Twenty-three burial mounds of Hopewell Indians (200 BC-AD 500) yielded copper breastplates, tools, obsidian blades, shells, ornaments of grizzly bear teeth, and stone pipes carved as birds and animals. These provide insights into the ceremonial customs of these prehistoric people.

Proclaimed Mar. 2, 1923; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Apr. 3, 1952; Dec. 28, 1980; June 21, 1983.

*Acreage—270.20 Federal: 120.20 Nonfederal: 150.*

**Perry's Victory and  
International Peace Memorial**  
P.O. Box 549  
93 Delaware Avenue  
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456

Commodore Oliver H. Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. The memorial—the world's most massive Doric column—was constructed in 1912-15 "to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament." It was designed by Joseph Freedlander.

Constructed 1912-15 with funds from Federal Government and 9 states. Established June 2, 1936, as national monument; redesignated Oct. 26, 1972. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1972; Aug. 16, 1978.

*Acreage—25.38 Federal: 24.97 Nonfederal: 0.41.*

**William Howard Taft  
National Historic Site**  
2038 Auburn Avenue  
Cincinnati, OH 45219

This house was the birthplace and boyhood home of the only man to serve both as President and Chief Justice of the United States—27th President, 1909-13; U.S. Chief Justice, 1921-30. **BEING RESTORED.**

Authorized Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—3.07 Federal: 1.62 Nonfederal: 1.45.*

## Oklahoma

**Chickasaw  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 201  
Sulphur, OK 73086

The manmade Lake of the Arbuckles provides water recreation for an extensive Midwest area, and numerous cold mineral- and freshwater springs, including bromide waters, surface here.

Authorized as Sulphur Springs Reservation July 1, 1902; redesignated as Platt National Park, June 29, 1906. Combined with Arbuckle NRA and redesignated, Mar. 17, 1976. Boundary changes: Apr. 21, 1904; June 18, 1940; Mar. 17, 1976.

*Acreage—9,521.91 Federal: 9,517.41 Nonfederal: 4.50.*

*Water area: 2,409.*

**Fort Smith  
National Historic Site**  
(See Arkansas)

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## Oregon

**Crater Lake National Park**  
P.O. Box 7  
Crater Lake, OR 97604

Crater Lake is world known for its deep blue color. It lies within the caldera of Mt. Mazama, a volcano of the Cascade Range that erupted about 6,800 years ago. The mountain collapsed, forming a caldera. Annual rain and melting snow gradually filled it. Currently, evaporation balances annual precipitation and the present level is relatively constant. Its depth of 1,932 feet makes it the deepest lake in the United States.

Established May 22, 1902. Boundary changes: June 7, 1924; May 14, 1932; Dec. 19, 1980; Sept. 8, 1982.

*Acreage—183,224.05 Federal: 183,223.77 Nonfederal: 0.28.*

**Fort Clatsop  
National Memorial**  
Route 3, Box 604-FC  
Astoria, OR 97103

Having reached the Pacific Ocean, the Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here in the winter of 1805-06. The knowledge they acquired enroute was of immense importance to the Westward Movement.

Authorized May 29, 1958. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—125.20 Federal: 124.97 Nonfederal: 0.23.*

**John Day Fossil Beds  
National Monument**  
420 W. Main Street  
John Day, OR 97845

Plant and animal fossils show five epochs, from Eocene to end of Pleistocene.

Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—14,014.10 Federal: 10,728.95 Nonfederal: 3,285.15.*

**Oregon Caves  
National Monument**  
19000 Caves Highway  
Cave Junction, OR 97523

Groundwater dissolving marble bedrock formed these cave passages and intricate flowstone formations.

Proclaimed July 12, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—487.98 Federal: 484.03 Nonfederal: 3.95.*

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## Pennsylvania

**Allegheny Portage Railroad  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 247  
Cresson, PA 16630

Traces of the first railroad crossing of the Allegheny Mountains can still be seen here. An inclined plane railroad, it permitted transportation of passengers and freight over the mountains, providing a critical link in the Pennsylvania



Mainline Canal system and with the West. Built between 1831 and 1834, it was abandoned by 1857.

Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—1,134.91 Federal: 845.83 Nonfederal: 289.08.*

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

**Delaware  
National Scenic River**  
c/o Delaware Water Gap  
National Recreation Area  
Bushkill, PA 18324  
(Also in New Jersey)

This park contains the 41 miles of the Delaware River that lie within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The free-flowing stream offers swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities.

Established Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—1,973.33, all nonfederal.*

**Delaware Water Gap  
National Recreation Area**  
Bushkill, PA 18324  
(Also in New Jersey)

This scenic area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the middle Delaware River. The river segment flows through the famous gap in the Appalachian Mountains. The park sponsors a craft village and several environmental education centers.

Authorized Sept. 1, 1965. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—66,191.78 Federal: 53,541.50 Nonfederal: 12,650.28.*

**Edgar Allan Poe  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Independence National  
Historical Park  
313 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The life and work of this gifted American author are portrayed in this three-building complex at 532 N. Seventh Street where Poe lived, 1843-44.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Established Aug. 14, 1980.

*Acreage—0.52, all federal.*

**Eisenhower  
National Historic Site**  
Gettysburg, PA 17325

This was the only home ever owned by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie. It served as a refuge when he was President and as a retirement home after he left office. Designated Nov. 27, 1967; authorized by act of Congress Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—690.46, all federal.*

**Fort Necessity  
National Battlefield**  
The National Pike  
R.D. 2, Box 528  
Farmington, PA 15437

Colonial troops commanded by Col. George Washington, then 22 years old, were defeated here in the opening battle of the French and Indian War on July 3, 1754. The park includes the nearby monument to Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock and the early 19th-century Mount Washington Tavern and Jumonville Glen, site of the first skirmishing of the French and Indian War, May 28, 1754.

Established as national battlefield site Mar. 4, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 10, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.

*Acreage—902.80 Federal: 894.47 Nonfederal: 8.33.*

**Friendship Hill  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Fort Necessity National  
Battlefield  
The National Pike  
R.D. 2, Box 528  
Farmington, PA 15437

This stone and brick home on the Monongahela River near Point Marion, Pa., belonged to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, 1801-13, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. UNDERGOING RESTORATION.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—674.56 Federal: 661.44 Nonfederal: 13.12.*

**Gettysburg  
National Military Park**  
Gettysburg, PA 17325

The great Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery—more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified—adjoins the park. President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address here in dedicating the cemetery Nov. 19, 1863.

Park: Established Feb. 11, 1895; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 31, 1948; July 31, 1953; April 1, 1974.

Cemetery: Beginning of Civil War interments, Oct. 1863. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 19, 1948.

*Park acreage—3,865.11 Federal: 3,622.12 Nonfederal: 242.99. Cemetery acreage—20.58, all federal.*

**Hopewell Furnace  
National Historic Site**  
R.D. 1, Box 345  
Elverson, PA 19520

This is one of the finest examples of a rural American 19th-century iron plantation. The buildings include a blast furnace, the ironmaster's mansion, and auxiliary structures. Hopewell Furnace was founded in 1771 by Mark Bird, the first ironmaster. The furnace operated until 1883.

Designated Hopewell Village National Historic Site Aug. 3, 1938; named changed Sept. 19, 1985. Boundary changes: June 6, 1942; July 24, 1946.

*Acreage—848.06, all federal.*

**Independence  
National Historical Park**  
313 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The park includes structures and sites in central Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States: Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, the First and Second Banks of the United States, Franklin Court, and others.

Authorized June 28, 1948. Established July 4, 1956. On Mar. 16, 1959, incorporated Philadelphia Custom House (Second Bank of the United States), which had been designated a national historic site May 26, 1939. Other boundary changes: Aug. 21, 1958; Aug. 27, 1958; Mar. 7, 1959; June 23, 1959; Sept. 14, 1959; Aug. 21, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974. Independence Hall designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.

*Acreage—44.85 Federal: 41.87 Nonfederal: 2.98.*

**Johnstown Flood  
National Memorial**  
c/o Allegheny Portage Rail-  
road National Historic Site  
P.O. Box 247  
Cresson, PA 16630

A total of 2,209 people died in the Johnstown Flood of 1889, caused by a break in the South Fork Dam. Clara Barton successfully led the Red Cross in its first disaster relief effort.

Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—163.47 Federal: 155.37 Nonfederal: 8.10.*

**Potomac Heritage  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maryland)

**Thaddeus Kosciuszko  
National Memorial**  
c/o Independence National  
Historical Park  
313 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The life and work of this Polish-born patriot and hero of the American Revolution are commemorated at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.

*Acreage—0.02, all federal.*

**Upper Delaware Scenic  
and Recreational River**  
P.O. Box C  
Narrowsburg, NY 12764  
(Also in New York)

This is a 73.4-mile stretch of free-flowing river between Hancock and Sparrow Bush, N.Y., along the Pennsylvania border. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreege—75,000 Federal: 3.18 Nonfederal: 74,996.82.*

**Valley Forge  
National Historical Park**  
Valley Forge, PA 19481

Site of the Continental Army's winter encampment, 1777-78, the park contains General Washington's headquarters, original earthworks, a variety of monuments and markers, and re-creations of log buildings and cannon.  
Authorized July 4, 1976. Boundary change: June 28, 1980.  
*Acreege—3,468.06 Federal: 2,946.76 Nonfederal: 521.30.*

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## Puerto Rico

**San Juan  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 712  
Old San Juan, PR 00902

These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by the Spaniards in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World.  
Designated Feb. 14, 1949. Boundary change: Sept. 29, 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 6, 1983.  
*Acreege—75.13 Federal: 53.20 Nonfederal: 21.93.*

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## Rhode Island

**Roger Williams  
National Memorial**  
P.O. Box 367, Annex Station  
Providence, RI 02901

This memorial is a landscaped urban park on the site of the founding of Providence by Roger Williams in 1636. Williams guaranteed religious freedom to all faiths.  
Authorized Oct. 22, 1965.  
*Acreege—4.56, all federal.*

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## South Carolina

**Congaree Swamp  
National Monument**  
Suite 607  
1835 Assembly Street  
Columbia, SC 29211

Congaree Swamp contains a significant tract of southern bottomland hardwood forest and many other plant and animal species associated with an alluvial floodplain. Several national and state record trees are located within the park. **NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Oct. 18, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.  
*Acreege—15,138.25, all federal.*

**Cowpens National Battlefield**  
P.O. Box 308  
Chesnee, SC 29323

Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory here over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on Jan. 17, 1781.  
Established as national battlefield site Mar. 4, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Apr. 11, 1972. Boundary changes: July 18, 1958; Apr. 11, 1972.  
*Acreege—841.56 Federal: 788.71 Nonfederal: 52.85.*

**Fort Sumter  
National Monument**  
1214 Middle Street  
Sullivan's Island, SC 29482

The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on Apr. 12, 1861. The park also embraces Fort Moultrie, scene of the patriot victory of June 28, 1776—one of the early defeats of the British in the Revolutionary War. The fort has been

restored to reflect 171 years of seacoast defense. Authorized Apr. 28, 1948; accepted by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior from the Dept. of the Army July 12, 1948. *Acreage—198.23 Federal: 186.87 Nonfederal: 11.36.*

**Kings Mountain  
National Military Park**  
P.O. Box 40  
Kings Mountain, NC 28086

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the Revolution. Established Mar. 3, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 23, 1959. *Acreage—3,945.29, all federal.*

**Ninety Six  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 496  
Ninety Six, SC 29666

This important colonial backcountry trading village and government seat after 1769 was held briefly by the British during the Revolutionary War and is the scene of Nathanael Greene's siege in 1781. The site contains earthwork embankments of a 1781 fortification, the remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and numerous prehistoric sites.

Authorized Aug. 19, 1976.  
*Acreage—989.14, all federal.*

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## South Dakota

**Badlands National Park**  
P.O. Box 6  
Interior, SD 57750

Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils of 40 million years ago. Prairie grasslands support bison, bighorn sheep, deer, and antelope.

Authorized as Badlands National Monument Mar. 4, 1929; proclaimed Jan. 24, 1939; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 7, 1952; Mar. 22, 1957; Aug. 8, 1968. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.

*Acreage—243,302.33 Federal: 152,689.56 Nonfederal: 90,612.77. Wilderness area: 64,250.*

**Jewel Cave  
National Monument**  
R.R. 1, Box 60AA  
Custer, SD 57730

Limestone caverns consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with many side galleries and fine calcite crystal encrustations.

Proclaimed Feb. 7, 1908; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Oct. 9, 1965.

*Acreage—1,273.51, all federal.*

**Missouri  
National Recreational River**  
(See Nebraska)

**Mount Rushmore  
National Memorial**  
P.O. Box 268  
Keystone, SD 57751

Colossal heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt were sculpted by Gutzon Borglum on the face of a granite mountain.

Authorized Mar. 3, 1925. Boundary changes: May 22, 1940; Oct. 6, 1949.

