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# Devils Tower National Monument

## Statement for Management

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

July 1986 PUBLIC DOCUMENTS  
DEPOSITORY ITEM

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Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the monument's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the monument, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by:

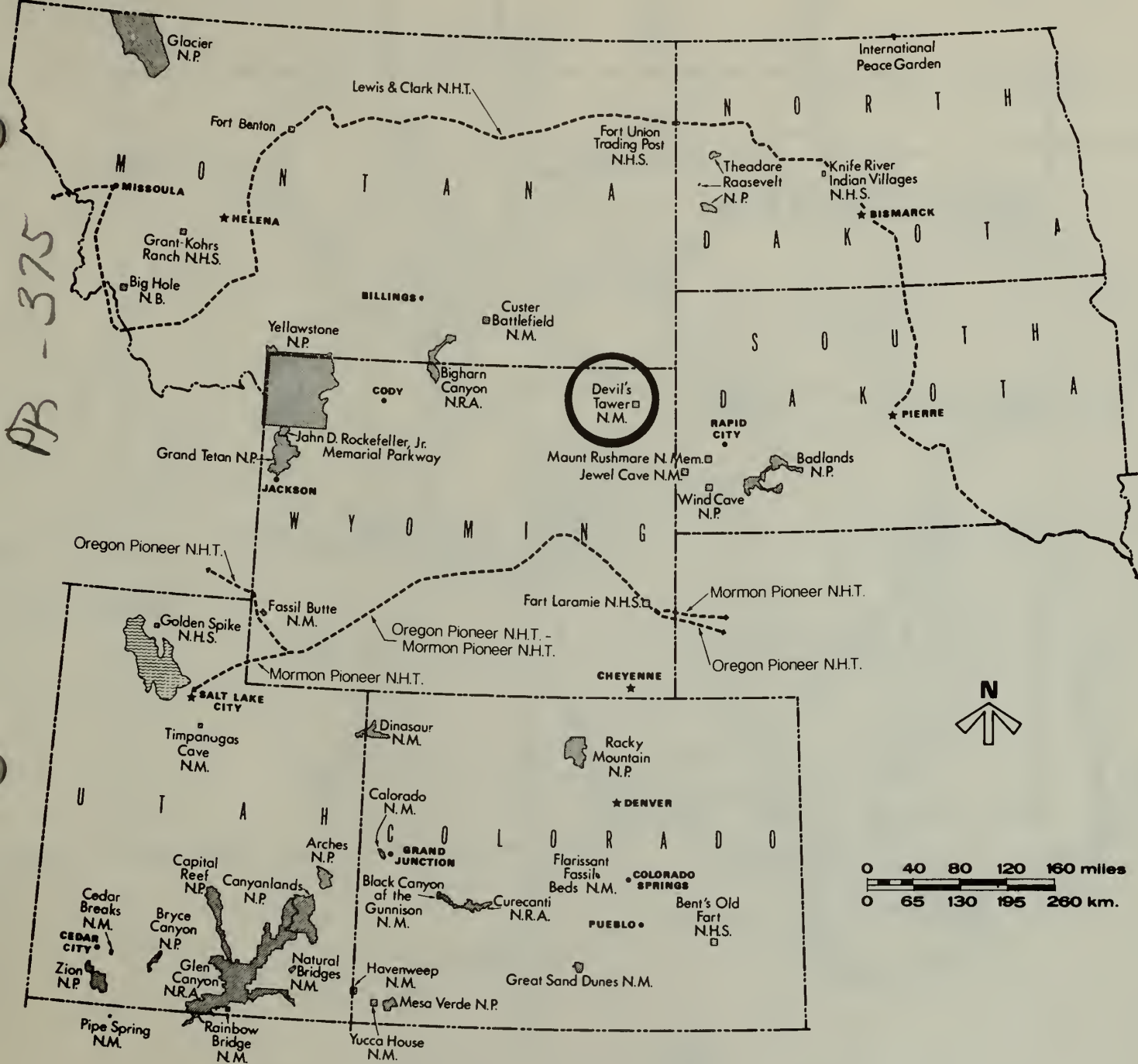
/s/ Homer A. Robinson  
Superintendent, Devils Tower National Monument

