

# The National Parks: Index 2005-2007

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Official Index of the National Park Service



# **The National Parks: Index 2005-2007**

**Revised to Include the Actions of the  
108th Congress ending December 31, 2004**

**Produced by the Office of Public Affairs  
and Harpers Ferry Center  
National Park Service**

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

### ***About this Book***

This index is a complete administrative listing of the National Park System's areas and related areas. It is revised biennially to reflect congressional actions. The entries, grouped by state, include administrative addresses and phone numbers, dates of authorization and establishment, boundary change dates, acreages, and brief statements explaining the areas' national significance. This book is not intended as a guide for park visitors. There is no information regarding campgrounds, trails, visitor services, hours, etc. Those needing such information can visit each area's web site, accessible through the National Park Service ParkNet home page ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

### ***The Mission of the National Park Service***

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

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# Part 1



# Introduction



Grand Canyon National Park



**Lincoln Memorial**

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior responsible for protecting the 35 national parks and monuments then managed by the department and those yet to be established. This "Organic Act" states that "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."

The National Park Service still strives to meet those original goals, while filling many other roles as well: guardian of our diverse cultural and recreational resources; environmental advocate; world leader in the parks and preservation community; and pioneer in the drive to protect America's open space.

The National Park System of the United States comprises 388 areas covering more than 84 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, 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 the 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 De-



partment of Agriculture. No single agency provided unified management of the varied federal parklands.

An Executive Order in 1933 transferred 56 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 recommendations on proposed additions to the System. The Secretary is counseled by the National Park System Advisory Board, composed of private citizens, which advises 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 natural reservations, historic military fortifications, prehistoric ruins, fossil sites, and to the Statue of Liberty.

In recent years, both Congress and the National Park Service have attempted 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 fea-

tures 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, estuary, or river systems; they may contain windows on the past for a view of geological history; they may contain 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. **National reserves** are similar to the preserves. Management may be transferred to local or state authorities. The first reserve, City of Rocks, was established in 1988.

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. 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 commemo-

rate 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. 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 whose titles do not include the words "national memorial" are nevertheless classified as memorials. These are Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, Korean War Veterans Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove, Theodore Roosevelt Island, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington Monument, and World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia; USS *Arizona* Memorial in Hawaii; Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Missouri; Perry's Victory in Ohio; and Arlington House in Virginia.

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 recre-

ation 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 driving through areas of scenic interest. They are not designed for high speed travel. Besides the four areas set aside as parkways, other units of the National Park System include parkways within their boundaries.

One area of the National Park System has been set aside primarily as a site for the **performing arts**. This is Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, Virginia, America's first such national park. Two historical areas, Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, in Washington, 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 certain federal agencies, including the National Park Service, to study lands they administer for their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Congress has now designated **wilderness areas** in 45 units of the National Park System. Wilderness designation does not remove these lands from the parks but ensures they are managed to retain their "primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation." There are also 32 wilderness study areas under National Park Service management. Of these areas, 17 were formally transmitted for Congressional action in the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations in the 1970s.

The Act provides 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 motor boats, 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 other nonmechanical recreation. The Wilderness Act recognizes that wilderness "may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value." Wilderness embodies spiritual, artistic, therapeutic, cultural, and many other important values as well.

Wilderness holds exciting prospects for future management of National Park Service lands. Because wilderness exists on lands of the National Park System, National Forest System, National Wildlife Refuge System, and Bureau of Land Management, it offers a common statutory basis for interagency cooperation in ecosystem management. And only the Wilderness Act mandates preservation of natural processes, making wilderness areas ideal protected core areas for ecosystems, just as national parks often provide core protection for biosphere reserves and world heritage sites. As such, wilderness areas provide important benchmark areas for scientific research and monitoring.

Growing demand for wilderness experience makes sophisticated, sensitive wilderness management essential. The National Park Service believes that wilderness management is the highest form of stewardship it can provide for the public lands in its care.

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

Washington, D.C., has a unique park system. Most public parks are administered by the Federal Government through the 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 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.

### **Related Areas**

Besides the National Park System, four groups of areas—Affiliated Areas, National Heritage Areas, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System—are closely linked in importance and purpose to those areas managed by the National Park Service. These areas are not all units of the National Park System, yet they preserve important segments of the nation's heritage. They are listed in Part 3 of this book.

### **Regional Offices**

Alaska Region  
National Park Service  
240 West 5th Ave.  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
907-644-3510

Intermountain Region  
National Park Service  
12795 Alameda Parkway  
Denver, CO 80225  
303-969-2500

Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
601 Riverfront Drive  
Omaha, NE 68102  
402-661-1736

National Capital Region  
National Park Service  
1100 Ohio Drive SW  
Washington, DC 20242  
202-619-7000

Northeast Region  
National Park Service  
U.S. Custom House  
200 Chestnut Street, Fifth Floor  
Philadelphia, PA 19106  
215-597-7013

Pacific West Region  
National Park Service  
One Jackson Center  
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700  
Oakland, CA 94607  
415-561-4700

Southeast Region  
National Park Service  
100 Alabama St. SW  
1924 Building  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
404-562-3100

**For more information** call the National Park Service Public Affairs Office, 202-208-4747. Web pages for the parks can be found in the "Visit Your Parks" section of the National Park Service ParkNet home page at [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov).



## The National Park System (lower 48 states)



Two national park areas in the lower 48 states have adjoining national preserves that are separate units of the National Park System but managed jointly. They are: Great Sand Dunes and Craters of the Moon.

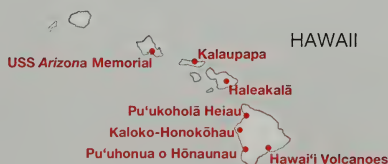




# The National Park System (Alaska, Hawaii, and territories)



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



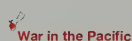
## United States Territories

AMERICAN SAMOA

GUAM

PUERTO RICO

VIRGIN ISLANDS



# Statistical Summary

	Classification	Number	Acreage
<sup>1</sup> National Park System units only.	National Battlefield, National Battlefield Park, National Military Park, and National Battlefield Site	24	64,738.87
<sup>2</sup> National Park System units and components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.	National Historical Park, National Historic Site, and International Historic Site	120	204,840.71
<sup>3</sup> Includes White House, National Mall, and other areas.	National Lakeshore	4	228,873.58
	National Memorial	28	10,541.50
	National Monument	73	2,277,010.75
	National Park	58	51,961,285.92
	National Parkway	4	176,344.29
	National Preserve and National Reserve	20	24,189,328.85
	National Recreation Area	18	3,692,664.98
	National River <sup>1</sup> and National Wild and Scenic River and Riverway <sup>2</sup>	15	746,357.19
	National Scenic Trail	3	237,995.55
	National Seashore	10	595,078.55
	Other Designations <sup>3</sup>	11	40,128.85
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>84,425,189.59</b>

# Part 2



# Listing of National Park System Areas by State



Wright Brothers National Memorial



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## Alabama

### **Horseshoe Bend**

#### **National Military Park**

11288 Horseshoe Bend Road  
Daviston, AL 36256  
256-234-7111

On March 27, 1814, at the "horseshoe bend" on 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 to settlement.

Authorized July 25, 1956.

*Acreage*—2,040, all federal.

### **Little River Canyon**

#### **National Preserve**

2141 Gault Avenue North  
Fort Payne, AL 35967-3673  
256-845-9605

The preserve protects the natural, recreational, and cultural resources of the Little River Canyon of northeast Alabama. A variety of rock expanses, benches, and bluffs creates a unique environment for several threatened and endangered species and for recreational pursuits, including kayaking and rock climbing. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are permitted.

Authorized Oct. 24, 1992.

*Acreage*—13,632.96    *Federal*: 10,338.15    *Nonfederal*: 3,294.81

### **Natchez Trace**

#### **National Scenic Trail**

(See Mississippi)

### **Natchez Trace Parkway**

(See Mississippi)

### **Russell Cave**

#### **National Monument**

3729 County Road 98  
Bridgeport, AL 35740-9770  
205-495-2672

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 7000 B.C. to about A.D. 1650—Transitional Paleo to Mississippian cultural periods—is revealed in this cave.

Proclaimed May 11, 1961.

*Acreage*—310.45, all federal.

### **Tuskegee Airmen**

#### **National Historic Site**

c/o Tuskegee Institute  
National Historic Site  
P.O. Drawer 10  
Tuskegee Institute, AL  
36087-0010  
334-724-0922

This site preserves the airfield, historic hangar, and other buildings at Moton Field, where African American pilots known as the Tuskegee Airmen received their initial flight training during World War II. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.

Established Nov. 6, 1998.

*Acreage*—89.69    *Federal*: 44.71    *Nonfederal*: 44.98.

### **Tuskegee Institute**

#### **National Historic Site**

P.O. Drawer 10  
Tuskegee Institute, AL  
36087-0010  
334-727-3200

Booker T. Washington founded this college for African 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 the 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*—57.92    *Federal*: 8.92    *Nonfederal*: 49.

# Alaska

## **Alagnak Wild River**

c/o Katmai National Park  
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007  
907-246-3305

The Alagnak River flows from Kukaklek Lake in Katmai National Preserve and offers 69 miles of outstanding whitewater floating. The river is also noted for abundant wildlife and sport fishing for five species of salmon.

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

*Acreage—30,655.45 Federal: 26,806 Nonfederal: 3,859.45.*

## **Aniakchak**

### **National Monument and**

### **Aniakchak**

### **National Preserve**

P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007  
907-246-3305

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. **NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.**

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

*Acreage—National monument: 137,176, all federal. National preserve: 464,117.93 Federal: 439,863 Nonfederal: 24,254.93*

## **Bering Land Bridge**

### **National Preserve**

P.O. Box 220  
Nome, AK 99762-0220  
907-443-2522

Located on the Seward Peninsula, 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. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**

Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreage—2,697,393.11 Federal: 2,537,672 Nonfederal: 159,721.11.*

## **Cape Krusenstern**

### **National Monument**

P.O. Box 1029  
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0029  
907-442-3890

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. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**

Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Boundary change: Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreage—649,085.04 Federal: 588,241.79 Nonfederal: 60,843.25.*

## **Denali National Park and**

### **Denali National Preserve**

P.O. Box 9  
McKinley Park, AK 99755-0009  
907-683-2294

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 Denali National 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: 4,740,911.72 Federal: 4,724,790.51 Nonfederal: 16,121.21. National preserve: 1,334,117.87 Federal: 1,303,972 Nonfederal: 30,145.87. Wilderness area: 1,900,000.*

**Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and  
Gates of the Arctic  
National Preserve**

201 First Avenue  
Doyon Building  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848  
907-457-5752

Lying north of the Arctic Circle, the park and preserve include 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, these units of the National Park System are characterized by jagged peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers, and numerous lakes. With adjacent Kobuk Valley National Park and Noatak National Preserve, they form one of the largest park areas in the world.

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

*Acreege—National park: 7,523,897.74 Federal: 7,266,102.39 Nonfederal: 257,795.35. National preserve: 948,607.96 Federal: 948,200.00 Nonfederal: 407.96. Wilderness area: 7,052,000.*

**Glacier Bay National Park  
and Glacier Bay  
National Preserve**

P.O. Box 140  
Gustavus, AK 99826-0140  
907-697-2232

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 grizzly bears, mountain goats, whales, seals, and eagles, can be found within these parks.

Proclaimed Glacier Bay National Monument Feb. 26, 1925; established as a national park and national 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. Designated a World Heritage site in 1992.

*Acreege—National park: 3,224,840.31 Federal: 3,223,018.23 Nonfederal: 1,822.08. National preserve: 58,406, all federal. Wilderness area: 2,770,000.*

**Katmai National Park and  
Katmai National Preserve**

P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007  
907-246-3305

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.

Proclaimed Katmai National Monument Sept. 24, 1918; established as a national park and national 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.

*Acreege—National park: 3,674,529.68 Federal: 3,611,708.62 Nonfederal: 62,821.06. National preserve: 418,699.22 Federal: 405,432 Nonfederal: 13,267.22. Wilderness area:*

**Kenai Fjords National Park**

P.O. Box 1727  
Seward, AK 99664-1727  
907-224-7500

The park 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 rainforest is home to tens of thousands of breeding birds, and adjoining marine waters support a multitude of sea lions, sea otters, and seals. The visitor center is in Seward, 10 miles from the park.

Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980.

*Acreege—669,982.99 Federal: 601,839.20 Nonfederal: 68,143.79.*



**Klondike Gold Rush  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 517  
Skagway, AK 99840-0517  
907-983-2921  
(See also Washington)

**Kobuk Valley National Park**  
P.O. Box 1029  
Kotzebue, AK 99752-1029  
907-442-3890

**Lake Clark National Park  
and Lake Clark  
National Preserve**  
4230 University Drive  
Suite 311  
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626  
907-271-3751

**Noatak National Preserve**  
P.O. Box 1029  
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0129  
907-442-3890

**Sitka  
National Historical Park**  
106 Metlakatla Street  
Sitka, AK 99835-7665  
907-747-6281

Historic buildings and exhibits in Skagway and portions of Chilkoot and White Pass Trails, all prominent in the 1898 gold rush, are included in the park. A visitor center and 13 other restored historic buildings are located in downtown Skagway. Authorized June 30, 1976.  
*Acreeage—13,191.35 Federal: 2,418.93 Nonfederal: 10,772.42.*

Embracing the central valley of the Kobuk River, the park, located 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. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.  
Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.  
*Acreeage—1,750,716.50 Federal: 1,669,912.98 Nonfederal: 80,803.52. Wilderness area: 190,000.*

Located in the heart of the Chigmit mountains, the park and preserve contain great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, and two symmetrical active volcanoes. More than a score of glacially carved lakes rim the mountain mass. Lake Clark, more than 40 miles long, is not only the largest lake here, but is also the headwaters for red salmon spawning.  
Proclaimed Lake Clark National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.  
*Acreeage—National park: 2,619,733.21 Federal: 2,226,807.06 Nonfederal: 392,926.15. National preserve: 1,410,291.98 Federal: 1,209,360.25 Nonfederal: 200,931.73. Wilderness area: 2,470,000.*

The Noatak River basin is the largest mountain-ringed river basin in the nation still virtually unaffected. 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. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.  
Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.  
*Acreeage—6,569,904.39 Federal: 6,276,089.98 Nonfederal: 293,814.41. Wilderness area: 5,800,000.*

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 a national monument March 23, 1910; redesignated Oct. 18, 1972. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1952; Oct. 18, 1972.  
*Acreeage—112.16 Federal: 111.50 Nonfederal: 0.66.*

**Wrangell-St. Elias  
National Park and  
Wrangell-St. Elias  
National Preserve**  
P.O. Box 439  
Copper Center, AK 99573  
907-822-5234

The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The national park is the largest unit of the National Park System. The park and preserve include 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. Proclaimed Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.

*Acreage—National park: 8,323,147.59 Federal: 7,662,705.29 Nonfederal: 660,442.30. National preserve: 4,852,753.10 Federal: 4,002,707.60 Nonfederal: 850,045.50. Wilderness area: 8,700,000.*

**Yukon-Charley Rivers  
National Preserve**  
201 First Avenue  
Doyon Building  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848  
907-457-5752

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. The Charley, an 88-mile wild river, is considered by many to be the most spectacular river in Alaska. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

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

*Acreage—2,526,512.31 Federal: 2,183,172.98 Nonfederal: 343,339.33.*

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## American Samoa

**National Park of  
American Samoa**  
Pago Pago  
American Samoa 96799-0001  
684-633-7082

Paleotropical rainforests, pristine coral reefs, and white sand beaches on three volcanic islands in the South Pacific are home to unique tropical animals, including the flying fox fruit bat. Overnights in villages are encouraged.

Authorized Oct. 31, 1988; 50-year lease signed Sept. 9, 1993.

*Acreage—9,000, all nonfederal. Water area: 2,500.*

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## Arizona

**Canyon de Chelly  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 588  
Chinle, AZ 86503-0588  
928-674-5500

In canyon wall alcoves and at the base of sheer red cliffs are remains of American Indian villages built between 350 and 1300. Navajos live and farm here today.

Authorized Feb. 14, 1931; proclaimed April 1, 1931. Boundary change: March 1, 1933.

*Acreage—83,840, all nonfederal.*

**Casa Grande Ruins  
National Monument**  
1100 Ruins Drive  
Coolidge, AZ 85228-3200  
520-723-3172

This multi-storied, earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall was constructed by the Hohokam, who farmed the Gila Valley in the early 1200s. Casa Grande was abandoned by the mid-1400s.

Authorized as Casa Grande Ruin Reservation March 2, 1889; proclaimed June 22, 1892; redesignated Aug. 3, 1918. Boundary changes: Dec. 10, 1909; June 7, 1926.

*Acreage—472.50, all federal.*

**Chiricahua****National Monument**

13063 East Bonita Canyon  
Road  
Willcox, AZ 85643-9737  
520-824-3560

The rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, resulting in a landscape of rare beauty. Faraway Ranch, a cattle ranch/guest ranch, has been restored. Proclaimed April 18, 1924; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 10, 1938; Nov. 10, 1978; Aug. 28, 1984. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976; Aug. 28, 1984.

*Acreage—11,984.73 Federal: 11,982.38 Nonfederal: 2.35. Wilderness area: 10,290.*

**Coronado****National Memorial**

4101 East Montezuma  
Canyon Road  
Hereford, AZ 85615-9376  
520-366-5515

In a natural setting on the Mexican border, the memorial both commemorates the first organized expedition into the Southwest led by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540 and affirms the ties that bind the United States to Mexico and Spain. Authorized as International Memorial Aug. 18, 1941; redesignated July 9, 1952; established Nov. 5, 1952. Boundary changes: Sept. 2, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—4,750.22 Federal: 4,748.22 Nonfederal: 2.*

**Fort Bowie****National Historic Site**

3203 S. Old Fort Bowie Rd.  
Bowie, AZ 85605-0158  
520-847-2500

Established in 1862, the fort was the focal point of military operations against Geronimo and his band of Apaches. The site also preserves part of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route. Authorized Aug. 30, 1964; established July 29, 1972.

*Acreage—999.45, all federal.*

**Glen Canyon****National Recreation Area**

(See Utah)

The park, focusing on the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, encompasses 277 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.

Proclaimed as Grand Canyon Forest Reserve 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; March 7, 1928. A separate Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Dec. 22, 1932. Boundary change: April 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 a national park Jan. 3, 1975. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 26, 1979.

*Acreage—1,217,403.32 Federal: 1,180,862.78 Nonfederal: 36,540.54.*

**Hohokam Pima****National Monument**

c/o Casa Grande Ruins  
National Monument  
1100 Ruins Drive  
Coolidge, AZ 85228-3200  
520-723-3172

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 86505-0150  
928-755-3475

Little changed since its opening in 1878, Hubbell is one of the oldest continuously operated posts on the Navajo Reservation. It has been a bridge between cultures for generations. 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 86322-0219  
928-567-5276

Built in the 12th and 13th centuries, this 5-story, 20-room cliff dwelling is one of the best preserved in the United States. Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1937; Oct. 19, 1943; April 4, 1947; June 23, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978, Dec. 19, 2003.  
*Acreage—857.69 Federal: 840.86 Nonfederal: 16.83.*

**Navajo National Monument**  
HC 71, Box 3  
Tonalea, AZ 86044-9704  
928-672-2700

The ancient cliff dwellers built three dwellings here: Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House (closed to the public due to its fragility). Proclaimed March 20, 1909. Boundary change: March 14, 1912. Headquarters is on 244.59 acres of tribal land adjacent to the Betatakin 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**  
10 Organ Pipe Drive  
Ajo, AZ 85321-9626  
520-387-6849

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here, as are traces of the Camino del Diablo historic trail. Proclaimed April 13, 1937. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.  
*Acreage—330,688.86 Federal: 329,365.29 Nonfederal: 1,323.57. Wilderness area: 312,600.*

**Petrified Forest  
National Park**  
P.O. Box 2217  
Petrified Forest, AZ 86028-2217  
928-524-6228

Featured in the park are petrified logs composed of multicolored quartz; shortgrass prairie; part of the Painted Desert; and archeological, paleontological, historic, and cultural resources. Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 8, 1906; redesignated Dec. 9, 1962. Boundary changes: July 31, 1911; Nov. 14, 1930; Nov. 30, 1931; Sept. 23, 1932; March 28, 1958, Dec. 3, 2004. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.  
*Acreage—93,532.57, all federal. Wilderness area: 50,260.*

**Pipe Spring  
National Monument**  
HC 65, Box 5  
Fredonia, AZ 86022  
928-643-7105

The springs at this location have sustained hundreds of years of cultural occupation. The Ancestral Puebloan culture thrived here, followed by the Paiute people and Mormon pioneers. Historic structures associated with the 1870s pioneer ranching operation remain. Proclaimed May 31, 1923.  
*Acreage—40, all federal.*

**Saguaro National Park**  
3693 South Old  
Spanish Trail  
Tucson, AZ 85730-5601  
520-733-5100

Giant saguaro cacti, unique to the Sonoran Desert, cover the valley floor and rise into the neighboring mountains. Five biotic life zones are represented here, from desert to ponderosa pine forest. There are also ancient petroglyphs. Proclaimed a national monument March 1, 1933; transferred



from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Oct. 4, 1994. Boundary changes: Nov. 15, 1961; Oct. 21, 1976; June 19, 1991; Oct. 4, 1994. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.

*Acres*—91,439.71 *Federal*: 87,526.07 *Nonfederal*: 3,913.64. *Wilderness area*: 70,905.

**Sunset Crater Volcano  
National Monument**

6400 N. Highway 89  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004  
928-526-0502

This volcanic cinder cone with summit crater was formed just before 1100. Its upper part is colored as if by a sunset.

Proclaimed Sunset Crater National Monument May 26, 1930; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; renamed Nov. 16, 1990.

*Acres*—3,040, *all federal*.

**Tonto National Monument**

HC 02, Box 4602  
Roosevelt, AZ 85545  
928-467-2241

Between the 13th and 14th centuries, the Salado Culture farmed the Salt River Basin, leaving behind these well-preserved cliff dwellings.

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

*Acres*—1,120, *all federal*.

**Tumacacori  
National Historical Park**

P.O. Box 67  
Tumacacori, AZ 85640-0067  
520-398-2341

This historic Spanish Catholic mission building stands near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691. The park includes two other separate mission ruins sites, Calabazas and Guevavi, that are not yet open to the public. The primary site at Tumacacori includes a partially restored Franciscan church that is still used to celebrate special events.

Proclaimed a national monument Sept. 15, 1908; redesignated Aug. 6, 1990. Boundary changes: April 28, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978; Aug. 6, 1990, Aug. 21, 2002.

*Acres*—360.32 *Federal*: 357.74 *Nonfederal*: 2.58.

**Tuzigoot  
National Monument**

P.O. Box 219  
Camp Verde, AZ 86322-0219  
928-567-5276

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

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

*Acres*—811.89 *Federal*: 57.78 *Nonfederal*: 754.11.

**Walnut Canyon  
National Monument**

6400 N. Highway 89  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004  
928-526-3367

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

Proclaimed Nov. 30, 1915; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 24, 1938; Nov. 12, 1996.

*Acres*—3,579.46 *Federal*: 3,288.62 *Nonfederal*: 290.84.

**Wupatki  
National Monument**

6400 N. Highway 89  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004  
928-679-2365

Ruins of red sandstone pueblos built by farming Ancestral Puebloan People between 1120 and 1250 are preserved here.

Proclaimed Dec. 9, 1924. Boundary changes: July 9, 1937; Jan. 22, 1941; Aug. 10, 1961; Nov. 12, 1996.

*Acres*—35,422.13, *all federal*.

# Arkansas

## **Arkansas Post National Memorial**

1741 Old Post Road  
Gillett, AR 72055-9707  
870-548-2207

The park commemorates key events that occurred on site and in the vicinity: the first semi-permanent European settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley (1686); a Revolutionary War skirmish (1783); the first territorial capital of Arkansas (1819-1821); and the Civil War Battle of Arkansas Post (1863). Authorized July 6, 1960. Boundary change: Nov. 14, 1997. *Acreage—758.51 Federal: 564.37 Nonfederal: 193.14.*

## **Buffalo National River**

402 North Walnut  
Suite 136  
Harrison, AR 72601-1173  
870-741-5443

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 135.75-mile length. Authorized March 1, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—94,293.31 Federal: 91,813.09 Nonfederal: 2,480.22. Wilderness Area: 36,000.*

## **Fort Smith National Historic Site**

P.O. Box 1406  
Fort Smith, AR 72902-1406  
479-783-3961  
(Also in Oklahoma)

This was one of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory and served as a base of operations for enforcing federal Indian policy from 1817 to 1896. The park contains the remains of two frontier military forts and a federal court. Authorized Sept. 13, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976. *Acreage—75 Federal: 37.96 Nonfederal: 37.04.*

## **Hot Springs National Park**

P. O. Box 1860  
Hot Springs, AR 71902-1860  
501-624-3383

The 47 hot springs, numerous hiking trails, and scenic drives are located in the forested Ouachita Mountains. Eight historically and architecturally significant bathhouses compose Bathhouse Row, a National Historic Landmark District. Thermal bathing continues today. Established as Hot Springs Reservation April 20, 1832; dedicated to public use as a park June 16, 1880; redesignated March 4, 1921. Boundary changes: June 22, 1892; July 14, 1892; Feb. 21, 1903; May 23, 1906; Sept. 18, 1922; 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; Aug. 2, 1993. *Acreage—5,549.75 Federal: 4,932.78 Nonfederal: 616.97.*

## **Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site**

700 W. Capitol Ave.  
Suite 3527  
Little Rock, AR 72201  
501-374-1957

The admission in 1957 of nine African-American students to Central High School was a critical test of the implementation of the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, and drew national and international attention. The site will be administered in partnership with Little Rock Public Schools, the City of Little Rock, and others. The school will continue to function as an educational institution. Established Nov. 6, 1998. *Acreage—27.28 Federal: 2.22 Nonfederal: 25.06.*

## **Pea Ridge National Military Park**

P.O. Box 700  
Pea Ridge, AR 72751-0700  
501-451-8122

The victory here on March 7-8, 1862, in one of the major battles of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, allowed the Union to maintain control of Missouri, thus assisting the strategic Mississippi campaign. Among the Confederate troops at Pea Ridge were about 1,000 Cherokee and Choctaw-Chickasaw Indians. Authorized July 20, 1956. *Acreage—4,300.35 Federal: 4,278.75 Nonfederal: 21.60.*



Fordyce Bathhouse, Hot Springs National Park

# California

## **Cabrillo National Monument**

1800 Cabrillo Memorial  
Drive  
San Diego, CA 92106-3601  
619-557-5450

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Iberian explorer who claimed this coast 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. Remnants of World War II coastal defense batteries dot the landscape. Intertidal habitats are among the most sensitive in the world. Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1913; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Feb. 2, 1959; Sept. 28, 1974; July 3, 2000.