*Acreage—1,278.45 Federal: 1,238.45 Nonfederal: 40.*

**Wind Cave National Park**  
Hot Springs, SD 57747

These limestone caverns in the scenic Black Hills are decorated by beautiful boxwork and calcite crystal formations. Elk, deer, pronghorn, prairie dogs, and bison live in the park. Established Jan. 9, 1903. Boundary changes: Mar. 4, 1931;



Aug. 9, 1946; Nov. 10, 1978. Wind Cave National Game Preserve, established Aug. 10, 1912, added to park June 15, 1935.  
*Acreage—28,292.08 Federal: 28,060.03 Nonfederal: 232.05.*

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## Tennessee

**Andrew Johnson  
National Historic Site**  
P. O. Box 1088  
Greenville, TN 37744

The site includes two homes and the tailor shop of the 17th President, who served from 1865 to 1869, and the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, where the President, members of his family, and veterans of many wars are buried.  
Authorized as a national monument Aug. 29, 1935; redesignated a national historic site Dec. 11, 1963. Boundary change: Dec. 11, 1963.  
*Acreage—16.68, all federal.*

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

**Big South Fork National  
River and Recreation Area**  
P.O. Drawer 630  
Oneida, TN 37841  
(Also in Kentucky)

The free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River and its tributaries pass through scenic gorges and valleys containing a wide range of natural and historical features. Ninety miles of streams are within the boundaries. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is coordinating planning and development of the area. INTERIM MANAGEMENT BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.  
Authorized Mar. 7, 1974. National Park Service management authorized Oct. 22, 1976.  
*Acreage—122,960 Federal: 16,860 Nonfederal: 106,100.*

**Chickamauga and Chattanooga  
National Military Park**  
(See Georgia)

**Cumberland Gap  
National Historical Park**  
(See Kentucky)

**Fort Donelson  
National Battlefield**  
P.O. Box 434  
Dover, TN 37058-0434

The first major victory for the Union Army in the Civil War occurred here in February 1862 under the leadership of Ulysses S. Grant. Fort Donelson (Dover) National Cemetery—1,197 interments, 512 unidentified—adjoins the park.  
Park: Established as National Military Park March 26, 1928; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 9, 1985. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1937; Sept. 8, 1960. Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1867; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Park acreage—536.66 Federal: 524.44 Nonfederal: 12.22.  
Cemetery acreage—15.34, all federal.*

**Great Smoky Mountains  
National Park**  
Gatlinburg, TN 37738  
(Also in North Carolina)

Loftiest range east of the Black Hills and one of the oldest uplands on Earth, the Smokies have a diversified and luxuriant plantlife, often of extraordinary size.  
Authorized May 22, 1926; established for administration and protection only, Feb. 6, 1930; established for full development June 15, 1934. Boundary changes: Apr. 19, 1930; July 19,

1932; June 15, 1934; June 11, 1940; Feb. 22, 1944; July 26, 1950; May 16, 1958; Sept. 9, 1963; Aug. 10, 1964; Aug. 9, 1969; Nov. 4, 1969. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 6, 1983.  
*Acres*—520,269.44 *Federal*: 520,003.78 *Nonfederal*: 265.66.

**Natchez Trace  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Mississippi)

**Natchez Trace Parkway**  
(See Mississippi)

**Obed Wild and Scenic River**  
P.O. Box 429  
Wartburg, TN 37887

The Obed River and its two main tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddy's Creek, cut into the Cumberland Plateau of East Tennessee, providing some of the most rugged scenery in the southeast. Forty-five miles of streams are protected within the park. Elevations range from 900 to 2,900 feet. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.

*Acres*—5,005.73 *Federal*: 2,332.69 *Nonfederal*: 2,673.04.

**Shiloh  
National Military Park**  
P.O. Box 61  
Shiloh, TN 38376

The bitter battle fought here Apr. 6-7, 1862, prepared the way for Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg. Well-preserved prehistoric Indian mounds overlook the river. Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) National Cemetery—3,761 interments, 2,370 unidentified—adjoins the park.

Park: Established Dec. 27, 1894; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 25, 1947; Aug. 22, 1957; May 16, 1958.

Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acres*—3,837.50 *Federal*: 3,782.50 *Nonfederal*: 55. *Cemetery acres*—10.05, all federal.

**Stones River  
National Battlefield**  
Route 10, Box 495  
Old Nashville Highway  
Murfreesboro, TN 37130

The fierce midwinter battle, which began the federal offensive to trisect the Confederacy, took place here Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863. Stones River National Cemetery—6,831 interments, 2,562 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space not available.

Park: Established as a national military park Mar. 3, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield Apr. 22, 1960. Boundary change: Apr. 22, 1960. Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acres*—330.86, all federal. *Cemetery acres*—20.09, all federal.

# Texas

## **Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument**

c/o Lake Meredith  
Recreation Area  
P.O. Box 1438  
Fritch, TX 79036

For more than 10,000 years, pre-Columbian Indians dug agatized dolomite from quarries here to make projectile points, knives, scrapers, and other tools.

Authorized as Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument Aug. 21, 1965; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreege—1,370.97 Federal: 1,079.23 Nonfederal: 291.74.*

## **Amistad Recreation Area**

P.O. Box 420367  
Del Rio, TX 78842-0367

Boating and watersports highlight activities in the U.S. section of Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande.

Administered under cooperative agreement with United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Nov. 11, 1965.

*Acreege—57,292.44, all federal.*

## **Big Bend National Park**

Big Bend National Park, TX  
79834

Mountains contrast with desert within the great bend of the Rio Grande, where a variety of unusual geological formations are found.

Authorized June 20, 1935; established June 12, 1944. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1949; Nov. 5, 1957. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.

*Acreege—735,416.30 Federal: 708,118.40 Nonfederal: 27,297.90.*

## **Big Thicket**

### **National Preserve**

3785 Milam  
Beaumont, TX 77701

A great number of plant and animal species coexist in this "biological crossroads of North America." Study and research opportunities are excellent.

Authorized Oct. 11, 1974. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1981.

*Acreege—85,773.83 Federal: 79,889.43 Nonfederal: 5,884.83.*

## **Chamizal National Memorial**

c/o Federal Building  
700 E. San Antonio  
Suite D-301  
El Paso, TX 79944

The peaceful settlement of a 99-year boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico is memorialized here. The Chamizal Treaty, ending the dispute, was signed in 1963. An amphitheater and 500-seat auditorium are used by the theatrical groups from both nations.

Authorized June 30, 1966; established Feb. 4, 1974.

*Acreege—54.90, all federal.*

## **Fort Davis**

### **National Historic Site**

P.O. Box 1456  
Fort Davis, TX 79734

A key post in West Texas, soldiers from Fort Davis guarded emigrants and stage coaches along the San Antonio-El Paso Road from 1854 to 1891. Today the fort is regarded as the best preserved in the Southwest.

Authorized Sept. 8, 1961. Established July 4, 1963.

*Acreege—460, all federal.*

## **Guadalupe Mountains National Park**

H.C. 60, Box 400  
Salt Flat, TX 79847-9400

Rising from the desert, this mountain mass contains portions of the world's most extensive and significant Permian limestone fossil reef. Also featured are a tremendous earth fault, lofty peaks, unusual flora and fauna, and a colorful record of the past.

Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; established Sept. 30, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreege—76,293.06 Federal: 76,292.07 Nonfederal: 0.99. Wilderness area: 46,850.*

**Lake Meredith  
Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 1438  
Fritch, TX 79036

Manmade Lake Meredith on the Canadian River is a popular water-activity center in the Southwest. Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 15, 1965. Name changed from Sanford National Recreation Area Oct. 16, 1972.

*Acreage—44,977.63, all federal. Land area: 7,768.*

**Lyndon B. Johnson  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 329  
Johnson City, TX 78636

The park consists of the birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch of the 36th President, 1963-69, and his grandparents' old ranch.

Authorized Dec. 2, 1969, as national historic site; redesignated Dec. 28, 1980.

*Acreage—1,570.80 Federal: 236.46 Nonfederal: 1,334.34.*

**Padre Island  
National Seashore**  
9405 S. Padre Island Drive  
Corpus Christi,  
TX 78418-5597

Noted for its wide sand beaches, excellent fishing and abundant bird and marine life, this barrier island stretches along the Gulf Coast for 80.5 miles.

Authorized Sept. 28, 1962. Established Apr. 6, 1968.

*Acreage—130,696.83 Federal: 130,355.46 Nonfederal: 341.37.*

**Palo Alto Battlefield  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Padre Island  
National Seashore  
9405 South Padre Island Dr.  
Corpus Christi,  
TX 78418-5597

The park contains the site of the first of two important Mexican War battles fought on American soil. Gen. Zachary Taylor's victory here made invasion of Mexico possible. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—50, all nonfederal.*

**Rio Grande  
Wild and Scenic River**  
c/o Big Bend National Park  
Big Bend National Park, TX  
79834

A 191.2-mile strip on the American shore of the Rio Grande in the Chihuahuan Desert protects the river. It begins in Big Bend National Park and continues downstream to the Terrell-Val Verde county line. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES outside Big Bend National Park.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—9,600, all nonfederal.*

**San Antonio Missions  
National Historical Park**  
2202 Roosevelt Avenue  
San Antonio, TX 78210

Four Spanish frontier missions, part of a colonization system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, are commemorated here. Included in the park is an irrigation system with related historic dam and aqueduct system.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Established Apr. 1, 1983.

*Acreage—477.41 Federal: 207.85 Nonfederal: 269.56.*

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## Utah

**Arches National Park**  
P.O. Box 907  
Moab, UT 84532

Extraordinary products of erosion in the form of giant arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals change color constantly as the sun moves overhead.

Proclaimed as a national monument Apr. 12, 1929; established as a national park Nov. 12, 1971. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1938; July 22, 1960; Jan. 20, 1969.

*Acreage—73,378.98 Federal: 66,343.51 Nonfederal: 7,035.47.*



Capitol Reef National Park



**Bryce Canyon National Park**  
Bryce Canyon, UT 84717

In horseshoe-shaped amphitheaters along the edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau in southern Utah stand innumerable highly colored and bizarre pinnacles, walls, and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual eroded forms in the world. Proclaimed as Bryce Canyon National Monument June 8, 1923; authorized as Utah National Park June 7, 1924; changed to Bryce Canyon National Park Feb. 25, 1928. Boundary changes: May 12, 1928; June 13, 1930; Jan. 5, 1931; Feb. 17, 1931; May 4, 1931; Mar. 7, 1942.

*Acres*—35,835.08 *Federal*: 35,832.58 *Nonfederal*: 2.50.

**Canyonlands National Park**  
125 West 200 South  
Moab, UT 84532

In this geological wonderland, rocks, spires, and mesas rise more than 7,800 feet. Here, too, are petroglyphs left by Indians about 1,000 years ago.

Established Sept. 12, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1971.

*Acres*—337,570.43, *all federal*.

**Capitol Reef National Park**  
Torrey, UT 84775

Narrow high-walled gorges cut through a 70-mile uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary formations. Dome-shaped white-cap rock along the Fremont River accounts for the name.

Proclaimed as a national monument Aug. 2, 1937; established as a national park Dec. 18, 1971. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 18, 1971.

*Acres*—241,904.26 *Federal*: 222,753.35 *Nonfederal*: 19,150.91.

**Cedar Breaks  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 749  
Cedar City, UT 84720

A huge natural amphitheater has eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs (Wasatch Formation), 2,000 feet thick at this point. Proclaimed Aug. 22, 1933. Boundary changes: Mar. 7, 1942; June 30, 1961.

*Acres*—6,154.60, *all federal*.

**Dinosaur  
National Monument**  
(See Colorado)

**Glen Canyon  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 1507  
Page, AZ 86040  
(Also in Arizona)

Lake Powell, formed by the Colorado River, stretches for 186 miles behind one of the highest dams in the world.

Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Apr. 18, 1958, and Sept. 17, 1965. Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary change: Jan 3, 1975.

*Acres*—1,236,880 *Federal*: 1,193,671 *Nonfederal*: 43,209.

**Golden Spike  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box W  
Brigham City, UT 84302

Completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States was celebrated here where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met in 1869.

Designated as a national historic site in nonfederal ownership Apr. 2, 1957; authorized for federal ownership and administration by act of Congress July 30, 1965. Boundary changes: July 30, 1965; Sept. 8, 1980.

*Acres*—2,735.28 *Federal*: 2,203.20 *Nonfederal*: 532.08.