6/23/86  
Date

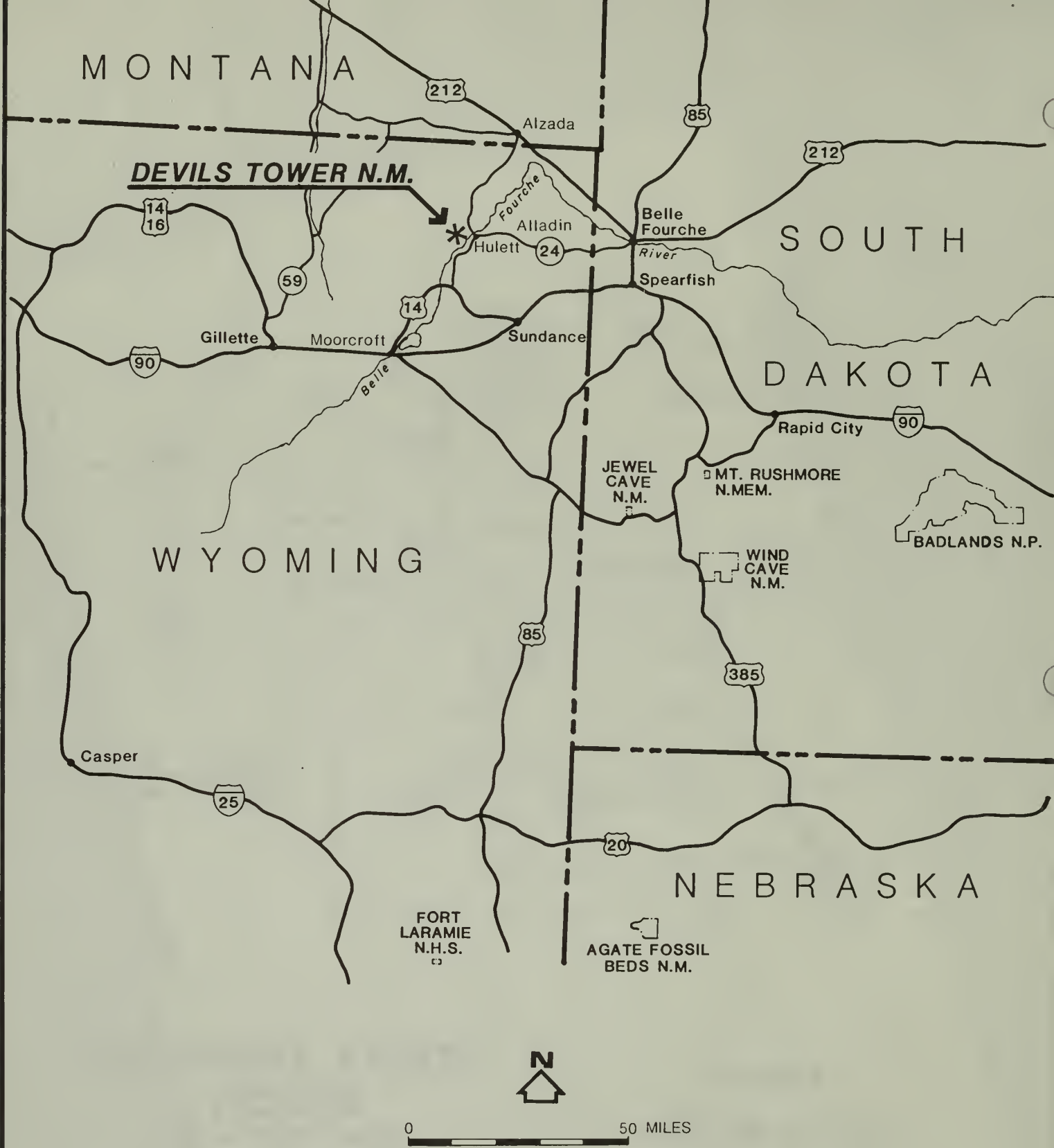
Approved by:

Lorraine Mintzmeier  
Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Regional Office