*Acreage—159.94, all federal.*

## **Channel Islands**

### **National Park**

1901 Spinnaker Drive  
Ventura, CA 93001-4354  
805-658-5730

The park consists of five islands off southern California: San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and Santa Barbara. 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.

Proclaimed a national monument April 26, 1938; redesignated March 5, 1980. Boundary changes: June 10, 1949; May 15, 1978; Oct. 25, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.

*Acreage—249,561 Federal: 79,018.62 Nonfederal: 170,542.38.*

## **Death Valley**

### **National Park**

P.O. Box 579  
Death Valley, CA 92328-0579  
760-786-3200  
(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.

Proclaimed a national monument Feb. 11, 1933; redesignated Oct. 31, 1994. Boundary changes: March 26, 1937; Jan. 17, 1952; Oct. 31, 1994. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1984. Wilderness designated Oct. 31, 1994.

*Acreage—3,372,401.96 Federal: 3,323,771.75 Nonfederal: 48,630.21.*

## **Devils Postpile**

### **National Monument**

P.O. Box 3999  
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546  
760-934-2289

Hot lava cooled and cracked some 100,000 years ago to form basalt columns 40 to 60 feet high resembling a giant pipe organ. The John Muir Trail and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail traverse the monument.

Proclaimed July 6, 1911; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.

*Acreage—798.46, all federal. Wilderness area: 750.*

## **Eugene O'Neill**

### **National Historic Site**

P.O. Box 280  
Danville, CA 94526-0280  
925-838-0249

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.

Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.

*Acreage—13.19, all federal.*

## **Fort Point**

### **National Historic Site**

P.O. Box 29333  
Presidio of San Francisco, CA  
94129-0333  
415-556-1693

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-  
1308  
415-556-0560

**John Muir  
National Historic Site**  
4202 Alhambra Avenue  
Martinez, CA 94553-3883  
925-228-8860

**Joshua Tree  
National Park**  
74485 National Park Drive  
Twentynine Palms, CA  
92277-3597  
760-367-5500

**Kings Canyon National Park**  
47050 Generals Hwy  
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651  
559-565-3341

**Lassen Volcanic  
National Park**  
P.O. Box 100  
Mineral, CA 96063-0100  
530-595-4444

**Lava Beds  
National Monument**  
1 Indian Wells Headquarters  
Tulelake, CA 96134-8216  
530-667-2282

The park encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island.  
Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980; Dec. 28, 1980; June 9, 1992; Oct. 24, 2000. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1988.  
*Acres*—74,819.91 *Federal*: 31,067.41 *Nonfederal*: 43,752.50.

The home of conservationist John Muir, adjacent Martinez Adobe, Mt. Wanda, and his gravesite commemorate Muir's contributions.  
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: Oct. 31, 1988; Oct. 30, 2004.  
*Acres*—344.73 *Federal*: 335.99 *Nonfederal*: 8.74.

A representative stand of Joshua trees and a great variety of plants and animals exist in this desert region.  
Proclaimed a national monument Aug. 10, 1936; redesignated Oct. 31, 1994. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1950; June 30, 1961; Oct. 31, 1994. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1984.  
*Acres*—789,745.47 *Federal*: 769,175.15 *Nonfederal*: 20,570.32. *Wilderness area*: 429,690.

Two enormous canyons of the Kings River and the summit peaks of the High Sierra dominate this mountain wilderness. Established as General Grant National Park Oct. 1, 1890; renamed and enlarged March 4, 1940. Other boundary changes: June 21, 1940; Aug. 14, 1958; Aug. 6, 1965. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.  
*Acres*—461,901.20 *Federal*: 461,845.42 *Nonfederal*: 55.78. *Wilderness area*: 456,552.

Lassen Peak erupted intermittently from 1914 to 1921. Active volcanism includes boiling 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 Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary changes: April 26, 1928; May 21, 1928; Jan. 19, 1929; April 19, 1930; July 3, 1930; Aug. 10, 1961; April 11, 1972. Wilderness designated Oct. 19, 1972.  
*Acres*—106,372.36 *Federal*: 106,368.14 *Nonfederal*: 4.22. *Wilderness area*: 78,982.

Volcanic activity spewed forth molten rock and lava here, creating an incredibly rugged landscape—a natural fortress used by American 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: April 27, 1951; Oct. 26, 1974. Wilderness designated Oct. 13, 1972.  
*Acres*—46,559.87, all federal. *Wilderness area*: 28,460.



**Manzanar  
National Historic Site**

P.O. Box 426  
Independence, CA 93526-  
0426  
760-878-2932

Located in the Owens Valley of eastern California, the site protects and interprets the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Authorized March 3, 1992.

*Acreage—813.81, all federal.*

**Mojave National Preserve**

2701 Barstow Rd.  
Barstow, CA 92311  
760-252-6100

The preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise, vast open spaces, and historic mining scenes, such as the Kelso railroad depot.

Authorized Oct. 31, 1994.

*Acreage—1,534,819.31 Federal: 1,462,477.46 Nonfederal: 72,341.85.*

**Muir Woods  
National Monument**

Mill Valley, CA 94941-2696  
415-388-2596

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

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

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

**Pinnacles  
National Monument**

5000 Hwy 146  
Paicines, CA 95043-9770  
831-389-4485

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; April 13, 1931; July 11, 1933; Dec. 5, 1941; Oct. 20, 1976; Jan. 11, 2000. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.

*Acreage—24,513.64 Federal: 24,502.82 Nonfederal: 10.82. Wilderness area: 16,048.*

**Point Reyes  
National Seashore**

Point Reyes, CA 94956-9799  
415-464-5100

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. The park contains a historic ranching area.

Authorized Sept. 13, 1962; established Oct. 20, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; March 5, 1980. Wilder-



ness designated Oct. 18, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1988.

*Acreage—71,067.78 Federal: 65,089.97 Nonfederal: 5,977.81. Land area: 53,883.98. Wilderness area: 25,370.*

**Redwood National Park**

1111 Second Street  
Crescent City, CA 95531-  
4198  
707-464-6101

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—112,512.05 Federal: 77,726.66 Nonfederal: 34,785.39.*

**Rosie the Riveter/  
World War II Home Front  
National Historical Park**

1401 Marina Way South  
Suite C  
Richmond, CA 94804  
510-232-5050

Commemorates the contributions of those who supported World War II: workers, including women and minorities, in the war industries and those who stayed stateside and recycled and collected and saved and sacrificed. The shipyards, day care centers, first managed-health-care hospital, war worker housing, and a liberty ship built in the shipyards are included in the park. Sites open to the public include the Rosie the Riveter Memorial and additional memorials along the Bay Trail through former shipyards. UNDER DEVELOPMENT. Authorized Oct. 24, 2000.

*Acreage—145.19, all nonfederal.*

**San Francisco Maritime  
National Historical Park**  
Bldg. E, Fort Mason Center  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
415-447-5000

A fleet of historic vessels at Hyde Street Pier commemorating the achievements of seafaring Americans; small craft collection; research library, document center, and maritime archives complex; maritime museum; and the WPA-built Aquatic Park district are highlights of this waterfront park. Established June 27, 1988.

*Acreage—49.86 Federal: 28.15 Nonfederal: 21.71.*



**Santa Monica Mountains  
National Recreation Area**  
401 West Hillcrest Drive  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360  
805-370-2301

This recreation area near Los Angeles offers rugged mountains, a coastline with sandy beaches and rocky shores, canyons covered with chaparral, and abundant wildlife. The area preserves the Mediterranean Ecosystem, shelters wildlife habitat, and includes historical areas such as Paramount Ranch and Satwiwa Native American Indian cultural centers. Established Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Oct. 9, 2002. *Acreage—154,094.78 Federal: 22,891.76 Nonfederal: 131,203.02.*

**Sequoia National Park**  
47050 Generals Hwy  
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651  
559-565-3341

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—404,051.17 Federal: 403,875.64 Nonfederal: 175.53. Wilderness area: 280,428.*

**Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 188  
Whiskeytown, CA 96095-  
0188  
530-242-3400

Whiskeytown Unit, with its mountainous backcountry and large reservoir, provides a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities as well as remains of buildings built during the Gold Rush. Shasta and Trinity Units are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Authorized Nov. 8, 1965; established Oct. 21, 1972. *Acreage—42,503.46 Federal: 42,459.30 Nonfederal: 44.16.*

**Yosemite National Park**  
P.O. Box 577  
Yosemite National Park, CA  
95389-0577  
209-372-0200

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; established as a national park 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; April 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. *Acreage—761,266.19 (does not include 1,397.99 acres composing El Portal administrative site, adjacent to park) Federal: 759,530.34 Nonfederal: 1,735.85. Wilderness area: 677,600.*

Yosemite National Park



## Colorado

**Bent's Old Fort  
National Historic Site**  
402 Santa Fe Avenue  
La Junta, CO 81050-2300  
719-383-5010

**Black Canyon of the  
Gunnison  
National Park**  
102 Elk Creek  
Gunnison, CO 81230  
970-641-2337

**Colorado  
National Monument**  
Fruita, CO 81521-0001  
970-858-3617

**Curecanti  
National Recreation Area**  
102 Elk Creek  
Gunnison, CO 81230  
970-641-2337

**Dinosaur  
National Monument**  
4545 E. Highway 40  
Dinosaur, CO 81610-9724  
(Also in Utah)  
970-374-3000

**Florissant Fossil Beds  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 185  
Florissant, CO 80816-0185  
719-748-3253

**Great Sand Dunes  
National Park and  
Great Sand Dunes  
National Preserve**  
11500 Highway 150  
Mosca, CO 81146-9798  
719-378-2312

The fort, now completely reconstructed on its original site north of the Arkansas River, was an important fur trading post in the 1833-49 period, where Indians and trappers exchanged furs for trade goods.  
Authorized June 3, 1960. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreege*—798.80 *Federal*: 735.60 *Nonfederal*: 63.20.

The ancient Gunnison River was wedged here by volcanic deposits and committed to a course from which it could not escape. Monolithic rock walls rise 2,000 feet above the river. Proclaimed March 2, 1933; redesignated Oct. 21, 1999. Boundary changes: May 16, 1938; Oct. 28, 1939; April 13, 1960; July 13, 1984; Oct. 21, 1999; Nov. 11, 2003. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976; Oct. 21, 1999.  
*Acreege*—32,950.03 *Federal*: 30,750.03 *Nonfederal*: 2,200.  
*Wilderness area*: 15,599.

Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, soaring arches, 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: March 3, 1933; Aug. 7, 1959; Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreege*—20,533.93, *all federal*.

Three reservoirs—Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal—extend for 40 miles along the Gunnison River and the Black Canyon, with excellent water recreation, hiking, and camping. Blue Mesa Reservoir is the largest lake in Colorado. Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Feb. 11, 1965.  
*Acreege*—41,972.42, *all federal*.

The quarry here is the single most important Jurassic dinosaur paleontological site to be found anywhere. The monument also has a nearly complete stratigraphic geologic record. Proclaimed Oct. 4, 1915. Boundary changes: July 14, 1938; Sept. 8, 1960; Feb. 21, 1963; Oct. 9, 1964; Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreege*—210,277.55 *Federal*: 205,685.54 *Nonfederal*: 4,592.01.

A wealth of fossil insects, leaves, fishes, birds, and small mammals is preserved here. Few areas in the world yield more fossil species. Here too are standing petrified sequoia stumps. Authorized Aug. 20, 1969.  
*Acreege*—5,998.09 *Federal*: 5,992.32 *Nonfederal*: 5.77.

The tallest in North America, these dunes were deposited over thousands of years by winds blowing through the passes of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Includes all significant portions of sand deposits associated with the Great Sand Dunes system, as well as important archeological and cultural sites and unusual hydrologic features. The preserve, containing the entire surface watershed and primary topographic features interacting with the Great Sand Dunes, ranges in elevation from 8,000 to more than 13,000 feet and includes life zones from desert to alpine tundra.



Proclaimed March 17, 1932. Boundary changes: March 12, 1946; June 7, 1956; Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change/redesignation as a National Park and National Preserve authorized Nov. 22, 2000. Established Sept. 24, 2004. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976; Aug. 13, 1993.

*Acreage—National Park: 42,983.74 Federal: 40,430.37*

*Nonfederal: 2,553.37. National Preserve: 41,686*

*Federal: 41,676 Nonfederal: 10. Wilderness area: 75,225.*

## **Hovenweep National Monument**

(See Utah)

## **Mesa Verde National Park**

P.O. Box 8

Mesa Verde National

Park, CO 81330-0008

970-529-4465

These world-famous cliff dwellings and other works of the Ancestral Puebloan People 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—52,121.93 Federal: 51,890.65 Nonfederal: 231.28.*

*Wilderness area: 8,100.*

## **Rocky Mountain**

### **National Park**

1000 Highway 36

Estes Park, CO 80517-8397

970-586-1206

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 415 square miles of the Rockies.

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; March 5, 1936; Aug. 24, 1949; June 27, 1950; April 21, 1959; Sept. 23, 1960; Oct. 26, 1974; Dec. 22, 1980; Nov. 29, 1989. Wilderness designated Dec. 22, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.

*Acreage—265,828.41 Federal: 265,461.34 Nonfederal:*

*367.07. Wilderness area: 2,917.*

## **Yucca House**

### **National Monument**

c/o Mesa Verde

National Park

P.O. Box 8

Mesa Verde National

Park, CO 81330-0008

970-529-4465

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1919. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996.

*Acreage—33.87, all federal.*

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# **Connecticut**

## **Appalachian**

### **National Scenic Trail**

(See Maine)

## **Weir Farm**

### **National Historic Site**

735 Nod Hill Road

Wilton, CT 06897-1309

203-834-1896

American Impressionist painter Julian Alden Weir's (1852-1919) home and studio remain intact here, together with the landscape that inspired his paintings and those by the group of artists with whom he associated. The site also contains the studio of the sculptor Mahonri Young (1877-1957).

Authorized Oct. 31, 1990. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1998.

*Acreage—74.20 Federal: 68.05 Nonfederal: 6.15.*

## District of Columbia

### Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park

(See Maryland)

#### Constitution Gardens

c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6841

This 40-acre park was constructed during the American Revolution Bicentennial. On an island in a lake is a memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Authorized Aug. 1, 1974; dedicated May 27, 1978.

*Acreage—52, all federal.*

#### Ford's Theatre

##### National Historic Site

c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6924

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot while attending a play here at 511 Tenth Street, NW. He was carried across the street to the Petersen house, where he died the next morning. The museum beneath the theater contains portions of the Olroyd Collection of Lincolnia.

Act of April 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) April 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.*

#### Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6841

Located along the famous Cherry Tree Walk on the Tidal Basin near the national mall, this is a memorial not only to FDR, but also to his times. Twelve years of American history are traced through a sequence of four outdoor rooms—each devoted to one of FDR's four terms in office. Sculptures inspired by photographs depict the 32nd President: A 10-foot statue shows him in his wheeled chair; a bas-relief depicts him riding in a car during his first inaugural.

Authorized Sept. 5, 1959; dedicated May 2, 1997.

*Acreage—7.50, all federal.*

#### Frederick Douglass National Historic Site

1411 W Street, SE  
Washington, DC 20020-4813  
202-426-5961

From 1877 to 1895, this was the home of the nation's leading 19th-century African-American spokesman. Among other achievements, he was U.S. minister to Haiti in 1889.

Authorized as Frederick Douglass Home Sept. 5, 1962; redesignated Feb. 12, 1988.

*Acreage—8.53 Federal: 8.08 Nonfederal: 0.45.*

#### George Washington Memorial Parkway

(See Virginia)

#### Korean War Veterans Memorial

c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6841

Located southeast of the Lincoln Memorial on Independence Avenue, a grouping of 19 statues of infantry soldiers stand before a polished granite wall bearing the images of support personnel.

Authorized October 28, 1986; dedicated July 27, 1995.

*Acreage—2.20, all federal.*



**Lincoln Memorial**  
c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6841

This classical structure of great beauty contains a marble statue 19 feet high of the Great Emancipator by sculptor Daniel Chester French. Architect of the building was Henry Bacon. Authorized Feb. 9, 1911; dedicated May 30, 1922; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—107.43, all federal.*

**Lyndon Baines Johnson  
Memorial Grove on  
the Potomac**  
c/o George Washington  
Memorial Parkway  
Turkey Run Park  
McLean, VA 22101-0001  
703-289-2500

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.*

**Mary McLeod Bethune  
Council House  
National Historic Site**  
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20005-3607  
202-673-2402

This was the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women, established by Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935. It commemorates Bethune's leadership in the black women's rights movement from 1943 to 1949. Designated Oct. 15, 1982; National Park Service administration authorized Dec. 11, 1991.  
*Acreage—0.07, all federal.*

**National Capital Parks**  
National Capital Region  
1100 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0001  
202-485-9880

The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises parks, parkways, and reservations in the District of Columbia, 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. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—6,631.15 Federal: 6,482.69 Nonfederal: 148.46.*

**National Mall**  
c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-485-9880

This landscaped park extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was defined as a principal axis in the L'Enfant Plan for the city of Washington. Authorized July 16, 1790; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—146.35, all federal.*

**Pennsylvania Avenue  
National Historic Site**  
c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6841

Pennsylvania Avenue, linking the Capitol to the White House, serves as America's main street, providing a setting for parades and cultural activities. The site encompasses Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, several blocks of the Washington commercial district—including the Old Post Office—and a number of federal structures. Designated Sept. 30, 1965.  
*Acreage—0.00.*

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

**Rock Creek Park**

3545 Williamsburg La., NW  
Washington, DC 20008-1207  
202-895-6004

One of the largest natural urban parks in the United States, this wooded preserve also contains a range of historic and recreational features in the midst of Washington. Authorized Sept. 27, 1890; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. *Acreage—1,754.70, all federal.*

**Theodore Roosevelt Island**

c/o George Washington  
Memorial Parkway  
Turkey Run Park  
McLean, VA 22101-0001  
703-289-2500

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; memorial dedicated Oct. 27, 1967. *Acreage—88.50, all federal.*

**Thomas Jefferson Memorial**

c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-485-9880

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 his associates Otto Eggers and Daniel Higgins. Authorized June 26, 1934; dedicated April 13, 1943. *Acreage—18.36, all federal.*

**Vietnam Veterans Memorial**

c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-485-9880

Located near the Lincoln Memorial at the west end of Constitution Gardens, the polished black granite wall is inscribed with the names of more than 58,000 persons who gave their lives in the Vietnam war or remain missing. The memorial was designed by Maya Ying Lin. The entrance plaza includes a flagstaff and a bronze statue of three Vietnam war servicemen sculpted by Frederick Hart. In 1993 the Vietnam Women's Memorial, by Glenna Goodacre, was added to represent the contribution of women Vietnam veterans. Authorized July 1, 1980; dedicated Nov. 13, 1982. *Acreage—2, all federal.*

**Washington Monument**

c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-485-9880

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, but Lt. Col. Thomas Casey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers redesigned and completed the monument. Authorized Jan. 31, 1848; dedicated Feb. 21, 1885; 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  
1100 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0001  
202-619-6344

The White House has been the residence and office of the Presidents of the United States since November 1800, and it has become the symbol of the Presidency. 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 legal successor of three Federal Commissioners appointed by the President under act of July 16, 1790,

who directed initial construction. Their authority developed through acts of May 1, 1802; April 29, 1816; March 3, 1849; March 2, 1867; July 1, 1898; Feb. 26, 1925; March 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.*

**World War II Memorial**  
c/o National Mall and  
Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6841

The World War II Memorial honors the 16 million Americans who served during World War II, along with the millions who supported them on the home front during a time of unprecedented national unity. A wall contains 4,000 gold stars symbolizing the over 400,000 Americans who died during the war. Authorized May 25, 1993. Dedicated May 29, 2004. *Acreage—7.5, all federal.*

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## Florida

**Big Cypress  
National Preserve**  
H.C.R. 61, Box 110  
Ochopee, FL 34141  
239-695-2000

This large area protects the watershed for the threatened ecosystem of South Florida. Subtropical plant and animal life abounds in a park that is home to endangered species such as the Florida panther and the red-cockaded woodpecker. Authorized Oct. 11, 1974. Boundary change: April 29, 1988. *Acreage—720,567.25 Federal: 648,190.88 Nonfederal: 72,376.37.*

**Biscayne National Park**  
9700 SW 328 Street  
Homestead, FL 33033-5634  
305-230-7275

Subtropical islands form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The park protects interrelated marine systems including mangrove shoreline, bay communities, subtropical keys, and the northernmost coral reef in the United States. Authorized as a national monument Oct. 18, 1968; redesignated and enlarged June 28, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974. *Acreage—172,924.07 Federal: 170,955.77 Nonfederal: 1,968.30. Land area: 4,446.23.*

**Canaveral  
National Seashore**  
308 Julia Street  
Titusville, FL 32796-3521  
321-267-1110

Twenty-five miles of undeveloped barrier island preserve the natural beach, dune, marsh, and lagoon habitats for 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. Established Jan. 3, 1975. *Acreage—57,661.69 Federal: 57,647.69 Nonfederal: 14.*

**Castillo de San Marcos  
National Monument**  
1 Castillo Drive South  
St. Augustine, FL 32084-3699  
904-829-6506

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 Fort Marion National Monument Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed June 5, 1942. Boundary changes: June 29, 1936; July 5, 1960; Dec. 23, 2004. *Acreage—20.21 Federal: 20.18 Nonfederal: 0.03.*

**De Soto National Memorial**  
P.O. Box 15390  
Bradenton, FL 34280-5390  
941-792-0458

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 March 11, 1948. Boundary change: Sept. 8, 1960.  
*Acreeage*—26.84 *Federal*: 24.78 *Nonfederal*: 2.06.

**Dry Tortugas  
National Park**

c/o Everglades National Park  
40001 State Road 9336  
Homestead, FL 33034-6733  
305-242-7700

Fort Jefferson was built 1846–66 to help control the Florida Straits. It is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world. The bird refuge and marine life are notable features. Proclaimed Fort Jefferson National Monument Jan. 4, 1935; renamed and redesignated Oct. 26, 1992.

*Acreeage*—64,701.22 *Federal*: 61,481.22 *Nonfederal*: 3,220.  
*Land area*: 39.28.

**Everglades National Park**

40001 State Road 9336  
Homestead, FL 33034-6733  
305-242-7700

This largest remaining subtropical wilderness in the coterminous United States has extensive freshwater and saltwater areas, open sawgrass prairies, and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds.

Authorized May 30, 1934; established Dec. 6, 1947. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Sept. 14, 1959; Sept. 2, 1960; Sept. 12, 1964; Oct. 17, 1969; Dec. 13, 1989; Dec. 23, 2004. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.

*Acreeage*—1,508,537.9 *Federal*: 1,505,975.61 *Nonfederal*: 2,562.29. *Wilderness area*: 1,296,500. *Water area*: 625,000.

**Fort Caroline  
National Memorial**

12713 Fort Caroline Road  
Jacksonville, FL 32225-1240  
904-641-7155

Two centuries of French and Spanish colonial rivalry in North America began here with the establishment of a French Huguenot settlement, 1564–65.

Authorized Sept. 21, 1950. Boundary changes: April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 19, 1979.

*Acreeage*—138.39 *Federal*: 133.15 *Nonfederal*: 5.24.

**Fort Matanzas  
National Monument**

c/o Castillo de San Marcos  
National Monument  
1 Castillo Drive South  
St. Augustine, FL 32084-3699  
904-471-0116

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; March 24, 1948.

*Acreeage*—300.11 *Federal*: 298.51 *Nonfederal*: 1.60

**Gulf Islands  
National Seashore**

1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway  
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561-5000  
850-934-2600  
(See also Mississippi)

Offshore islands have sparkling white sand beaches, historic fortifications, and nature trails. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and military forts. All areas in Florida are accessible by car.

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

*Acreeage*—137,990.97 *Federal*: 99,616.72 *Nonfederal*: 38,374.25. *Land area*: 19,445.46. (*Acreeage figures are for entire park, Florida and Mississippi units.*)



**Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve**  
13165 Mt. Pleasant Road  
Jacksonville, FL 32225-1227  
904-641-7155

Named for the American Indians who lived here for more than 3,000 years, the preserve encompasses Atlantic coastal marshes, islands, tidal creeks, and the estuaries of the St. Johns and Nassau rivers. Besides traces of Indian life, remains of Spanish, French, and English colonial ventures can be found as well as southern plantation life and 19th-century military activities.

Authorized Feb. 16, 1988. Boundary change: Oct. 5, 2004.

*Acreage—46,286.91 Federal: 8,941.15 Nonfederal: 37,345.76.*

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## Georgia

**Andersonville  
National Historic Site**  
496 Cemetery Road  
Andersonville, GA 31711-9707  
229-924-0343

This Civil War prisoner-of-war camp commemorates the sacrifices by American prisoners not only in the 1861–65 conflict but in all wars. The prison site is partially reconstructed. Includes National Prisoner of War Museum and Andersonville National Cemetery (16,000 interments, 1,004 unidentified).

Authorized Oct. 16, 1970.

*Acreage—514.61 Federal: 480.88 Nonfederal: 33.73.*

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

**Chattahoochee River  
National Recreation Area**  
1978 Island Ford Parkway  
Atlanta, GA 30350-3400  
770-399-8070

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. Boundary change: Oct. 30, 1984.

*Acreage—9,270.70 Federal: 4,816.75 Nonfederal: 4,453.95.*

**Chickamauga and  
Chattanooga  
National Military Park**  
P.O. Box 2128  
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742-0128  
706-866-9241  
(Also in Tennessee)

A major Confederate victory on Chickamauga Creek in Georgia, Sept. 19–20, 1863, was countered by Union victories at Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Nov. 23–25, 1863. This was the first national military park.

Established Aug. 19, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Aug. 9, 1939; March 5, 1942; June 24, 1948; Feb. 24, 2003.