**Hovenweep  
National Monument**  
(See Colorado)

**Natural Bridges  
National Monument**  
Box 1  
Lake Powell, UT 84533

Three natural bridges carved out of sandstone, including the second and third largest in the world, are protected here. Under one bridge are ancient Anasazi Indian rock art and ruins. Electricity is provided by a photovoltaic (solar) power system, the largest in the world when it was built in 1979. Proclaimed Apr. 16, 1908. Boundary changes: Apr. 16, 1908; Sept. 25, 1909; Feb. 11, 1916; Aug. 14, 1962.  
*Acreage—7,636.49 all federal.*

**Rainbow Bridge  
National Monument**  
c/o Glen Canyon  
National Recreation Area  
P.O. Box 1507  
Page, AZ 86040

Greatest of the world's known natural bridges, this symmetrical, salmon-pink sandstone span rises 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES. Proclaimed May 30, 1910.  
*Acreage—160, all federal.*

**Timpanogos Cave  
National Monument**  
R.R. 3, Box 200  
American Fork, UT 84003

The colorful limestone cavern on the side of Mount Timpanogos is noted for helictites—water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of the pull of gravity. Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—250, all federal.*

**Zion National Park**  
Springdale, UT 84767-1099

Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rock-fault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. Evidence of former volcanic activity is here, too. Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed July 31, 1909, incorporated in Zion National Monument by proclamation Mar. 18, 1918. Established as national park Nov. 19, 1919. Separate Zion National Monument proclaimed Jan. 22, 1937, incorporated in park July 11, 1956. Other boundary changes: June 13, 1930; June 3, 1941; Feb. 20, 1960; Oct. 21, 1976.  
*Acreage—146,597.64 Federal: 142,854.67 Nonfederal: 3,742.97.*

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## Vermont

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

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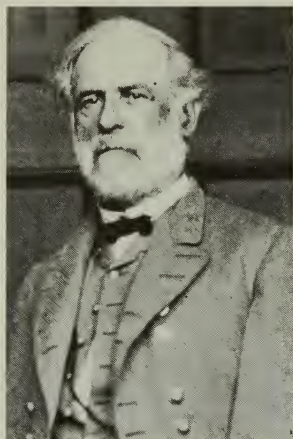
## Virginia

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

**Appomattox Court House  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 218  
Appomattox, VA 24522

Here on Apr. 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederacy's largest field army to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Authorized as Appomattox Battlefield Site June 18, 1930; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; authorized as National Historical Monument Aug. 13, 1935; designated National Historical Park Apr. 15, 1954. Boundary changes:





**Arlington House,  
The Robert E. Lee Memorial**  
c/o George Washington Mem-  
orial Parkway, Turkey Run  
Park, McLean, VA 22101

**Assateague Island  
National Seashore**  
(See Maryland)

**Blue Ridge Parkway**  
(See North Carolina)

**Booker T. Washington  
National Monument**  
Route 1, Box 195  
Hardy, VA 24101

**Colonial  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 210  
Yorktown, VA 23690

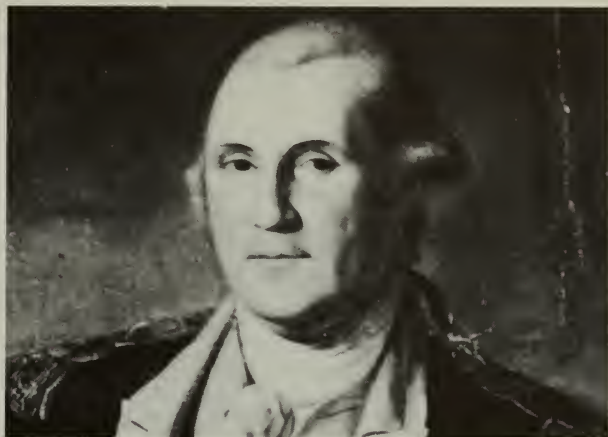
Feb. 23, 1939; Oct. 21, 1976; Dec. 3, 1980.  
*Acreage—1,325.08 Federal: 1,322.78 Nonfederal: 2.30.*

This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families over-  
looks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.  
Authorized Mar. 4, 1925 as Custis-Lee Mansion; transferred  
from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; made a permanent memorial  
to Robert E. Lee by act of Congress June 29, 1955. Name  
changed June 30, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 3, 1959.  
*Acreage—27.91, all federal.*

This site was the birthplace and early childhood home of the  
famous black leader and educator.  
Authorized Apr. 2, 1956.  
*Acreage—223.92, all federal.*

This park encompasses most of Jamestown Island, site of the  
first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the  
culminating battle of the American Revolution in 1781; a  
23-mile parkway connecting these and other colonial sites  
with Williamsburg; and Cape Henry Memorial, which marks  
the approximate site of the first landing of Jamestown's  
colonists in 1607. Yorktown National Cemetery, containing  
Civil War gravesites—2,183 interments, 1,434 unidentified—  
adjoins the park; grave space is not available.  
Park: Colonial National Monument authorized July 3, 1930;  
proclaimed Dec. 30, 1930; redesignated June 5, 1936. Bound-  
ary changes: Aug. 22, 1933; June 5, 1936; June 15, 1938; Dec.  
24, 1942; Apr. 22, 1944; Dec. 23, 1944; May 12, 1948; Sept. 23,





1950; May 13, 1953; Mar. 29, 1956; Aug. 29, 1967.  
Cemetery: probable date of Civil War interments, 1866.  
Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Park acreage—9,316.37 Federal: 9,242.87 Nonfederal:  
73.50. Cemetery acreage—2.91, all federal.*

**Cumberland Gap  
National Historical Park**  
(See Kentucky)

**Fredericksburg  
and Spotsylvania County  
Battlefields Memorial  
National Military Park**  
P.O. Box 679  
Fredericksburg, VA 22404

Portions of four major Civil War Battlefields—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House—Chatham Manor, and several smaller historic sites comprise the park. The battles occurred between 1862 and 1864. Fredericksburg National Cemetery—15,333 interments, 12,746 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available. Park: Established Feb. 14, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Cemetery: Probable date of unidentified Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. *Park acreage—5,909.02 Federal: 5,335.96 Nonfederal: 573.06. Cemetery acreage—12, all federal.*

**George Washington  
Birthplace  
National Monument**  
R.R., Box 717  
Washington's Birthplace, VA  
22575

Birthplace of the first U.S. President, the park includes a memorial mansion and gardens, and the tombs of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. Established Jan. 23, 1930. Boundary changes: Mar. 30, 1931; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—538.23, all federal.*

**George Washington  
Memorial Parkway**  
Turkey Run Park  
McLean, VA 22101  
(Also in Maryland)

This landscaped riverfront parkway links many landmarks in the life of George Washington. It connects Mount Vernon and Great Falls on the Virginia side of the Potomac and Great Falls with Chain Bridge on the Maryland side. The parkway includes natural, historical, and recreational areas.

Act providing for acquisition of land, establishment, and development of the parkway May 29, 1930. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: May 13, 1947; Oct. 10, 1965; Oct. 21, 1976.

*Acreage—7,145.68 Federal: 7,049.29 Nonfederal: 96.39.*

**Harpers Ferry  
National Historical Park**  
(See West Virginia)

**Maggie L. Walker  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Richmond National  
Battlefield Park  
3215 East Broad St.  
Richmond, VA 23223

This rowhouse at 110½ E. Leigh Street, Richmond, was the home of the daughter of an ex-house slave who became a bank president and a leading figure in the Richmond black community.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—1.29 Federal: 0.36 Nonfederal: 0.93.*

**Manassas  
National Battlefield Park**  
P.O. Box 1830  
Manassas, VA 22110

The Battles of First and Second Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and Aug. 28-30, 1862. The 1861 battle was the first test of Northern and Southern military prowess. Here, Confederate Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall."

Designated May 10, 1940. Boundary change: Apr. 17, 1954.

*Acreage—4,513.39 Federal: 3,797.35 Nonfederal: 716.04.*

**Petersburg  
National Battlefield**  
P.O. Box 549  
Route 36 East  
Petersburg, VA 23803

The Union Army waged a 10-month campaign here 1864-65 to seize Petersburg, center of the railroads supplying Richmond and Gen. Robert E. Lee's army. Also includes City Point in Hopewell, Va., where Ulysses S. Grant made his headquarters at Appomattox Manor for the final ten months of the war. Poplar Grove (Petersburg) National Cemetery—6,315 interments, 4,110 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available.

Park: Established as a national military park July 3, 1926; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield Aug. 24, 1962. Boundary changes: June 5, 1942; Sept. 7, 1949; Apr. 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.

Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acreage—2,735.38 Federal: 1,527.01 Nonfederal: 1,208.37. Cemetery acreage—8.72, all federal.*

**Potomac Heritage  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maryland)

**Prince William Forest Park**  
P.O. Box 209  
Triangle, VA 22172

In this forested watershed of Quantico Creek, pines and hardwoods have replaced worn-out farmland.

Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; changed to Prince William Forest Park June 22, 1948.

*Acreage—18,571.55 Federal: 17,410.34 Nonfederal: 1,161.21.*

**Richmond**  
**National Battlefield Park**  
3215 East Broad Street  
Richmond, VA 23223

The park commemorates several battles—Cold Harbor, Drewry's Bluff, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Beaver Dam Creek—to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital, during the Civil War.  
Authorized Mar. 2, 1936. Boundary change: Mar. 3, 1956.  
*Acreage—771.41, all federal.*

**Shenandoah National Park**  
Route 4, Box 348  
Luray, VA 22835

Skyline Drive winds through hardwood forests along the crest of this outstanding portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with spectacular vistas of the historic Shenandoah Valley and the Piedmont.  
Authorized May 22, 1926; fully established Dec. 26, 1935. Boundary changes: Feb. 16, 1928; Feb. 4, 1932; June 13, 1939; June 6, 1942; Sept. 13, 1960; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976, and Sept. 1, 1978.  
*Acreage—195,346.97 Federal: 195,321.87 Nonfederal: 25.10. Wilderness area: 79,579.*

**Wolf Trap Farm Park  
for the Performing Arts**  
1551 Trap Road  
Vienna, VA 22180

At this first national park for the performing arts, Filene Center can accommodate an audience of 7,000, including 3,500 on the sloping lawn in a setting of rolling hills and woods. The stagehouse is 10 stories high and the stage 116 feet wide by 64 feet deep.  
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966.  
*Acreage—130.28, all federal.*

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## Virgin Islands

**Buck Island Reef  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 160, Christiansted,  
St. Croix, VI 00820

Coral grottoes, sea fans, gorgonias, and tropical fishes—along an underwater trail—make this one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean. The island is a rookery for frigate birds and pelicans and the habitat of green turtles.  
Proclaimed Dec. 28, 1961. Boundary change: Feb. 1, 1975.  
*Acreage—880, all federal. Land area: 143.*

**Christiansted  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 160, Christiansted,  
St. Croix, VI 00820

Colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by 18th- and 19th-century structures in the capital of the former Danish West Indies on St. Croix Island. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, St. Croix was purchased by the United States in 1917 from Denmark.  
Designated as Virgin Islands National Historic Site Mar. 4, 1952; changed to Christiansted National Historic Site Jan. 16, 1961. Boundary change: June 27, 1962.  
*Acreage—27.15 Federal: 26.24 Nonfederal: 0.91.*

**Virgin Islands National Park**  
P.O. Box 7789  
Charlotte Amalie,  
St. Thomas, VI 00801

The park covers about three-fourths of St. John Island and Hassel Island in St. Thomas harbor and includes quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by lush green hills. Here, too, are early Carib Indian relics and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations.  
Authorized Aug. 2, 1956. Boundary changes: June 29, 1960; Oct. 5, 1962; Aug. 18, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.  
*Acreage—14,695.85 Federal: 12,912.34 Nonfederal: 1,783.51. Water area: 5,650.*

## Washington

**Coulee Dam  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 37  
Coulee Dam, WA 99116

Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project), 130-mile long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is the principal recreation feature here. Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 18, 1946.  
*Acreage—100,390.31, all federal.*

**Ebey's Landing  
National Historical Reserve**  
23 Front Street  
Coupeville, WA 98239

An area of central Whidbey Island encompassing the community of Coupeville, the reserve protects important natural and historic features. **LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.** Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—undetermined.*

**Fort Vancouver  
National Historic Site**  
612 E. Reserve Street  
Vancouver, WA 98661-3897

From 1825 to 1849, Fort Vancouver was the western headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trading operations. Under the leadership of John McLoughlin, the fort became the center of political, cultural, commercial, and manufacturing activities in the Pacific Northwest. When American pioneers arrived in the Oregon Country during the 1830s and 1840s, they came to Fort Vancouver for supplies to begin their farms. Authorized as a national monument June 19, 1948; changed to national historic site June 30, 1961. Boundary changes: January 15, 1958; June 30, 1961; April 4, 1972.  
*Acreage—208.89 Federal: 201.73 Nonfederal: 7.16.*

**Klondike Gold Rush  
National Historical Park**  
117 South Main Street  
Seattle, WA 98104  
(See also Alaska)

News of the Alaska gold strike spread from Seattle across the country, and from here most prospectors left for the gold fields. Today the park has a visitor center in the Pioneer Square Historic District, which was the center of Gold Rush activity. Authorized June 30, 1976.

**Lake Chelan  
National Recreation Area**  
2105 Highway 20  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Here the beautiful Stehekin Valley, with a portion of fjordlike Lake Chelan, adjoins the southern unit of North Cascades National Park. Established Oct. 2, 1968.  
*Acreage—61,889.51 Federal: 61,288.29 Nonfederal: 601.22.*

**Mount Rainier  
National Park**  
Tahoma Woods, Star Route  
Ashford, WA 98304

This greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States radiates from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano, with dense forests and subalpine flowered meadows below. Established Mar. 2, 1899. Boundary changes: May 28, 1926; Jan. 31, 1931; June 27, 1960.  
*Acreage—235,404, all federal.*

**North Cascades  
National Park**  
800 State Street  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls, and other water phenomena in this wild alpine region where lush forests and meadows, plant and animal communities thrive in the valleys. Established Oct. 2, 1968.  
*Acreage—504,780.94 Federal: 504,554.79 Nonfederal: 226.15.*



**Olympic National Park**  
600 East Park Avenue  
Port Angeles, WA 98362

This mountain wilderness contains the finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rain forest, active glaciers, rare Roosevelt elk, and 50 miles of wild, scenic ocean shore.

Proclaimed as Mount Olympus National Monument Mar. 2, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; established as Olympic National Park June 29, 1938. Boundary changes: Jan. 2, 1940; May 29, 1943; Jan. 6, 1953; Oct. 21, 1976; Oct. 10, 1986. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981.

*Acres*—914,818.24 *Federal*: 904,814.52 *Nonfederal*: 10,003.72.

**Ross Lake  
National Recreation Area**  
800 State Street  
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

Ringed by mountains, this National Recreation Area offers many outdoor recreation opportunities along the upper reaches of the Skagit River, between the north and south units of North Cascades National Park.

Established Oct. 2, 1968.

*Acres*—117,574.09 *Federal*: 115,819.74 *Nonfederal*: 1,754.35.

**San Juan Island  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 429  
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

This park marks the historic events on the island from 1853 to 1872 in connection with final settlement of the Oregon Territory's northern boundary, including the so-called Pig War of 1859.

Authorized Sept. 9, 1966.

*Acres*—1,751.99 *Federal*: 1,725.45 *Nonfederal*: 26.54.

**Whitman Mission  
National Historic Site**  
Route 2, Box 247  
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman ministered to spiritual and physical needs of the Indians here until they were slain by a few of them in 1847. The mission was a landmark on the Oregon Trail.