7-22-86  
Date





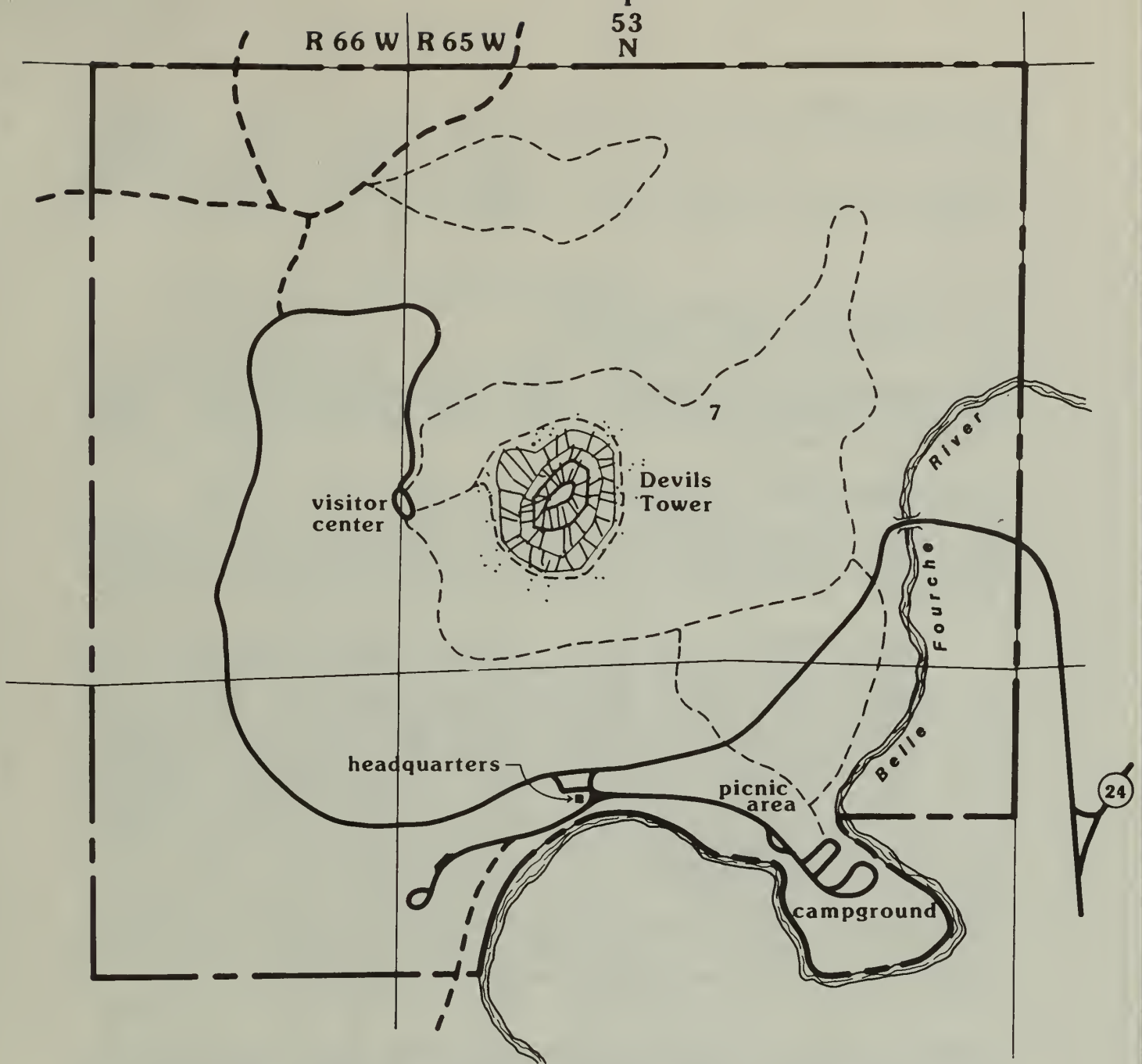


## Vicinity Map

### Devils Tower National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service





### legend

- national monument boundary
- paved road
- unpaved road
- trail



0  1/4  1/2 mile

## Boundary Map

### Devils Tower National Monument

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

## I. LOCATION

Devils Tower is located in Crook County, Wyoming; the congressional district is at large.

## II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

To preserve and provide for the use of Devils Tower ". . . a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest. . ."

Proclamation (No. 658--September 24, 1906--Stat. 3236)

The above purpose is based on the following relevant portion of the proclamation establishing Devils Tower National Monument.

And, WHEREAS, the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming, known as the Devils Tower, situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effects of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.

The purpose also relates to an act dated August 9, 1955, ". . . and in order to provide suitable public campground facilities and other development for the public benefit. . ."

Devils Tower is a high, isolated monolith of igneous rock, with remarkably symmetrical joint columns, set upon a pine-clad pedestal of colorful sedimentary shale and sandstone and located within a gracefully meandering bend of the Belle Fourche River. The tower is a unique example of landscape forms which owe their existence to volcanic intrusion and subsequent erosion. The unusual character of this peculiar landform and its superbly aesthetic aspect, were recognized long ago when it was established as the first national monument on September 24, 1906.

As identified in the Natural Park System Plan, Devils Tower is located in the Great Plains physiography region. The National Park Service theme is "Works of Volcanism." The

monument gives fairly good representation to this theme although the volcanic feature is not typical of volcanic phenomena of the Great Plains.

### III. INFLUENCES ON MANAGEMENT

#### A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE

1. Authorizations - In accordance with the Act of August 9, 1955, the additional lands to be used, ". . .in order to provide suitable public campground facilities and other developments for the public benefit and to facilitate administration. . ."

Crook County is required to prepare a land use plan according to the State Land Use Planning Act (February 1975). A nine member board--three members from each county--has pursued efforts for a joint plan for Crook, Weston, and Niobrara Counties.

#### 2. Agreements and Permits

a. Special Use Permit No. 2109-0002 to Tri County Electric Association, Inc., for the period of March 1, 1971, to February 28, 1991, providing for right-of-way/permit for overhead powerlines. Permit to provide power to the monument.

b. Special Use Permit No. 2109-0001 to Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company to be reissued for maintenance of telephone cables. Permit to provide telephone service to the monument.

c. Written agreement with the Forest Service for fire protection, January 15, 1984, 5-year period.

d. The monument maintains several gravel ranch access roads within the area. The roads were in use prior to establishment. They are also used for visitor and administrative access.

e. The lower 100 feet of the historic ladder will not be restored. This part will not be restored for safety reasons.

f. There is a 50-foot wide stock-access lane along the southeast corner of the boundary to water (river) for private stock.

g. About 85 percent of the water rights on the Belle Fourche River have been adjudicated for South Dakota. Nearly all of the remainder has been purchased by Wyoming ranchers. Little, if any, remains unallocated.

h. Survey inventory and analysis with regard to E.O. 11593 (Archeology Survey) has not been completed.

i. Devils Tower Natural History Association provides sale of books, geology slides, geology maps, and miscellaneous pertinent monument related items. This is a nonprofit organization and proceeds are used for enhancement of interpretive activities at Devils Tower.

## B. RESOURCES

1. Marine fossils (including clams, oysters and the now extinct belemnites) are reasonably abundant in the Sundance formations, weathering out along banks of the Belle Fourche River; they are also exposed on occasional surface outcrops some distance from the stream.

2. Devils Tower National Monument is located in Crook County, Wyoming, in the northeast corner of, and near the lowest elevation in the State. The monument has concurrent jurisdiction.

3. The monument is interesting ecologically because of two different environments for life afforded by the riverbank and floodplains along the Belle Fourche River, in distinction to the higher pine forest community surrounding the base of the tower. A third ecological situation exists with the upland prairie remnants between the river and the tower.

4. The historic ladder, constructed by Rogers and Ripley in 1893, was the first means of access to the top of the tower. About 25 people climbed the ladder until the lower portion was removed for safety reasons after the 1927 Babe White climb. The historic ladder is treated as a historic structure and is on the List of Classified Structures.

5. All of the historic structures--residence (HS-1), visitor center (HS-3), checking station (HS-4), fire hose shed (HS-13), tetrahedrons (HS-19), and the historic ladder (HS-20)-- are all on the List of Classified Structures. Their National Register status is undetermined, but they are listed as: The residence, should be preserved; visitor center, should be preserved; checking station, may be



preserved; fire hose shed, may be preserved; tetrahedrons, may be removed; and the historic ladder, should be preserved.