*Acreage—9,037.98 Federal: 8,314.35 Nonfederal: 723.63.*

**Cumberland Island  
National Seashore**  
P.O. Box 806  
St. Marys, GA 31558-0806  
912-882-4335

Magnificent and unspoiled beaches and dunes, marshes, and freshwater lakes, along with historic sites, make up the largest of Georgia's Golden Isles. Accessible by tour boat only.

Established Oct. 23, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978; Dec. 8, 2004. Wilderness designated Sept. 8, 1982. Designated a Biosphere Reserve in 1986.

*Acreage—36,415.13 Federal: 19,472.72 Nonfederal:*

*16,942.41. Land area: 26,153.10. Wilderness area: 8,840.*

**Fort Frederica  
National Monument**  
Route 9, Box 286-C  
St. Simons Island,  
GA 31522-9710  
912-638-3639

Gen. James E. Oglethorpe built this British town and 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; Nov. 30, 2004.

*Acreage—241.42 Federal: 239.19 Nonfederal: 2.23.*

**Fort Pulaski**  
**National Monument**  
P.O. Box 30757  
Savannah, GA 31410-0757  
912-786-5787

Fort Pulaski took 18 years and 25 million bricks to build, but in 30 hours, new, experimental rifled cannon tore great, gaping holes in its walls, forcing the Confederate garrison to surrender in 1862. The strategy of warfare and the role of fortifications was changed forever.

Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 25, 1959.

*Acreage—5,623.10 Federal: 5,365.13 Nonfederal: 257.97.*

**Jimmy Carter**  
**National Historic Site**  
300 N. Bond St.  
Plains, GA 31780-0392  
229-824-4104

The rural southern culture of Plains, Georgia, had a large influence in molding the character and in shaping the political policies of the 39th President of the United States. The site includes President Carter's residence and boyhood home. The Plains High School serves as the park visitor center. The railroad depot, which served as campaign headquarters during the 1976 election, houses additional exhibits. The area surrounding the residence is under the protection of the Secret Service, and no attempt should be made to enter.

Authorized Dec. 23, 1987.

*Acreage—70.54 Federal: 47.54 Nonfederal: 23.00.*

**Kennesaw Mountain**  
**National Battlefield Park**  
905 Kennesaw  
Mountain Drive  
Kennesaw, GA 30152  
770-427-4686

Eleven miles of Union and Confederate earthworks are preserved within the park. These earthworks mark the sites of the battles of Kolb's Farm, June 22, 1864, and Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Gen. William T. Sherman's southward advance was temporarily halted here by Gen. Joseph T. Johnston and the stalwart defense of his Confederates.

Authorized as a national battlefield site Feb. 8, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated June 26, 1935. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1939.

*Acreage—2,884.14 Federal: 2,879.60 Nonfederal: 4.54.*

**Martin Luther King, Jr.,**  
**National Historic Site**  
450 Auburn Avenue, NE  
Atlanta, GA 30312-0526  
404-331-5190

The birthplace, church, and grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, compose this park. The park visitor center has exhibits and films on Dr. King. The surrounding 68.19-acre preservation district includes Sweet Auburn, the economic and cultural center of Atlanta's African-American community during most of the 20th century.

Established Oct. 10, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 5, 2004.

*Acreage—38.66 Federal: 13.53 Nonfederal: 25.13.*

**Ocmulgee**  
**National Monument**  
1207 Emery Highway  
Macon, GA 31217-4399  
478-752-8257

Traces of 12,000 years of Southeastern culture from Ice Age Indians to the historic Creek Confederacy are preserved here. The park includes the massive temple mounds of a Mississippian Indian ceremonial complex that thrived between 900 and 1100 and many artifacts.

Authorized June 14, 1934. Boundary changes: June 13, 1941; July 9, 1991.

*Acreage—701.54, all federal.*



Fort Pulaski National Monument



## Guam

### **War in the Pacific National Historical Park**

460 N. Marine Dr.  
Piti, GU 96915  
671-472-7240

The 1944 recapture of Guam by American forces during World War II is interpreted at seven units on this island, from the summit of Mt. Tenjo (1,033 ft.) to the submerged war relics on the offshore coral reefs (132 feet deep).

Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.

*Acreage*—2,036.98 *Federal*: 957.52 *Nonfederal*: 1,079.46.

*Water area*: 1,002.

## Hawaii

### **Haleakalā National Park**

P.O. Box 369  
Makawao, Maui, HI 96768-  
0369  
808-572-4400

A variety of areas, from the summit to the ocean, protect fragile native Hawaiian ecosystems, rare and endangered species, and cultural sites.

Established as a part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; renamed 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*—29,093.67 *Federal*: 29,093.52 *Nonfederal*: 0.15

*Wilderness area*: 19,270.

### **Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park**

P.O. Box 52  
Hawai'i National Park, HI  
96718-0052  
808-985-6000

Erupting volcanoes, rare and endangered plant and animal communities, and prehistoric sites are special features of the park.

Established as part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; renamed Sept. 22, 1961. Boundary changes: May 1, 1922; April 11, 1928; June 20, 1938; Dec. 3, 1940; July 1, 1961; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 12, 1998. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 10, 1987.

*Acreage*—323,431.38, all federal. *Wilderness area*: 131,542.

### **Kalaupapa National Historical Park**

P.O. Box 2222  
Kalaupapa, HI 96742-2222  
808-567-6802

This park contains the site of the Molokai Island Hansen's disease (leprosy) settlement (1886–1969), areas relating to early settlement, and habitats for rare and endangered species.

Authorized Dec. 22, 1980.

*Acreage*—10,778.88 *Federal*: 22.88 *Nonfederal*: 10,756.

*Water area*: 2,000.

### **Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park**

73-4786 Kanalani Street, #14  
Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2608  
808-329-6881

This was the site of important Hawaiian settlements before the arrival of European explorers. It includes coastal areas, three large fishponds, a house site, and other archeological remnants. The park is intended to preserve the native culture of Hawai'i.

Established Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage*—1,160.91 *Federal*: 615.90 *Nonfederal*: 545.01.

### **Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park**

P.O. Box 129  
Honaunau, HI 96726-0129  
808-328-2326

Until 1819, vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers could escape death by reaching this sacred ground. The park includes ancient house sites, royal fishponds, coconut groves, and spectacular shore scenery.

Authorized as City of Refuge National Historical Park July 26, 1955; renamed Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Dec. 16, 2002.

*Acreage*—419.80 *Federal*: 181.80 *Nonfederal*: 238.



**Pu'ukoholā Heiau  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 44340  
Kawaihae, HI 96743-4340  
808-882-7218

Ruins of Pu'ukoholā 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—86.24 Federal: 60.95 Nonfederal: 25.29.*

**USS Arizona Memorial**  
1 Arizona Memorial Place  
Honolulu, HI 96818-3145  
808-422-2771

This memorial, designed by architect Alfred Preis, marks the spot where the USS *Arizona* was sunk in Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, during the Japanese attack.  
Established Sept. 9, 1980. The memorial is owned by the U.S. Navy and administered by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement.  
*Acreage—10.50, all federal.*

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## Idaho

**City of Rocks  
National Reserve**  
P.O. Box 169  
Almo, ID 83312-0169  
208-824-5519

Scenic granite spires and sculptured rock formations dominate this landscape. Remnants of the California Trail are still visible in the area. Recreational opportunities include rock climbing and camping. **LIMITED FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988. Administered cooperatively by the National Park Service and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.  
*Acreage—14,107.19 Federal: 9,226.99 Nonfederal: 4,880.20.*

**Craters of the Moon  
National Monument and  
Craters of the Moon  
National Preserve**  
P.O. Box 29  
Arco, ID 83213-0029  
208-527-3257

Twisted, splattered lava, steep-sided cinder cones, tubelike caves, and lava flows 2,100 years old produce an amazing landscape. Administered cooperatively by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.  
Proclaimed May 2, 1924. Boundary changes: July 23, 1928; July 9, 1930; June 5, 1936; July 18, 1941; Nov. 19, 1962; Nov. 9, 2000. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970. Preserve designated Aug. 21, 2002.  
*Acreage—304,727.05, all federal. Wilderness area: 43,243.*

**Hagerman Fossil Beds  
National Monument**  
221 North State Street  
P.O. Box 570  
Hagerman, ID 83332-0570  
208-837-4793

Extraordinary fossils from the Pliocene Epoch, 3.5 million years ago, are covered in sediment from the Snake River Plain. The Hagerman Horse Quarry, a National Natural Landmark, and more than 200 fossilized plant and animal species are here. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**  
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988.  
*Acreage—4,351.15 Federal: 4,334.65 Nonfederal: 16.50.*

**Minidoka Internment  
National Monument**  
221 N. State Street  
P.O. Box 570  
Hagerman, ID 83332  
208-837-4793

The history and cultural resources associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II are interpreted at this site. **UNDER DEVELOPMENT.**  
Authorized Jan. 17, 2001.  
*Acreage—72.75, all federal.*

## **Nez Perce**

### **National Historical Park**

36063 U.S. Highway 95

Spalding, ID 83540-9715

208-843-2261

(Also in Montana, Oregon,  
and Washington)

The park's 38 sites, spreading across Idaho, Washington, and Montana, commemorate the Nez Perce. Six sites are owned and managed by the National Park Service at Spalding, Canoe Camp, Buffalo Eddy, East Kamiah, White Bird Battlefield, and Big Hole National Battlefield.

Authorized May 15, 1965. Boundary change: Oct. 30, 1992.

*Acreage*—2,494.59 *Federal*: 2,218.69 *Nonfederal*: 275.90.

## **Yellowstone National Park**

(See Wyoming)

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## **Illinois**

### **Lincoln Home**

#### **National Historic Site**

413 S. Eighth Street

Springfield, IL 62701-1905

217-492-4241

Abraham Lincoln resided in this house for 17 years before he became President. The surrounding historic district preserves the 1860s environment in which the Lincoln family lived.

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 47591-1001

812-882-1776

A classical memorial building, located near 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*—26.17, all federal.

### **Indiana Dunes**

#### **National Lakeshore**

1100 N. Mineral Springs Road

Porter, IN 46304-1299

219-926-7561

Dunes rise 180 feet above Lake Michigan's southern shore with beaches, bogs, marshes, swamps, and prairie remnants. Historic sites include an 1822 homestead and 1900s family farm. The Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education and the Indiana Dunes Environmental Learning Center provide day-use and residential programs.

Authorized Nov. 5, 1966. Boundary changes: Oct. 18, 1976; Dec. 28, 1980; Oct. 29, 1986; Oct. 23, 1992.

*Acreage*—15,067.38 *Federal*: 10,759.54 *Nonfederal*: 4,307.84.

### **Lincoln Boyhood**

#### **National Memorial**

3027 E. South St.

Lincoln City, IN 47552-1816

812-937-4541

Abraham Lincoln lived on this southern Indiana farm from 1816 to 1830. During that time, he grew from a 7-year-old boy to a 21-year-old man. 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**

151 Highway 76

Harpers Ferry, IA 52146-7519

563-873-3491

The monument preserves 206 prehistoric American Indian mound sites built along the Mississippi River between 450 B.C. and A.D. 1300, including 31 effigy mounds in the shapes of birds and bears. These mounds are outstanding examples of a significant phase of mound-building culture. The monument

also protects wildlife and other natural features of the area. Proclaimed Oct. 25, 1949. Boundary changes: May 27, 1961; Oct. 31, 1983, Oct. 19, 2000.  
*Acreage*—2,526.39, *all federal*.

**Herbert Hoover  
National Historic Site**  
110 Parkside Drive  
West Branch, IA 52358-0607  
319-643-2541

The site commemorates the life of the 31st U.S. President. Includes the cottage where Hoover was born, a blacksmith shop, the first West Branch schoolhouse, the Friends Meetinghouse where the Hoover family worshipped, the Hoover Presidential Library-Museum, and the graves of President and Mrs. Hoover. Authorized Aug. 12, 1965.  
*Acreage*—186.80 *Federal: 181.11 Nonfederal: 5.69*

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## Kansas

**Brown v. Board of Education  
National Historic Site**  
1515 SE Monroe St.  
Topeka, KS 66612-1143  
785-354-4273

The 1954 landmark Supreme Court decision in *Oliver L. Brown, et. al. v. the Topeka Board of Education, et. al.* concluded that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal,” effectively ending legal racial segregation in the public schools of this country. That decision is commemorated at the former Monroe Elementary School, one of four segregated schools for African American children in Topeka. Established Oct. 26, 1992.  
*Acreage*—1.85, *all federal*.

**Fort Larned  
National Historic Site**  
Route 3, Box 69  
Larned, KS 67550-9321  
620-285-6911

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. Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.  
*Acreage*—718.39 *Federal: 679.66 Nonfederal: 38.73*.

**Fort Scott  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 918  
Old Fort Boulevard  
Fort Scott, KS 66701-0918  
620-223-0310

Established in 1842 as a base for the U.S. Army’s peacekeeping efforts along the “permanent Indian frontier,” the fort was manned by dragoon and infantry soldiers who served in the Mexican War, provided armed escorts for parties on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, surveyed unmapped country, and maintained contact with Plains Indians. The post was abandoned in 1853, but during the Civil War it was reactivated and served as headquarters for the post of southeast Kansas. Authorized Oct. 19, 1978.  
*Acreage*—16.69, *all federal*.

**Nicodemus  
National Historic Site**  
304 Washington Avenue  
Bogue, KS 67625-9719  
785-839-4233

Nicodemus, Kansas, is the only remaining western town established by African Americans during the reconstruction period, and represents the western expansion and settlement of the Great Plains. The site includes five buildings: The First Baptist Church, St. Francis Hotel, Nicodemus School District Number One, African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Township Hall (Only the African Methodist Episcopal Church is owned by the National Park Service.) UNDER DEVELOPMENT. Established Nov. 12, 1996  
*Acreage*—161.35 *Federal: .17 Nonfederal: 161.18*.

**Tallgrass Prairie  
National Preserve**  
P.O. Box 585  
226 Broadway Street  
Cottonwood Falls, KS 66845  
620-273-6034

This nationally significant example of the once vast tallgrass prairie ecosystem also includes historic buildings and cultural resources of the Spring Hill Ranch in the Flint Hills region of Kansas. The federal government will own up to 180 acres, with the National Park Trust—the purchaser of the property in 1994—retaining ownership of the rest of the preserve. The National Park Service will manage and operate the entire preserve under a public-private agreement. **UNDER DEVELOPMENT.**

Established November 12, 1996.

*Acreage—10,894 Federal: 32.26 Nonfederal: 10,861.74.*

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## Kentucky

**Abraham Lincoln Birthplace  
National Historic Site**  
2995 Lincoln Farm Road  
Hodgenville, KY 42748-9707  
270-358-3137

A 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; redesignated a national historical park Aug. 11, 1939; renamed and redesignated Sept. 8, 1959. Boundary changes: May 27, 1949; April 11, 1972; Nov. 6, 1998.

*Acreage—344.50, all federal.*

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

**Cumberland Gap  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 1848  
Middlesboro, KY 40965-1848  
606-248-2817  
(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; Jan. 23, 2004.

*Acreage—20,507.98 Federal: 20,498.22 Nonfederal: 9.76.*

**Mammoth Cave  
National Park**  
P.O. Box 7  
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259-  
0007  
270-758-2328

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 of south central Kentucky. This is the longest recorded cave system in the world, with more than 350 miles explored and mapped.

Authorized May 25, 1926; 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. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1990.

*Acreage—52,830.19 Federal: 52,003.24 Nonfederal: 826.95.*



# Louisiana

**Cane River Creole  
National Historical Park**  
400 Rapides Drive  
Natchitoches, LA 71457  
318-352-0383

This park is part of the 40,000-acre Cane River National Heritage Area. It consists of Oakland Plantation and portions of Magnolia Plantation. Both demonstrate the history of colonization, frontier influences, French Creole architecture and culture, cotton agriculture, slavery, and social practices over 200 years.

Authorized Nov. 2, 1994.

*Acreage—206.86 Federal: 62.39 Nonfederal: 144.47.*

**Jean Lafitte  
National Historical Park  
and Preserve**  
419 Decatur Street  
New Orleans, LA 70130  
504-589-3882

The park consists of Barataria, Chalmette Battlefield, the French Quarter, and the Acadian units. The Acadian Cultural Center, the Prairie Acadian Cultural Center at Eunice, and the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center at Thibodaux interpret Cajun culture and history. Barataria, south of New Orleans, has trails and canoe tours through bottomland hardwood forests, swamp, and marsh. Chalmette, east of New Orleans, was the scene of the 1815 Battle of New Orleans. The French Quarter unit interprets the ethnic population of the Delta.

Chalmette Unit established as Chalmette Monument and Grounds March 4, 1907; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; reestablished as Chalmette National Historical Park Aug. 10, 1939; incorporated in new park authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—20,004.90 Federal: 14,475.26 Nonfederal: 5,529.64.*

**New Orleans Jazz  
National Historical Park**  
419 Decatur Street  
New Orleans, LA 70130  
504-589-4806

The park will interpret jazz as it has evolved in New Orleans and assist a range of organizations involved with jazz and its history.

Authorized Oct. 31, 1994.

*Acreage—5.13, all nonfederal.*

**Poverty Point  
National Monument**  
c/o Poverty Point State  
Commemorative Area  
P.O. Box 248  
Epps, LA 71237  
318-926-5492

Located in northeastern Louisiana, this park commemorates a culture that thrived during the first and second millennia B.C. Today this site, which contains some of the largest prehistoric earthworks in North America, continues to be managed by the state of Louisiana. State park facilities are open to the public. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Authorized Oct. 31, 1988.

*Acreage—910.85, all nonfederal.*

**Vicksburg  
National Military Park**  
(See Mississippi)

## Maine

### **Acadia National Park**

P.O. Box 177  
Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0177  
207-288-3338

### **Appalachian National Scenic Trail**

NPS Appalachian National  
Scenic Trail Office  
c/o Harpers Ferry Center  
P.O. Box 50  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425  
304-535-6278

#### **for public inquiries:**

Appalachian Trail  
Conservancy  
P.O. Box 807  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-  
0807  
304-535-6331

### **Saint Croix Island International Historic Site**

c/o Acadia National Park  
P.O. Box 177  
Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0177  
207-288-3338

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

Proclaimed Sieur de Monts National Monument July 8, 1916; established as Lafayette National Park Feb. 26, 1919; renamed 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; March 4, 1968; March 12, 1968; Oct. 15, 1982. Permanent boundary established May 1986.

*Acreage—47,389.67 Federal: 46,139.25 Nonfederal: 1,250.42.*

Approximately 2,150 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Mt. 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 components of the National Trails System.

Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,175 miles.

*Acreage—227,000.55 Federal: 169,473.59 Nonfederal: 57,526.96.*

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

*Acreage—44.90 Federal: 28.44 Nonfederal: 16.46.*

## Maryland

### **Antietam National Battlefield**

P.O. Box 158  
Sharpsburg, MD 21782-0158  
301-432-5124

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; April 22, 1960; May 31, 1962; Nov. 10, 1978.

Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments: 1866. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acreage—3,255.89 Federal: 2725.01 Nonfederal: 530.88. Cemetery acreage: 11.36, all federal.*

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

**Assateague Island  
National Seashore**  
7206 National Seashore Lane  
Berlin, MD 21811-2540  
410-641-1441  
(Also in Virginia)

This 37-mile barrier island, with sandy beaches, migratory waterfowl, and wild ponies, includes the 9,021-acre Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.  
Authorized Sept. 21, 1965. Boundary change: July 10, 1992.  
*Acreage—39,726.75 Federal: 17,865.50 Nonfederal: 21,861.25. Land area: 15,977.67. Water area: 22,079.*

**Catoctin Mountain Park**  
6602 Foxville Road  
Thurmont, MD 21788-0158  
301-663-9388

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; renamed July 12, 1954. Boundary change: July 12, 1954.  
*Acreage—5,809.87 Federal: 5,808.74 Nonfederal: 1.13.*

**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal  
National Historical Park**  
1850 Dual Highway, Suite 100  
Hagerstown, MD 21740  
301-714-2201  
(Also in the District of  
Columbia and West Virginia)

The park follows the route of the 184.5-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; upper canal proclaimed a national monument Jan. 18, 1961; established as a national historical park Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—19,586.49 Federal: 14,463.77 Nonfederal: 5,122.72*

**Clara Barton  
National Historic Site**  
5801 Oxford Road  
Glen Echo, MD 20812-1201  
301-320-1410

This 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was for seven 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  
410-962-4290

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 a national park March 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 20020-6722  
301-763-4600

This fort across the Potomac from Mount Vernon was built to protect Washington, D.C. Construction was begun in 1814 to replace an 1809 fort destroyed during the War of 1812. The park also has recreational facilities.

Transfer from 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 20770-3207  
301-344-3948

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 Federal: 1,175.42 Nonfederal: 0.57.*

**Hampton**

**National Historic Site**

535 Hampton Lane  
Towson, MD 21286-1397  
410-823-1309

This remnant of a vast landholding includes a Georgian mansion, gardens and grounds, and original stone slave quarters.

Designated June 22, 1948. Boundary changes: Dec. 23, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—62.04, all federal.*

**Harpers Ferry**

**National Historical Park**

(See West Virginia)

**Monocacy**

**National Battlefield**

4801 Urbana Pike  
Frederick, MD 21704-7307  
301-662-3515

In a battle here on July 9, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed Early's advance on Washington, D.C., however, enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of the capital.

Authorized as Monocacy National Military Park, June 21,





1934. Reauthorized and redesignated Oct. 21, 1976. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—1,647.01 Federal: 1,550.24 Nonfederal: 96.77.*

#### **Piscataway Park**

National Capital Parks, East  
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE  
Washington, DC 20020-6722  
301-763-4600

The tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac is preserved by this park, a pilot project in the use of easements to protect significant places from obtrusive urban expansion.

Authorized Oct. 4, 1961. Boundary changes: July 19, 1966; Oct. 21, 1976.

*Acreage—4,695.18 Federal: 4,580.57 Nonfederal: 114.61.*

#### **Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail**

National Park Service  
P.O. Box B  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425  
304-535-4014

(District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia)

The Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail is a partnership to develop and sustain a system of locally-managed trails for non-motorized travel between the mouth of the Potomac River and the Allegheny Highlands. Segments include Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath, Mount Vernon Trail, Potomac Heritage Trail (within George Washington Memorial Parkway), Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail, and Great Allegheny Passage. Additional segments are being planned and proposed. The trail is also a component of the National Trails System. Established March 28, 1983. Length: 704 miles.

*Acreage—undetermined.*

#### **Thomas Stone National Historic Site**

6655 Rosehill Road  
Port Tobacco, MD 20677-  
3400  
301-934-6027

Haberdeventure, a Georgian mansion built in 1771 near Port Tobacco, Md., was the home of Thomas Stone (1743–87). A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Stone was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775–78 and 1783–84.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—328.25 Federal: 321.97 Nonfederal: 6.28.*

## Massachusetts

### Adams

#### National Historical Park

135 Adams Street  
Quincy, MA 02169  
617-773-1177

The park includes 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; and the birthplaces of both presidents and United First Parish Church, location of the Adams Crypt. Designated Adams Mansion National Historic Site Dec. 9, 1946; renamed Nov. 26, 1952; redesignated Nov. 2, 1998. Boundary changes: Nov. 26, 1952; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Oct. 10, 1980; Nov. 2, 1998.

*Acreage—23.82 Federal: 9.17 Nonfederal: 14.65.*

### Appalachian

#### National Scenic Trail

(See Maine)

### Boston African American National Historic Site

46 Joy Street  
Boston, MA 02114-4025  
617-742-5415

The site contains 15 pre-Civil War African American history structures, linked by the 1.6-mile Black Heritage Trail. The meeting house is the oldest standing African American church in the U.S. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' memorial to Robert Gould Shaw, the white officer who first led African American troops during the Civil War, stands on the trail. Authorized Oct. 10, 1980.

*Acreage—0.59, all nonfederal.*

### Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area

c/o Boston Support Office  
BHI Project Manager  
15 State Street  
Boston MA 02109  
617-223-5060

Thirty islands in Boston Harbor make up this treasure of natural and cultural resources and recreational amenities at the doorstep of a major Northeast urban area. The facility is to be managed by a partnership of current managers and owners along with the National Park Service.

Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

*Acreage—1,482.25 Federal: 245.51 Nonfederal: 1,236.74.*

### Boston

#### National Historical Park

Charlestown Navy Yard  
Visitor Center  
Boston, MA 02129-4543  
617-242-5601

The events and ideas associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States provide the common thread linking the sites that compose this park, among them Bunker Hill, Old North Church, Paul Revere House, Faneuil Hall, Old State House, and a portion of the Charlestown Navy Yard, including USS *Constitution*.

Authorized Oct. 1, 1974. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980.

*Acreage—43.42 Federal: 37.46 Nonfederal: 5.96.*

### Cape Cod National Seashore

99 Marconi Site Road  
Wellfleet, MA 02667-0250  
508-349-3785

Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes make up this park on outer Cape Cod. It stretches 40 miles from Chatham to Provincetown. Its many cultural remnants include Marconi's Wireless Station site.

Authorized Aug. 7, 1961; established June 1, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978; Oct. 26, 1998.

*Acreage—43,608.48 Federal: 27,482.73 Nonfederal: 16,125.75. Land area: 27,700.*

### Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

99 Warren Street  
Brookline, MA 02445-5930  
617-566-1689

This was the first large scale landscape architecture office in the United States, founded by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and continued by his sons. The site includes the Olmsted Archives and the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

Authorized Oct. 12, 1979. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1998.