Authorized as Whitman National Monument June 29, 1936; changed to Whitman Mission National Historic Site Jan. 1, 1963. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1961; Feb. 8, 1963.

*Acres*—98.15, all federal.

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## West Virginia

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See Maine)

**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal  
National Historical Park**  
(See Maryland)

**Harpers Ferry  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 65  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425  
(Also in Maryland and Virginia)

Because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, this town changed hands many times during the Civil War. John Brown's raid took place here in 1859.

Authorized as a national monument June 30, 1944; changed to national historical park May 29, 1963. Boundary changes: July 14, 1960; Oct. 24, 1974; Mar. 5, 1980.

*Acres*—2,238.37 *Federal*: 2,126.23 *Nonfederal*: 112.14.

**New River Gorge  
National River**  
P.O. Box 1189  
Oak Hill, WV 25901

A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 52-mile section from Hinton to Fayetteville is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational features. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreege—62,024 Federal: 597.90 Nonfederal: 61,426.10.*

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## Wisconsin

**Apostle Islands  
National Lakeshore**  
Route 1, Box 4  
Bayfield, WI 54814

Twenty-one picturesque islands and an 11-mile strip of adjacent Bayfield Peninsula along the south shore of Lake Superior comprise this park.  
Established Sept. 26, 1970.  
*Acreege—68,084.84 Federal: 41,990.60 Nonfederal: 26,094.24. Land area: 16,321.90.*

**Lower Saint Croix  
National Scenic Riverway**  
c/o Saint Croix National  
Scenic Riverway, P.O. Box 708  
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024  
(Also in Minnesota)

Recreational opportunities for much of the upper Midwest are provided here along this 27-mile segment of the St. Croix River, a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Oct. 25, 1972.  
*Acreege—9,471.98 Federal: 7,472.80 Nonfederal: 1,999.18.*

**Saint Croix  
National Scenic Riverway**  
P.O. Box 708  
Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024  
(Also in Minnesota)

About 200 miles of the beautiful St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary make up this area, an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Oct. 2, 1968; placed under National Park Service Sept. 4, 1969.  
*Acreege—68,793.33 Federal: 24,081.61 Nonfederal: 44,711.72.*

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## Wyoming

**Bighorn Canyon  
National Recreation Area**  
(See Montana)

**Devils Tower  
National Monument**  
Devils Tower, WY 82714

This 865-foot tower of columnar rock, the remains of a volcanic intrusion, is the Nation's first national monument. Proclaimed Sept. 24, 1906. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1955.  
*Acreege—1,346.91, all federal.*

**Fort Laramie  
National Historic Site**  
Fort Laramie, WY 82212

A fur-trade post once stood here, but the surviving buildings are those of a major military post that guarded covered-wagon trails to the West, 1849-90.  
Proclaimed as a national monument July 16, 1938; changed to national historic site Apr. 29, 1960. Boundary changes: Apr. 29, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreege—832.85 Federal: 768.62 Nonfederal: 64.23.*

**Fossil Butte  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 527  
Kemmerer, WY 83101

The most noteworthy record of freshwater fossil fish ever found in the United States is preserved here. Fossil insects, snails, turtles, birds, bats, and plant remains are also found in the 55-million-year-old rock layers.  
Established Oct. 23, 1972.  
*Acreage—8,198, all federal.*

**Grand Teton National Park**  
P.O. Drawer 170  
Moose, WY 83012

The most impressive part of the Teton Range, this series of blue-gray peaks rising more than a mile above the sagebrush flats was once a noted landmark for Indians and "mountain men." The park includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd.  
Established Feb. 26, 1929. Boundary change: Sept. 14, 1950—incorporation of part of former Jackson Hole National Monument proclaimed Mar. 15, 1943. Portions of the monument were absorbed by National Elk Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, and Teton National Forest, administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.  
*Acreage—310,521.16 Federal: 307,037.52 Nonfederal: 3,483.64.*

**John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,  
Memorial Parkway**  
c/o Grand Teton National  
Park, P.O. Drawer 170  
Moose, WY 83012

Linking West Thumb in Yellowstone with the South Entrance of Grand Teton National Park, this scenic 82-mile corridor commemorates Rockefeller's role in aiding establishment of many parks, including Grand Teton.  
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972.  
*Acreage—23,777.22, all federal.*

**Yellowstone National Park**  
P.O. Box 168  
Yellowstone National Park,  
WY 82190  
(Also in Montana and Idaho)

Old Faithful and some 10,000 other geysers and hot springs make this the Earth's greatest geyser area. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountain meadows, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—all set apart in 1872 as the world's first national park.  
Established Mar. 1, 1872. Boundary changes: May 26, 1926; Mar. 1, 1929; Apr. 19, 1930; Oct. 20, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site, Sept. 6, 1978.  
*Acreage—2,219,784.68 Federal: 2,219,766.70 Nonfederal: 17.98.*

# Part 3





# Related Areas







## Affiliated Areas



In an Act of August 18, 1970, the National Park System was defined in law as "any area of land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes." The same law specifically excludes "miscellaneous areas administered in connection therewith," that is, those properties that are neither federally owned nor directly administered by the National Park Service but which utilize NPS assistance.

The Affiliated Areas comprise a variety of locations in the United States and Canada that preserve significant properties outside the National Park System. Some of these have been recognized by Acts of Congress, others have been designated national historic sites by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. All draw on technical or financial aid from the National Park Service.

**American Memorial Park**  
P.O. Box 198 CHRB  
Saipan, CM 96950

This site on Tanapag Harbor, Saipan, in the Northern Mariana Islands, will be developed as a recreational park and memorial honoring those who died in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. **LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.  
*Acreage—133, all nonfederal.*

**Benjamin Franklin  
National Memorial**  
The Franklin Institute  
20th and Benjamin  
Franklin Parkway  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

In the Rotunda of the Franklin Institute the colossal seated statue of Franklin, by James Earle Fraser, honors the inventor-statesman. Designated Oct. 25, 1972. Owned and administered by the Institute.  
*Acreage—0.01, all nonfederal.*

**Blackstone River Valley  
National Heritage Corridor**  
c/o Blackstone River Valley  
National Heritage Corridor  
Commission, National Park  
Service  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

The American Industrial Revolution had its roots here along some 40 miles of river and canals running from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island. The mills, villages, and associated transportation networks in the Blackstone Valley together tell the story of the industrialization of 18th and 19th century America. **LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.**  
Established Nov. 10, 1986.  
*Acreage—263,901, all nonfederal.*

**Boston African American  
National Historic Site**  
46 Joy Street  
Boston, MA 02114

The site contains 15 pre-Civil War black history structures, including: the Afro American Meeting House, the oldest black church in New England; the Phillips School, integrated in 1855; and the Abiel Smith School. Some of the structures are open by appointment only. **LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.** Authorized Oct. 10, 1980.  
*Acreage—undetermined.*

**Chicago Portage  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Cook County Forest  
Preserve, Cummings Square,  
River Forest, IL 60305

A portion of the portage discovered by French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet is preserved here. Used by pioneers as a link between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, the portage was one of the economic foundations of Chicago. Designated Jan. 3, 1952. Owned and administered by Cook County.  
*Acreage—91.20, all nonfederal.*

**Chimney Rock  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Scotts Bluff National  
Monument, P.O. Box 427  
Gering, NE 69341

As they traveled west, pioneers camped near this famous landmark, which stands 500 feet above the Platte River along the Oregon Trail. Designated Aug. 2, 1956. Owned by Nebraska; administered by the city of Bayard, the Nebraska State Historical Society, and the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement of June 21, 1956.  
*Acreage—83.86, all nonfederal.*

**David Berger  
National Memorial**  
Jewish Community Center  
of Cleveland  
3505 Mayfield Road  
Cleveland Heights, OH 44118

This site honors the memory of the 11 Israeli athletes who were assassinated at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany. One of these was David Berger, who was an American citizen. Administered by the Jewish Community Center of Cleveland.  
Authorized March 5, 1980.  
*Acreage—0.5, all nonfederal.*



**Father Marquette  
National Memorial**  
Parks Division, Michigan  
Department of Natural  
Resources, P.O. Box 30028  
Lansing, MI 48909

**Gloria Dei (Old Swedes')  
Church National Historic Site**  
Delaware Avenue and  
Christian Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

**Green Springs  
Historic District**  
c/o Fredericksburg  
and Spotsylvania County  
Battlefields Memorial  
National Military Park  
P.O. Box 679  
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

**Historic Camden**  
Camden District Heritage  
Foundation, Camden  
Historical Commission  
Box 710  
Camden, SC 29020

**Ice Age  
National Scenic Trail**  
(See National Trails System)

**Ice Age  
National Scientific Reserve**  
Wisconsin Department of  
Natural Resources, Box 7921  
Madison, WI 53707

**Iditarod  
National Historic Trail**  
(See National Trails System)

**Illinois and Michigan Canal  
National Heritage Corridor**  
30 North Bluff Street  
Joliet, IL 60435

The memorial pays tribute to the life and work of Father Jacques Marquette, French priest and explorer. It is located in Straits State Park near St. Ignace, Mich., where he founded a Jesuit mission in 1671 and was buried in 1678.  
Authorized Dec. 20, 1975.  
*Acreage—52, all nonfederal.*

This is the second oldest Swedish church in the United States and was founded in 1677. The present structure, a splendid example of early Swedish church architecture, was erected about 1700.  
Designated Nov. 17, 1942. Church site owned and administered by Corporation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church.  
Boundary change: Aug. 21, 1958.  
*Acreage—3.73 Federal: 2.08 Nonfederal: 1.65.*

This portion of Louisa County in Virginia's Piedmont is noted for its concentration of fine rural manor houses and related buildings in an unmarred landscape. In 1973, the area was declared a Virginia Historic Landmark and also nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The next year the district was declared a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. On December 12, 1977, the Secretary agreed to accept preservation easements for nearly half of the 14,000 acres in the district. NO PUBLIC FACILITIES.

This early colonial village was established in the mid-1730s and was known as Fredricksburg Township. In 1768 the village was named Camden in honor of Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, a British Parliamentary champion of Colonial rights. The site was occupied by the British under Lord Cornwallis from May 1, 1780, until May 9, 1781. Camden was one of the few frontier settlements where two Revolutionary War battles were fought: August 16, 1780 and April 25, 1781.  
Authorized May 24, 1982.  
*Acreage—104.5, all nonfederal.*

This first national scientific reserve contains nationally significant features of continental glaciation. State parks in the area are open to the public.  
Authorized Oct. 13, 1964.  
*Acreage—32,500, all nonfederal.*

Completed in 1848, this canal and the railroads that paralleled it were instrumental in opening up the west and in the growth of Chicago. Today it is the core of a system of parks and recreational activities.  
Designated: Aug. 24, 1984.  
*Acreage—322,000, all nonfederal.*

**International Peace Garden**  
P.O. Box 419  
Dunseith, ND 58637

Peaceful relations between Canada and the United States are commemorated here. North Dakota holds the 888-acre U.S. portion for International Peace Garden, Inc., which administers the area for North Dakota and Manitoba. The National Park Service has assisted in the master plan. Originated by North Dakota in 1931; federal aid authorized in acts of Oct. 25, 1949; June 28, 1954; Aug. 28, 1958; Oct. 26, 1974.

*Acreage—2,330.30, all nonfederal.*

**Jamestown**  
**National Historic Site**  
c/o Association for the  
Preservation of Virginia  
Antiquities, John Marshall  
House, 2705 Park Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23220

Part of the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607) is on the upper end of Jamestown Island, scene of the first representative legislative government on this continent, July 30, 1619.

Designated Dec. 18, 1940. Owned and administered by Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Remainder of Jamestown site and island is part of Colonial National Historical Park.

*Acreage—20.63, all nonfederal.*

**Lewis and Clark**  
**National Historic Trail**  
(See National Trails System)

**McLoughlin House**  
**National Historic Site**  
Oregon City, OR 97045

Dr. John McLoughlin, often called the "Father of Oregon," was prominent in the development of the Pacific Northwest as chief factor of Fort Vancouver. He lived in this house from 1847 to 1857.

Designated as McLoughlin Home National Historic Site June 27, 1941; name changed to McLoughlin House National Historic Site Jan. 16, 1945. Owned and administered by McLoughlin Memorial Association.

*Acreage—0.63, all nonfederal.*

**Mary McLeod Bethune**  
**Council House**  
**National Historic Site**  
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20005

This is the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women established by Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935. It also commemorates her leadership in black women's rights movements from 1943 to 1949. She also was a founder of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida.

Designated Oct. 15, 1982.