6. Maximum temperature is 110 degrees F., minimum, minus 48 degrees F., and the average summer day-night temperature difference is 30 degrees F. Annual rainfall is 15 to 20 inches. Prevailing wind is from the west in summer and from the northwest in winter. Maximum recorded wind velocity is 78 miles per hour.

Frequent strong winds, hail, lightning, downdrafts, and heavy early morning frosts prevail. Maximum snowpack is 40 inches; frost penetration average is 32 inches, maximum known is 48 inches. Camping season is limited by frost since waterlines are buried only 18 inches and must be drained.

7. The wildlife in the monument includes white-tail deer, mule deer, beaver, prairie dogs, badger, skunk, antelope (rarely), bobcat, coyote, various birds, and rodents.

8. The 100-year floodplain has been calculated at an elevation of 3,850.20 feet above sea level at the site of the new bridge completed in 1980. The floodplain has not been determined to date; however, the residential area, administration building, picnic area, and campground are all located in the 100-500 year floodplain. A study has identified the exact location of both the 100- and 500-year floodplain. The Keyhole Reservoir upstream presents a further potential flood threat. The reservoir can contain 191,000 acre feet of water. Contact has been made with the Bureau of Reclamation to help identify and develop a disaster plan.

9. The monument has identified 54 exotic plant species. The two major species are leafy spurge and Canada thistle. These species have been chemically controlled through an aggressive program begun in 1963. The once extensive stands have been reduced to minimal levels, however, the program must continue to prevent reinvasion.

10. Of the 1346.9 acres of the monument, about 750 acres are Ponderosa forest. Fire suppression over the last 60 years or so has led to excessive fuel buildups and has increased the risk of catastrophic fire. There is a need to reestablish the natural fire regime through a prescribed burning program.

11. The monument contains a 40 acre prairie dog colony. There is a management program to keep prairie dogs from invading developed areas and to keep them within the 40 acres.

12. Air quality at Devils Tower is as follows:

1977	-	Geometric mean	9.8	per M3	(Hi-Vol.)
1978	-	Geometric mean	11.5	per M3	(Hi-Vol.)
1979	-	Geometric mean	12.7	per M3	(Hi-Vol.)
1980	-	Geometric mean	16.3	per M3	(Hi-Vol.)
1981	-	Geometric mean	17.6	per M3	(Hi-Vol.)
1982	-	Geometric mean	11.1	per M3	(Hi-Vol.)
1983	-	Geometric mean	9.4	per M3	(Hi-Vol.)
1984	-	Geometric mean	11.5	per M3	(Hi-Vol.)
1985	-	Geometric mean	12.25	(Site discontinued	
				October 1985)	

1979	-	NO2	2	UG/M3	mean,	10	UG/M3	maximum
		SO2	1	UG/M3	mean,	6	UG/M3	maximum
1980	-	NO2	3	UG/M3	mean,	10	UG/M3	maximum
		SO2	1	UG/M3	mean,	10	UG/M3	maximum
1981	-	NO2	2	UG/M3	mean,	11	UG/M3	maximum
		SO2	1	UG/M3	mean,	6	UG/M3	maximum
1982	-	NO2	1	UG/M3	mean,	6	UG/M3	maximum
		SO2	0	UG/M3	mean,	1	UG/M3	maximum
1983	-	NO2	3	UG/M3	mean,	8	UG/M3	maximum
		SO2	0	UG/M3	mean,	13	UG/M3	maximum

### C. LAND USE AND TRENDS

The monument consists of 1,346.91 acres, all federally owned in fee simple. There are no minerals in the monument.

Crook County is a ranching region that hosts large numbers of hunters in the fall. This requires additional patrolling during the hunting season. The county seat is Sundance (28 miles southeast, population 1,700). The other principal town is Moorcroft (33 miles southwest, population 981), which is also the nearest railhead. The nearest town is Hulett (11 miles, population 360).

The nearest Wyoming city is Gillette (62 miles, population 17,000). The nearest large city is Rapid City, South Dakota (105 miles southeast, population about 48,000). This is also the nearest best source of commercial air services with service by Western, Frontier, United, and Republic Airlines.

Access to the monument is by State Highway 24, connecting with U.S. Highway 14. The nearest junctions with Interstate 90 are Moorcroft and Sundance.

Large deposits of lignite coal are being mined (open pit) about 60 miles west of the monument. At this time there are 10 operating mines--1 of which is the largest open pit mine in the United States--with several more proposed. The largest air-cooled electric generating plant in the world went into operation 60 miles west in 1978 (300 MW).

Keyhole State Park is 20 miles southwest of the monument and is a popular recreation area. (See item 8, SFM-7 for more details.)

#### D. VISITOR USE AND ANALYSIS

The log visitor center built in 1935 has peak loads of 2,000+ people per day. This results in severe crowding and many people are unable to obtain information.