*Acreage—7.21, all federal.*





**John Fitzgerald Kennedy  
National Historic Site**  
83 Beals Street  
Brookline, MA 02446-6010  
617-566-7937

This is the birthplace and early boyhood home of the 35th President. It represents the social and political beginnings of one of the world's most prominent families and contains furnishings and memorabilia from the president's childhood. Authorized May 26, 1967.  
*Acreage—0.09, all federal.*

**Longfellow  
National Historic Site**  
105 Brattle Street  
Cambridge, MA 02138-3407  
617-876-4491

The Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House, George Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston (1775–1776) was later home to poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and family (1837–1950). Here Longfellow hosted writers, artists, and statesmen who helped kindle the "American Renaissance." There are decorative and fine arts, a library, and a research archive. Authorized Oct. 9, 1972.  
*Acreage—1.98, all federal.*

**Lowell  
National Historical Park**  
67 Kirk Street  
Lowell, MA 01852-1029  
978-970-5000.

The history of America's Industrial Revolution is commemorated in downtown Lowell. The Boott Cotton Mills Museum with its weave room of 88 operating looms, "mill girl" boarding houses, the Suffolk Mill turbine, and guided tours tell the story of the transition from farm to factory, chronicle immigrant and labor history, and trace industrial technology. Authorized June 5, 1978. Boundary changes: June 4, 1980; March 27, 1987.  
*Acreage—141.34 Federal: 31.49 Nonfederal: 109.85.*

**Minute Man  
National Historical Park**  
174 Liberty Street  
Concord, MA 01742  
978-369-6993

Scene of the "shot heard round the world" that began the Revolutionary War on April 19, 1775, the park includes restored sections of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord; North Bridge; Minute Man Statue; historic monuments and structures; and the Wayside, home of American authors. Designated a national historic site April 14, 1959; redesignated Sept. 21, 1959. Boundary change: Oct. 24, 1992.  
*Acreage—970.83 Federal: 794.37 Nonfederal: 176.46.*

**New Bedford Whaling  
National Historical Park**  
33 William Street  
New Bedford, MA 02740  
508-996-4095

This is the only National Park Service site to commemorate whaling and its contribution to American history. The park includes a 34-acre National Historic Landmark District, the schooner *Ernestina*, and a number of cultural institutions, including the New Bedford Whaling Museum. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.  
*Acreage—34 Federal: .34 Nonfederal: 33.66.*

**Salem Maritime  
National Historic Site**  
Custom House  
174 Derby Street  
Salem, MA 01970-5186  
978-740-1660

Recalling the time when Salem traded in the East Indies and throughout the world, the site includes 18th- and 19th-century wharves, the Custom House, the bonded warehouse, the West India Goods Store, the 17th-century Narbonne-Hale house, and the home of 18th-century merchant E. H. Derby. Designated March 17, 1938. Boundary changes: Dec. 12, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978; June 27, 1988.  
*Acreage—9.02 Federal: 8.93 Nonfederal: 0.09.*

**Saugus Iron Works  
National Historic Site**  
244 Central Street  
Saugus, MA 01906-2107  
781-233-0050

The site of the first integrated ironworks in North America (1646–68) includes the reconstructed blast furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill and a restored 17th-century house. Authorized April 5, 1968.  
*Acreage—8.51, all federal.*



**Springfield Armory  
National Historic Site**  
1 Armory Square  
Springfield, MA 01105-1299  
413-734-8551

From 1794 to 1968 Springfield Armory was a center for the manufacture of U.S. military small arms and the scene of important technological advances. The Armory Museum protects one of the world's most extensive firearms collections. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974; established March 21, 1978. *Acreage—54.93 Federal: 20.60 Nonfederal: 34.33.*

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## Michigan

**Isle Royale National Park**  
800 East Lakeshore Drive  
Houghton, MI 49931-1895  
906-482-0984

This forested island, the largest in Lake Superior, is distinguished by its wilderness character, timber wolves, moose herd, and pre-Columbian copper mines. Authorized March 3, 1931. Boundary changes: May 28, 1934; June 20, 1938; March 6, 1942; Aug. 14, 1958; April 11, 1972; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980. *Acreage—571,790.11 Federal: 539,281.87 Nonfederal: 32,508.24. Land area: 133,781.87. Wilderness area: 132,018.*

**Keweenaw  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 471  
Calumet, MI 49913-0471  
906-337-3168

The park preserves a variety of features relating to the first significant copper mining in the U.S. The park largely incorporates the existing Calumet and Quincy National Historic Landmarks. UNDER DEVELOPMENT. Established Oct. 27, 1992. *Acreage—1,869.40 Federal: 134.43 Nonfederal: 1,734.97.*

**Pictured Rocks  
National Lakeshore**  
P.O. Box 40  
Munising, MI 49862-0040  
906-387-3700

Multicolored sandstone cliffs, long beach strands, towering sand dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, wetlands, hardwood and coniferous forests, and a variety of wildlife compose this scenic area on Lake Superior. Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; established Oct. 5, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996; Nov. 25, 2002. *Acreage—73,235.83 Federal: 35,728.86 Nonfederal: 37,506.97. Land area: 63,122.08.*

**Sleeping Bear Dunes  
National Lakeshore**  
9922 Front Street  
Empire, MI 49630-9797  
231-326-5134

This is a diverse landscape with massive sand dunes, quiet rivers, sand beaches, beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and rugged bluffs towering up to 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion. Established Oct. 21, 1970. Boundary change: May 28, 2004. *Acreage—71,198.48 Federal: 57,222.43 Nonfederal: 13,976.05. Land area: 58,473.*

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## Minnesota

**Grand Portage  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 668  
Grand Marais, MN 55604-0668  
218-387-2788

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 at the eastern terminus of the Grand Portage on Lake Superior. Designated a national historic site Sept. 15, 1951; redesignated Sept. 2, 1958. *Acreage—709.97, all federal.*

**Mississippi National River  
and Recreation Area**

111 E. Kellogg Boulevard  
Suite 105  
St. Paul, MN 55101-1256  
651-290-4160

**Pipestone  
National Monument**

36 Reservation Avenue  
Pipestone, MN 56164-1269  
507-825-5464

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

**Voyageurs National Park**

3131 Highway 53  
International Falls, MN 56649-  
8904  
218-283-9821

Encompassing 72 miles of the Mississippi River corridor through the Twin Cities metropolitan region, the area features a wealth of nationally significant natural, cultural, historic, scenic, economic, and scientific resources, complemented by diverse recreational activities.

Established Nov. 18, 1988.

*Acreage—53,775 Federal: 62.42 Nonfederal: 53,712.58.*

For centuries American Indians have been obtaining materials for pipe making from these quarries, a practice that is continued today. George Catlin, the painter, was the first person to describe the quarries in print. Pipestone is known as Catlinite in his honor.

Established Aug. 25, 1937. Boundary change: June 18, 1956.

*Acreage—281.78, all federal.*

This waterway of four large lakes connected by narrows was once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs. With more than 500 islands, the lakes surround a peninsula of boreal forest. Authorized Jan. 8, 1971; established April 8, 1975. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1983.

*Acreage—218,200.17 Federal: 133,121.24 Nonfederal: 85,078.93. Land area: 134,246. Water area: 83,808.*

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## Mississippi

**Brices Cross Roads  
National Battlefield Site**

c/o Natchez Trace Parkway  
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway  
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718  
662-680-4025

The Confederate army opposed Union forces here on June 10, 1864, to ultimately secure supply lines between Nashville and Chattanooga.

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-  
9709  
228-875-9057  
(See also Florida)

Sparkling beaches, historic sites, wildlife sanctuaries, islands accessible only by boat, bayous, nature trails, picnic areas, and campgrounds make up this park.

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

*Acreage—137,990.97 Federal: 99,616.72 Nonfederal: 38,374.25. Land area: 19,445.46. Wilderness area: 1,800. (Acreage figures are for entire park, Florida and Mississippi units.)*

**Natchez  
National Historical Park**

P.O. Box 1208  
Natchez, MS 39121-1208  
601-446-5790

Before the Civil War, Natchez became a commercial, cultural, and social center of the South's "cotton belt." The city today represents one of the best preserved concentrations of significant antebellum properties in the United States. Within the park are Melrose, an excellent example of a planter's home, and the home of William Johnson, a prominent free black.

Authorized Oct. 7, 1988.

*Acreage—105.31 Federal: 82.36 Nonfederal: 22.95.*

### **Natchez Trace**

#### **National Scenic Trail**

c/o Natchez Trace Parkway  
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway  
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718  
662-680-4025  
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

Completed sections of this trail are found alongside the Natchez Trace Parkway near Rocky Springs, Jackson, and Tupelo, Miss., and Leipers Fork, Tenn.  
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 64 miles.  
*Acreage—10,995, all nonfederal.*

### **Natchez Trace Parkway**

2680 Natchez Trace Parkway  
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718  
662-680-4025  
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

The parkway generally follows the Old Trace, or trail, used by American Indians and early settlers between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss., about 1790–1830. Of the estimated 445 miles of parkway, 424 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—51,981.57 Federal: 51,680.97 Nonfederal: 300.60.*

### **Shiloh National Military Park**

(See Tennessee)

### **Tupelo National Battlefield**

c/o Natchez Trace Parkway  
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway  
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718  
662-680-4025

Here, on July 13–14, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest tried to cut the railroad supplying the Union's march on Atlanta.  
Established as a national battlefield site Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated and boundary changed Aug. 10, 1961.  
*Acreage—1, all federal.*

### **Vicksburg**

#### **National Military Park**

3201 Clay Street  
Vicksburg, MS 39183  
601-636-0583  
(Also in Louisiana)

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. The Civil War ironclad gunboat USS *Cairo* is 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 changes: June 4, 1963; Oct. 18, 1990. Cemetery: Date of Civil War interments, 1866–1874. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: March 2, 1955.  
*Park acreage—1,795.05 Federal: 1,739.60 Nonfederal: 55.45. Cemetery acreage—116.28, all federal.*

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## **Missouri**

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

5646 Carver Road  
Diamond, MO 64840  
417-325-4151

The birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, African-American agronomist, educator, and humanitarian, includes a museum, Discovery Center, and a ¾-mile trail passing the birthplace site, Boy Carver statue, restored 1881 Moses Carver House, and the Carver family cemetery. Authorized July 14, 1943.  
*Acreage—210, all federal.*

**Harry S Truman**  
**National Historic Site**  
223 North Main Street  
Independence, MO 64050-  
2804  
816-254-9929

The site preserves the residences of Harry S Truman, the 33rd President. The Truman Home was his residence from 1919 to 1972, and was called the "Summer White House" during his administration. The site includes four other homes that were part of the family compound: his Uncle and Aunt Noland's home across the street, the Wallace homes owned by Bess Truman's brothers, and the Truman Farm Home in Grandview, Missouri—the hub of a 600-acre farming operation. Designated Dec. 8, 1982; National Park Service administration authorized May 23, 1983. Boundary changes: Oct. 2, 1989, Dec. 14, 1993; Oct. 30, 2004.  
*Acres*—6.67, all federal.

**Jefferson**  
**National Expansion Memorial**  
11 North 4th Street  
St. Louis, MO 63102-1882  
314-655-1600

Eero Saarinen's soaring stainless steel Gateway Arch on St. Louis's riverfront memorializes the city's role in westward expansion. Visitors can ascend the 630-foot arch and see extensive exhibits on American Indians, Thomas Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, and others in the underground Museum of Westward Expansion. In the nearby Old Courthouse a slave named Dred Scott sued for his freedom in 1846. Designated Dec. 21, 1935; Gateway Arch authorized May 17, 1954. Boundary changes: Aug. 29, 1969; Aug. 26, 1992.  
*Acres*—192.83 Federal: 90.96 Nonfederal: 101.87.

**Ozark**  
**National Scenic Riverways**  
404 Watercress Drive  
Van Buren, MO 63965-0490  
573-323-4236

The 134 miles of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers provide canoeing, tubing, fishing, and swimming opportunities. Nearly 100 springs pour thousands of gallons of clear, cold water into the streams. Ozark culture is preserved throughout the area. This is the first national scenic river. Authorized Aug. 27, 1964; established June 10, 1972.  
*Acres*—80,785.04 Federal: 61,368.42 Nonfederal: 19,416.62.

**Ulysses S. Grant**  
**National Historic Site**  
7400 Grant Street  
St. Louis, MO 63123-1801  
314-842-1867

Ulysses S. Grant's association with historic White Haven farm spanned the decades from his graduation from West Point in 1843 to his death in 1885. Throughout the turbulence of the Civil War and Grant's presidency, White Haven was home. Authorized Oct. 2, 1989.  
*Acres*—9.60, all federal.

**Wilson's Creek**  
**National Battlefield**  
6424 W. Farm Road 182  
Republic, MO 65738-9514  
417-732-2662

The battle here on Aug. 10, 1861, was the first major engagement west of the Mississippi. The Confederate failure here resulted in keeping Missouri in the Union. Major features include a 5-mile automobile tour loop, the restored 1852 Ray House, and "Bloody Hill," the scene of the major battle. Authorized as a national battlefield park April 22, 1960; redesignated Dec. 16, 1970. Boundary change: Oct. 30, 2004.  
*Acres*—1,749.91, all federal.

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## Montana

**Big Hole**  
**National Battlefield**  
P.O. Box 273  
Wisdom, MT 59761  
406-689-3155

Pays tribute to the battle between the Nez Perce Indians and the 7th U.S. Infantry forces with civilian volunteers on August 9 and 10, 1877. Ninety Nez Perce men, women, and children and 31 soldiers lost their lives. Established as a Military Preserve in 1883, designated as a Na-



tional Monument on June 23, 1910; redesignated a National Battlefield May 17, 1963.

*Acreage*—1,010.61 *Federal*: 655.61 *Nonfederal*: 355.

**Bighorn Canyon  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 7458  
Fort Smith, MT 59035-7458  
406-666-2412  
(Also in Wyoming)

Bighorn Lake extends 71 miles behind Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River. Archeological and historical resources complement the natural scene. About one third of the area is within the Crow Indian Reservation.

Established Oct. 15, 1966.

*Acreage*—120,296.22 *Federal*: 68,490.87 *Nonfederal*: 51,805.35.

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

**Glacier National Park**  
P.O. Box 128  
West Glacier, MT 59936-0128  
406-888-7800

With precipitous peaks ranging above 10,000 feet, this ruggedly beautiful land includes nearly 50 glaciers, numerous glacier-fed lakes and streams, a wide variety of wildflowers, and wildlife including grizzly bears and gray wolves.

Established May 11, 1910. Boundary changes: Feb. 10, 1912; Feb. 27, 1915; July 31, 1939; Dec. 13, 1944; April 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; designated Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park World Heritage Site Dec. 1995.

*Acreage*—1,013,572.41 *Federal*: 1,013,154.64 *Nonfederal*: 417.77.

**Grant-Kohrs Ranch  
National Historic Site**  
266 Warren Lane  
Deer Lodge, MT 59722-0790  
406-846-2070

This is the headquarters of a once wide-ranging 19th-century cattle empire. The site preserves the structures and artifacts associated with its operation and represents more than 125 years of ranching heritage. It is still a working cattle ranch. Authorized Aug. 25, 1972. Boundary changes: Aug. 31, 1981; Nov. 10, 1998.

*Acreage*—1,618.38 *Federal*: 1,491.46 *Nonfederal*: 126.92.

**Little Bighorn Battlefield  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 39  
Crow Agency, MT 59022-0039  
406-638-2621

This area memorializes one of the last armed efforts of the Northern Plains Indians to preserve their way of life. Here in 1876, 263 soldiers and attached personnel of the U.S. Army, including Lt. Col. George A. Custer, met death at the hands of several thousand Lakota, Arapaho, and Cheyenne warriors.

Established as a national cemetery by the Secretary of War Jan. 29, 1879, to protect graves of 7th Cavalry troopers buried there; proclaimed National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation to include burials of other campaigns and wars Dec. 7, 1886; Reno-Benteen Battlefield added April 14, 1926; transferred from War Dept. July 1, 1940; redesignated Custer Battlefield National Monument March 22, 1946; renamed Dec. 10, 1991.

*Acreage*—765.34, *all federal*.

**Nez Perce  
National Historical Park**  
(See Idaho)

**Yellowstone National Park**  
(See Wyoming)

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## Nebraska

### **Agate Fossil Beds National Monument**

301 River Road  
P.O. Box 27  
Harrison, NE 69346-2734  
308-668-2211

This park was originally a working cattle ranch owned by Capt. James Cook and known as Agate Springs Ranch. The park features renowned quarries that contain numerous, well preserved mammal fossils from the Miocene Epoch; these represent an important chapter in the evolution of mammals. The park's museum collection also contains more than 500 artifacts from the Cook Collection of Plains Indian artifacts. Authorized June 5, 1965; established June 14, 1997.  
*Acreage*—3,055.22 *Federal*: 2,737.52 *Nonfederal*: 317.70.

### **Homestead National Monument of America**

8523 West State Highway 4  
Beatrice, NE 68310  
402-223-3514

This park, which includes the 160-acre claim filed by Daniel Freeman under The Homestead Act of 1862, is a memorial to the pioneers who settled the west. Among the features are a typical log cabin, a restored frontier school, and more than 100 acres of restored tallgrass prairie. Authorized March 19, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1970; Dec. 16, 2002.  
*Acreage*—211.09 *Federal*: 205.18 *Nonfederal*: 5.91.

### **Missouri National Recreational River**

P.O. Box 591  
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591  
402-336-3970

Two reaches of the Missouri River are protected here. The portion originally set aside, 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. An upper reach between Lewis and Clark Lake and Fort Randall Dam exhibits native floodplain forest, tallgrass and mixed grass prairies, and habitats for several endangered species. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; expanded May 24, 1991. Length: 59 miles (original segment); 67 miles (1991 addition).  
*Acreage*—34,159 *Federal*: 30.96 *Nonfederal*: 34,128.04.

### **Niobrara National Scenic River**

P.O. Box 591  
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591  
402-336-3970

This segment of the Niobrara River preserves a unique mix of boreal, eastern woodland, and Rocky Mountain forest types, and tallgrass, Sandhills, and mixed-grass prairie. This Great Plains river is rated as one of America's top canoeing adventures. Public and private facilities are available. Authorized May 24, 1991. Length: 76 miles.  
*Acreage*—21,035.79 *Federal*: 790 *Nonfederal*: 20,245.79.

### **Scotts Bluff National Monument**

P.O. Box 27  
Gering, NE 69341-0027  
308-436-4340

Rising 800 feet above the valley floor, this massive promontory was a landmark on the Oregon and California trails, associated with overland migration across the Great Plains between 1843 and 1869. Proclaimed Dec. 12, 1919. Boundary changes: May 9, 1924; June 1, 1932; March 29, 1940; June 30, 1961.  
*Acreage*—3,003.03 *Federal*: 2,935.95 *Nonfederal*: 67.08.

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## Nevada

### **Death Valley National Park** (See California)

**Great Basin  
National Park**  
100 Great Basin National Park  
Baker, NV 89311-9700  
775-234-7331

A remnant icefield 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.

Proclaimed as Lehman Caves National Monument Jan. 24, 1922; transferred from the Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; made part of Great Basin National Park when established Oct. 27, 1986.

*Acreage—77,180, all federal.*

**Lake Mead  
National Recreation Area**  
601 Nevada Highway  
Boulder City, NV 89005-2426  
702-293-8920  
(Also in Arizona)

Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam on the Colorado River, and over one million acres of surrounding desert and mountains compose 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 Recreation Area Aug. 11, 1947. Established Oct. 8, 1964. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1975.

*Acreage—1,495,664 Federal: 1,470,327.84 (of which 4,488.47 are administered by Bureau of Reclamation) Nonfederal: 25,336.16. Land area: 1,314,516.39 Water area: 186,700.*

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## New Hampshire

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

**Saint-Gaudens  
National Historic Site**  
139 Saint-Gaudens Road  
Cornish, NH 03745-9704  
603-675-2175

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.

Authorized Aug. 31, 1964; established May 30, 1977. Boundary changes: Oct. 31, 1976, Nov. 9, 2000.

*Acreage—148.15 Federal: 147.50 Nonfederal: 0.45.*

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## New Jersey

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

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

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



**Edison  
National Historic Site**  
Main Street and  
Lakeside Avenue  
West Orange, NJ 07052-5515  
973-736-0550

Thomas Edison's laboratory and his 29-room residence, Glenmont, were home to the inventor from 1887 until 1931. At his "Invention Factory" he developed the phonograph, invented the movie camera and the nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery, and was awarded 1,093 patents. The complex includes his chemistry lab, machine shop, library, and the world's first motion picture studio.

Designated as Edison Home National Historic Site 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)

**Great Egg Harbor  
Scenic and  
Recreational River**  
c/o Northeast Region  
National Park Service  
200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818  
215-597-1581

Running through or along the famous Pine Barrens of southern New Jersey, this river includes many of the Great Egg Harbor River's tributaries. The river is the largest canoeing river in the Barrens and is near the urban centers of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, and Wilmington.

Authorized Oct. 27, 1992. Length: 129 miles.  
*Acreage—43,311.42, all nonfederal.*

**Morristown  
National Historical Park**  
30 Washington Place  
Morristown, NJ 07960-4242  
973-539-2016

Morristown was quarters for the Continental Army during two critical winters—Jan. 1777 and 1779–80. The park includes the Ford Mansion, Jockey Hollow, and Fort Mifflin.

Authorized March 2, 1933. Boundary changes: June 6, 1953; Sept. 18, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974; Oct. 21, 1976; Oct. 4, 1991; Nov. 6, 1998. *Acreage—1,710.72 Federal: 1,705.69 Nonfederal: 5.03.*

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



a stone wall and a pot . . . the range of history preserved in the park system.



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## New Mexico

### **Aztec Ruins**

#### **National Monument**

84 County Road 2900  
Aztec, NM 87410-9715  
505-334-6174

Building remains of this large 12th-century Pueblo Indian community have been partially excavated and stabilized. Proclaimed Aztec Ruin National Monument Jan. 24, 1923; re-named July 2, 1928. Boundary changes: July 2, 1928; Dec. 19, 1930; May 27, 1948; Oct. 28, 1988. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 8, 1987.

*Acreage—317.80 Federal: 257.33 Nonfederal: 60.47.*

### **Bandelier**

#### **National Monument**

H.C.R 1, Box 1  
Suite 15  
Los Alamos, NM 87544-9701  
505-672-3861

On the mesa tops and canyon walls of the Pajarito Plateau are the remains of 13th-century Pueblo Indians' cliff houses and villages.

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; Nov. 18, 1997; Nov. 12, 1998. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.

*Acreage—33,676.67 Federal: 32,831.44 Nonfederal: 845.23. Wilderness area: 23,267.*

### **Capulin Volcano**

#### **National Monument**

P.O. Box 40  
Capulin, NM 88414-0040  
505-278-2201

This symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, inactive volcano.

Proclaimed Capulin Mountain National Monument Aug. 9, 1916; renamed Dec. 31, 1987. Boundary change: Sept. 3, 1962.

*Acreage—792.84, all federal.*

### **Carlsbad Caverns**

#### **National Park**

3225 National Parks Highway  
Carlsbad, NM 88220-5354  
505-785-2232

This series of connected caverns, with one of the world's largest underground chambers, has countless formations. The park contains 85 separate caves, including the nation's deepest limestone cave—1,567 feet—and third longest.

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. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 9, 1995.

*Acreage—46,766.45 Federal: 46,427.26 Nonfederal: 339.19. Wilderness area: 33,125.*

**Chaco Culture  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 220  
Nageezi, NM 87037  
505-786-7014

The canyon contains 13 major prehistoric sites and hundreds of smaller ones, built by the Ancestral Puebloan People. Proclaimed Chaco Canyon National Monument March 11, 1907; renamed and redesignated Dec. 19, 1980. Boundary changes: Jan. 10, 1928; Dec. 19, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 8, 1987.

*Acreage—33,960.19 Federal: 32,840.14 Nonfederal: 1,120.05.*

**El Malpais  
National Monument**  
123 East Roosevelt Avenue  
Grants, NM 87020  
505-285-4641

El Malpais is a spectacular volcanic area, featuring cinder cones, a 17-mile-long lava tube system, and ice caves. The area is also rich in ancient Pueblo and Navajo Indian history and features diverse ecosystems.

Established Dec. 31, 1987.

*Acreage—114,276.95 Federal: 109,611.62 Nonfederal: 4,665.33.*

**El Morro  
National Monument**  
Route 2, Box 43  
Ramah, NM 87321-9603  
505-783-4226

"Inscription Rock" is a 200-foot sandstone monolith on which are carved thousands of inscriptions from early travelers. The monument also includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs and the remains of Pueblo Indian dwellings.

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**  
P.O. Box 127  
Watrous, NM 87753-0127  
505-425-8025

Remnants of the Southwest's largest frontier fort, which played a key role in the Indian Wars and the Confederate defeat at Glorieta Pass, are preserved here. A large network of Santa Fe Trail ruts is still visible on the prairie.

Established June 28, 1954.

*Acreage—720.60, all federal.*

**Gila Cliff Dwellings  
National Monument**  
Route 11, Box 100  
Silver City, NM 88061-0100  
505-536-9461

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were inhabited from about 1280 to the early 1300s.

Proclaimed Nov. 16, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: April 17, 1962. Forest Service resumed administration of National Park Service area April 28, 1975.

*Acreage—533.13, all federal.*

**Pecos  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 418  
Pecos, NM 87552-0418  
505-757-6414

The park preserves 12,000 years of human history, including the remains of Pecos Pueblo and many other American Indian structures, Spanish colonial missions, homesteads of the Mexican era, a section of the Santa Fe Trail, sites related to the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass, and a 20th-century ranch.

Authorized as a national monument June 28, 1965; redesignated June 27, 1990. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; June 27, 1990; Nov. 8, 1990.

*Acreage—6,669.59 Federal: 6,355.36 Nonfederal: 314.23.*

**Petroglyph  
National Monument**  
6001 Unser Blvd., NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87120-2033  
505-899-0205

More than 15,000 prehistoric and historic Native American and Hispanic petroglyphs (images carved in rock) stretch 17 miles along Albuquerque's West Mesa escarpment.

Authorized June 27, 1990. Owned and managed jointly by the National Park Service, City of Albuquerque, and State of New Mexico.

*Acreage—7,231.63 Federal: 2,927.86 Nonfederal: 4,303.77.*

**Salinas Pueblo Missions  
National Monument**

P.O. Box 517  
Mountainair, NM 87036-0496  
505-847-2585

This park preserves and interprets the best remaining examples of 17th-century Spanish Franciscan mission churches and conventos remaining in the United States and three large Pueblo Indian villages.

Proclaimed Gran Quivira National Monument Nov. 1, 1909; renamed Salinas National Monument and area enlarged Dec. 19, 1980; two state monuments absorbed Nov. 2, 1981; renamed Oct. 28, 1988. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1919; Dec. 19, 1980.

*Acreage—1,071.42 Federal: 985.13 Nonfederal: 86.29.*

**White Sands  
National Monument**

P.O. Box 1086  
Holloman AFB, NM 88330-1086  
505-679-2599

The park contains a significant portion of the world's largest gypsum dunefield. The glistening white dunes rise 60 feet high and cover 275 square miles. Small animals and plants have adapted to this harsh environment.