**Mormon Pioneer**  
**National Historic Trail**  
(See National Trails System)

**North Country**  
**National Scenic Trail**  
(See National Trails System)

**Oregon**  
**National Historic Trail**  
(See National Trails System)

**Overmountain Victory**  
**National Historic Trail**  
(See National Trails System)

**Pinelands National Reserve**  
c/o Mid-Atlantic Region  
National Park Service  
143 S. Third Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

The largest essentially undeveloped tract on the Eastern seaboard, exceeding one million acres, the area is noted for its massive water resources with myriad marshes, bogs, ponds, and the dwarfed pines from which it gets its name. The reserve concept envisions close, cooperative preservation efforts among federal, state, and local governments and private property owners. **LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.** Includes some state parks and forests.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

**Red Hill Patrick Henry  
National Memorial**  
Patrick Henry Memorial  
Foundation  
Brookneal, VA 24528

The law office and grave of the fiery Virginia legislator and orator are preserved at this small plantation along with a reconstruction of Patrick Henry's last home, several dependencies, and a museum.  
Authorized: May 13, 1986.  
*Acreage—117 acres, all nonfederal.*

**Roosevelt Campobello  
International Park**  
c/o Executive Secretary  
Roosevelt Campobello Inter-  
national Park Commission  
P.O. Box 97, Lubec, ME 04652

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was stricken here at his summer home in New Brunswick, Canada, at the age of 39 by poliomyelitis. This is the first international park to be administered by a joint commission.  
Established July 7, 1964. Owned and administered by a United States-Canadian Commission.  
*Acreage—2,721.50, all nonfederal.*

**Sewall-Belmont House  
National Historic Site**  
144 Constitution Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Rebuilt after fire damage from the War of 1812, this red brick house is one of the oldest on Capitol Hill. It has been the National Woman's Party headquarters since 1929 and commemorates the party's founder and women's suffrage leader, Alice Paul, and associates. **OPEN ON A LIMITED BASIS.**  
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.  
*Acreage—0.35, all nonfederal.*

**Steamtown National  
Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 1280  
Scranton, PA 18501

Steam locomotives, a historic roundhouse, switchyard, and associated buildings, track, and equipment are preserved here. **PLANNING UNDERWAY.**  
Authorized Oct. 18, 1986.

**Touro Synagogue  
National Historic Site**  
85 Touro Street  
Newport, RI 02840

One of the finest examples of colonial religious architecture, designed by Peter Harrison, this synagogue is the present-day place of worship of Congregation Jeshuat Israel.  
Designated Mar. 5, 1946. Owned by Congregation Shearith Israel, New York City. The National Park Service lends technical assistance for preservation of the building under a cooperative agreement with the two congregations.  
*Acreage—0.23, all nonfederal.*

## Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Public Law 90-542, of October 2, 1968, provides for the establishment of a system of rivers to be preserved as free-flowing streams accessible for public use and enjoyment. Components of the system, or portions of component rivers, may be designated as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers. Rivers are classified according to the natural qualities they possess and the evidence, as viewed from the river, of man's presence in the area. Thus, in a wild river there is little evidence of man's presence, the river is free of impoundments (dams) and generally inaccessible except by trail. A scenic river is one with relatively primitive shorelines, largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by road. A recreational river has more development, is accessible by road or railroad, and may have been dammed.

Once a river area is designated a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the objective of the managing agency—local, state, or federal—is to preserve or enhance the qualities which qualified the river for inclusion within the system. Recreational use must be compatible with preservation. Rivers administered by the National Park Service are units of the National Park System. Those administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are components of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

State rivers and streams may become units of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System when established under state laws and developed with river management plans acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary may then designate the appropriate river area as a unit of the system. Federally managed components of the system are designated by Acts of Congress. Usually, Congress first requires, by law, a detailed study to determine the qualification of a river area for the system, then makes the decision based on the findings of the study.

Acres of the wild rivers entirely within larger units of the National Park System are not stated separately. Acres of wild rivers within the National Wildlife Refuge System in Alaska and several others are yet to be determined.







Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway

**Alagnak Wild River**  
Katmai National Park  
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613

See Alagnak Wild River, Alaska, a unit of the National Park System.

**Alatna Wild River**  
Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
P.O. Box 74680  
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The stream lies wholly within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska, in the Central Brooks Range. Wildlife, scenery, and interesting geologic features abound in the river corridor.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 83 miles.

**Allagash Wilderness Waterway**  
Bureau of Parks and Recreation  
Department of Conservation  
Augusta, ME 04333

This major recreation resource includes the Allagash and several interconnected lakes in northern Maine.  
Authorized: July 19, 1970. Length: 95 miles.  
*Acreage—22,840, all nonfederal.*

**American River, North Fork**  
Tahoe National Forest  
Highway 49  
Nevada City, CA 95959

A fairly inaccessible river, this waterway preserves spectacular Sierra mountain scenery.  
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 38.3 miles.  
*Acreage—13,430 Federal: 8,790 Nonfederal: 4,640.*

**Andreafsky River**  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Located entirely within Yukon-Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, the Andreafsky is the world's only known nesting area of the bristly-thighed curlew.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 262 miles.

**Aniakchak Wild River**  
Katmai National Park  
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613

The river, which lies within Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alaska, flows out of Surprise Lake and plunges spectacularly through "The Gates."  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 63 miles.

**Au Sable River**  
Huron-Manistee National  
Forest, 421 S. Mitchell  
Cadillac, MI 49601

This short stretch of river preserves only a small portion of one of Michigan's most popular canoeing rivers. The Au Sable is one of America's most productive trout fisheries.  
Authorized: Oct. 4, 1984. Length: 23 miles.

**Beaver Creek**  
U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

This Alaskan river contains no rapids and is excellent for the novice looking for outstanding wilderness floating.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 127 miles.

**Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area**  
P.O. Drawer 630  
Oneida, TN 37841

See Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Tennessee, a unit of the National Park System.

**Birch Creek**  
U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

At its upper and lower ends, this is one of Alaska's most popular float rivers. Some stretches, flowing through primitive environments, challenge advanced whitewater enthusiasts.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 126 miles.

**Black Creek**  
DeSoto National Forest  
100 West Capitol, Suite 1141  
Jackson, MS 36269

The creek has deep, black water, white sand bars, and follows a meandering course. The vicinity has a variety of opportunities for canoeing and backpacking.  
Authorized Oct. 30, 1986. Length: 21 miles.

**Buffalo National River**  
P.O. Box 1173  
Harrison, AR 76201

See Buffalo National River, Arkansas, a unit of the National Park System.

**Cache la Poudre River**  
Arapaho and Roosevelt  
National Forests  
301 South Howes  
Fort Collins, CO 80521

The river is characterized by pools, cascades, and waterfalls flowing from above treeline into a dense spruce-fir forest through excellent backpacking country.  
Authorized Oct. 30, 1986 Length: 76 miles.

**Charley Wild River**  
Yukon-Charley Rivers  
National Preserve  
P.O. Box 64  
Eagle, AK 99738

Lying within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska, this stream is known for the exceptional clarity of its water. For the experienced canoer or kayaker, it offers many miles of whitewater challenges.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 203 miles.

**Chattooga River**  
Chattahoochee National  
Forest, P.O. Box 1437  
Gainesville, GA 30501

Passing through a primitive setting in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, this is one of the few remaining free-flowing streams in the Southeast.  
Authorized: May 10, 1974. Length: 56.9 miles.  
*Acreage—16,424 Federal: 15,621 Nonfederal: 803.*

**Chilikadrotna Wild River**  
Lake Clark National Park  
and Preserve  
701 C Street, Box 61  
Anchorage, AK 99513

The river lies within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska. Long stretches of swift water and outstanding fishing are exceptional features.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 11 miles.

**Clearwater River,  
Middle Fork**  
Clearwater National Forest  
Route 4  
Orofino, ID 83544

Part of the exploration route of Lewis and Clark, most of this river lies in northern Idaho's primitive wilderness. Yet, it is easily reached from U.S. 12.  
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 185 miles.  
*Acreage—55,651 Federal: 49,576 Nonfederal: 6,075.*

**Delaware  
National Scenic River**  
c/o Delaware Water Gap  
National Recreation Area  
Bushkill, PA 18324

See Delaware National Scenic River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

**Delta River**  
U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

The river connects a series of lakes lying in the Alaska Range and offers excellent floating opportunities. At Tangle Lakes Archeological District evidence of cultures dating back 10,000 years has been found.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 62 miles.

**Eel River**

California Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

U.S. Forest Service  
630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, CA 94111

U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
28 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

**Eleven Point River**

Mark Twain National Forest  
401 Fairgrounds Road  
Rolla, MO 65401

California's Eel River flows through canyons most of its length but ends in a gently sloping valley with virgin redwood stands. Its salmon and steelhead fishery is of commercial importance to the local area.

Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 394 miles.

This spring-fed stream meanders past the limestone bluffs and the crystal clear springs in Missouri's Ozark hills.

Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 44.4 miles.

*Acreage—14,195 Federal: 5,970 Nonfederal: 8,225.*

**Feather River, Middle Fork**

Plumas National Forest  
P.O. Box 1500  
Quincy, CA 95971

This generally inaccessible fishing stream in northern California features Feather Falls, the third highest waterfall (640 feet) in the United States.

Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 77.6 miles.

*Acreage—19,873 Federal: 16,227 Nonfederal: 3,646.*

**Flathead River**

Flathead National Forest  
P.O. Box 147  
Kalispell, MT 59901

Coursing the western boundary of Glacier National Park, Montana, this is a noted spawning stream.

Authorized: Oct. 12, 1976. Length: 219 miles.

*Acreage—57,400 Federal: 46,800 Nonfederal: 10,600.*

**Fortymile River**

U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Fortymile system flows through a variety of landscapes ranging from muskeg marshes to alpine tundra on the flanks of Mount Fairplay.

Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 392 miles.

**Gulkana River**

U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

With the grandeur of Alaska's Wrangell Mountains in the distance and a variety of whitewater, the Gulkana is an outstanding recreation resource.

Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 151 miles.

**Horsepasture River**

Nantahala National Forest  
50 South French Broad Ave.  
Asheville, NC 28820

The river originates near the Tennessee Valley divide and flows into Lake Jocassee. The geology, fish, and wildlife are remarkable.

Authorized Oct. 30, 1986. Length: 4.2 miles.

**Illinois River**

Siskiyou National Forest  
P.O. Box 440  
Grants Pass, OR 97526

Whitewater provides plenty of excitement for small rafts and kayaks while clean, still, blue-green pools offer contrast and opportunities for catching anadromous fish—including large steelhead.

Authorized: Oct. 19, 1984. Length: 50.4 miles.

**Ivishak River**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Lying in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, this wide river passes year-round flowing springs, ice fields, and glaciers in hanging valleys. Birdlife probably exceeds 100 species.

Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 80 miles.



**John Wild River**  
Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
P.O. Box 74680  
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The river flows south through the Anaktuvuk Pass of Alaska's Brooks Range, and its valley is an important migration route for the Arctic Caribou herd. Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve contains the wild river.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 53 miles.

**Klamath River**  
California Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

California's second largest river, which flows through the state's northwestern counties and then into the ocean in Redwood National Park, is a major salmon producer, particularly for Coho and Chinook. On its banks are noted raptor habitats.

U.S. Forest Service  
630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, CA 94111

Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 286 miles.

**Klickitat River**  
Gifford Pinchot National  
Forest  
500 West 12th Street  
Vancouver, WA 98660

The river flows into the Columbia inside the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. Fishing, recreation, and scenic views are excellent.

Authorized Nov. 17, 1986. Length: 10 miles.

**Kobuk Wild River**  
Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
P.O. Box 74680  
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Kobuk Wild River is contained within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska. From its headwaters in the Endicott Mountains, the stream courses south through a wide valley and passes through two scenic canyons.

Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 110 miles.

**Little Beaver Creek**  
Ohio Department of Natural  
Resources, Division of  
Natural Areas and Preserves  
Fountain Square  
Columbus, OH 43224

This stream system and surrounding valley near the Pennsylvania border contain some of Ohio's wildest lands.

Authorized: Oct. 23, 1975. Length: 33 miles.

*Acreage—2,637.40, all nonfederal.*

**Little Miami River**  
Ohio Department of Natural  
Resources, Division of  
Natural Areas and Preserves  
Fountain Square  
Columbus, OH 43224

Flowing through a deep gorge, wooded bluffs, and rolling farmlands, this popular Ohio stream is easily reached from Cincinnati or Dayton.

Authorized: Aug. 20, 1973, (64 miles of main stem and 2 miles of Caesar Creek); Jan. 11, 1980, (lower 28 miles downstream to the Ohio River). Length: 94 miles.

*Acreage—3,202.50, all nonfederal.*

**Lower American River**  
California Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

This short stretch of river running through Sacramento is the most heavily used recreation river in California. The river is also known for its runs of steelhead trout and salmon.

Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 23 miles.

**Lower Saint Croix  
National Scenic Riverway**  
P.O. Box 708  
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024

See Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin, a unit of the National Park System.

**Lower Saint Croix Riverway**  
Minnesota Department of  
Natural Resources, Centen-  
nial Office Building  
St. Paul, MN 55155

Wisconsin Department of  
Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 450  
Madison, WI 53701

**Loxahatchee River**  
c/o Florida Department of  
Natural Resources  
Marjory S. Douglas Bldg.  
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.  
Tallahassee, FL 32303

**Middle Delaware River**  
Delaware Water Gap  
National Recreation Area  
Bushkill, PA 18324

**Missouri  
National Recreational River**  
c/o Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
1709 Jackson Street  
Omaha, NE 68102

**Missouri River**  
U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
P.O. Box 30157  
Billings, MT 59107

**Mulchatna Wild River**  
Lake Clark National Park  
and Preserve  
701 C Street, Box 61  
Anchorage, AK 99513

**New River Gorge  
National River**  
P.O. Box 1189  
Oak Hill, WV 25901

**New River, South Fork**  
Stone Mountain State Park  
Star Route 1, Box 17  
Roaring Gap, NC 28668

This is a wide, gently flowing river, jointly administered by the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, that ends at the Mississippi. Authorized: June 17, 1976. Length: 25 miles.  
*Acreage—6,065, all nonfederal.*

Located in Palm Beach County, the river flows through an interesting environmental mix of fish, wildlife, and vegetation. Authorized May 17, 1985. Length 7.5 miles.

See Delaware National Scenic River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

See Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park Service.

A spectacular Montana valley with striking rock formations and diverse flora and fauna, this river corridor also includes numerous historical and archeological sites. Authorized: Oct. 12, 1976. Length: 149 miles.  
*Acreage—131,838 Federal: 85,946 Nonfederal: 45,892.*

Mulchatna Wild River, which lies within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska, is exceptionally scenic as it flows out of Turquoise Lake with the glacier-clad Chigmit Mountains to the east. Both moose and caribou inhabit the area. Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 24 miles.