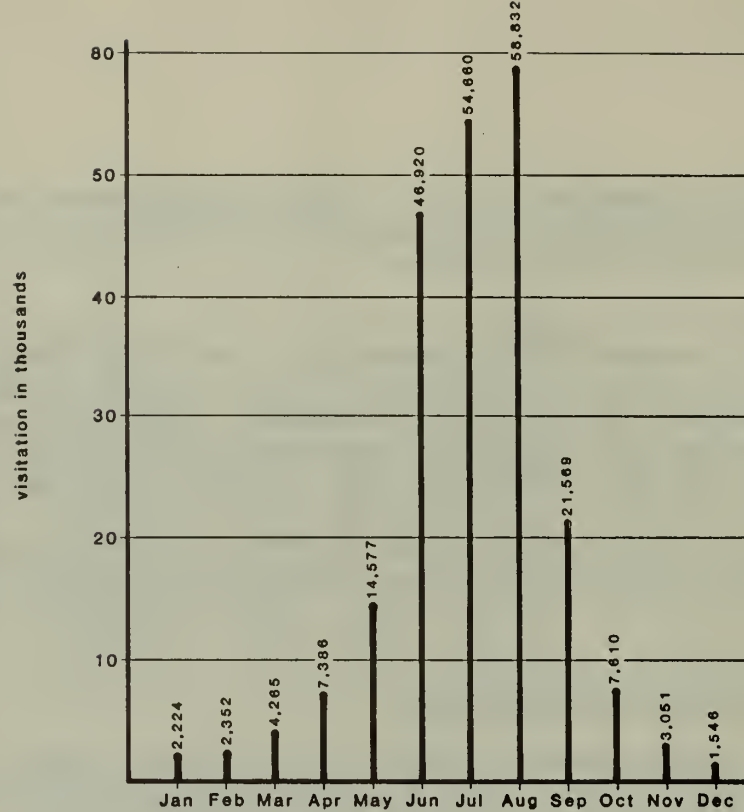
The monument is primarily a day-use area. However, the area is open 24 hours a day all year around. The visitor center is open from 8:00 a.m. to 7:45 p.m. during the peak season --June through Labor Day. The visitor center closes from November 1 through April 30. Visitor services are handled at the administration building during this period.

Total visitation, since record keeping began in 1921 through December 31, 1985, is 6,034,942 people.

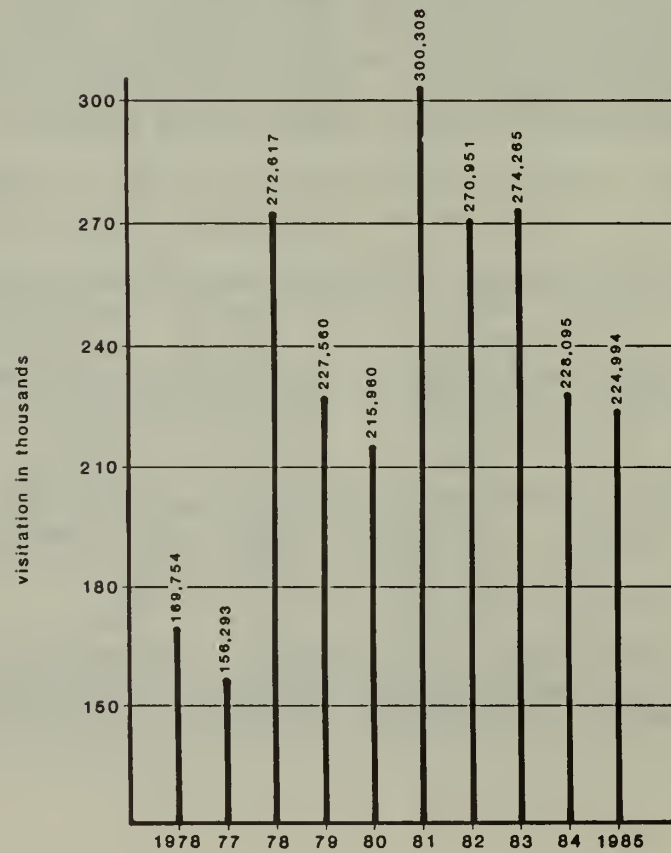
The greatest visitation in a single month was July 1981, it was 90,996 visitors. This was a daily average of 2,935 people. About 75 percent of all annual visitation occurs during June, July, and August. Wednesday is usually the busiest day during the summer, weekends are the busiest in the off season.

Each year visitors arrive representing each of the 50 States and several foreign countries, especially Germany. The average length of stay is about 1 hour. Overnight stays in the campground during 1985 was 14,992 people.

The principal activities that visitors participate in are: viewing exhibits, photography, walking a portion of the Tower Trail, technical mountain climbing, picnicking, and camping.



Monthly Visitation - 1985



Annual Visitation  
Devils Tower National Monument



Climbing continues to be a traditional use of the tower. Over the years, as of December 31, 1985, 18,662 people have climbed to the top. All climbers must comply with regulations and a mandatory check-in and check-out system.

A traditional Old Settlers Picnic Day is held annually on the third Sunday of June.

There are frequent family reunions, usually of a picnic variety and an occasional wedding.

The movie "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" has had a dramatic impact on visitation and we continue to get questions about it even though it has now been 6 years since it was first released.

## E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

### 1. Nonhistoric Roads and Trails

There are 4.3 miles of graded roads and 6.0 miles of paved roads. The main monument road that runs from the entrance to the visitor center is 3.6 miles long and has the following FHWA 1980 survey ratings: ADT-230, Structural Sufficiency Rating 56.3, Safety Sufficiency Rating 68.4. The roads in Devils Tower National Monument are in poor condition. There are 8 miles of trails in the monument. The Tower Trail is 1.25 miles long and asphalt paved. The trail was paved in 1965. Although the trail is paved it is not conducive to handicap use, there are portions of this trail that are extremely steep for wheel chairs and the path is variable in width which ranges from 4 feet wide to 2-1/2 feet wide. The asphalt has been seal coated, however, sand can be found along many portions of the trail and on steep slopes, which creates an unsafe condition. The trail is in need of realignment, widening, and repaving.