Proclaimed Jan. 18, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 28, 1934; Aug. 29, 1938; June 6, 1942; June 24, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 23, 1996.

*Acreage—143,733.25, all federal.*

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## New York

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

**Castle Clinton  
National Monument**

c/o National Park Service  
Manhattan Sites  
26 Wall Street  
New York, NY 10005-1907  
212-344-7220

Built 1808–11, this structure served as a defense for New York harbor, an 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.

Authorized Aug. 12, 1946.

*Acreage—1, all federal.*

**Eleanor Roosevelt  
National Historic Site**

4097 Albany Post Road  
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997  
845-229-9115

Eleanor 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 in 1937.

Authorized May 26, 1977.

*Acreage—180.50, all federal.*

**Federal Hall  
National Memorial**

c/o National Park Service  
Manhattan Sites  
26 Wall Street  
New York, NY 10005-1907  
212-825-6888

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 1842. The statue of Washington is by John Quincy Adams Ward.

Designated as Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site May 26, 1939; redesignated Aug. 11, 1955.

*Acreage—0.45, all federal.*





**Fire Island  
National Seashore**  
120 Laurel Street  
Patchogue, NY 11772-3596  
516-289-4810

Ocean-washed beaches, dunes, Fire Island Light, and the nearby estate of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, make this park a blend of recreation, preservation, and conservation.

Authorized Sept. 11, 1964. Boundary changes: Oct. 9, 1965; Nov. 10, 1978. Established Sept. 11, 1984. Wilderness designated Dec. 23, 1980.

*Acreage—19,579.47 Federal: 6,241.13 Nonfederal: 13,338.34  
Land area: 16,486.43. Wilderness area: 1,363.*

**Fort Stanwix  
National Monument**  
112 E. Park Street  
Rome, NY 13440-5816  
315-336-2090

The American stand in August 1777 was a major factor in repulsing the British invasion from Canada. The fort was also the site of the treaties 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**  
Public Affairs Office  
210 New York Avenue  
Staten Island, NY 10305  
718-354-4606  
(Also in New Jersey)

With more than 26,000 acres of marshes, wildlife sanctuaries, and recreational and athletic facilities; miles of sandy beaches; indoor and outdoor classrooms; picnicking and camping areas; as well as historic structures, old military installations, airfields, a lighthouse, and adjacent waters around New York harbor, this park offers urban residents in two states a wide range of recreational opportunities and educational perspectives throughout the year.

Established Oct. 27, 1972.

*Acreage—26,606.63 Federal: 20,444.40 Nonfederal: 6,162.23.*

**General Grant  
National Memorial**  
122nd Street and  
Riverside Drive  
New York, NY 10027-3703  
212-666-1640

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, March 1, 1872.

Dedicated April 27, 1897. National Park Service administration authorized Aug. 14, 1958.

*Acreage—0.76, all federal.*





**Governors Island  
National Monument**  
Battery Maritime Building,  
Slip 7  
10 South Street  
New York, NY 10004-1900  
212-825-3045

Governors Island is located one-half mile off the southern tip of Manhattan, between the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers. The National Monument is within a National Historic Landmark District and includes two early-19th-century fortifications—Fort Jay and Castle Williams—which played strategic roles in defending New York City and were key parts of a larger harbor defensive system. Site is currently OPEN TO THE PUBLIC SEASONALLY.

Proclaimed Jan. 19, 2001; established Feb. 7, 2003.  
*Acres*—22.78 *Federal*: 22.28 *Nonfederal*: 0.50.

**Hamilton Grange  
National Memorial**  
287 Convent Avenue  
New York, NY 10031-6302  
212-825-6990

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 April 27, 1962. Boundary change: Nov. 9, 2000.  
*Acres*—1.04, all *federal*.

**Home of Franklin D.  
Roosevelt  
National Historic Site**  
4097 Albany Post Road  
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997  
845-229-9115

Springwood was the birthplace and lifetime residence of the 32nd President. The gravesites of President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in the Rose Garden.  
Designated Jan. 15, 1944. Boundary changes: Oct. 23, 1952; Nov. 2, 1964; Jan. 23, 1974; March 3, 1975; May 31, 1984; March 29, 1989; Nov. 10, 1998.  
*Acres*—799.98 *Federal*: 384.27 *Nonfederal*: 415.71.

**Martin Van Buren  
National Historic Site**  
1013 Old Post Road  
Kinderhook, NY 12106-3605  
518-758-9689

Lindenwald was the retirement home of the eighth U.S. President, Martin Van Buren, from 1841 until his death on July 24, 1862. The 36-room mansion, containing original wallpaper and furnishings, has been restored to the Van Buren period and features an Italianate addition designed by Richard Upjohn, 1849–50.  
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.  
*Acres*—39.55 *Federal*: 39.31 *Nonfederal*: 0.24.

**Sagamore Hill**  
**National Historic Site**  
20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, NY 11771-1899  
516-922-4788

Sagamore Hill was Theodore Roosevelt's home from 1886 until his death in 1919. As a boy he spent summers in Oyster Bay with his family. The shingle-style, Queen Anne home was built in 1885 from a plan he sketched. Twenty-five rooms are open to the public, and almost all the furnishings are original. Roosevelt is buried nearby.  
Authorized July 25, 1962.  
*Acreage—83.02, all federal.*

**Saint Paul's Church**  
**National Historic Site**  
897 South Columbus Avenue  
Mount Vernon, NY 10550-5018  
914-667-4116

This 18th-century church is one of New York's oldest parishes (1665–1980). It was used as a hospital following the Revolutionary War battle at Pell's Point in 1776. The church stood at the edge of the Eastchester village green, the site of the "Great Election" (1733), which raised the issues of Freedom of Religion and Press. The adjoining cemetery contains burials dating from 1665.  
Designated July 5, 1943; National Park Service administration authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—6.13, all federal.*

**Saratoga**  
**National Historical Park**  
648 Route 32  
Stillwater, NY 12170-1604  
518-664-9821

The American victory here over the British in 1777 was the turning point of the American 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—3,392.42 Federal: 2,884.88 Nonfederal: 507.54.*

**Statue of Liberty**  
**National Monument**  
Liberty Island  
New York, NY 10004-1467  
212-363-3200  
(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. Designed by Frederic Bartholdi, the statue came to symbolize freedom for immigrants. Nearby Ellis Island, through which nearly 12 million immigrants passed, was reopened to the public in 1990 as the country's primary museum devoted entirely to immigration.  
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Sept. 7, 1937. Ellis Island proclaimed 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 10003-1399  
212-260-1616

The 26th President was born in a brownstone house here on Oct. 27, 1858. Demolished in 1916, it was reconstructed and rededicated in 1923 and furnished by the President's widow and sisters.  
Authorized July 25, 1962.  
*Acreage—0.11, all federal.*

**Theodore Roosevelt**  
**Inaugural**  
**National Historic Site**  
641 Delaware Avenue  
Buffalo, NY 14202-1079  
716-884-0095

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**  
4097 Albany Post Road  
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997  
845-229-9115

This palatial mansion is a fine example of homes built by 19th-century millionaires. It 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**  
136 Fall Street  
Seneca Falls, NY 13148-1517  
315-568-2991

Located in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, this park commemorates women's struggle for equal rights and includes the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, the site of the first Women's Rights Convention in 1848, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton home, the M'Clintock House where the Declaration of Sentiments was written, and other sites related to notable early women's rights activists.  
Authorized Dec. 28, 1980. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996.  
*Acreage—7.44 Federal: 7.12 Nonfederal: 0.32.*

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## North Carolina

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

**Blue Ridge Parkway**  
199 Hemphill Knob Road  
Asheville, NC 28803  
828-271-4779  
(Also in Virginia)

Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this scenic 470-mile parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level and embraces several large recreational and natural history areas and Appalachian cultural sites.  
Initial construction funds allocated under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act June 16, 1933; National Park Service administration authorized June 30, 1936. Boundary changes: June 30, 1961; Oct. 9, 1968.  
*Acreage—93,390.30 Federal: 83,205.71 Nonfederal: 10,184.59.*

**Cape Hatteras  
National Seashore**  
1401 National Park Drive  
Manteo, NC 27954-2708  
252-473-2111

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, and points of historical interest are special features of the first national seashore. Its lands include 5,915-acre Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.  
Authorized Aug. 17, 1937; established Jan. 12, 1953.  
*Acreage—30,350.65 Federal: 30,343.41 Nonfederal: 7.24.  
Land area: 26,326.24.*

**Cape Lookout  
National Seashore**  
131 Charles Street  
Harkers Island, NC 28531-9702  
252-728-2250

This series of undeveloped barrier islands extends 56 miles along the lower Outer Banks embracing beaches, dunes, two historic villages, and Cape Lookout Lighthouse.  
Authorized March 10, 1966. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1986.  
*Acreage—28,243.36 Federal: 25,173.62 Nonfederal: 3,069.74.  
Land area: 8,741.*

**Carl Sandburg Home  
National Historic Site**  
1928 Little River Road  
Flat Rock, NC 28731-9766  
828-693-4178

Connemara was the farm home of the noted poet, Lincoln biographer, and social advocate for the last 22 years of his life.  
Authorized Oct. 17, 1968; established Oct. 27, 1972.  
*Acreage—263.65 Federal: 263.52 Nonfederal: 0.13.*

**Fort Raleigh  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Cape Hatteras National  
Seashore  
1401 National Park Drive  
Manteo, NC 27954-2708  
252-473-5772

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

**Guilford Courthouse  
National Military Park**  
2331 New Garden Road  
Greensboro, NC 27410-2355  
336-288-1776

**Moore's Creek  
National Battlefield**  
40 Patriots Hall Drive  
Currie, NC 28435-0069  
910-283-5591

**Wright Brothers  
National Memorial**  
c/o Cape Hatteras National  
Seashore  
1401 National Park Drive  
Manteo, NC 27954-2708  
252-441-7430

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 April 5, 1941. Boundary changes: Aug. 17, 1961; Nov. 16, 1990.  
*Acreage—512.93 Federal: 355.45 Nonfederal: 157.48.*

The battle fought here on March 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to American victory in the Revolutionary War. The British lost a substantial number of troops at the battle, a factor in their surrender at Yorktown seven months later. Established March 2, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Acreage—228.59, all federal.*

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 as a national military park June 2, 1926; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Sept. 8, 1980. Boundary changes: Sept. 27, 1944; Oct. 26, 1974.  
*Acreage—87.75, all federal.*

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 March 2, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed and redesignated Dec. 4, 1953. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.  
*Acreage—428.44 Federal: 421.81 Nonfederal: 6.63.*

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## North Dakota

**Fort Union Trading Post  
National Historic Site**  
15550 Highway 1804  
Williston, ND 58801-8680  
701-572-9083  
(Also in Montana)

The principal fur-trading post of the American Fur Company on the Upper Missouri River, Fort Union served the Assiniboine, Crow, Cree, Ojibway, and Blackfeet tribes. Authorized June 20, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—443.81 Federal: 417.22 Nonfederal: 26.59.*

**Knife River Indian Villages  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 9  
Stanton, ND 58571-0009  
701-745-3300

The park contains archeological and historic remnants of the Plains Indian culture and agricultural lifeway. The site features the remains of earthlodge villages of the Hidatsa and Mandan. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Oct. 15, 1990.  
*Acreage—1,758.35 Federal: 1,593.65 Nonfederal: 164.70.*



## **Theodore Roosevelt**

### **National Park**

P.O. Box 7

Medora, ND 58645-0007

701-623-4466

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 April 25, 1947; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 10, 1948; June 12, 1948; March 24, 1956; Nov. 6, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acres*—70,446.89 *Federal*: 69,702.12 *Nonfederal*: 744.77.  
*Wilderness area*: 29,920.

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## **Ohio**

### **Cuyahoga Valley**

#### **National Park**

15610 Vaughn Road

Brecksville, OH 44141-3018

216-524-1497

This area preserves rural landscapes along the Cuyahoga River between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. The 20-mile Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail follows the historic route of the canal. Historic structures and natural features can be seen as it continues along the Ohio & Erie National Heritage Canalway.

Authorized Dec. 27, 1974; established June 26, 1975; redesignated Oct. 11, 2000. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 6, 1986; Jan. 25, 1999.

*Acres*—32,860.73 *Federal*: 19,559.09 *Nonfederal*: 13,301.64.

### **Dayton Aviation Heritage**

#### **National Historical Park**

P.O. Box 9280

Wright Brothers Station

Dayton, OH 45409-9280

937-225-7705

This park preserves sites associated with Wilbur and Orville Wright and the early development of aviation. It also honors the life and work of African-American poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, a business associate and friend of Orville. The park includes a bicycle and printing shop, the 1905 Wright Flyer, the flying field at which the brothers perfected their airplane, and the Paul Laurence Dunbar State Memorial.

Authorized Oct. 16, 1992.

*Acres*—86.46 *Federal*: 85.10 *Nonfederal*: 1.36.

### **First Ladies**

#### **National Historic Site**

331 S. Market Avenue

Canton, OH 44702

330-452-0876

This site, which includes the former home of Ida Saxton McKinley, was established to preserve and interpret the role, impact, and history of First Ladies and other notable women in American history. There is a physical education facility, an electronic virtual library, and a complete annotated bibliography of First Ladies—from Martha Custis Washington to Laura Bush—which is updated each year. Costumed docents conduct tours of the historic home. The National First Ladies' Library and the National Park Service cooperatively manage the site.

Established Oct. 11, 2000.

*Acres*—0.33, *all federal*.

### **Hopewell Culture**

#### **National Historical Park**

16062 State Route 104

Chillicothe, OH 45601-8694

740-774-1126

Finely crafted artifacts of the Hopewell Culture (200 B.C. to A.D. 500) show that highly skilled artisans used an extensive trade network east of the Rocky Mountains. The 23 burial mounds at Mound City Group and large geometric earthworks provide an insight into the social, ceremonial, political, and economic life of the Hopewell people.

Proclaimed Mound City Group National Monument March 2, 1923; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed and redesignated May 27, 1992. Boundary changes: April 3, 1952; Dec. 28, 1980; June 21, 1983; Jan. 8, 1990; Oct. 31, 1990; May 27, 1992.

*Acres*—1,170.30 *Federal*: 955.22 *Nonfederal*: 215.08.

**James A. Garfield  
National Historic Site**  
8095 Mentor Avenue  
Mentor, OH 44060-5753  
440-255-8722

This site preserves the family home and artifacts of the 20th President. The Western Reserve Historical Society and the National Park Service cooperatively manage the site. Authorized Dec. 28, 1980; established July 15, 1996. *Acreage—7.82, all federal.*

**Perry's Victory and  
International Peace Memorial**  
P.O. Box 549  
93 Delaware Avenue  
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456-0549  
419-285-2184

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.” Established as a national monument June 2, 1936; redesignated Oct. 26, 1972. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1972; Aug. 16, 1978. *Acreage—25.39 Federal: 24.86 Nonfederal: 0.53.*

**William Howard Taft  
National Historic Site**  
2038 Auburn Avenue  
Cincinnati, OH 45219-3025  
513-684-3262

Taft, the only person to serve as both President (1909–13) and Chief Justice of the United States (1921–30), was born and raised in this home. The new Taft education center offers an orientation video and interactive exhibits on the Taft family. Authorized Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—3.10 Federal: 1.70 Nonfederal: 1.40.*

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## Oklahoma

**Chickasaw  
National Recreation Area**  
1008 West Second Street  
Sulphur, OK 73086-0201  
580-622-3161

The park is named to honor the Chickasaw Indian Nation, original occupants of this land. The partially forested hills of south-central Oklahoma and its springs, streams, and lakes provide swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, camping, and hiking. Sulphur Springs Reservation authorized July 1, 1902; renamed and redesignated Platt National Park June 29, 1906; combined with Arbuckle National Recreation Area and additional lands and renamed and redesignated March 17, 1976. Boundary changes: April 21, 1904; June 18, 1940; March 17, 1976; Dec. 9, 1991; Oct. 30, 2004. *Acreage—9,888.83 Federal: 9,884.33 Nonfederal: 4.50. Water area: 2,409.*

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

**Washita Battlefield  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 890  
Cheyenne, OK 73628-0890  
580-497-2742

The park commemorates the November 27, 1868, attack where the 7th U.S. Cavalry under Lt. Col. George A. Custer destroyed Peace Chief Black Kettle's Cheyenne village. Black Kettle and more than 100 Cheyenne were killed or captured. The controversial attack has been described as both a battle and a massacre. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996. *Acreage—315.20 Federal: 312.20 Nonfederal: 3.00.*

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## Oregon

### **Crater Lake National Park**

P.O. Box 7  
Crater Lake, OR 97604-0007  
541-594-2211

Crater Lake lies within the caldera of Mt. Mazama, a volcano of the Cascade Range that erupted about 7,700 years ago. The mountain collapsed, forming a caldera. Its greatest 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.  
*Acreege—183,224.05 Federal: 183,223.77 Nonfederal: 0.28.*

### **John Day Fossil Beds National Monument**

32651 Highway 19  
Kimberly, OR 97848-9701  
541-987-2333

Within the scenic John Day River valley is a well-preserved fossil record of plants and animals. This remarkably complete record, spanning more than 40 of the 65 million years of the Age of Mammals, is world-renowned. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreege—13,944.42 Federal: 13,454.87 Nonfederal: 489.55.*

### **Lewis and Clark National Historical Park**

92343 Fort Clatsop Road  
Astoria, OR 97103-9803  
503-861-2471

The natural setting of the lower Columbia River, with its cliffs, evergreens, beaches, and waterways, brings to life the story of the Lewis and Clark expedition's western terminus. The park commemorates the expedition's arrival at the Pacific Ocean, winter encampment, exploration of the area, encounters with American Indians, and preparations for their return to the United States.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial established May 29, 1958; redesignated Oct. 30, 2004. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Aug. 21, 2002.

*Acreege—1,414.84 Federal: 157.20 Nonfederal: 1,257.64.*

### **Nez Perce National Historical Park** (See Idaho)

### **Oregon Caves National Monument**

19000 Caves Highway  
Cave Junction, OR 97523-9716  
541-592-2100

Violent geologic events spanning millions of years and the dissolving action of acidic water created a marble cave nestled within an unusually diverse array of rock types. The area preserves a remnant of old-growth Douglas fir forest and Northwest rustic architecture within a National Historic District. Proclaimed July 12, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreege—487.98 Federal: 484.03 Nonfederal: 3.95.*

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## Pennsylvania

### **Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site**

110 Federal Park Road  
Gallitzen, PA 16641  
814-886-6100

Traces of the first railroad crossing of the Allegheny Mountains can still be seen here. An inclined-plane railroad built between 1831 and 1834, it permitted transportation of passengers and freight over the mountains, providing a critical link in the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal system and with the west. Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Dec. 19, 2002.

*Acreege—1,296.27 Federal: 1,267.02 Nonfederal: 29.25.*

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

**Delaware Water Gap**  
**National Recreation Area**  
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410  
570-588-2451  
(Also in New Jersey)

This scenic and historic 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.  
Authorized Sept. 1, 1965. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; April 15, 1981; May 15, 1985; July 16, 1987; July 10, 1991.  
*Acreage—66,740.46 Federal: 56,187.80 Nonfederal: 10,552.66.*

**Edgar Allan Poe**  
**National Historic Site**  
532 North 7th Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19123-3502  
215-597-8780

The life and work of this gifted American author are portrayed in the three-building complex at 532 North 7th Street where Poe lived 1843–44.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; established Aug. 14, 1980.  
*Acreage—0.52, all federal.*

**Eisenhower**  
**National Historic Site**  
97 Taneytown Road  
Gettysburg, PA 17325-1080  
717-338-9114

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.*

**Flight 93**  
**National Memorial**  
109 West Main Street  
Suite 104  
Somerset, PA 15501  
814-443-4557

On the morning of Sept. 11, 2001, Flight 93 departed Newark for San Francisco. At 9:36 a.m. the plane abruptly turned south-east towards Washington, D.C. It was observed flying low and erratically before crashing just after 10 a.m. in Somerset County, Pa.—less than 20 minutes from Washington. All 33 passengers, seven crew members, and the four hijackers were killed. A memorial is being planned to honor the courageous actions of passengers and crew to thwart an attack on the nation's capital.  
Authorized Sept. 24, 2002.  
*Acreage—817.38, all nonfederal.*

**Fort Necessity**  
**National Battlefield**  
The National Pike  
One Washington Parkway  
Farmington, PA 15437-9514  
724-329-5512

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.  
Established as a national battlefield site March 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  
One Washington Parkway  
Farmington, PA 15437-9514  
724-329-5512

This home on the Monongahela River near Point Marion, Pa., belonged to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1813 under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—674.56 Federal: 661.44 Nonfederal: 13.12.*

**Gettysburg**  
**National Military Park**  
97 Taneytown Road  
Gettysburg, PA 17325-1080  
717-334-1124

The great Civil War battle fought here July 1–3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Soldiers' National Cemetery—more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified—adjoins the park. At the dedication of the cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his timeless Gettysburg Address.  
Park: Established Feb. 11, 1895; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 31, 1948; July 31, 1953;



April 1, 1974; Aug. 17, 1990; Oct. 10, 2000.

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*—5,990.39 *Federal*: 4,777.76 *Nonfederal*: 1,212.63. *Cemetery acreage*—20.58, *all federal*.

**Hopewell Furnace  
National Historic Site**

2 Mark Bird Lane  
Elverson, PA 19520-9505  
610-582-8773

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; renamed Sept. 19, 1985. Boundary changes: June 6, 1942; July 24, 1946.

*Acreage*—848.06, *all federal*.

**Independence  
National Historic Park**

313 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2778  
215-597-8787

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

Authorized June 28, 1948; established July 4, 1956. On March 16, 1959, incorporated Old 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; March 7, 1959; June 23, 1959; Sept. 14, 1959; Aug. 21, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974; Nov. 12, 1996. Independence Hall designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.

*Acreage*—44.80 *Federal*: 34.36 *Nonfederal*: 10.44.

**Johnstown Flood  
National Memorial**

733 Lake Road  
South Fork, PA 15956  
814-495-4643

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: April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Oct. 5, 2004.

*Acreage*—164.12 *Federal*: 155.37 *Nonfederal*: 8.75.

**Middle Delaware  
National Scenic River**

c/o Delaware Water Gap  
National Recreation Area  
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410  
570-588-2435  
(Also in New Jersey)

This river flows 40 miles through the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities are available.

Established Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage*—1,973.33, *all nonfederal*.

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

**Steamtown  
National Historic Site**

150 South Washington Avenue  
Scranton, PA 18503-2018  
570-340-5200

The former Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad yard—including the remains of the roundhouse, switchyard, and other buildings—and a collection of steam locomotives and railroad cars tell the story of 20th-century steam railroading in America. Authorized Oct. 30, 1986.

*Acreage*—62.48 *Federal*: 51.29 *Nonfederal*: 11.19.

**Thaddeus Kosciuszko  
National Memorial**  
c/o Independence  
National Historical Park  
313 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2778  
215-597-9618

The life and work of this Polish 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**  
274 River Road  
Beach Lake, PA 18405-9737  
570-729-8251  
(Also in New York)

This is a 73.4-mile stretch of river between Hancock and Sparrowbush, N.Y., along the Pennsylvania-New York border. The area includes the Roebling Bridge, believed to be the oldest existing wire-cable suspension bridge, and the Zane Grey home.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—74,999.56 Federal: 27.80 Nonfederal: 74,971.76.*

**Valley Forge  
National Historical Park**  
1400 N. Outer Line Drive  
King of Prussia, PA 19406-1009  
610-783-1000

Site of Continental Army winter encampment, 1777-78. Park preserves historic landscape, earthworks, archeological sites, historic structures including Washington's Headquarters, and a collection of objects illustrating the life of the continental soldier. Park also protects significant natural resources.  
Authorized July 4, 1976. Boundary change: June 28, 1980.  
*Acreage—3,465.54 Federal: 3,067.29 Nonfederal: 398.25.*

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## Puerto Rico

**San Juan  
National Historic Site**  
Fort San Cristobal  
501 Calle Norzagaray  
San Juan, PR 00901  
787-729-6777

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. 9, 1983.  
*Acreage—75.13 Federal: 53.20 Nonfederal: 21.93.*

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## Rhode Island

**Roger Williams  
National Memorial**  
282 North Main Street  
Providence, RI 02903-1240  
401-521-7266

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.  
*Acreage—4.56, all federal.*

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## South Carolina

**Charles Pinckney  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Fort Sumter  
National Monument  
1214 Middle Street  
Sullivans Island, SC 29482-9748  
843-881-5516

Charles Pinckney, 1757-1824, fought in the Revolutionary War and became one of the principal framers of the Constitution. He served as Governor of South Carolina and as a member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and was President Thomas Jefferson's minister to Spain. Part of his Snee Farm is preserved here. UNDERGOING RESTORATION.  
Authorized Sept. 8, 1988.  
*Acreage—28.45, all federal.*

**Congaree  
National Park**  
100 National Park Road  
Hopkins, SC 29061-9118  
803-776-4396

This park protects the last significant tract of southern bottomland hardwood forest in the United States. It is home to a rich diversity of plant and animal species associated with an alluvial floodplain. Several national and state record trees are located in the park.

Authorized Oct. 18, 1976. Boundary changes: Oct. 24, 1988; Nov. 10, 2003.

Wilderness designated Oct. 24, 1988. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.

*Acreage—26,545.86 Federal: 21,768.79 Nonfederal: 4,777.07. Wilderness area: 15,000.*

**Cowpens  
National Battlefield**  
P.O. Box 308  
Chesnee, SC 29323-0308

Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory here over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on Jan. 17, 1781.

Established as a national battlefield site March 4, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated April 11, 1972. Boundary changes: July 18, 1958; April 11, 1972.

*Acreage—841.56 Federal: 790.90 Nonfederal: 50.66.*

**Fort Sumter  
National Monument**  
1214 Middle Street  
Sullivan's Island, SC 29482-9748

The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on April 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. Together the forts reflect 171 years of seacoast defense.

Authorized April 28, 1948.

*Acreage—199.57, all federal.*

**Kings Mountain  
National Military Park**  
2625 Park Road  
Blacksburg, SC 29702  
864-936-7921

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the American Revolution.