See New River Gorge National River, West Virginia, a unit of the National Park System.

The ancient, northward-flowing New River passes through valleys and bottom lands in western North Carolina. Authorized: April 13, 1976. Length: 26.5 miles.  
*Acreage—1,900, all nonfederal.*

**Noatak Wild River**  
Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
P.O. Box 74680  
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Noatak Wild River is situated in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and Noatak National Preserve in Alaska. The Noatak drains the largest mountain-ringed river basin in America that is still virtually unaffected by human activities. Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 330 miles.

**Kobuk Valley National Park**  
P.O. Box 1029  
Kotzebue, AK 99752

**North Fork of the Koyukuk Wild River**  
Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
P.O. Box 74680  
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The river flows from the south flank of the Arctic Divide through broad, glacially-carved valleys beside the rugged Endicott Mountains in Alaska's Central Brooks Range. Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 102 miles.

**Nowitna River**  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Flowing through the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge, the lower portion of the river meanders through one of the most productive waterfowl nesting areas in the state. Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 225 miles.

**Obed Wild and Scenic River**  
P.O. Drawer 630  
Oneida, TN 37841

See Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tennessee, a unit of the National Park System.

**Owyhee River**  
U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
P.O. Box 2965  
Portland, OR 97208

From the Owyhee Reservoir to the Oregon/Idaho border, the Owyhee flows through a remote, almost unpopulated area. Much of the river cuts through deeply incised canyons that along with canyon rims are home to mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, California bighorn sheep, and a large variety of raptors. Recreational use is increasing despite difficulty of access. Authorized: Oct. 19, 1984. Length: 112 miles.

**Ozark National Scenic Riverways**  
P.O. Box 490  
Van Buren, MO 63965

See Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri, a unit of the National Park System.

**Pere Marquette River**  
Huron-Manistee National  
Forest  
421 S. Mitchell Street  
Cadillac, MI 49601

Wandering gently through overhanging bluffs and across the grassy floodplains of central Michigan, this is one of the finest trout streams of the Midwest. Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 66.4 miles.

**Rapid River**  
Hells Canyon  
National Recreation Area  
P.O. Box 907  
Baker, OR 97814

A part of the U.S. Forest Service—administered by Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in Idaho—this river's white-water harbors an important salmon hatchery. Authorized: Dec. 31, 1975. Length: 26.8 miles. *Acreage—8,382 Federal: 7,822 Nonfederal: 560.*

**Rio Grande**  
U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
P.O. Box 1449  
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Challenging whitewater enthusiasts, this rugged stretch of the upper Rio Grande roars through a deep canyon in northern New Mexico. Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 52.75 miles. *Acreage—16,880 Federal: 14,763 Nonfederal: 2,117.*

**Rio Grande  
Wild and Scenic River**  
Big Bend National Park  
Big Bend National Park, TX  
79834

See Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas, a unit of the National Park System.

**Rogue River**  
U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
P.O. Box 2965  
Portland, OR 97208

Emerging from the western slope of Oregon's Cascade Mountains, the Rogue winds across farmlands and orchards before passing through wilderness to the Pacific Ocean.  
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 84.5 miles.  
*Acreege—25,999 Federal: 21,657 Nonfederal: 4,342.*

**Saint Croix  
National Scenic Riverway**  
P.O. Box 708  
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024

See Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin, a National Park System unit.

**Saint Joe River**  
Idaho Panhandle National  
Forest, P.O. Box 310  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

This central Idaho river offers outstanding scenery, good fishing, and plenty of wildlife.  
Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 67.3 miles.  
*Acreege—21,803 Federal: 21,644 Nonfederal: 159.*

**Saline Bayou**  
Kisatchie National Forest  
2500 Shreveport Highway  
Pineville, LA 71360

Vegetation, animal and bird life, and calm, waters characterize the bayou. It is ideal for quiet canoeing and floating.  
Authorized October 30, 1986. Length 19 miles.

**Salmon River, Middle Fork**  
Challis National Forest  
Forest Service Building  
Challis, ID 83226

Churning through central Idaho's wilderness, this river remains as primitive as it was during the explorations of the Lewis and Clark expedition.  
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 104 miles.  
*Acreege—32,000 Federal: 30,218 Nonfederal: 1,782.*

**Salmon River**  
Salmon National Forest  
Forest Service Bldg.  
Salmon, ID 83467

This is the famous "River of No Return" that flows through a wilderness in central Idaho bearing the same name. The river is noted for its whitewater.  
Authorized: July 23, 1980. Length: 125 miles.

**Salmon Wild River**  
Kobuk Valley National Park  
P.O. Box 1029  
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Salmon Wild River, located within Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska, is small but exceptionally beautiful, with deep, blue-green pools and many rock outcroppings. Vegetation ranges from alpine tundra to treeless bogs.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 70 miles.

**Selawik River**  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Lying entirely within the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, this river is one of the major drainages of the Kobuk region of northwest Alaska. The river is known for its fishing and variety of wildlife.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 160 miles.

**Sheenjek River**  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Flowing out of Alaska's Romanzof Mountains, this river travels 205 miles to join the Porcupine River near its junction with the mighty Yukon. The protected portion lies entirely within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.  
Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 160 miles.



**Skagit River**

Mount Baker-Snoqualmie  
National Forest  
1601 Second Avenue Building  
Seattle, WA 98101

The Skagit and its Cascade, Sauk, and Suiattle tributaries feed into Puget Sound in northern Washington. The area features rugged canyons, glacier-clad mountains, and densely forested slopes.

Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 157.5 miles.

*Acreage—34,650 Federal: 16,605 Nonfederal: 18,045.*

**Smith River**

California Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Smith, including 43 tributaries that are also protected, is the only major undammed river system in California. The river is an important stream for fish and is shaded by the towering redwoods of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park as it passes by the northern boundary of the park on its way to the Pacific Ocean.

Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 329 miles.

U.S. Forest Service

630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, CA 94111

**Snake River**

Hells Canyon  
National Recreation Area  
P.O. Box 907  
Baker, OR 97814

Traversing Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge on the North American continent, the Snake is famed for whitewater boating and fishing.

Authorized: Dec. 31, 1975. Length: 66.9 miles.

*Acreage—17,546 Federal: 15,411 Nonfederal: 2,135.*

**Tinayguk Wild River**

Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
P.O. Box 74680  
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Alaska's Tinayguk River is the largest tributary of the North Fork of the Koyukuk. Both lie entirely within the pristine environment of Gates of the Arctic National Park.

Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 44 miles.

**Tlikakila Wild River**

Lake Clark National Park  
and Preserve  
701 C Street, Box 61  
Anchorage, AK 99513

Located about 100 air miles west of Anchorage in Lake Clark National Park, Alaska, Tlikakila Wild River is closely flanked by glaciers, 10,000-foot high rock-and-snow-capped mountains, and perpendicular cliffs.

Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 51 miles.

**Trinity River**

California Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

This major tributary of California's Klamath River is located in heavily forested, mountainous terrain. The lower river flows through the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.

Authorized: Jan. 19, 1981. Length: 203 miles.

U.S. Forest Service

630 Sansome Street  
San Francisco, CA 94111

**Tuolumne River**

Stanislaus National Forest  
19777 Greenley Road  
Sonoma, CA 95370

The Tuolumne originates from snowmelt off Mounts Dana and Lyell in Yosemite National Park and courses 54 miles before crossing into Stanislaus National Forest. The national forest segment contains some of the most noted whitewater in the high Sierras and is an extremely popular rafting stream. The park segment provides views of some of America's most spectacular scenery.

Authorized: Sept. 28, 1984. Length: 83 miles.

National Park Service

Yosemite National Park  
P.O. Box 577  
Yosemite National Park, CA  
95389

**Unalakleet River**

U.S. Bureau of Land  
Management  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

This Northwest Alaska river is best known for its fishing. King, chum, and pink salmon, grayling, and arctic char are its major fish.

Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 80 miles.

**Upper Delaware River**  
Delaware Water Gap  
National Recreation Area  
Bushkill, PA 18324

See Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, Pennsylvania, a National Park System unit.

**Verde River**  
Prescott National Forest  
P.O. Box 2549  
Prescott, AZ 86302

This central Arizona river flows through highly varied and distinctive terrain, including vistas with sharp peaks, serrated ridges, isolated peaks with distinctive color contrasts, and deep canyons displaying unusual configurations and colors. Threatened and endangered plant and fish populations live here.

Authorized: Aug. 28, 1984. Length: 40.5 miles.

**White Salmon River**  
Gifford Pinchot National Forest  
500 West 12th Street  
Vancouver, WA 98660

This river, a tributary of the Columbia, flows into it within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. The angling for spawning fish is notable.

Authorized Nov. 17, 1896. Length 9 miles.

**Wind River**  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503

One of the wild and scenic rivers within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, this stream flows through a wide variety of vegetation and scenery.

Authorized: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 140 miles.

**Wolf River**  
Menominee Indian Tribe  
of Wisconsin  
P.O. Box 397  
Keshena, WI 54135

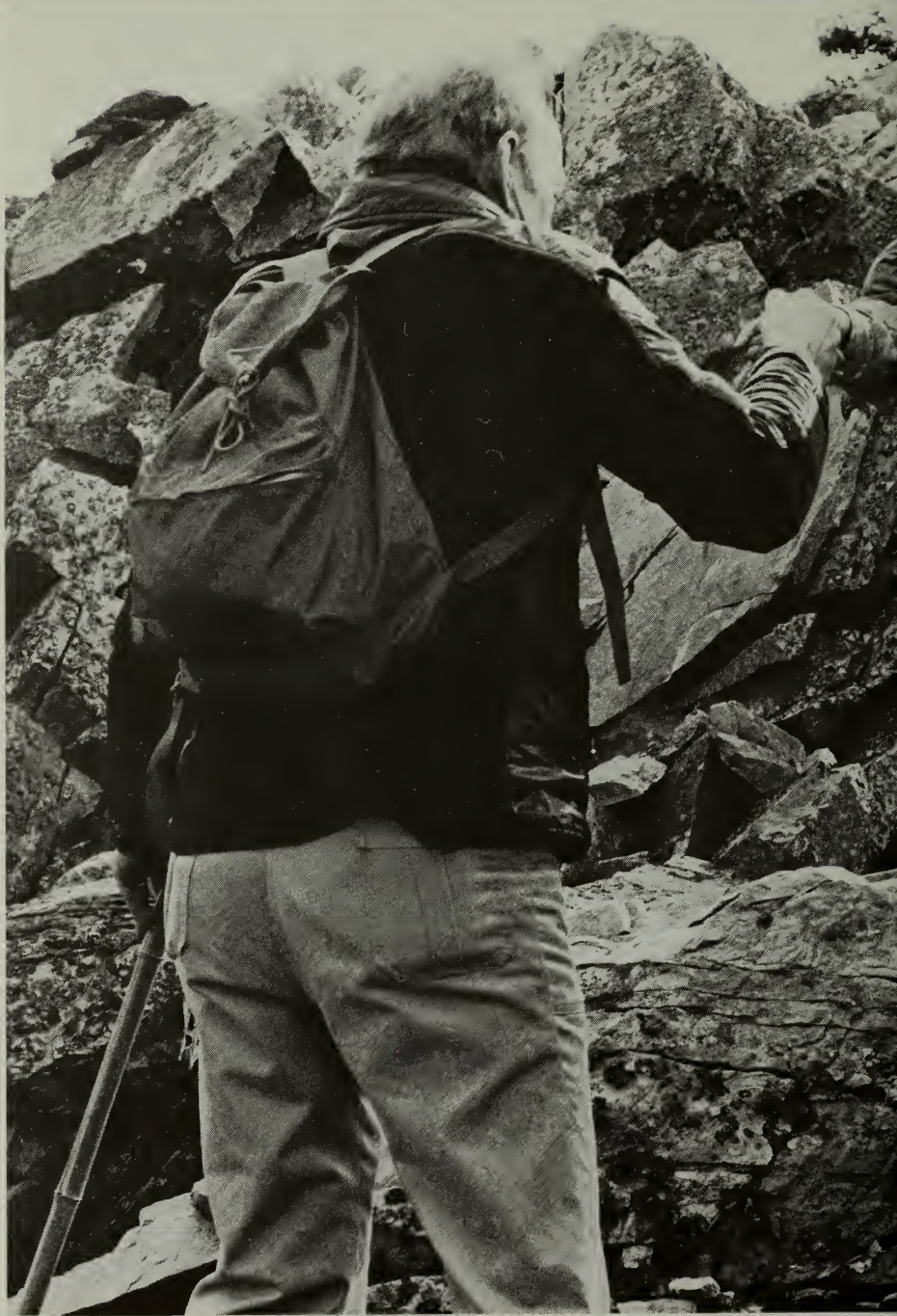
Noted as one of the most scenic and rugged rivers in the Midwest, the Wolf flows through the Menominee reservation. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.

Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 25 miles.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

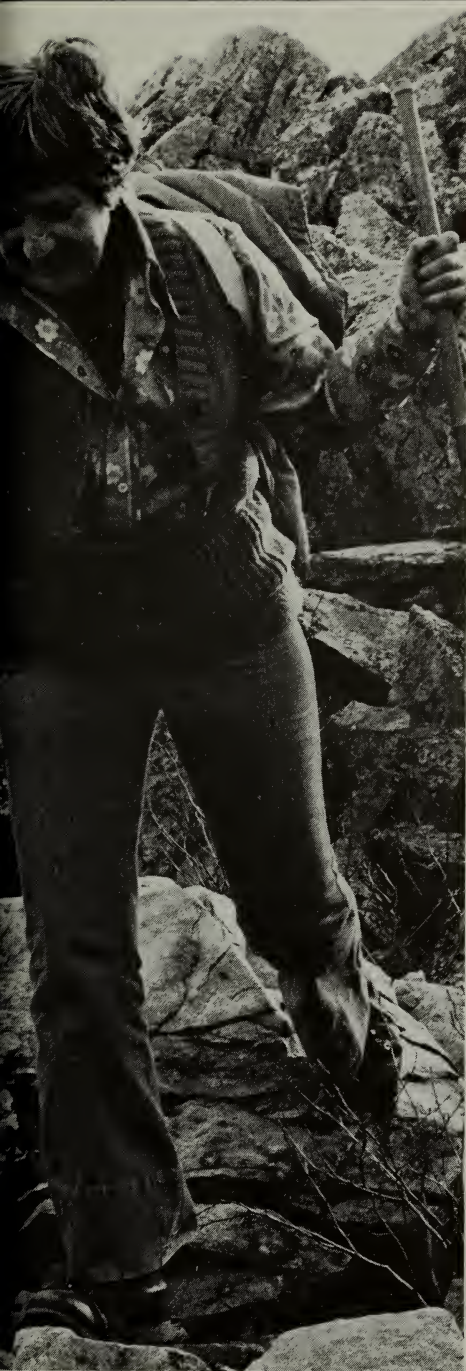








## National Trails System



On October 2, 1968, the Congress enacted Public Law 90-543, the National Trails System Act. The act calls for establishing trails in both urban and rural settings for persons of all ages, interests, skills, and physical abilities. Further, it promotes the public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of those trails.

The System was initially composed of three classes of trails—scenic, recreational, and side or connecting. The law designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail, two long-distance trails winding through some of the most striking natural beauty in the country, as the first national scenic trails. The law further proposed that 14 other trails be studied to determine if they met the criteria for possible Congressional designation as future national scenic trails. Today, there are eight national scenic trails and other potential trails continue to be studied.

National Scenic and Historic Trails are designated by an act of Congress. The National Recreation Trails, which vary in length and are managed by public or private agencies, are designated by the Secretary of the Interior or, if within National Forests, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A National Recreation Trail is a trail in the National Trails System that is fully developed and ready to be used at the time of designation. This action is certified by the administering agency, which also must assure that the trail will be opened for public use for at least ten years following designation.

As of this writing, 752 National Recreation Trails have been designated throughout the country. They are located in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico with a total length of more than 8,100 miles. Sixty-two are managed by the National Park Service and provide 485 miles for hiking, nature study, biking, canoeing, horseback riding, and crosscountry skiing. Two of the trails are designed for use by the blind and nine are accessible to outdoor enthusiasts confined to wheelchairs.

As administrator of the National Trails System, the National Park Service encourages other public and private agencies to develop, maintain, and protect trails; expand and designate trails within the parks; and where feasible, cooperate with and support the efforts of the trails community nationwide.

**Appalachian  
National Scenic Trail**  
National Park Service  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

National Park System unit.

**Continental Divide  
National Scenic Trail**  
Director, Recreation Manage-  
ment, U.S. Forest Service  
P.O. Box 2417  
Washington, DC 20013

In close proximity to the continental divide, the trail extends from the Canadian border in Glacier National Park, Montana, through Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico to Mexico.

Authorized: Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 3,100 miles.

**Florida  
National Scenic Trail**  
Director, Recreation Manage-  
ment, U.S. Forest Service  
P.O. Box 2417  
Washington, DC 20013

The trail runs north from Everglades National Park and through Big Cypress, the Kissimmee Prairie, and various national and state forests. **LIMITED DEVELOPMENT.**

Authorized: March 28, 1983. Length: 1,300 miles.

**Ice Age  
National Scenic Trail**  
Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
1709 Jackson Street  
Omaha, NE 68102

Winding through Wisconsin, the trail links together six of the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. The 1,000-mile hiking trail traverses Wisconsin's glacial heritage. Approximately 350 miles are open to public use; additional miles are being developed.

Authorized: Oct. 3, 1980.

**Iditarod  
National Historic Trail**  
Alaska Region  
National Park Service  
2525 Gambell Street  
Anchorage, AK 99503

One of the Alaska Gold Rush Trails, this 2,037-mile trail extends from Seward to Nome and is composed of a network of trails and side trails developed during the gold rush era at the turn of the century. **NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.**

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

**Lewis and Clark  
National Historic Trail**  
Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
1709 Jackson Street  
Omaha, NE 68102

The trail commemorates the route of the 1804-06 Lewis and Clark Expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River, and return. Approximately 4,500 miles of water routes, planned trails, and marked highways follow the outbound and return routes. Almost 500 public and private recreation and historic sites along the trail provide for public use and interpretation of the expedition, including eight National Park Service areas.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

**Mormon Pioneer  
National Historic Trail**  
Rocky Mountain Region  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225

This 1,300-mile trail follows the route over which Brigham Young led the Mormon adherents from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the site of modern Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1847. **NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.**

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

**Natchez Trace  
National Scenic Trail**  
Southeast Region  
National Park Service  
Richard B. Russell Building  
75 Spring Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303

National Park System unit.

**Nez Perce  
National Historic Trail**  
Nez Perce National Forest  
319 East Main Street  
Grangeville, ID 93530

The Nez Perce Trail begins in northeastern Oregon, extends through Idaho, traverses eastern Montana, crosses and recrosses the Continental Divide, bisects Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and proceeds across the plains of central Montana to the foothills of the Bear Paw Mountains. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.  
Authorized Oct. 6, 1986. Length: 1,170 miles.

**North Country  
National Scenic Trail**  
Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
1709 Jackson Street  
Omaha, NE 68102

The route of the North Country Trail extends 3,200 miles from Crown Point, New York, to the Missouri River and Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota, where it intersects the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail at Garrison Dam. Approximately 1,000 miles are open to public use. Additional miles are being developed.  
Authorized Mar. 5, 1980.

**Oregon  
National Historic Trail**  
Pacific Northwest Region  
National Park Service  
83 South King Street, Suite 212  
Seattle, WA 98104

The 2,000-mile trail took pioneers westward from Independence, Missouri, to the vicinity of modern Portland, Oregon, 1841-48. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

**Overmountain Victory  
National Historic Trail**  
Southeast Region  
National Park Service  
75 Spring Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303

This is the 272-mile path followed by a band of revolutionary patriots through parts of Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina to Kings Mountain, South Carolina, where they defeated the British in 1780.  
Authorized Sept. 8, 1980.

**Pacific Crest Trail**  
Director, Recreation Management, U.S. Forest Service  
P.O. Box 2417  
Washington, DC 20013

Extending from the Mexico-California border northward along the mountain ranges of California, Oregon, and Washington, the trail reaches the Canadian border near Ross Lake, Washington.  
Authorized: Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,600 miles.

**Potomac Heritage  
National Scenic Trail**  
National Capital Region  
1100 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242

National Park System unit.

**Santa Fe  
National Historic Trail**  
Southwest Region  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, NM 87501

The route of the Santa Fe Trail extends 950 miles from a point near Arrow Rock, Mo., through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado to Santa Fe. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.  
Authorized May 8, 1987.



## Alphabetical Listing

**Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site** (See also Ford's Theatre; Lincoln) 40

**Acadia National Park** 41

**Adams National Historic Site** 45

**Agate Fossil Beds National Monument** 50

**Alabama** 16

**Alagnak Wild River** 16

**Alaska** 16

**Alatna Wild River** 92

**Alcatraz Island** (See Golden Gate NRA)

**Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument** 69

**Allagash Wilderness Waterway** 92

**Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site** 62

**American Memorial Park** 86

**American River, North Fork** 92

**Amistad Recreation Area** 69

**Andersonville National Historic Site** 34

**Andraefsky River** 92

**Andrew Johnson National Historic Site** 67

**Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve** 16

**Aniakchak Wild River** 92

**Antietam National Battlefield** 42

**Apostle Islands National Lakeshore** 80

**Appalachian National Scenic Trail** 41

**Appomattox Court House National Historical Park** 73

**Arches National Park** 70

**Arizona** 20

**Arkansas** 23

**Arkansas Post National Memorial** 23

**Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial** 74

**Assateague Island National Seashore** 42

**Au Sable River** 92

**Aztec Ruins National Monument** 52

**Badlands National Park** 66

**Bandelier National Monument** 53

**Barton, Clara** (See Clara Barton NHS)

**Beaver Creek** 92

**Benjamin Franklin National Memorial** (See also Independence NHP) 86

**Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site** 28

**Berger, David** (See David Berger NMem)

**Bering Land Bridge National Preserve** 17

**Bethune, Mary** (See Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS)

**Big Bend National Park** 69

**Big Cypress National Preserve** 33

**Big Hole National Battlefield** 49

**Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area** 50

**Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area** 67

**Big Thicket National Preserve** 69

**Birch Creek** 92

**Biscayne National Park** 33

**Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument** 28

**Black Creek** 93

**Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor** 86

**Blue Ridge Parkway** 58

**Booker T. Washington National Monument** (See also Tuskegee Institute NHS) 74

**Boston African American National Historic Site** 86

**Boston National Historical Park** 45

**Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site** 47

**Bryce Canyon National Park** 72

**Buck Island Reef National Monument** 77

**Buffalo National River** 23

**Bunker Hill, Mass.** (See Boston NHP)

**Cabrillo National Monument** 24

**Cache la Poudre River** 93

**California** 24

**Canaveral National Seashore** 33

**Canyon de Chelly National Monument** 20

**Canyonlands National Park** 72

**Cape Canaveral** (See Canaveral NS)

**Cape Cod National Seashore** 45

**Cape Hatteras National Seashore** 58

**Cape Henry Memorial** (See Colonial NHP)

**Cape Krusenstern National Monument** 17

**Cape Lookout National Seashore** 58

**Capitol Reef National Park** 72

**Capulin Volcano National Monument** 53

**Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site** 60

**Carlsbad Caverns National Park** 53

**Carver, George Washington** (See George Washington Carver NM; Tuskegee Institute NHS)

**Casa Grande National Monument** 20

**Castillo de San Marcos National Monument** 33

**Castle Clinton National Monument** 54

**Catoctin Mountain Park** 42

**Cedar Breaks National Monument** 72

**Chaco Culture National Historical Park** 53

**Chalmette** (See Jean Lafitte NHP and Pres)

**Chamizal National Memorial** 69

**Channel Islands National Park** 24

**Charley Wild River** 93

**Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area** 35

**Chattooga River** 93

**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park** 43

**Chicago Portage National Historic Site** 86

**Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park** 35



Chickasaw National Recreation Area 62  
 Chikiladrotna Wild River 93  
 Chimney Rock National Historic Site 86  
 Chiricahua National Monument 20  
 Christiansted National Historic Site 77  
 City of Refuge (See Pu'uhonua o Honaunau NHP)  
 Clara Barton National Historic Site 43  
 Clark, George Rogers (See George Rogers Clark NHP)  
 Clearwater River, Middle Fork 93  
 Colonial National Historical Park 74  
 Colorado 28  
 Colorado National Monument 28  
 Congaree Swamp National Monument 65  
 Connecticut 30  
 Constitution Gardens 30  
 Continental Divide National Scenic Trail 104  
 Coronado National Memorial 21  
 Coulee Dam National Recreation Area 78  
 Cowpens National Battlefield 65  
 Crater Lake National Park 62  
 Craters of the Moon National Monument 37  
 Cumberland Gap National Historical Park 40  
 Cumberland Island National Seashore 35  
 Cumberland River (See Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area)  
 Curecanti National Recreation Area 28  
 Custer Battlefield National Monument 50  
 Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area 61

David Berger National Memorial 86  
 Death Valley National Monument 24  
 Delaware National Scenic River 63  
 Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area 63  
 Delta River 93  
 Denali National Park and Preserve 17  
 De Soto National Memorial 33  
 Devils Postpile National Monument 25  
 Devils Tower National Monument 80  
 Dinosaur National Monument 29  
 District of Columbia 30  
 Dorchester Heights National Historic Site (See Boston NHP)  
 Douglass, Frederick (See Frederick Douglass Home)

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve 78  
 Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site 63  
 Edison National Historic Site 52  
 Eel River 94  
 Effigy Mounds National Monument 39  
 Eisenhower National Historic Site 63  
 Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site 55  
 Eleven Point River 94  
 Ellis Island (See Statue of Liberty NM)

El Morro National Monument 53  
 Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site 25  
 Everglades National Park 34

Father Marquette National Memorial 87  
 Feather River, Middle Fork 94  
 Federal Hall National Memorial 55  
 Fire Island National Seashore 55  
 Flathead River 94  
 Florida 33  
 Florida National Scenic Trail 104  
 Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument 29  
 Ford's Theatre National Historic Site 30  
 Fort Bowie National Historic Site 21  
 Fort Caroline National Memorial 34  
 Fort Clatsop National Memorial 62  
 Fort Davis National Historic Site 69  
 Fort Donelson National Battlefield 67  
 Fort Frederica National Monument 35  
 Fort Jefferson National Monument 34  
 Fort Laramie National Historic Site 80  
 Fort Larned National Historic Site 40  
 Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine 43  
 Fort Matanzas National Monument 34  
 Fort Moultrie (See Fort Sumter NM)  
 Fort Necessity National Battlefield 63  
 Fort Pickens (See Gulf Islands NS)  
 Fort Point National Historic Site 25  
 Fort Pulaski National Monument 35  
 Fort Raleigh National Historic Site 60  
 Fort Scott National Historic Site 40  
 Fort Smith National Historic Site 23  
 Fort Stanwix National Monument 55  
 Fort Sumter National Monument 65  
 Fort Union National Monument 53  
 Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site 60  
 Fort Vancouver National Historic Site 78  
 Fort Washington Park 43  
 Fortymile River 94  
 Fossil Butte National Monument 81  
 Franklin, Benjamin (See Benjamin Franklin NMem; Independence NHP)  
 Frederick Douglass Home 30  
 Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site 45  
 Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park 75  
 Friendship Hill National Historic Site 63