### 2. Nonhistoric Buildings and Facilities

There is a 51-site campground, a picnic area, an entrance station kiosk, three residences, a six-unit seasonal apartment building, a maintenance shop, a small Administration Building, generator building, two hypochlorinator buildings, and an amphitheater. There are two comfort stations in the campground and one in the picnic area. No monument structures are leased or rented to anyone except employees and we do not rent or lease buildings from anyone else.

### 3. Utility Systems

There is one water system with two reservoirs (one of 50,000 gallon capacity and one of 25,000 gallon capacity), a deep well (1,346 feet) and various pipelines. Over the past 10 years this system has pumped a total of 22,732,900 gallons of water. The average total yearly usage is 2,273,290 gallons of which 26 percent is used by the visitor center and one residence and 74 percent is used by a 51-site campground, three residences, a six-unit apartment (seasonal), a maintenance building, and the Administration Building. There are eight sewage systems.

### 4. Historic Structures

There are six historic structures listed in the Resource Management Plan, Cultural Portion for Devils Tower. These are; HS-1 the residence, HS-3 the visitor center, HS-4 the checking station, HS-13 the fire hose shed, HS-19 the tetrahedrons (72), and HS-20 the historic ladder. See completed resource management plan, cultural portion, for more details.

### 5. Major Equipment

Four vehicles are rented from General Services Administration on a yearly basis; one sedan, one station wagon, one 1/2 ton pickup, and one 3-yard dumptruck. National Park Service owned equipment includes: two cushion pickups; a John Deere tractor with front end bucket, a 5 foot sickle bar mower; a hydraulic driven broom and a rear blade. There is a 1969 3/4-ton pickup with a 200 gallon slip-on tank and pump for forest fire fighting. There is a 9.8 KW standby generator, a trailer mounted welder/generator, and shop equipment and tools.

### F. STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>Name of Plan/Study Repository</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>	
Master Plan	WODC	8/59	Obsolete	DSC
Natural Resources Management Plan	Monument/RMRO	6/83	Current	Monument/RMRO
Cultural Component, Resources Management Plan	Monument/RMRO	1/28/85	Current	Monument/RMRO

Archeological Survey/Evaluation	MWAC	1979	Incomplete	Monument
Interpretive Prospectus	Monument/HFC	10/79	Adequate	Monument/RMRO
Wayside Exhibit Plan	HFC	12/83	Current	Monument/HFC

#### G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

The monuments 1346.91 acres are separated into three distinct management zones. The largest zone is the natural environment zone which contains 84 percent of the monuments lands or 1142 acres. Management emphasis is directed at conservation of natural resources and processes, and the accommodation of uses that do not affect these resources and processes. Use in this area includes a 50-foot wide stock driveway for watering cattle.

A secondary management area is the outstanding natural feature (Devils Tower) which is 12 percent of the monuments lands and consists of 155 acres. Special management concerns in this area are related to preservation of the natural resources while providing technical rock climbing opportunities in a safe environment.

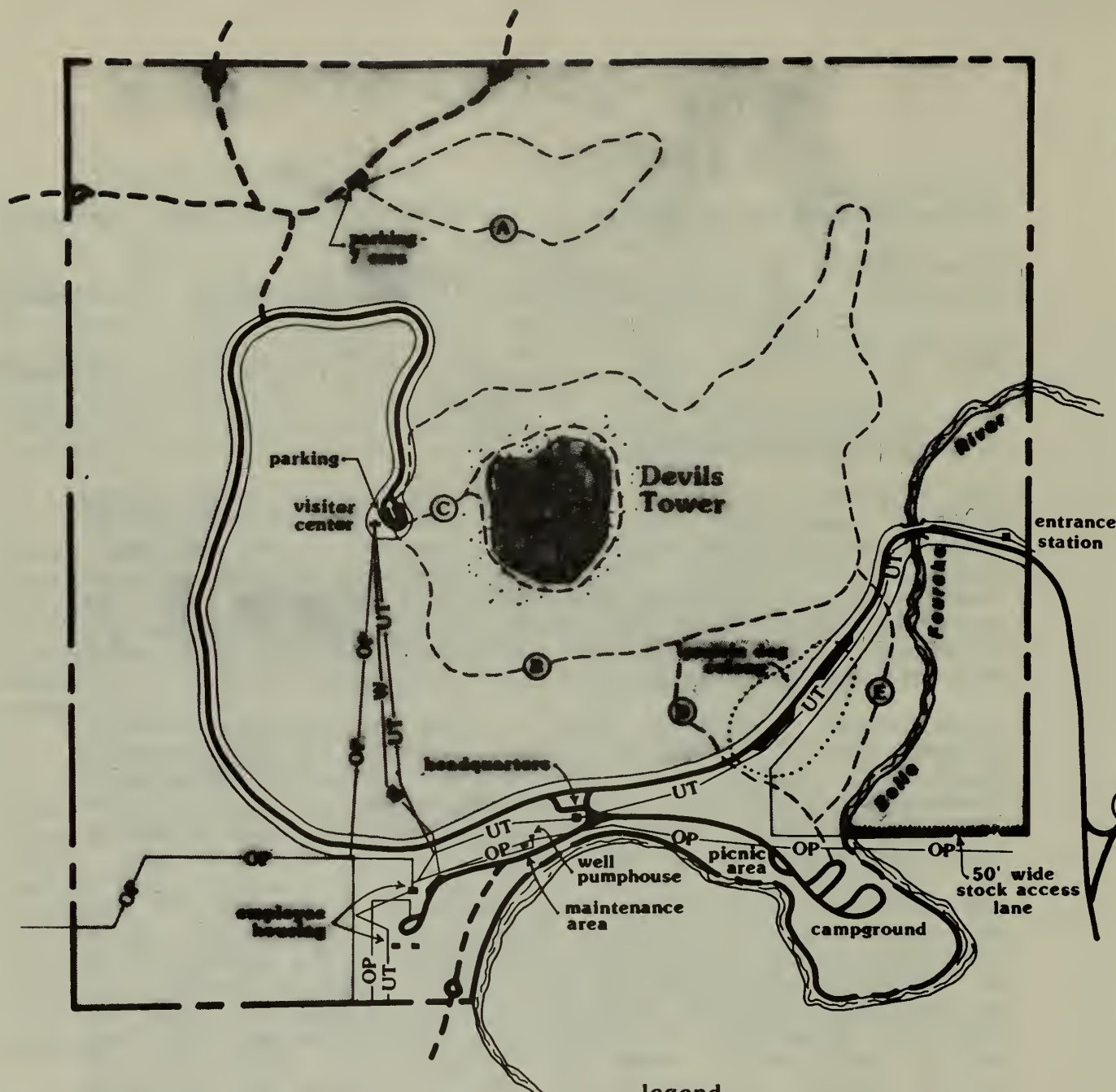
The monument development zone which is 4 percent of the monuments lands consists of approximately 50 acres. This zone has not been physically identified on the ground or on an adequate topographical map. This zone is managed to provide and maintain development that serves the needs of monument management and visitors. The development consists of all structures, roads and parking, and campground and picnic areas. All of the historic structures are included in the development zone with the exception of the historic ladder (HS-20), which is in the natural environment zone.