Established March 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 29666-0496  
864-543-4068

This important colonial backcountry trading village 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—1,021.94 Federal: 989.14 Nonfederal: 32.80.*

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## South Dakota

**Badlands National Park**  
P.O. Box 6  
Interior, SD 57750-0006  
605-433-5361

Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils from 26 to 37 million years ago. Prairie grasslands support bison, bighorn sheep, deer, pronghorn antelope, swift fox, and black-footed ferrets.

Authorized as a national monument March 4, 1929; established Jan. 24, 1939; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 7, 1952; March 22, 1957; Aug. 8, 1968. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.

*Acreage—242,755.94 Federal: 232,822.24 Nonfederal: 9,933.70. Wilderness area: 64,250.*

**Jewel Cave  
National Monument**  
R.R. 1, Box 60AA  
Custer, SD 57730-9608  
605-673-2288

Limestone caverns consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with 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.*

**Minuteman Missile  
National Historic Site**  
21280 SD Hwy. 240  
Philip, SD 57567  
605-433-5552

Preserving one of the last remaining Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile systems in the upper Great Plains, the site interprets the deterrent value of the land-based portion of America's nuclear defense during the Cold War era and commemorates the people and events during this key period of American history. Built in 1963, the launch facility, Delta 9, displays a Minuteman missile in its underground silo. Eleven miles away the launch control facility, Delta 1, appears as it did when President George Bush ordered the stand-down of these nuclear forces following the signing of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty in the fall of 1992. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.

Authorized Nov. 29, 1999.

*Acreage—15.00, all federal.*

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

**Mount Rushmore  
National Memorial**  
Hwy. 244  
Bldg. 31, Suite 1  
Keystone, SD 57751  
605-574-2523

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 March 3, 1925; transferred from Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission July 1, 1939. Boundary changes: May 22, 1940; Oct. 6, 1949.

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

**Wind Cave National Park**  
R.R. 1, Box 190, Hwy. 385  
Hot Springs, SD 57747-9430  
605-745-4600

This limestone cave in the scenic Black Hills is decorated by beautiful boxwork and calcite crystal formations. The park's mixed grass prairie displays an impressive array of wildlife. Established Jan. 9, 1903. Boundary changes: March 4, 1931; Aug. 9, 1946; Nov. 10, 1978. Wind Cave National Game Preserve, established Aug. 10, 1912, added to park June 15, 1935.

*Acreage—28,295.03, all federal.*

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## Tennessee

**Andrew Johnson  
National Historic Site**  
12 Monument Avenue  
Greeneville, TN 37744-1088  
423-639-3711

The site includes two homes, the tailor shop, and the burial place of the 17th President.

Authorized as a national monument Aug. 29, 1935; redesignated 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**  
4564 Leatherwood Road  
Oneida, TN 37841-9544  
423-569-9778  
(Also in Kentucky)

The free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River offers a range of recreational opportunities. Planning and development by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorized May 7, 1974; interim management by National Park Service authorized Oct. 22, 1976; complete transfer of jurisdiction from Secretary of the Army to Secretary of the Interior, including responsibility for completion and planning, acquisition, and development, settled Oct. 1, 1990.  
*Acreage—125,310.34 Federal: 114,492.13 Nonfederal: 10,818.21.*

**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  
931-232-5706

General U.S. Grant captured three forts, opened two rivers, and received national recognition for victories here in Feb. 1862.  
Park: Established as a national military park March 26, 1928; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 8, 1960; Oct. 25, 2004.  
Cemetery: Union dead 670, reinterred in 1867; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Park acreage—551.69 Federal: 539.89 Nonfederal: 11.80. Cemetery acreage—15.34, all federal.*

**Great Smoky Mountains National Park**  
107 Park Headquarters Road  
Gatlinburg, TN 37738-4102  
865-436-1200  
(Also in North Carolina)

The Smokies preserve exquisite flora and fauna and structures representing southern Appalachian mountain culture. Authorized May 22, 1926; established for administration and protection only Feb. 6, 1930; established for full development June 15, 1934. Boundary changes: April 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; Nov. 10, 2003; Oct. 18, 2004. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 6, 1983.  
*Acreage—521,490.13 Federal: 521,224.47 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 37887-0429  
423-346-6294

Forty-five miles of free-flowing streams are protected within the park, offering Class II through IV whitewater, camping, hiking, and other activities. Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.  
*Acreage—5,173.69 Federal: 3,449.83 Nonfederal: 1,723.86.*

## **Shiloh**

### **National Military Park**

1055 Pittsburg Landing Road

Shiloh, TN 38376-9704

731-689-5275

(Also in Mississippi)

On April 6, 1862, the battle of Shiloh began a six-month struggle for the key railroad junction at Corinth, Miss. Afterwards, Union forces marched from Pittsburg Landing to take Corinth in a May siege, then withstood an October Confederate counter-attack.

Park: Established Dec. 27, 1894; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 25, 1947; Aug. 22, 1957; May 16, 1958.

Cemetery: Union dead—3,584, of whom 2,357 are unknown—reinterred in 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acreage—5,059.56 Federal: 4,123.29 Nonfederal: 936.27.*

*Cemetery acreage—10.05, all federal.*

## **Stones River**

### **National Battlefield**

3501 Old Nashville Highway

Murfreesboro, TN 37129-

3095

615-893-9501

A fierce midwinter battle took place here, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863. The Confederates withdrew after the battle and allowed the Union to control middle Tennessee. Stones River National Cemetery—6,850 interments, 2,562 unidentified—is within the park; no grave space available.

Park: Established as a national military park March 3, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated April 22, 1960. Boundary changes: April 22, 1960; Dec. 23, 1987; Dec. 11, 1991.

Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acreage—709.33 Federal: 637.85 Nonfederal: 71.48.*

*Cemetery acreage—20.09, all federal.*

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# **Texas**

## **Alibates Flint Quarries**

### **National Monument**

c/o Lake Meredith

National Recreation Area

P.O. Box 1460

Fritch, TX 79036-1460

806-857-3151

For thousands of years, people came to the red bluffs above the Canadian River to dig agatized dolomite from quarries to make projectile points, knives, and other tools.

Authorized as Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument Aug. 21, 1965; renamed Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—1,370.97 Federal: 1,079.23 Nonfederal: 291.74.*

## **Amistad**

### **National Recreation Area**

HCR-3, Box 5-J

Del Rio, TX 78840-9350

830-775-7491

Boating, watersports, and camping highlight activities at the Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande River.

Administered under cooperative agreement with the International Boundary and Water Commission as Amistad Recreation Area, Nov. 11, 1965; authorized as a national recreation area Nov. 28, 1990.

*Acreage—58,500 Federal: 57,292.44 Nonfederal: 1,207.56.*

## **Big Bend National Park**

P.O. Box 129

Big Bend National Park, TX

79834-0129

432-477-2251

Mountains contrast with desert within the great bend of the Rio Grande, as the river waters rush through deep-cut canyons and the open desert for 118 miles.

Authorized June 20, 1935; established June 12, 1944. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1949; Nov. 5, 1957; May 27, 1989. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.

*Acreage—801,163.21 Federal: 775,279.14 Nonfederal: 25,884.07.*

**Big Thicket  
National Preserve**  
3785 Milam Street  
Beaumont, TX 77701-4724  
409-839-2689

**Chamizal National Memorial**  
800 S. San Marcial Street  
El Paso, TX 79905-4123  
915-532-7273

**Fort Davis  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 1379  
101 Lt. Henry Flipper Drive  
Fort Davis, TX 79734-1456  
432-426-3225

**Guadalupe Mountains  
National Park**  
HC 60, Box 400  
Salt Flat, TX 79847-9400  
915-828-3251

**Lake Meredith  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 1460  
Fritch, TX 79036-1460  
806-857-3151

**Lyndon B. Johnson  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 329  
Johnson City, TX 78636-0329  
830-868-7128

**Padre Island  
National Seashore**  
P.O. Box 181300  
Corpus Christi, TX  
78480-1300  
361-949-8173

A great variety of plant and animal species coexist in this "biological crossroads of North America."  
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1981. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996.  
*Acreage—97,205.51 Federal: 86,182.32 Nonfederal: 11,023.19.*

The memorial commemorates the peaceful settlement of a century-old boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico. This commemoration and multi-cultural understanding are enhanced through the arts in the memorial's 500-seat theater, outdoor stage, and three art galleries.  
Authorized June 30, 1966; established Feb. 4, 1974.  
*Acreage—54.90, all federal.*

Soldiers from Fort Davis, a key West Texas post, helped open the area to settlement and protected travelers along the San Antonio-El Paso Road from 1854 to 1891.  
Authorized Sept. 8, 1961; established July 4, 1963. Boundary change: Nov. 6, 1998.  
*Acreage—473.87, all federal.*

This lofty mountain mass rising out of the Chihuahuan desert is part of the world's most significant Permian limestone fossil reef. The park includes spectacular canyons and unusual flora and fauna.  
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; established Sept. 30, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage—86,415.97 Federal: 86,189.97 Nonfederal: 226. Wilderness area: 46,850.*

Lake Meredith, created by Sanford Dam on the Canadian River in the Texas Panhandle, is the setting for boating, fishing, swimming, and windsurfing. The area's canyons, foothills, and meadows provide opportunities for hiking and other activities. Administered in cooperation with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, March 15, 1965. Name changed from Sanford National Recreation Area to Lake Meredith Recreation Area Oct. 16, 1972; redesignated Nov. 28, 1990.  
*Acreage—44,977.63, all federal.*

The park contains the reconstructed birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch of the 36th President; his grandparents' log cabin; and the Johnson family cemetery.  
Authorized as a national historic site Dec. 2, 1969; redesignated Dec. 28, 1980.  
*Acreage—1,570.15 Federal: 674.20 Nonfederal: 895.95.*

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 April 6, 1968.  
*Acreage—130,434.27 Federal: 130,355.46 Nonfederal: 78.81.*

**Palo Alto Battlefield  
National Historic Site**  
1623 Central Blvd. #213  
Brownsville, TX 78520-8326  
956-541-2785

**Rio Grande  
Wild and Scenic River**  
c/o Big Bend National Park  
P.O. Box 129  
Big Bend National Park, TX  
79834-0129  
432-477-2251

**San Antonio Missions  
National Historical Park**  
2202 Roosevelt Avenue  
San Antonio, TX 78210-4919  
210-534-8833

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## Utah

**Arches National Park**  
P.O. Box 907  
Moab, UT 84532-0907  
435-719-2100

**Bryce Canyon National Park**  
P.O. Box 170001  
Bryce Canyon, UT 84717-  
0001  
435-834-5322

**Canyonlands National Park**  
2282 S. West Resource Blvd.  
Moab, UT 84532  
435-719-2100

**Capitol Reef National Park**  
HC 70, Box 15  
Torrey, UT 84775-9602  
435-425-3791

The park preserves the large battlefield on which the first battle of the 1846-48 Mexican War took place. It portrays the battle and the war, and its causes and consequences, from the perspectives of both the U.S. and Mexico.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: June 23, 1992.  
*Acreage*—3,407.46 *Federal*: 1,314.77 *Nonfederal*: 2,092.69.

A 196-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.

Four Spanish frontier missions, part of a colonization system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, are preserved here.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; established April 1, 1983.  
*Acreage*—825.92 *Federal*: 460.45 *Nonfederal*: 365.47.

This park contains extraordinary products of erosion in the form of some 2,000 arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals. Proclaimed a national monument April 12, 1929; redesignated Nov. 12, 1971. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1938; July 22, 1960; Jan. 20, 1969; Oct. 30, 1998.  
*Acreage*—76,518.98 *Federal*: 76,353.01 *Nonfederal*: 165.97.

Innumerable highly colored and picturesque pinnacles, walls, and spires stand in horseshoe-shaped amphitheaters along the edge of the high plateau country in southern Utah. Proclaimed a national monument June 8, 1923; renamed and redesignated Utah National Park June 7, 1924; renamed Bryce Canyon National Park Feb. 25, 1928. Boundary changes: May 12, 1928; June 13, 1930; Jan. 5, 1931; Feb. 17, 1931; May 4, 1931; March 7, 1942.  
*Acreage*—35,835.08 *Federal*: 35,832.58 *Nonfederal*: 2.50.

In this geological wonderland, rocks, spires, and mesas dominate the heart of the Colorado Plateau, cut by canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers. Prehistoric American Indian rock art and ruins dot the redrock landscape. Established Sept. 12, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1971.  
*Acreage*—337,597.83 *Federal*: 337,570.43 *Nonfederal*: 27.40.

Capitol Reef preserves the 100-mile-long Waterpocket Fold, an uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary layers. Dome-shaped white-cap rock accounts for the name. Preserved also is rock art of the Fremont Culture and a historic Mormon settlement. Proclaimed a national monument Aug. 2, 1937; redesignated Dec. 18, 1971. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 18, 1971.  
*Acreage*—241,904.26 *Federal*: 241,234.29 *Nonfederal*: 669.97.



**Cedar Breaks  
National Monument**  
2390 W. Hwy. 56 #11  
Cedar City, UT 84720-4151  
435-586-9451

A huge natural amphitheater has eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs, 2,000 feet thick at this point.  
Proclaimed Aug. 22, 1933. Boundary changes: March 7, 1942; June 30, 1961.  
*Acreage—6,154.60, all federal.*

**Dinosaur  
National Monument**  
(See Colorado)

**Glen Canyon  
National Recreation Area**  
P.O. Box 1507  
Page, AZ 86040-1507  
928-608-6200  
(Also in Arizona)

The area encompasses more than a million acres of the nation's most rugged canyon country on the Colorado Plateau. Lake Powell stretches 186 miles behind Glen Canyon Dam; its 1,960 miles of shoreline provide a variety of water-recreation activities. Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, April 18, 1958, and Sept. 17, 1965. Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Jan. 3, 1975; July 1, 2003.  
*Acreage—1,254,429.12 Federal: 1,239,953.41 Nonfederal: 14,475.71.*

**Golden Spike  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box 897  
Brigham City, UT 84302-0897  
435-471-2209

The first transcontinental railroad in the United States was completed here on May 10, 1869, after the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads built 1,776 miles of hand-made line. Designated April 2, 1957; National Park Service administration authorized July 30, 1965. Boundary changes: July 30, 1965; Sept. 8, 1980.  
*Acreage—2,735.28 Federal: 2,203.20 Nonfederal: 532.08.*

**Hovenweep  
National Monument**  
McElmo Route  
Cortez, CO 81321-8901  
970-562-4282  
(Also in Colorado)

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

**Natural Bridges  
National Monument**  
HC 60, P.O. Box 1  
Lake Powell, UT 84533-0101  
435-692-1234

Three natural bridges carved out of sandstone, including the second and third largest in the world, are protected here. Also present are Ancestral Puebloan rock art and remains of structures.  
Proclaimed April 16, 1908. Boundary changes: April 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 86040-1507  
928-608-6200

Greatest of the world's known natural bridges, this symmetrical, salmon-pink sandstone span rises 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon, accessible by boat from Lake Powell.  
Proclaimed May 30, 1910.  
*Acreage—160, all federal.*

**Timpanogos Cave  
National Monument**

R.R. 3, Box 200  
American Fork, UT 84003-  
9800  
801-756-5239

These three colorful limestone caves are noted for helictites—water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of gravity. Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Authorized joint visitor center with U.S. Forest Service Dec. 6, 2002.  
*Acreage—250, all federal.*

**Zion National Park**

Springdale, UT 84767-1099  
435-772-3256

Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rock-fault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. The elevation differences at Zion provide habitat for extremely diverse plant communities. Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed July 31, 1909, incorporated in Zion National Monument by proclamation March 18, 1918. Established as a 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; Nov. 12, 1996.  
*Acreage—146,597.60 Federal: 143,073.36 Nonfederal: 3,524.24.*

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**Vermont**

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

**Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller  
National Historical Park**  
54 Elm Street  
Woodstock, VT 05091  
802-457-3368

Home to pioneer conservationist George Perkins Marsh, the park includes a model farm and forest developed by Frederick Billings and continued by granddaughter Mary French Rockefeller and her husband, Laurance S. Rockefeller. In partnership with the Billings Farm and Museum, the park focuses on conservation themes and the stewardship of working landscapes and agricultural countryside. The park is headquarters for the Conservation Study Institute designed to enhance leadership in the field of conservation. Established as Marsh-Billings National Historical Park Aug. 26, 1992; renamed Oct. 21, 1998.  
*Acreage—643.07 Federal: 555.07 Nonfederal: 88.*

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**Virginia**

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

**Appomattox Court House  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 218  
Appomattox, VA 24522-0218  
434-352-8987

Here on April 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederacy's most successful field army to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the United States was reunited. Authorized as Appomattox Battlefield Site June 18, 1930; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; authorized as a national historical monument Aug. 13, 1935; redesignated April 15, 1954. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1939; Oct. 21, 1976; Dec. 3, 1980; Oct. 27, 1992.  
*Acreage—1,774.11 Federal: 1,694.98 Nonfederal: 79.13.*

**Arlington House,  
The Robert E. Lee Memorial**  
c/o George Washington  
Memorial Parkway, Turkey  
Run Park  
McLean, VA 22101-0001  
703-235-1530

This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families overlooks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.  
Lee Mansion restoration authorized March 4, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; designated Custis-Lee Mansion by Congress June 29, 1955; renamed June 30, 1972.  
Boundary change: Nov. 3, 1959.  
*Acreage—28.08, all federal.*

**Assateague Island  
National Seashore**  
(See Maryland)

**Blue Ridge Parkway**  
(See North Carolina)

**Booker T. Washington  
National Monument**  
12130 B.T. Washington Hwy.  
Hardy, VA 24101-9688  
540-721-2094

On this 19th-century plantation Booker T. Washington was born a slave on April 5, 1856. When he returned to visit in 1908, he was a noted educator and orator. He founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881.  
Authorized April 2, 1956. Boundary change: Aug. 21, 2002.  
*Acreage—239.01, all federal.*

**Cedar Creek and  
Belle Grove  
National Historical Park**  
7718½ Main Street  
P.O. Box 700  
Middletown, VA 22645  
540-868-9176

Site of the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864, this park also contains Belle Grove Plantation, home of an early Shenandoah Valley settler. Shenandoah Valley is famous for historical landscapes and views of Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge and Allegheny ranges. The park is in development and contains no federal facilities, although several sites are operated by park partners. The park will be managed by the National Park Service, in partnership with several non-profit and municipal entities. The park is located within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historical District.  
Authorized Dec. 19, 2002.  
*Acreage—3,592.56 Federal: 8 Nonfederal: 3,584.56.*

**Colonial  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 210  
Yorktown, VA 23690-0210  
757-898-3400

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; 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; established Dec. 30, 1930; redesignated June 5, 1936. Boundary changes: Aug. 22, 1933; June 5, 1936; June 15, 1938; Dec. 24, 1942; April 22, 1944; Dec. 23, 1944; May 12, 1948; Sept. 23, 1950; May 13, 1953; March 29, 1956; Aug. 29, 1967; Nov. 12, 1996.  
Cemetery: probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.  
*Park acreage—8,676.91 Federal: 8,609.22 Nonfederal: 67.69. Cemetery acreage—2.91, all federal.*

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



**Fredericksburg  
and Spotsylvania County  
Battlefields Memorial  
National Military Park**

120 Chatham Lane  
Fredericksburg, VA 22405-  
2508  
540-373-6122  
or 540-786-2880

This park encompasses four major Civil War battlefields (Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House) and four historic buildings associated with them (Chatham, Salem Church, Ellwood, and the house where Stonewall Jackson died).

Park: Established Feb. 14, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Dec. 11, 1989; Oct. 27, 1992; Dec. 9, 1999.

Cemetery: Probable date of unidentified Civil War interments, 1867. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acreage—8,373.90 Federal: 7,272.89 Nonfederal: 1,101.01. Cemetery acreage—12, all federal.*

**George Washington  
Birthplace  
National Monument**

1732 Popes Creek Road  
Washington's Birthplace, VA  
22443-9688  
804-224-1732

Birthplace of the preeminent leader of the American Revolutionary War era and the first U.S. President. The park includes the foundation of the original birthhouse, the archaeological remains of several outbuildings, a commemorative colonial revival plantation, and the family burial ground.

Established Jan. 23, 1930. Boundary changes: March 30, 1931; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; May 3, 1993; Dec. 17, 2002.

*Acreage—661.73 Federal: 550.23 Nonfederal: 111.50.*

**George Washington  
Memorial Parkway**

Turkey Run Park  
McLean, VA 22101-0001  
703-289-2500

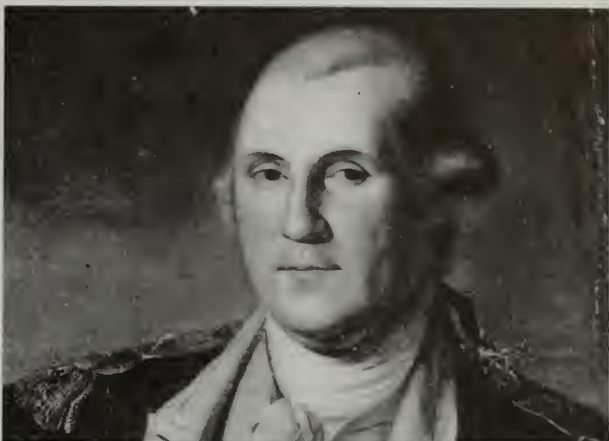
(Also in Maryland and the  
District of Columbia)

The parkway, developed as a memorial to the first U.S. President, preserves the natural scenery along the Potomac River. It connects historic sites from Mount Vernon, where George Washington lived, past the Nation's Capital, which he founded, to the Great Falls of the Potomac, where he demonstrated his skill as an engineer.

Authorized May 29, 1930; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. On Nov. 28, 1989, the road in Maryland was renamed the Clara Barton Parkway. Boundary changes: May 13, 1947; Oct. 10, 1965; Oct. 21, 1976.

*Acreage—7,192.73 Federal: 7,174.06 Nonfederal: 18.67.*





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

**Maggie L. Walker  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Richmond National  
Battlefield Park  
3215 East Broad Street  
Richmond, VA 23223-7517  
804-771-2017

This house at 110 ½ E. Leigh Street, Richmond, was the home of Maggie L. Walker, a leader in the national African American community in the early 20th century and the first woman to charter and be president of a bank.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—1.29 Federal: 0.36 Nonfederal: 0.93.*

**Manassas  
National Battlefield Park**  
12521 Lee Hwy.  
Manassas, VA 20109-2005  
703-754-1861

The First and Second Battles of Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and Aug. 28–30, 1862. Here, Confederate Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname “Stonewall.” Designated May 10, 1940. Boundary changes: April 17, 1954; Oct. 30, 1980; Nov. 10, 1988.

*Acreage—5,073.17 Federal: 4,412.14 Nonfederal: 661.03.*

**Petersburg  
National Battlefield**  
1539 Hickory Hill Road  
Petersburg, VA 23803-4721  
804-732-3531

The Union Army waged a 10-month campaign here 1864–65 to seize Petersburg. The park also includes Grant’s Headquarters at City Point in Hopewell, Va. The Five Forks Battlefield, in Dinwiddie County, is where the Confederate collapse led to the fall of the city and ultimately of Richmond. 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; redesignated Aug. 24, 1962. Boundary changes: June 5, 1942; Sept. 7, 1949; Aug. 24, 1962; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; December 26, 1990.

Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acreage—2,738.68 Federal: 2,656.39 Nonfederal: 82.29.*

*Cemetery acreage—8.72, all federal.*

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

**Prince William Forest Park**  
18100 Park Headquarters  
Road  
Triangle, VA 22172-1644  
703-221-7181

**Richmond  
National Battlefield Park**  
3215 East Broad Street  
Richmond, VA 23223-7517  
804-226-1981

**Shenandoah National Park**  
3655 US Highway 211 East  
Luray, VA 22835-9051  
540-999-3500

**Wolf Trap National Park  
for the Performing Arts**  
1551 Trap Road  
Vienna, VA 22182-1643  
703-255-1800

The Piedmont forests of the Quantico Creek watershed shelter hiking trails and five camps built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for group and family camping. The camps were built primarily during the 1930s.

Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; renamed June 22, 1948.

*Acreage—19,376.73 Federal: 17,886.11 Nonfederal: 1,490.62.*

The park commemorates more than 30 battles around Richmond, including: Beaver Dam Creek, Cold Harbor, Drewry's Bluff, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and New Market Heights, site of 14 Medals of Honor for United States Colored Troops.

Authorized March 2, 1936. Boundary changes: March 3, 1956; Nov. 13, 2000.

*Acreage—2,517.14 Federal: 1,488.31 Nonfederal: 1,028.83.*

Skyline Drive winds along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains for 105 miles. The park, which includes 300 square miles of the southern Appalachians, offers not only the area's most famous scenic roadway, but hiking trails (including the Appalachian Trail), wildlife viewing points, and an ever-changing hardwood forest.

Authorized May 22, 1926; fully established Dec. 26, 1935; dedicated July 3, 1936. 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—199,045.23 Federal: 198,250.40 Nonfederal: 794.83. Wilderness area: 79,579.*

The Filene Center, an open-air performing arts pavilion, can accommodate an audience of 7,000, including 3,000 on the sloping lawn in a setting of rolling hills and woods.

Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; redesignated Aug. 21, 2002.

*Acreage—130.28, all federal.*

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## Virgin Islands

**Buck Island Reef  
National Monument**  
Danish Customs House  
Kings Wharf  
2100 Church Street, #100  
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611  
340-773-1460

The park features the finest coral reef gardens in the Caribbean, which include coral grottoes, sea fans, and tropical fishes. Its interpretive snorkel trail provides a wonderful opportunity to discover the underwater world. The island's beaches and tropical forests are nesting areas for endangered sea turtles and brown pelicans.

Proclaimed Dec. 28, 1961. Boundary change: Feb. 1, 1975.

*Acreage—19,015.47, all federal. Land area: 143.*

**Christiansted  
National Historic Site**  
Danish Customs House  
Kings Wharf  
2100 Church Street, #100  
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611  
340-773-1460

**Salt River Bay  
National Historical Park  
and Ecological Preserve**  
Danish Customs House  
Kings Wharf  
2100 Church Street, #100  
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611  
340-773-1460

**Virgin Islands Coral Reef  
National Monument**  
P.O. Box 710  
Cruz Bay, St. John, VI 00831  
340-776-6201

**Virgin Islands National Park**  
P.O. Box 710  
Cruz Bay, St. John, VI 00831  
340-776-6201

Urban colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by 18th- and 19th-century structures in the heart of the capital of the former Danish West Indies on St. Croix Island.  
Designated Virgin Islands National Historic Site March 4, 1952; renamed Jan. 16, 1961. Boundary change: June 27, 1962.  
*Acreage*—27.15 *Federal*: 26.24 *Nonfederal*: 0.91.