Garfield, James (See James A. Garfield NHS)  
 Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve 17  
 Gateway Arch (See Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)  
 Gateway National Recreation Area 55  
 General Grant Grove (See Kings Canyon NP)

- General Grant National Memorial 55  
 George Rogers Clark National Historical Park 39  
 George Washington Birthplace National Monument 75  
 George Washington Carver National Monument 49  
 George Washington Memorial Parkway 75  
 Georgia 34  
 Gettysburg National Military Park 64  
 Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument 53  
 Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve 18  
 Glacier National Park 50  
 Glen Canyon National Recreation Area 72  
 Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site 87  
 Golden Gate National Recreation Area 25  
 Golden Spike National Historic Site 72  
 Grand Canyon National Park 21  
 Grand Portage National Monument 47  
 Grand Teton National Park 81  
 Gran Quivira National Monument (See Salinas NM)  
 Grant, U.S. (See General Grant NMEM)  
 Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site 50  
 Great Basin National Park 51  
 Great Sand Dunes National Monument 29  
 Great Smoky Mountains National Park 67  
 Greenbelt Park 44  
 Green Springs Historic District 87  
 Guadalupe Mountains National Park 69  
 Guam 36  
 Guilford Courthouse National Military Park 60  
 Gulf Islands National Seashore 34, 48  
 Gulkana River 94  
 Haleakala National Park 36  
 Hamilton, Alexander (See Hamilton Grange NMem)  
 Hamilton Grange National Memorial 56  
 Hampton National Historic Site 44  
 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park 79  
 Harry S Truman National Historic Site 49  
 Hawaii 36  
 Hawaii Volcanoes National Park 36  
 Herbert Hoover National Historic Site 39  
 Historic Camden 87  
 Hohokam Pima National Monument 21  
 Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site 56  
 Homestead National Monument of America 51  
 Hoover, Herbert (See Herbert Hoover NHS)  
 Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site 64  
 Horsepasture River 94  
 Horseshoe Bend National Military Park 16  
 Hot Springs National Park 24  
 Hovenweep National Monument 29  
 Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site 21  
 Ice Age National Scenic Trail 104  
 Ice Age National Scientific Reserve 87  
 Idaho 37  
 Iditarod National Historic Trail 104  
 Illinois 39  
 Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor 87  
 Illinois River 94  
 Independence National Historical Park 64  
 Indiana 39  
 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore 39  
 International Peace Garden 88  
 Iowa 39  
 Isle Royale National Park 46  
 Ivishak River 94  
 James A. Garfield National Historic Site 61  
 Jamestown National Historic Site 88  
 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve 41  
 Jefferson Memorial (See Thomas Jefferson Memorial)  
 Jefferson National Expansion Memorial 49  
 Jewel Cave National Monument 66  
 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway 81  
 John Day Fossil Beds National Monument 62  
 John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts 30  
 John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site 45  
 John Muir National Historic Site 25  
 John Wild River 95  
 Johnson, Andrew (See Andrew Johnson NHS)  
 Johnson, L.B. (See Lyndon B. Johnson NHS)  
 Johnstown Flood National Memorial 64  
 Joshua Tree National Monument 25  
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park 36  
 Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park 37  
 Kansas 40  
 Katmai National Park and Preserve 18  
 Kenai Fjords National Park 18  
 Kennedy Center (See John F. Kennedy Center)  
 Kennedy, J.F. (See John F. Kennedy NHS)  
 Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park 35  
 Kentucky 40  
 King, Martin Luther, Jr. (See Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS)  
 Kings Canyon National Park 25  
 Kings Mountain National Military Park 66  
 Klamath River 95  
 Klickitat River 95

**Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park** 18, 78  
**Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site** 60  
**Kobuk Valley National Park** 18  
**Kobuk Wild River** 95  
**Kosciuszko, Thaddeus** (See Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem)

**Lafitte, Jean** (See Jean Lafitte NHP and Pres)  
**Lake Chelan National Recreation Area** 78  
**Lake Clark National Park and Preserve** 19  
**Lake Mead National Recreation Area** 51  
**Lake Meredith Recreation Area** 70  
**Lassen Volcanic National Park** 26  
**Lava Beds National Monument** 26  
**Lee, Robert E.** (See Arlington House)  
**Lehman Caves**(See Great Basin NP)  
**Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail** 104  
**Liberty Bell** (See Independence NHP)  
**Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial** 39  
**Lincoln Home National Historic Site** 39  
**Lincoln Memorial** (See also Abraham Lincoln; Ford's Theatre) 31  
**Little Beaver Creek** 95  
**Little Miami River** 95  
**Longfellow National Historic Site** 45  
**Lookout Mountain** (See Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP)  
**Louisiana** 41  
**Lowell National Historical Park** 45  
**Lower American River** 95  
**Lower Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway** 80  
**Lower Saint Croix Riverway** 96  
**Loxahatchee River** 96  
**Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park** 70  
**Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac** 31

**McKinley, Mount** (See Denali NP and Pres)  
**McLoughlin House National Historic Site** 88  
**Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site** 76  
**Maine** 41  
**Mammoth Cave National Park** 40  
**Manassas National Battlefield Park** 76  
**Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site** 35  
**Martin Van Buren National Historic Site** 56  
**Maryland** 42  
**Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site** 88  
**Massachusetts** 45  
**Meriwether Lewis Park** (See Natchez Trace Parkway)  
**Mesa Verde National Park** 29  
**Michigan** 46

**Middle Delaware River** (See Delaware Water Gap NRA) 96  
**Minnesota** 47  
**Minute Man National Historical Park** 46  
**Mississippi** 47  
**Missouri** 49  
**Missouri National Recreational River** 51  
**Missouri River** 96  
**Monocacy National Battlefield** 44  
**Montana** 49  
**Montezuma Castle National Monument** 22  
**Moore's Creek National Battlefield** 60  
**Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail** 104  
**Morristown National Historical Park** 52  
**Mound City Group National Monument** 61  
**Mount Rainier National Park** 78  
**Mount Rushmore National Memorial** 66  
**Mount Whitney** (See Sequoia NP)  
**Muir Woods National Monument** (See also John Muir) 26  
**Mulchatna Wild River** 96

**Natchez Trace Parkway** 48  
**Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail** 48  
**National Capital Parks** 31  
**National Mall** 31  
**Natural Bridges National Monument** 73  
**Navajo National Monument** 22  
**Nebraska** 50  
**Nevada** 51  
**New Hampshire** 51  
**New Jersey** 52  
**New Mexico** 52  
**New Orleans, Battle of** (See Jean Lafitte NHP and Pres)  
**New River Gorge National River** 80  
**New River, South Fork** 96  
**New York** 54  
**Nez Perce National Historical Park** 37  
**Nez Perce National Historical Trail** 105  
**Ninety Six National Historic Site** 66  
**Noatak National Preserve** 19  
**Noatak Wild River** 97  
**North Carolina** 58  
**North Cascades National Park** 78  
**North Country National Scenic Trail** 105  
**North Dakota** 60  
**North Fork of the Koyukuk Wild River** 97  
**Nowitna River** 97

**Obed Wild and Scenic River** 68  
**Ocmulgee National Monument** 36  
**Ohio** 61  
**Oklahoma** 62  
**Old Post Office Tower**(See Pennsylvania Avenue NHS)  
**Olmsted, Frederick** (See Frederick L. Olmsted NHS)



Olympic National Park 79  
 O'Neill, Eugene (See Eugene O'Neill NHS)  
 Oregon 62  
 Oregon Caves National Monument 62  
 Oregon National Historic Trail 105  
 Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument 22  
 Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail 105  
 Owyhee River 97  
 Ozark National Scenic Riverways 49

Pacific Crest Trail 105  
 Padre Island National Seashore 70  
 Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site 70  
 Paul Revere House (See Boston NHP)  
 Pea Ridge National Military Park 24  
 Pecos National Monument 54  
 Pennsylvania 62  
 Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site 31  
 Pere Marquette River 97  
 Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial 61  
 Petersburg National Battlefield 76  
 Petrified Forest National Park 22  
 Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore 46  
 Pinelands National Reserve 89  
 Pinnacles National Monument 26  
 Pipe Spring National Monument 22  
 Pipestone National Monument 47  
 Piscataway Park 44  
 Poe, Edgar (See Edgar Allan Poe NHS)  
 Point Reyes National Seashore 27  
 Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail 44  
 Prince William Forest Park 76  
 Puerto Rico 65  
 Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park 37  
 Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site 37

Rainbow Bridge National Monument 73  
 Rapid River 97  
 Red Hill Patrick Henry National Memorial 89  
 Redwood National Park 27  
 Revere, Paul (See Boston NHP)  
 Rhode Island 65  
 Richmond National Battlefield Park 77  
 Rio Grande 97  
 Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River 70  
 Robert E. Lee Memorial (See Arlington House)  
 Rock Creek Park 32  
 Rockefeller, John D., Jr. (See John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Parkway)  
 Rocky Mountain National Park 29  
 Roger Williams National Memorial 65  
 Rogue River 98

Roosevelt Campobello International Park 89  
 Roosevelt, Eleanor (See Eleanor Roosevelt NHS)  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D. (See Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS; Roosevelt Campobello)  
 Roosevelt, Theodore (See Sagamore Hill NHS; Theodore Roosevelt)  
 Ross Lake National Recreation Area 79  
 Russell Cave National Monument 16

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site 56  
 Saguaro National Monument 22  
 Saint Croix Island International Historic Site 41  
 Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway 80  
 Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site 52  
 Saint Joe River 98  
 Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site 57  
 Salem Maritime National Historic Site 46  
 Salinas National Monument 54  
 Saline Bayou 98  
 Salmon River, Middle Fork 98  
 Salmon River 98  
 Salmon Wild River 98  
 San Antonio Missions National Historical Park 70  
 Sandburg, Carl (See Carl Sandburg NHS)  
 Sandy Hook (See Gateway NRA)  
 San Juan Island National Historical Park 79  
 San Juan National Historic Site 65  
 Santa Fe National Historical Trail 105  
 Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area 27  
 Saratoga National Historical Park 57  
 Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site 46  
 Scotts Bluff National Monument 51  
 Selawik River 98  
 Sequoia National Park 27  
 Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site 89  
 Sheenjek River 98  
 Shenandoah National Park 77  
 Shiloh National Military Park 68  
 Sitka National Historical Park 19  
 Skagit River 99  
 Skyline Drive (See Shenandoah NP)  
 Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore 47  
 Smith River 99  
 Snake River 99  
 South Carolina 65  
 South Dakota 66  
 Springfield Armory National Historic Site 46  
 Statue of Liberty National Monument 57  
 Steamtown National Historic Site 89  
 Stone, Thomas (See Thomas Stone NHS)  
 Stones River National Battlefield 68  
 Sunset Crater National Monument 22



Taft, W.H. (See William Howard Taft NHS)  
 Tennessee 67  
 Texas 69  
 Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial 64  
 Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National  
 Historic Site 57  
 Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National  
 Historic Site 58  
 Theodore Roosevelt Island 32  
 Theodore Roosevelt National Park (See also  
 Sagamore Hill NHS) 61  
 Thomas Jefferson Memorial 32  
 Thomas Stone National Historic Site 44  
 Timpanogos Cave National Monument 73  
 Tinayguk Wild River 99  
 Tlikakila Wild River 99  
 Tonto National Monument 23  
 Touro Synagogue National Historic Site 89  
 Trinity River 99  
 Truman, Harry (See Harry S Truman NHS)  
 Tumacacori National Monument 23  
 Tuolumne River 99  
 Tupelo National Battlefield 48  
 Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site 16  
 Tuzigoot National Monument 23

Unalakleet River 99  
 Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational  
 River 65  
 USS *Arizona* Memorial 37  
 Utah 70

Valley Forge National Historical Park 65  
 Van Buren, Martin (See Martin Van Buren  
 NHS)  
 Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site 58  
 Verde River 100  
 Vermont 73  
 Vicksburg National Military Park 48  
 Vietnam Veterans Memorial 32  
 Virginia 73  
 Virgin Islands 77  
 Virgin Islands National Park 77  
 Voyageurs National Park 47

Walker, Maggie (See Maggie L. Walker NHS)  
 Walnut Canyon National Monument 23  
 War in the Pacific National Historical Park 36  
 Washington 78  
 Washington, Booker T. (See Booker T.  
 Washington NM; Tuskegee Institute NHS)  
 Washington Monument 32  
 Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park  
 (See Glacier NP)  
 West Virginia 79  
 Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National  
 Recreation Area 28  
 White House 32

White Salmon River 100  
 White Sands National Monument 54  
 Whitman Mission National Historic Site 79  
 William Howard Taft National Historic Site  
 61  
 Williams, Roger (See Roger Williams NMem)  
 Wilson's Creek National Battlefield 49  
 Wind Cave National Park 66  
 Wind River 100  
 Wisconsin 80  
 Wolf River 100  
 Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts  
 77  
 Women's Rights National Historical Park 58  
 Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve  
 20  
 Wright Brothers National Memorial 60  
 Wupatki National Monument 23  
 Wyoming 80

Yellowstone National Park 81  
 Yorktown Battlefield (See Colonial NHP)  
 Yosemite National Park 28  
 Yucca House National Monument 30  
 Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve 20

Zion National Park 73

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