#### IV. MAJOR ISSUES

The major issues are grouped into three categories: facilities, access and use, and staffing. A General Management plan is being undertaken to address the issues and problems as presented in the Statement For Management.

The visitor center was built in the 1930's as a Civilian Conservation Corps project. This structure is inadequate to





#### trails

A. Joyner Ridge Trail -1.5 mi.

B. Red Beds Trail -2.8 mi.

C. Tower Trail (paved)-1.25 mi.

D. South Side Trail-1.5 mi.

E. Valley View Trail-1.5 mi.

monument boundary

paved road

unpaved road

trail

OP — overhead power line

W — water line

#### legend

UT — underground telephone line

natural environment zone  
(approx. 1,142 ac. - 84% of mon.)

outstanding natural feature -  
Devils Tower (approx. 50 ac. -  
4% of mon.)

development zone  
(approx. 155 ac. - 12% of mon.)

0 1/4 1/2 mile



## Existing Management Zoning Map Devils Tower National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



meet modern day visitation demands, and overcrowding is a common occurrence. The monument administration building serves as a visitor center for approximately 6 months of the year. This building was designed for monument administration only.

The movie "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" has had a dramatic effect on visitation. The number of visitors has virtually doubled since the movie was released, and the higher number of visitors doesn't show any signs of declining.

Access to the visitor center is slow due to poor road conditions. The poor road conditions are attributable to high traffic and low quality road materials and design. The road was originally constructed in 1918. The main road was paved in 1934-38 without a subbase. The structural quality has been poor from the very beginning. The road is 18 feet wide with little or no shoulders. The road has not received improvements, with the exception of periodic seal coating. The road is far below modern safety and ride-ability standards.

The visitor center parking lot is designed to accommodate fewer cars than modern needs dictate. This lack of adequate parking spaces creates a traffic hazard and crowded conditions at the visitor center. This is the area where the auto accident ratio is highest. Due to crowding and lack of parking many visitors drive through, not stopping to use facilities or resources.

Handicap access to the visitor center and the Tower Trail is inadequate. The historic visitor center and restroom doors are narrow by handicap standards. Widening these doors would affect the historic fabric. The Tower Trail is asphalt paved, however, due to the current alignment across topography in certain areas, there are sections which are steep and inaccessible to handicap, disabled, and elderly. Sand, pebbles, and pine needles on the trail create a safety hazard. Some portions of this trail are very narrow (approximately 2-1/2 feet wide) further hampering handicap access and use. Unpredictable falling rocks are a continuing problem.

The monument amphitheater is not paved. Unmowed weeds in this area can house unwelcome creatures such as rattlesnakes, skunk, and porcupine. Periodic maintenance is therefore required. Handicap access to the amphitheater has not been provided.

The monument administration building serves as the visitor center for 6 months of the year. Handicap comfort stations have been provided for in this structure.

The prairie dog town and associated auto parking areas are not well planned for visitor safety and interpretation. These areas are posted concerning danger of contacting illness from fleas associated with prairie dogs. The prairie dog problem often occurs in the picnic area where the prairie dog town encroaches upon picnickers.

Some of the issues are directly attributable to moderate staffing in the monument, which are: maintenance of existing facilities is low, which serves to distract from the visitor experience. Low staffing serves to further reduce visitors understanding, interpretation and appreciation, and fewer interpretive presentations in the amphitheater and along trails in the monument.

Lack of staffing programs threaten visitor safety through buildup of forest fuel. Periodic prescribed burning is not accomplished. Many information gaps remain due to lack of trained personnel.