The park contains the only known site where members of the Columbus expedition set foot on what is now U.S. territory. It also preserves upland watersheds, mangrove forests, and estuarine and marine environments. The site is marked by Fort Sale, a remaining earthworks fortification from the Dutch period of occupation.  
Authorized Feb. 24, 1992.  
*Acreage*—978.07 *Federal*: 217.62 *Nonfederal*: 760.45.

The park is adjacent to submerged lands that are part of the Virgin Islands National Park. This tropical marine ecosystem includes mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, octocoral hard-bottom, sand communities, and algal plains. These extraordinary blue-green waters and submerged lands are habitat for threatened and endangered species such as humpback whales, pilot whales, dolphins, brown pelicans, green and leatherback sea turtles, reef fishes, and twenty-five species of sea birds.  
Authorized Jan. 17, 2001.  
*Acreage*—13,892.78, *all nonfederal*.

The park covers much of the island of St. John. Features include coral reefs, quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by green hills. Here, too, are early Indian sites 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*—14,688.87 *Federal*: 12,916.86 *Nonfederal*: 1,772.01.  
*Water area*: 5,650.

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## Washington

**Ebey's Landing  
National Historical Reserve**  
P.O. Box 774  
Coupeville, WA 98239-0774  
360-678-6084

This rural historic district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the Reserve. This partnership park is managed by a local Trust Board. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.  
*Acreage*—19,323.99 *Federal*: 2,708.73 *Nonfederal*: 16,615.26.

**Fort Vancouver  
National Historic Site**  
612 E. Reserve Street  
Vancouver, WA 98661-3811  
360-696-7655

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. McLoughlin's home in nearby Oregon City, Ore., is part of the park. Authorized as a national monument June 19, 1948; redesignated June 30, 1961. Boundary changes: Jan. 15, 1958; June 30, 1961; April 4, 1972; July 29, 2003.

*Acresage—209.52 Federal: 202.36 Nonfederal: 7.16.*

**Klondike Gold Rush  
National Historical Park**  
319 Second Ave. South  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206-553-7220  
(See also Alaska)

News of the gold strike in Canada's Yukon Territory spread from Seattle across the country, and from here most prospectors left for the gold fields. The park has a visitor center in the Pioneer Square Historic District, the center of Gold Rush activity. Authorized June 30, 1976.

*Acresage—13,191.35 Federal: 2,418.93 Nonfederal: 10,772.42.*

**Lake Chelan  
National Recreation Area**  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9314  
360-856-5700

Here the beautiful Stehekin Valley, with a portion of fjordlike Lake Chelan, adjoins North Cascades National Park. Established Oct. 2, 1968.

*Acresage—61,946.72 Federal: 59,342.51 Nonfederal: 2,604.21.*

**Lake Roosevelt  
National Recreation Area**  
1008 Crest Drive  
Coulee Dam, WA 99116-0037  
509-633-9441

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.

Coulee Dam Recreation Area administered under cooperative agreement between Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 18, 1946; agreement revised and renegotiated among Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Colville Confederated Tribes, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians April 20, 1990; area renamed Jan. 1, 1997.

*Acresage—100,390.31, all federal.*

**Lewis and Clark  
National Historical Park**  
(See Oregon)

**Mount Rainier  
National Park**  
Tahoma Woods, Star Route  
Ashford, WA 98304-9751  
360-569-2211

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 March 2, 1899. Boundary changes: May 28, 1926; Jan. 31, 1931; June 27, 1960; Nov. 16, 1988; Oct. 5, 2004. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988.

*Acresage—235,625, all federal. Wilderness area: 228,480.*

**Nez Perce  
National Historical Park**  
(See Idaho)

**North Cascades  
National Park**  
810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9314  
360-856-5700

In this wilderness park high jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, waterfalls, rivers, lakes, lush forests, and a great diversity of flora and fauna.

Established Oct. 2, 1968. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988. The Stephen Mather Wilderness Area extends into Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.



*Acres*—504,780.94 *Federal*: 504,633.52 *Nonfederal*: 147.42. *Wilderness area*: 634,614.

### **Olympic National Park**

600 East Park Avenue  
Port Angeles, WA 98362-6757  
360-565-3000

This park is a large wilderness area featuring glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, meadows, lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and a spectacular temperate rainforest.

Proclaimed Mount Olympus National Monument March 2, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; renamed and redesignated June 29, 1938. Boundary changes: Jan. 2, 1940; May 29, 1943; Jan. 6, 1953; Oct. 21, 1976; Oct. 10, 1986; Nov. 16, 1988. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981.

*Acres*—922,650.86 *Federal*: 913,530.97 *Nonfederal*: 9,119.89. *Wilderness area*: 876,669.

### **Ross Lake**

#### **National Recreation Area**

810 State Route 20  
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9314  
360-856-5700

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*—117,574.59 *Federal*: 115,959.59 *Nonfederal*: 1,615.

### **San Juan Island**

#### **National Historic Park**

P.O. Box 429  
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0429  
360-378-2240

With more than six miles of shoreline, upland trails, sweeping prairies, and military camps, this park commemorates the peaceful settlement of the San Juan Boundary Dispute between Great Britain and the United States from 1853 to 1872, including the Pig War crisis of 1854.

Authorized Sept. 9, 1966.

*Acres*—1,751.99 *Federal*: 1,725.45 *Nonfederal*: 26.54.

### **Whitman Mission**

#### **National Historic Site**

328 Whitman Mission Road  
Walla Walla, WA 99362  
509-522-6360

The mission of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman at Waiilatpu was an important way station in the early days of the Oregon Trail. The Whitmans labored to bring Christianity to the Cayuse Indians, but cultural differences and a measles epidemic led to violence in which the Cayuse killed the Whitmans and 11 others. Authorized as Whitman National Monument June 29, 1936; renamed and redesignated Jan. 1, 1963. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1961; Feb. 8, 1963.

*Acres*—138.53, all federal.

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## **West Virginia**

### **Appalachian**

#### **National Scenic Trail**

(See Maine)

### **Bluestone**

#### **National Scenic River**

c/o New River Gorge  
National River  
P.O. Box 246  
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246  
304-465-0508

This scenic river preserves relatively unspoiled land in southwest West Virginia and contains natural and historic features of the Appalachian plateau. In its 10.5 miles the lower Bluestone River offers excellent fishing, hiking, boating, and scenery. Pipestem and Bluestone State Parks and Bluestone Wildlife Management Area are located along this segment of the river. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Authorized Oct. 26, 1988. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996.

*Acres*—4,309.51 *Federal*: 3,032 *Nonfederal*: 1,277.51.

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

**Gauley River  
National Recreation Area**  
c/o New River Gorge  
National River  
P.O. Box 246  
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246  
304-465-0508

**Harpers Ferry  
National Historical Park**  
P.O. Box 65  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-  
0065  
304-535-6029  
(Also in Maryland and  
Virginia)

**New River Gorge  
National River**  
P.O. Box 246  
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246  
304-465-0508

The 25.5 miles of the Gauley River and the 5.5 miles of the Meadow River pass through scenic gorges and valleys containing a wide variety of natural and cultural features. The Gauley River contains several Class V+ rapids, making it one of the most adventurous whitewater boating rivers in the East. Both rivers also provide excellent fishing opportunities. **LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.**

Authorized Oct. 26, 1988.

*Acreage—11,506.95 Federal: 4,283.12 Nonfederal: 7,223.83.*

This town witnessed the arrival of the first successful American railroad, the first successful application of interchangeable parts, John Brown's attack on slavery, the largest surrender of Federal troops during the Civil War, education of former slaves, and the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement. Authorized as a national monument June 30, 1944; redesignated May 29, 1963. Boundary changes: July 14, 1960; Oct. 24, 1974; March 5, 1980; Sept. 24, 2004.

*Acreage—2,503.64 Federal: 2,407.87 Nonfederal: 95.77.*

A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 53-mile section from Hinton to Hawks Nest State Park is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational features.

Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1988; Nov. 12, 1996; Dec. 17, 2002.

*Acreage—72,189.49 Federal: 52,197.16 Nonfederal: 19,992.33.*

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## Wisconsin

**Apostle Islands  
National Lakeshore**  
415 Washington Avenue  
Route 1, Box 4  
Bayfield, WI 54814-9599  
715-779-3397

Twenty-one picturesque islands and a 12-mile strip of mainland shoreline along the south shore of Lake Superior feature sandstone cliffs, sea caves, pristine beaches, old-growth forest commercial fish camps, and six historic light stations.

Established Sept. 26, 1970. Boundary change: Oct. 17, 1986. Wilderness designated: Dec. 8, 2004.

*Acreage—69,371.89 Federal: 42,160.65 Nonfederal: 27,211.24. Land area: 42,265.13. Wilderness area: 33,500.*

**Saint Croix  
National Scenic Riverway**  
P.O. Box 708  
Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024-  
0708  
715-483-3284  
(Also in Minnesota)

The St. Croix and Namekagon rivers flow through some of the most undeveloped country in the upper midwest. Visitors canoe, boat, camp, fish, hike, and view wildlife in the area, renowned for spectacular scenery. The states of Minnesota and Wisconsin manage the lower 25 miles of the St. Croix River to its confluence with the Mississippi River.

Authorized Oct. 2, 1968. Boundary changes: Oct. 25, 1972; Dec. 23, 1980.

*Acreage—67,459.21 Federal: 32,260.45 Nonfederal: 35,198.76.*

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# Wyoming

## Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area (See Montana)

### Devils Tower

#### National Monument

P.O. Box 10  
Devils Tower, WY 82714-0010  
307-467-5283

Devils Tower, the nation's first national monument, is a high, isolated monolith of igneous rock, set upon a pine-clad pedestal within a bend of the Belle Fourche River. Proclaimed Sept. 24, 1906. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1955. *Acreage—1,346.91, all federal.*

### Fort Laramie

#### National Historic Site

HC 72, Box 389  
Fort Laramie, WY 82212-0086  
307-837-2221

Fort Laramie, on the eastern Wyoming prairie, was a fur trading post from 1834 to 1849 and a major military post from 1849 to 1890. It figured prominently in the covered wagon migrations to Oregon and California. Proclaimed a national monument July 16, 1938; redesignated April 29, 1960. Boundary changes: April 29, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978. *Acreage—832.85 Federal: 831.52 Nonfederal: 1.33.*

### Fossil Butte

#### National Monument

P.O. Box 592  
Kemmerer, WY 83101-0592  
307-877-4455

The monument is noted for its well-preserved Eocene fish. Fossil insects, snails, turtles, birds, bats, and plant remains are also found in the 50-million-year-old rock layers. Established Oct. 23, 1972. *Acreage—8,198, all federal.*

### Grand Teton National Park

P.O. Drawer 170  
Moose, WY 83012-0170  
307-739-3300

Grand Teton features a rugged, awe-inspiring mountain range with numerous piedmont lakes nestled along its flanks, and the wide, sagebrush-covered valley of Jackson Hole. Established Feb. 26, 1929. Boundary change: Sept. 14, 1950—incorporation of part of former Jackson Hole National Monument proclaimed March 15, 1943. Portions of the monument were absorbed by National Elk Refuge, administered by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Teton National Forest, administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Acreage—309,994.66 Federal: 307,690.67 Nonfederal: 2,303.99.*

### John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway

c/o Grand Teton National  
Park, P.O. Drawer 170  
Moose, WY 83012-0170  
307-739-3300

Linking Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks, this scenic 82-mile corridor commemorates Rockefeller's role in aiding the 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 82190-0168  
307-344-7381  
(Also in Montana and Idaho)

Old Faithful and some 10,000 other thermal features make this the Earth's greatest geyser area. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountain meadows, wildlife, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—all set apart in 1872 as the world's first national park. Established March 1, 1872. Boundary changes: May 26, 1926; March 1, 1929; April 19, 1930; Oct. 20, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site, Sept. 6, 1978. *Acreage—2,219,790.71 Federal: 2,219,789.13 Nonfederal: 1.58.*



# Part 3





# Related Areas



Touro Synagogue National Historic Site

## Affiliated Areas



**Roosevelt Campobello International Park**

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 that the National Park Service assists.

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.

**Aleutian World War II  
National Historic Area**  
Ounalashka Corporation  
P.O. Box 149  
Unalaska, AK 99685

This area preserves lands owned by the Ounalaska Corporation on the island of Amaknak. It provides for the interpretation of the unique and significant circumstances involving the history of the Aleut people and the role the Aleut people and the Aleutian Islands played in the defense of the United States in World War II.  
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.  
*Acreage—81, all nonfederal.*

**American Memorial Park**  
P.O. Box 5189 CHRB  
Saipan, MP 96950

This site on the island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands was created as a living memorial honoring the sacrifices made during the Marianas Campaign of World War II. Recreational facilities, a World War II museum, and flag monument keep alive the memory of over 4,000 U.S. military personnel and local islanders who died in June 1944.  
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.  
*Acreage—133, all nonfederal.*

**Benjamin Franklin  
National Memorial**  
c/o The Franklin Institute  
222 North 20th Street  
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 Franklin Institute.  
*Acreage—0.00.*

**Chicago Portage  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Cook County Forest  
Preserve  
Cummings Square  
River Forest, IL 60305

A portion of the portage between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, discovered by French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, is preserved here.  
Designated Jan. 3, 1952. Administered by Cook County.  
*Acreage—91.20, all nonfederal.*

**Chimney Rock  
National Historic Site**  
P.O. Box F  
Bayard, NE 69334

As they traveled west, pioneers camped near this famous landmark, which stands 500 feet above the Platte River along the Oregon and California trails.  
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—83.36, all nonfederal.*

**Father Marquette  
National Memorial**  
Michigan Department of  
Natural Resources and  
Department of State  
Straits State Park  
720 Church Street  
St. Ignace, MI 49781

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, Michigan, where he founded a Jesuit mission in 1671 and was buried in 1678.  
Authorized Dec. 20, 1975.  
*Acreage—52, all nonfederal.*

**Gloria Dei (Old Swedes')  
Church**

**National Historic Site**  
916 South Swanson Street  
Columbus Boulevard and  
Christian Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19147

**Green Springs National  
Historic Landmark District**

c/o Shenandoah  
National Park  
3655 US Highway 211 East  
Luray, VA 22835-9051

**Historic Camden  
Revolutionary War Site**

222 Broad Street  
Box 710  
Camden, SC 29020

**Ice Age  
National Scientific Reserve**

Wisconsin Department of  
Natural Resources, Box 7921  
Madison, WI 53707

**International Peace Garden**

RR 1, Box 116  
Dunseith, ND 58329

**Inupiat Heritage Center**

P.O. Box 749  
Barrow, AK 99723

This is the second oldest Swedish church in the United States and was founded in 1677. The present structure, a splendid example of 17th-century 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—3.71 Federal: 2.08 Nonfederal: 1.63.*

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 1974 the district was declared a national historic landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. NO PUBLIC FACILITIES.

On December 12, 1977, the Secretary agreed to accept preservation easements for nearly half of the 14,000 acres in the district.

*Acreage—14,004 Federal (easements): 5,766.04 Nonfederal: 8,237.93.*

This early colonial village was established in the mid-1730s and was known as Fredericksburg 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 June 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—undetermined.*

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.*

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.

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.*

This center is affiliated with New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park to commemorate more than 2,000 whaling trips from New Bedford to the western Arctic in the 19th century. The center collects, preserves, and exhibits historical material, art objects, and scientific displays.

Designated Feb. 3, 1999.

*Acreage—undetermined.*



**Jamestown  
National Historic Site**  
c/o Association for the  
Preservation of Virginia  
Antiquities  
204 West Franklin Street  
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.*

**Kate Mullany  
National Historic Site**  
c/o American Labor  
Studies Center  
100 South Swan Street  
Albany, NY 12210

Catherine A. (Kate) Mullany was an Irish immigrant laundry worker who organized and led Troy's Collar Laundry Union during the 1860s, one of the first all-female unions in the United States. She lived in this house at 350 8th St., Troy, NY, from 1869 to 1875, inherited the house when her mother died in 1876, moved away, returned in 1903, and died here in 1906. The house was privately owned until 2003, when it was purchased by the New York AFL-CIO on behalf of the American Labor Studies Center.  
Authorized Dec. 3, 2004.  
*Acreage—.06, all nonfederal.*

**Lower East Side Tenement  
National Historic Site**  
66 Allen Street  
New York, NY 10002

The heart of the Lower East Side Tenement Museum is its landmark tenement building, home to more than 7,000 people from 20 nations between 1863 and 1935. The museum promotes tolerance and historical perspective at this gateway to America.  
Designated Nov. 12, 1998.  
*Acreage—undetermined, all nonfederal.*

**New Jersey Coastal  
Heritage Trail Route**  
389 Fortescue Road  
P.O. Box 568  
Newport, NJ 08345

From the Raritan Bay near New York City south to the Delaware River and Bay, this scenic vehicular trail explores the diverse heritage of the New Jersey coast. Lighthouses, boardwalks, historic communities, and migratory flyways are part of the trail. There are fees for some activities sponsored by private and public institutions.  
Authorized Oct. 20, 1988.  
*Acreage—undetermined.*

**Oklahoma City  
National Memorial**  
620 N. Harvey Avenue  
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995, killed 168 people, including 19 children, and injured 675. The memorial is a public/private partnership erected in their memory for the families, the survivors, and their rescuers. Established Oct. 9, 1997; redesignated as affiliated area Jan. 23, 2004.  
*Acreage—6.24 Federal: 3.12 Nonfederal: 3.12.*

**Pinelands National Reserve**  
c/o New Jersey Pinelands  
Commission  
15 Springfield Road  
P.O. Box 7  
New Lisbon, NJ 08064

The New Jersey Pinelands is a unique ecosystem of historic villages and berry farms amid vast oak-pine forests, extensive wetlands, and diverse species of plants and animals. It is protected by state and federal legislation through management by local, state, and federal governments and the private sector. Public recreation facilities are provided within state parks and forests.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.  
*Acreage—1,164,025 Federal: 90,530 Nonfederal: 1,073,495.*

**Port Chicago Naval Magazine  
National Memorial**  
c/o Eugene O'Neill  
National Historic Site  
P.O. Box 280  
Danville, CA 94526

This memorial, located at the Concord Naval Weapons Station near Concord, Calif., recognizes the critical role Port Chicago played in World War II by serving as the main facility for the Pacific Theater. It also commemorates the explosion that occurred at the Port Chicago Naval Magazine on July 17, 1944, which resulted in the largest domestic loss of life during World War II. **NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.**  
Authorized Oct. 28, 1992.  
*Acreage—undetermined.*

**Red Hill Patrick Henry  
National Memorial**  
Patrick Henry Memorial  
Foundation  
1250 Red Hill Road  
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  
International Park  
Commission  
P.O. Box 97  
Lubec, ME 04652

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was stricken by poliomyelitis here at his summer home in New Brunswick, Canada, at the age of 39.  
Established July 7, 1964. Owned and administered by a U.S.-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.*

**Thomas Cole  
National Historic Site**  
218 Spring Street  
Catskill, NY 12414

This is the Hudson River home of the eminent British-American landscape painter Thomas Cole (1801-1848). He is recognized as the founder of "The Hudson River School," America's first indigenous school of landscape painting. Cole created some of his greatest paintings, including the "Voyage of Life" series, in the small studio on the property. He lived in the 1815 Federal-period house. Owned and operated by the Greene County Historical Society.  
Authorized Dec. 9, 1999.  
*Acreage—3.4, all nonfederal.*

**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 March 5, 1946. Owned by Congregation Shearith Israel, New York City.  
*Acreage—0.23, all nonfederal.*



**National Coal Heritage Area**

National Heritage Areas are regions in which entire communities live and work, and in which residents, businesses, and local governments have come together to conserve special landscapes and their own heritage. Through a number of independent authorities, as of 2004 Congress has established 27 National Heritage Areas around the country. In these areas, the National Park Service does not acquire new land. Instead, conservation, interpretation, and other activities are managed by partnerships among federal, state, and local governments and private nonprofit organizations. The National Park Service plays the role of catalyst by providing technical assistance and financial assistance for a limited period.

Each National Heritage Area is a settled landscape that tells the story of its residents. Over time the land and the local environment have shaped traditions and cultural values in the people who live there. The residents' use of the land has in turn created and sustained a landscape that reflects their culture.

These areas consist mainly of private property, though some include public parks and preserves. Protection and upkeep of these lands and properties, as well as activities such as tours, museums, and festivals, are primarily accomplished through voluntary actions. For each area, a local or state government agency, nonprofit organization, or independent federal commission has been recognized by Congress to serve as the management entity that coordinates the partners' actions. Designation as a National Heritage Area brings no federal regulation of private property.

All of these National Heritage Areas are young and constitute an ambitious experiment—a new way of conserving and enjoying the nation's natural and cultural heritage. As such, the kinds of visitor experiences available vary widely. These areas are at different stages of implementing their plans for scenic byways; walking and cycling trails; wild, scenic, and recreation rivers; interpretive and educational activities; and rehabilitation of historic buildings and districts. The visitor who explores a National Heritage Area will gain insight into how a particular part of the American experience came to be.

**America's Agricultural  
Heritage Partnership  
(Silos and Smokestacks)**

209 West Fifth Street, Suite E  
P.O. Box 2845  
Waterloo, IA 50704

Sites in this 37-county region of northeastern Iowa illustrate the transformation that took place as mechanization paved the way for a distinctly American system of industrialized agriculture. Tractor design and manufacture, mechanized farming, corn-hog production, dairying, beef cattle feeding, and meat packing continue to characterize the region. The unique cultural histories of family farming and agribusiness are equally well represented.

Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Augusta Canal  
National Heritage Area**

P.O. Box 2367  
Augusta, GA 30903-2367

This seven-mile corridor follows the full length of the best-preserved canal of its kind remaining in the southern United States. The canal transformed Augusta into an important regional industrial area on the eve of the Civil War, and was instrumental in the post-Civil War relocation of much of the nation's textile industry to the south.

Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Automobile  
National Heritage Area**

300 River Place, Suite 1600  
Detroit, MI 48207

The heritage area consists of six significant corridors representing the region that put the world on wheels. This collection of auto-related museums, historical sites, and natural, cultural, and recreational resources is linked, enhanced, and protected to preserve and interpret the story of the automobile.

Authorized Nov. 6, 1998.

**Blue Ridge  
National Heritage Area**

3 General Aviation Drive  
Fletcher, NC 28732

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area encompasses 25 counties in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina and includes the Blue Ridge Parkway. The area seeks to preserve and interpret traditional folk music, folklife traditions, arts and crafts, the heritage of the Cherokee Indians, and historic sites and collections of artifacts. A partnership of federal, state, local, non-profit, and Cherokee Indian organizations collaborates with residents on educational and conservation initiatives.

Authorized Nov. 10, 2003.

**Cache La Poudre Corridor**

1201 Oak Ridge Drive,  
Suite 200  
Fort Collins, CO 80525

Includes 44 miles of the 100-year floodplain of the Cache La Poudre River corridor, beginning in Larimer County where the Poudre flows out of the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest and continuing east to a point one-quarter mile west of the confluence of the Poudre and the South Platte in Weld County. The corridor tells the story of water and its influence on western development.

Authorized Oct. 19, 1996.

**Cane River  
National Heritage Area**

P.O. Box 1201  
Natchitoches, LA 71458

Before becoming part of the United States, this area at the intersection of the Spanish and French realms in the New World gave rise to the unique Creole culture in a rural setting. The area supports the oldest community in the territory encompassed by the Louisiana Purchase. Historic plantations, Cane River Creole National Historical Park, and three state commemorative areas keep the region's Creole heritage alive.

Authorized Nov. 2, 1994.



**Delaware and Lehigh  
National Heritage Corridor**  
10 East Church St., P-208  
Bethlehem, PA 18018

These two 19th-century canals and their associated early railroads opened up the rich anthracite coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania and fueled the Industrial Revolution. The corridor includes museums dealing with the region's cultural and industrial history and two state parks. It is administered by a federal commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Pennsylvania working with a consortium of state, county, local, and private landowners.  
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988.

**Erie Canalway  
National Heritage Corridor**  
P.O. Box 219  
Waterford, NY 12188

The Erie Canal is the most successful and influential human-made waterway and one of the most important works of civil construction in North America. Constructed in 1825, it opened the American interior to settlement and trade, helped make New York City an international center of commerce, and, by linking people, places, and ideas, helped foster a number of social reform and religious movements. Today the 524-mile canal system remains in service as America's oldest continuously operating transportation system. A 363-mile Towpath Trail is nearing completion.  
Authorized Dec. 21, 2000.

**Essex  
National Heritage Area**  
221 Essex Street, Suite 41  
Salem, MA 01970

Essex County is a 500-square-mile area between the Atlantic Coast and the Merrimack Valley. It includes thousands of historic sites and districts that illuminate colonial settlement, the development of the shoe and textile industries, and the growth and decline of the maritime industries—including fishing, privateering, and the China trade.  
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Hudson River Valley  
National Heritage Area**  
Hudson River Valley  
Greenway  
Capitol Building, Room 254  
Albany, NY 12224

From Troy to New York City, the Hudson River Valley contains a rich assemblage of natural features and nationally significant cultural and historical sites. The valley has maintained the scenic, rural character that inspired the Hudson Valley School of landscape painting and the Knickerbocker writers. Recreational opportunities are found in local parks, protected open space, and greenways.  
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Illinois and Michigan Canal  
National Heritage Corridor**  
c/o Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
601 Riverfront Drive  
Omaha, NE 68102

This canal was built in the 1830s and '40s along the portage between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, which had long been used as an American Indian trade route. The canal rapidly transformed Chicago from an isolated crossroads into a critical transportation hub between the East and the developing Midwest. A 61-mile recreational trail follows the canal towpath.  
Authorized Aug. 24, 1984.

**John H. Chafee  
Blackstone River Valley  
National Heritage Corridor**  
1 Depot Square  
Woonsocket, RI 02895

The American Industrial Revolution began here along some 46 miles of river and canals running from Worcester, Mass., to Providence, R.I. The mills (including Slater Mill), villages, and associated transportation networks in the Blackstone Valley together tell the story of industrialization.  
Authorized Nov. 10, 1986.