The monument is approximately 100 air miles northwest of Elsworth Air Force Base (a SAC, B-52 base). Evasion and other flying techniques are often practiced near the monument, this activity involves both B-52's and fighter-search aircraft. The activity can be heard from the monument. Low overflights from military aircraft, both fixed wing and helicopter, occur on a monthly basis. Sonic booms are commonly experienced in the monument; however, the sources are undeterminable. Civilian aircraft are sighted most often flying low over the monument. These flights occur mostly on weekends, and more than one aircraft at a time has been observed--with as many as four aircraft at a time--observed "buzzing" the tower. Records of overflights were not kept; however, recent intrusions are being documented to establish the frequency, type of aircraft, and class of ownership (such as, military, commercial, or private). National Park Service Management Policies, page VII-14, specifies "when commercial, military, or private aircraft adversely affect the enjoyment or resources of the park area, cooperation of agencies exerting flight control will be sought to institute such measures as will minimize or eliminate the disturbance." (The monument has contacted the FAA and the USAF when necessary.)

## V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To identify, evaluate, protect, and interpret the monument's natural and cultural resources on a year-round basis.

To ensure, through cooperation with other agencies, organizations, and groups that the land and water uses in the monument's vicinity are compatible to the greatest possible degree with the purposes of the monument.

To maintain cooperation with other interests in developing land management programs in the monument and its vicinity with respect to law enforcement, noxious weed control, fire protection, water quality, solid waste disposal, and other appropriate activities.

To maximize alternative energy sources and techniques in the maintenance and development of the monument.

To foster appreciation and understanding of geological resources and to provide supplemental interpretation of cultural and other natural resources.

To increase visitor awareness of the inherent hazards associated with climbing and other activities within the monument, and to provide for the fullest possible visitor safety.

## 25. Devils Tower National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 638) of September 24, 1906 ..... Page 171

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

[No. 638—Sept. 24, 1906—34 Stat. 3236]

WHEREAS, It is provided by section two of the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American Antiquities," "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National Monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the object to be protected;"

AND, WHEREAS, the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming, known as the "Devils Tower," situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby set aside as the Devils Tower National Monument, the lofty and isolated rock situated in Crook County, Wyoming, more particularly located and described as follows, to-wit:

Section seven, and the north half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lot number one of section eighteen, in township fifty-three north, range sixty-five; the east half of section twelve and the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirteen in township fifty-three north, range sixty-six, all west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, as shown upon the map hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure or destroy any feature of the natural tower hereby declared to be a National monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said monument by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE,

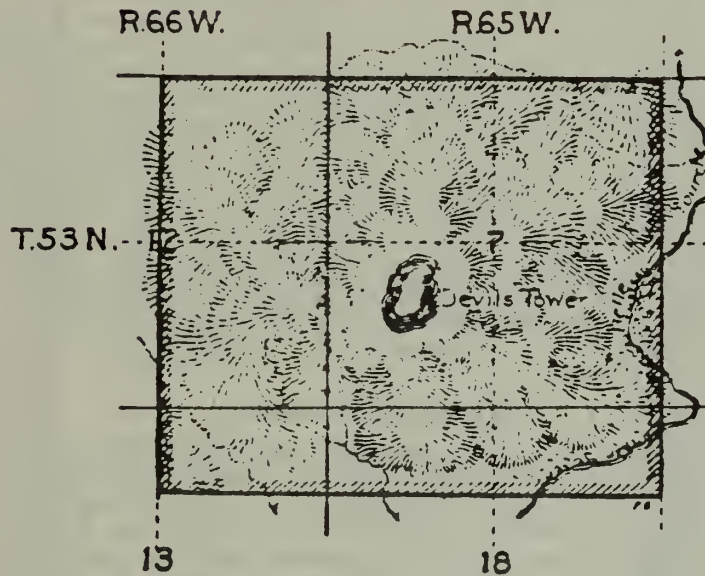
*Acting Secretary of State.*



## DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Embracing Sec. 7 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the  
NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and lot No. 1 of Sec. 18 in T. 53 N.,  
R. 65 ; the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 12 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
of Sec. 13 in T. 53 N., R. 66 all West of the  
6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian,  
WYOMING.

Containing 1152.91 acres.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
W. A. Richards, Commissioner.

[MAP ATTACHED TO AND MADE A PART OF THE PROCLAMATION  
DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1906.]

## 11. Devils Tower National Monument

Addition of land to monument authorized in recognition of fiftieth anniversary of establishment; land exchanges authorized-----	Page
-----Act of August 9, 1955	405

An Act To provide recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming, the first national monument, established by the President of the United States pursuant to the Antiquities Act of 1906; to authorize the addition of certain land to the monument, to permit land exchanges, and for other purposes, approved August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 575)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming, the first national monument, established on September 24, 1906, by the President of the United States pursuant to the Antiquities Act of 1906, and in order to provide suitable public campground facilities and other developments for the public benefit and to facilitate administration thereof, the Devils Tower National Monument hereafter shall include the following described land comprising approximately one hundred and fifty-five acres, which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure in such manner as he shall find to be in the public interest:

Devils Tower  
National Monument.

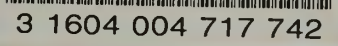
34 Stat. 225.  
16 U.S.C. 431-  
433.

### SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 53 north, range 65 west, section 18, south half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, north half southeast quarter, those parts lying north of and within a loop of the left bank of the Belle Fourche River; southwest quarter northwest quarter, that part lying west of the left bank of the Belle Fourche River;

Township 53 north, range 66 west, section 13, south half northeast quarter.

SEC. 2. For land exchange purposes, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept title to any land or interests therein situated within the area added to the national monument by this Act, and, in exchange for land or interests therein so accepted, to convey any national monument land or interests therein of approximately equal value situated in the northeast quarter of section 18, township 53 north, range 65 west, and lying east of the Belle Fourche River. National monument lands so conveyed for exchange purposes shall be excluded from the national monument. (16 U.S.C. § 431 note.)

[illegible]

Demco, Inc. 38-293