**Lackawanna Valley  
National Heritage Area**  
1300 Old Plank Road  
Mayfield, PA 18433

The 40-mile-long Lackawanna Heritage Valley is at the center of what was once the world's most productive anthracite field. Located in Pennsylvania, the heritage area features history and culture closely tied to the anthracite coal mining industry, a cornerstone of the American industrial legacy. Trails, museums, and other visitor attractions help tell the nationally important story of anthracite.  
Authorized Oct. 6, 2000.

**Mississippi Gulf Coast  
National Heritage Area**  
Mississippi Department of  
Marine Resources  
1141 Bayview Avenue  
Suite 101  
Biloxi, MS 39530

The landscape of this six-county area within the Mississippi Coastal Plain that borders the Gulf of Mexico has been shaped by the natural coastal and riverine environment and a number of cultural influences, including Native Americans and Spanish, French, and English settlers. The area contains cultural and historical sites related to these cultures, including the first capital of the Louisiana Territory, in addition to natural, scenic, and recreational resources along the coast and wetlands. Management of the area will be coordinated by the Mississippi Department of Marine resources in consultation with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.  
Authorized Dec. 8, 2004.

**National Aviation  
Heritage Area**  
P.O. Box 414  
Dayton, Ohio 45409

The heritage area is an eight-county region in southwest Ohio based on the Wright brothers' legacy and the aviation history of the Dayton, Ohio region. Partnership projects among federal, state, and local governments and the private sector have followed the passage of the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act in 1992. Heritage development, interpretation, and preservation projects based on historic aviation sites and resources will be strengthened and enhanced by the new designation. Resources include Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. The area will be managed by the non-profit organization Aviation Heritage Foundation, Inc.  
Authorized Dec. 8, 2004.

**National Coal Heritage Area**  
104 Wilson Street  
P.O. Box 5176  
Beckley, WV 25801

The cultural geography here has been profoundly influenced over the last 125 years by the pervasive role of the coal mines. The communities in these 11 counties in southern West Virginia reflect their origins as company towns formed by local traditions, waves of immigrant workers, and the dominance of the mining companies. Ethnic neighborhoods and the physical infrastructure of the mines are still evident in the region.  
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Ohio and Erie Canal  
National Heritage Corridor**  
520 S. Main Street  
Suite 2452  
Akron, OH 44311

This area of northeast Ohio celebrates the canal that enabled shipping between Lake Erie and the Ohio River and vaulted Ohio into commercial prominence in the early 1830s. The Towpath Trail, Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad, and CanalWay Ohio National Scenic Byway provide varied ways to experience the diverse natural landscapes, agricultural lands and rural villages, and urban industry and ethnic neighborhoods of the corridor. (See Cuyahoga Valley National Park.)  
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Oil Region**  
**National Heritage Area**  
P.O. Box 128  
Oil City, PA 16301-0128

This heritage area tells the story of Col. Edwin Drake's drilling of the world's first successful oil well in 1859, which changed the course of industry, society, and politics in the modern world. The Oil Region, composed of Venango County, Oil Creek Township in eastern Crawford County, and the city of Titusville, Pa., contains remnants of the oil industry in addition to historic valley and riverbed settlements, plateau developments, farmlands, and industrial landscapes. The area's cultural traditions have been shaped by Native Americans, frontier settlements, the French and Indian War, African Americans and the Underground Railroad, and Swedish and Polish immigration.

Authorized Dec. 8, 2004.

**Quinebaug and Shetucket**  
**Rivers Valley**  
**National Heritage Corridor**  
107 Providence Street  
Putnam, CT 06260

The Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley in Connecticut is one of the last unspoiled and undeveloped areas in the north-eastern U.S. It has remained largely intact, including important aboriginal archeological sites, excellent water quality, beautiful rural landscapes, architecturally significant mill structures and mill villages, and a large acreage of parks and other permanent open space. The corridor encompasses 850 square miles and includes 25 towns.

Authorized Nov. 2, 1994.

**Rivers of Steel**  
**National Heritage Area**  
The Bost Building  
623 E. Eighth Avenue  
Homestead, PA 15120

Steel made a great imprint on the Pittsburgh region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The industry made possible railroads, skyscrapers, and shipbuilding while altering corporate practice and labor organization. There are remnants of numerous mills as well as communities founded by mill workers, many of which are linked by hiking trails and riverboat tours.

Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Schuylkill River Valley**  
**National Heritage Area**  
140 College Drive  
Pottstown, PA 19464

Encompassing the river valley associated with the 128-mile Schuylkill River, the heritage area includes three national park areas, the historic city of Philadelphia, and many early communities and canal towns throughout the corridor. The Schuylkill River is central to the story of the colonization and industrialization of America. The area includes pre-Revolutionary mills, late 19th-century factories, and numerous historic districts and cultural attractions throughout a five-county area.

Authorized Oct. 6, 2000.

**Shenandoah Valley Battlefields**  
**National Historic District**  
Shenandoah Valley  
Battlefields Foundation  
P.O. Box 897  
New Market, VA 22844

Strategically important to both the Union and Confederate armies, the Shenandoah Valley was the site of 15 major battles. The National Historic District includes 10 battlefields and comprises eight counties. Continuing efforts are helping to preserve and interpret these important Civil War sites.

Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**South Carolina  
National Heritage Corridor**  
Heritage Tourism  
Development Office  
1205 Pendleton Street  
Columbia, SC 29201

Two routes through 14 counties in western South Carolina begin in the mill villages, waterfalls, and mountains of the Up Country; run through historic courthouse towns and military sites and along the Savannah River; and follow the Edisto River and the South Carolina Railroad to the Low Country's wealth of African American and antebellum history, centered in and around historic Charleston.  
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Southwestern Pennsylvania  
Industrial Heritage Route**  
105 Zee Plaza  
P.O. Box 565  
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648-0565

This 500-mile route travels through nine counties of southwestern Pennsylvania and features hundreds of sites relating to the nation's industrial story. Included are the Altoona Railyards, the Johnstown Flood National Memorial, the Johnstown Flood Museum, the steel mills of Johnstown, and Horse-shoe Curve, a 19th-century engineering marvel built by the Pennsylvania Railroad.  
Authorized Nov. 19, 1988.

**Tennessee Civil War  
National Heritage Area**  
Center for Historic  
Preservation, Middle Tennes-  
see State University  
Box 80  
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

A number of areas throughout Tennessee preserve and interpret the legacy of the Civil War there. Heritage resources are focused on important events; geographic factors; decisive battles, engagements, and strategic maneuvers of the war; and the impact of the war on Tennessee's residents.  
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

**Wheeling  
National Heritage Area**  
1400 Main Street  
Wheeling, WV 26003

Once the capital of West Virginia, Wheeling marked the northernmost navigable port on the Ohio River. It became a thriving commercial, industrial, and cultural center, and by 1818 was the terminus of the National Road, our nation's first highway. A new waterfront park plus a variety of venues throughout the city interpret the history and culture that has had a profound influence on the history of our country.  
Authorized Oct. 11, 2000.

**Yuma Crossing  
National Heritage Area**  
Riverfront Development  
Office  
200 West First Street  
Yuma, AZ 85364

This natural ford on the Colorado River has been a gathering spot for Native Americans, Hispanics, and waves of explorers and settlers for more than 500 years. One of the first heritage areas in the West, Yuma Crossing celebrates the pivotal role Yuma played as a key crossing point of the Colorado River through the 19th century; its innovative role in water management in the 20th century; and its leadership in the environmental restoration of the Colorado River. Key partners in conservation projects and programs include the Quechan and Cocopah Indian Nations, local farmers, the military, the private sector, and local governments.  
Authorized Oct. 19, 2000.



## National 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, which may include only a portion of a river, are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers. They are classified according to the degree of development on the river, shoreline, and adjacent lands. Thus a wild river shows little evidence of human activity, the river is free of dams, and it is generally inaccessible except by trail. A scenic river is one with relatively primitive shorelines but accessible in places by road. A recreational river has more development, is accessible, and may have been dammed or diverted in the past.

Once a river is designated a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the objective of the managing agency is to preserve or enhance the features that qualified the river for inclusion within the system; any recreational use must be compatible with preservation. The rivers listed here are administered by the National Park Service. Those administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are components of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Rivers and streams that are in state-protected systems may become units of the National System if the state's governor asks for such inclusion. The Secretary of the Interior may then designate the river, if it is appropriate, as a unit of the system. Federally managed components of the system are designated by acts of Congress. Usually Congress first authorizes a detailed study to determine the qualification of a river area for the system.



**Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway**

**Alagnak Wild River**  
Katmai National Park  
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007

See Alagnak Wild River, Alaska, a unit of the National Park System.

**Alatna Wild River**  
Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

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.

**Aniakchak Wild River**  
Katmai National Park  
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7  
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007

The river, which lies within Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alaska, flows out of Surprise Lake in the Aniakchak caldera and plunges spectacularly through The Gates, a great cleft in the caldera wall.  
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 63 miles.

**Bluestone National  
Scenic River**  
c/o New River Gorge  
National River, P.O. Box 246  
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246

See Bluestone National Scenic River, West Virginia, a unit of the National Park System.

**Charley Wild River**  
Yukon-Charley Rivers  
National Preserve  
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

Lying within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska, this stream is known for the exceptional clarity of its water. For the experienced canoeist or kayaker, it offers many miles of whitewater challenges.  
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 208 miles.

**Chilikadrotna Wild River**  
Lake Clark National Park  
and Preserve  
4230 University Drive, Suite 311  
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626

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.

**Farmington National  
Wild and Scenic River**  
c/o National Park Service  
Boston Support Office  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

The West Branch of the Farmington River is recognized as one of the most valuable trout fisheries in Connecticut and the northeast region. It is also essential to Atlantic Salmon recovery plans for the Connecticut River, and supports outstanding canoeing, kayaking, and tubing.  
Authorized Aug. 1994. Length: 14 miles.

**Flathead River**  
Flathead National Forest  
1935 3rd Avenue E.  
Kalispell, MT 59901

Coursing the western boundary of Glacier National Park, Montana, this is a noted spawning stream.  
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976. Length: 77.6 miles.

Glacier National Park  
P.O. Box 128  
West Glacier, MT 59936-0128

**Great Egg Harbor  
Scenic and Recreational River**  
c/o Northeast Region  
National Park Service  
200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

See Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River, New Jersey, a unit of the National Park System.

**John Wild River**

Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

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: 52 miles.

**Kern River**

Sequoia National Park  
47050 Generals Hwy  
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651

This river includes both the North and South Forks of the Kern. The South Fork is totally free-flowing. It descends through deep gorges with large granite outcroppings and domes interspersed with open meadows. The upper 47.5 miles of the North Fork flow through Sequoia National Park and Golden Trout Wilderness.  
Authorized Nov. 24, 1987. Length: 151 miles.

Sequoia National Forest  
900 West Grand Avenue  
Porterville, CA 93257

**Kings River**

Kings Canyon National Park  
47050 Generals Hwy  
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651

This river includes the entire Middle and South Forks, which are largely in Kings Canyon National Park. Beginning in glacial lakes above timberline, the rivers flow through deep, steep-sided canyons, over falls and cataracts, eventually becoming an outstanding whitewater rafting river in its lower reaches in Sequoia National Forest. Geology, scenery, recreation, fish, wildlife, and history are all significant aspects.  
Authorized Nov. 3, 1987. Length: 55.5 miles.

Sequoia National Forest  
900 West Grand Avenue  
Porterville, CA 93257

**Kobuk Wild River**

Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

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.

**Lamprey**

**Wild and Scenic River**  
c/o National Park Service  
Boston Support Office  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

The Lamprey River in southeastern New Hampshire is the largest tributary of the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. The largely undisturbed river corridor supports excellent recreation opportunities and diverse wildlife. Many important historical and archaeological sites have also been preserved by the lack of modern development.  
Authorized May 2000. Length: 23.5 miles.

**Lower Delaware**

**Wild and Scenic River**  
c/o Philadelphia Support  
Office  
Stewardship and Partnership  
Team, Rivers and Trails Group  
200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

Recreational opportunities combine with a wealth of natural, cultural, and historic features within the river valley. The corridor contains the site of George Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware River. Sheer cliffs that rise 400 feet above the river are home to rare flora in this region, including the prickly pear cactus.  
Authorized Nov. 1, 2000. Length: 67 miles.

**Maurice Scenic and  
Recreational River**

c/o Northeast Region  
National Park Service  
200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

Portions of the Maurice River and three of its main tributaries, the Manumuskin River and the Menantico and Muskee creeks, were designated to protect critical habitat on the Atlantic Flyway. The river flows through southern New Jersey to the Delaware Bay.  
Authorized Dec. 1, 1993. Length: 35.4 miles.

**Merced River**

Yosemite National Park  
P.O. Box 577  
Yosemite National Park, CA  
95389-0577

Sierra National Forest  
1130 O Street  
Fresno, CA 93721

Bureau of Land Management  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

**Middle Delaware River**

Delaware Water Gap  
National Recreation Area  
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410

**Missouri****National Recreational River**

P.O. Box 591  
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591

**Mulchatna Wild River**

Lake Clark National Park  
and Preserve  
4230 University Drive, Suite 311  
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626

**Niobrara****National Scenic River**

P.O. Box 591  
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591

**Noatak Wild River**

Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

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

**North Fork of the Koyukuk  
Wild River**

Gates of the Arctic  
National Park and Preserve  
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

**Obed Wild and Scenic River**

P.O. Box 429  
Wartburg, TN 37887-0429

Including the South Fork, this segment of the Merced flows through superlative scenery—glaciated peaks, lakes, alpine and subalpine meadows—in alternating pools and cascades. The South Fork possesses one of the few remaining pristine Sierra fisheries with self-sustaining populations of rainbow, eastern brook, and brown trout.

Authorized Nov. 2, 1987. Length: 81 miles.

See Middle Delaware National Scenic River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

See Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park System.

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 Niobrara National Scenic Riverway, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park System.

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.

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.

See Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tennessee, a unit of the National Park System.



<b>Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River</b> Big Bend National Park P.O. Box 129 Big Bend National Park, TX 79834-0129	See Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas, a unit of the National Park System.
<b>Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway</b> P.O. Box 708 St. Croix Falls, WI 54024-0708	See Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin, a unit of the National Park System.
<b>Salmon Wild River</b> Kobuk Valley National Park P.O. Box 1029 Kotzebue, AK 99752-1029	Salmon Wild River, located within Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska, is small but exceptionally beautiful, with deep, blue-green pools and many rock outcroppings. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 70 miles.
<b>Sudbury, Assabet and Concord National Wild and Scenic River</b> c/o National Park Service Boston Support Office 15 State Street Boston, MA 02109	The Sudbury and Assabet Rivers join in Concord, Mass., to form the Concord River. The Concord flows through both Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge and Minute Man National Historical Park. The river played a significant role in early American history and in the writings of Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and others. Authorized April 1999. Length: 29 miles.
<b>Tinayguk Wild River</b> Gates of the Arctic National Park 201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg. Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848	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 and Preserve. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 44 miles.
<b>Tlikakila Wild River</b> Lake Clark National Park and Preserve 4230 University Drive, Suite 311 Anchorage, AK 99508-4626	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.
<b>Tuolumne River</b> Stanislaus National Forest 19777 Greenley Road Sonora, CA 95370  Yosemite National Park P.O. Box 577 Yosemite National Park, CA 95389-0577	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 Sierra and is an extremely popular rafting stream. Authorized Sept. 28, 1984. Length: 54 miles.
<b>Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River</b> 274 River Road Beach Lake, PA 18405-9737	See Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.
<b>White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River</b> c/o Philadelphia Support Office Stewardship and Partnership Team, Rivers and Trails Group 200 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818	The White Clay Creek flows through southwestern Chester County, Pa., and northwestern New Castle County, Del. The White Clay Creek watershed is renowned for its scenery, opportunities for birding and trout fishing, and for its historic resources. The watershed is also an important source of drinking water for residents of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Authorized Oct. 24, 2000. Length: 190 miles.



**Appalachian National Scenic Trail**

The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, calls for establishing trails in both urban and rural settings for persons of all ages, interests, skills, and physical abilities. The act promotes the enjoyment and appreciation of trails while encouraging greater public access. It establishes four classes of trails: national scenic trails, national historic trails, national recreation trails, and side and connecting trails.

National scenic trails are to be continuous, extended routes of outdoor recreation within protected corridors. The first two established under the National Trails System Act were the Appalachian and Pacific Crest trails. They wind through some of the nation's most striking natural beauty. National historic trails recognize past routes of exploration, migration, and military action.

The term national recreation trail is given to an existing trail by the Federal Government, upon application, in recognition of its role as a component of the National Trails System. Today more than 900 of these trails have been designated throughout the country. They are located in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, totaling more than 13,000 miles in length.

Side and connecting trails provide additional access to and between components of the National Trails System. To date, two have been designated.

Since 1968, 42 long-distance trails have been studied for inclusion in the system, and 22 have been designated. The National Park Service administers 17 of them, the Forest Service administers four, and the Bureau of Land Management, one. Two are jointly administered by BLM and NPS.

The National Park Service encourages all public and private agencies to develop, maintain, and protect trails. With the cooperation and support of a nationwide trails community, the vision of an interconnected, cross-country trail system will become a reality. For update contact information, see NPS website: [www.nps.gov/nts/index.html](http://www.nps.gov/nts/index.html).

## **Ala Kahakai**

### **National Historic Trail**

National Park Service  
c/o Kaloko-Honokōhau  
National Historical Park  
73-4786 Kanalani Street #14  
Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2608

Ala Kahakai ("trail by the sea") connects shoreline trails associated with Polynesian settlement, illustrating how Hawaiians flourished as a civilization. Events commemorated along the trail include Captain Cook's historic landing, the rise of Kamehameha I, and later changes leading to Hawaii's unique blend of cultures. The trail runs along superb beaches, past resorts, and through natural, urban, and wilderness areas. Established Jan. 24, 2000. Length: 175 miles.

## **Appalachian**

### **National Scenic Trail**

National Park Service  
c/o Harpers Ferry Center  
P.O. Box 50  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Approximately 2,150 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from 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 components of the National Trails System. It is also a unit of the National Park System.

### **for public inquiries:**

Appalachian Trail  
Conservancy  
P.O. Box 807  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,175 miles.

*Acres*—227,000.55 *Federal*: 169,473.59 *Nonfederal*: 57,526.96.

## **California**

### **National Historic Trail**

National Park Service  
P.O. Box 45155  
324 South State St., Suite 200  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155

The California Trail is a system of overland routes, starting at five points along the Missouri River and ending at many locations in California and Oregon. Over these trails, from 1841 to 1869, passed one of America's great mass migrations, seeking the promise of gold and a new life in California. Established Aug. 3, 1992. Length: 5,600 miles.

## **Continental Divide**

### **National Scenic Trail**

USDA Forest Service  
Rocky Mountain Region  
740 Simms Street  
Golden, CO 80401

Running the length of the Rocky Mountains near the Continental Divide, this trail extends from Canada's Waterton Lake into Montana, along the Idaho border, and on to Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, ending at the U.S.-Mexican border.

Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 3,200 miles.

## **El Camino Real de los Tejas**

### **National Historic Trail**

National Park Service  
National Trails System Office  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

Established as a late 17th-century route connecting missions across the plains of Texas, the route played key roles in securing the Spanish frontier with France, in holding Mexico's northern frontier after independence in 1821, and as the gateway for American settlement of Texas after the Republic period. (The route was then known as the "Old San Antonio Road.") This trail shaped the early history of Laredo, San Antonio, Nacogdoches, and even the early colonial Texas capital of Los Adaes, La.

Established Oct. 18, 2004. Length: multiple routes totaling approximately 2,600 miles.

## **El Camino Real**

### **de Tierra Adentro**

### **National Historic Trail**

National Park Service  
National Trails System Office  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

From 1598 to 1882, the 1,600-mile Camino Real de Tierra Adentro joined Mexico City and Santa Fe. It aided exploration, colonization, economic development, and subsequent cultural interactions among Spanish, Anglo, and native peoples. Only the 404 miles in the United States are designated as a National Historic Trail. Co-administered with the Bureau of Land Management.

Established Oct. 13, 2000. Length: 404 miles.



**Florida**  
**National Scenic Trail**  
USDA Forest Service  
325 John Knox Rd., #F-100  
Tallahassee, FL 32303

The trail runs north from Big Cypress National Preserve and the Kissimmee Prairie through various national and state forests to Gulf Islands National Seashore. More than 800 miles have been developed for public use.  
Established March 28, 1983. Administered by USDA Forest Service. Length: 1,300 miles.

**Ice Age**  
**National Scenic Trail**  
National Park Service  
700 Rayovac Drive  
Suite 100  
Madison, WI 53711

Winding over Wisconsin's glacial moraines, the trail links six of the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. It traverses significant features of Wisconsin's glacial heritage. Approximately 600 miles are open to public use; additional miles are being developed.  
Established Oct. 3, 1980. Length: 1,000 miles.

**Iditarod**  
**National Historic Trail**  
Bureau of Land Management  
6881 Abbott Loop Road  
Anchorage, AK 99507

One of Alaska's preeminent Gold Rush trails, the Iditarod extends from Seward to Nome and is composed of a network of trails and side trails developed at the turn of the century. An annual dog-sled race from Anchorage to Nome brings this trail international attention.  
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 2,350 miles.

**Juan Bautista de Anza**  
**National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
Jackson Center One  
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700  
Oakland, CA 94607

This trail commemorates the 1776 establishment of an overland route used by Spanish soldiers and their families as they emigrated from Northern Mexico to establish a foothold on the edge of Alta California at San Francisco Bay.  
Established Aug. 15, 1990. Length in U.S.: 1,200 miles.

**Lewis and Clark**  
**National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
601 Riverfront Drive  
Omaha, NE 68102

The route of the 1804–06 Lewis and Clark Expedition extends from the Mississippi River in Illinois to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon. Water routes, hiking trails, and marked highways follow the explorers' outbound and return routes. About 500 public and private recreational and historic sites along the trail provide for public use and interpretation of the expedition.  
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 3,700 miles.

**Mormon Pioneer**  
**National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 45155  
324 South State St., Suite 200  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155

This trail follows the route over which Brigham Young led the Mormons from Nauvoo, Ill., to the site of modern Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1846–47.  
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 1,300 miles.

**Natchez Trace**  
**National Scenic Trail**  
National Park Service  
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway  
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway  
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718

Sections of this trail are found along the Natchez Trace Parkway near Natchez and Jackson, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn. The trail is a unit of the National Park System.  
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 64 miles.

**Nez Perce**  
**National Historic Trail**  
USDA Forest Service  
12730 Highway 12

The Nez Perce Trail commemorates the flight of the non-treaty Nez Perce Indians in 1877. It begins in northeastern Oregon, extends across Idaho to central Montana, bisecting Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and ending near the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana.  
Established Oct. 6, 1986. Length: 1,170 miles.



**North Country  
National Scenic Trail**  
National Park Service  
700 Rayovac Drive  
Suite 100  
Madison, WI 53711

The trail connects outstanding scenic, natural, and cultural sites in seven northern tier states extending from Crown Point, New York, to Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota. Approximately 1,950 miles are open to public use. Additional miles are being developed.  
Established March 5, 1980. Length: 3,200 miles.

**Old Spanish  
National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
National Trails System Office  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

Opened by Santa Fe trader Antonio Armijo in 1829, this trail connected Santa Fe to Los Angeles across Mexico's northern frontier. In the years that followed, Mexicans, Americans, and Indians traded wool products, horses, mules, and human captives along the trail. Trappers, prospectors, explorers, immigrants, and slavers also used all or parts of the trail. Commerce along this route declined quickly after the war between the United States and Mexico in 1848. Today's route connects noted natural landmarks, springs, mountain and canyon passes, and historic towns.  
Established Dec. 4, 2002. Length: approximately 2,500 miles.

**Oregon  
National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 45155  
324 South State St., Suite 200  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155

Between 1841 and 1860, hundreds of thousands of pioneers followed this trail westward from points along the Missouri River to Oregon City, Oregon.  
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 2,170 miles.

**Overmountain Victory  
National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
c/o Kings Mountain  
National Military Park  
2635 Park Road  
Blacksburg, SC 29702

This route follows the path of a band of Revolutionary War patriots who mustered in western Virginia and eastern Tennessee and came across the mountains of North Carolina to Kings Mountain, South Carolina. There they defeated British-led militia in 1780, helping turn the tide for eventual American victory in the war.  
Established Sept. 8, 1980. Length: 300 miles.

**Pacific Crest  
National Scenic Trail**  
USDA Forest Service  
1323 Club Drive  
Vallejo, CA 94592

Extending from the Mexican border northward along the Sierra and Cascade peaks of California, Oregon, and Washington, the trail reaches the Canadian border near Ross Lake, Wash. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System.  
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,638 miles.

**Pony Express  
National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 45155  
324 South State St., Suite 200  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155

For 18 months in 1860–61, horseback riders carried mail between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, in about 10 days, proving that a regular overland communications link to the Pacific coast was possible. Most of the 150 relay stations no longer exist.  
Established Aug. 3, 1992. Length: 2,000 miles.

**Potomac Heritage  
National Scenic Trail**  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box B  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

This trail connects the tidewater regions along the Potomac to the Laurel Highlands in Pennsylvania. Areas open to the public include the C&O Canal towpath and George Washington Parkway's Mount Vernon Trail. The trail is a unit of the National Park System.  
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 704 miles.

**Santa Fe**  
**National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
National Trails System Office  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

From 1821 the Santa Fe Trail was an international trade route between Missouri and New Mexico. After the Mexican-American War it continued to be used for commercial and military freighting, mail delivery, stagecoach lines, and general travel. Established May 8, 1987. Length: 1,203 miles.

**Selma to Montgomery**  
**National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
c/o Tuskegee Institute  
National Historic Site  
1212 West Montgomery Road  
P.O. Drawer 10  
Tuskegee Institute, AL  
36087-0010

This trail commemorates a 1965 voting rights march led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The marchers walked along U.S. Highway 80 from Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma, Ala., to the state capitol in Montgomery. The march helped inspire passage of voting rights legislation signed by President Johnson on Aug. 6, 1965. Established Nov. 12, 1996. Length: 54 miles.

**Trail of Tears**  
**National Historic Trail**  
National Park Service  
National Trails System Office  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

The Trail of Tears commemorates the main land and water routes used for the forced removal of more than 16,000 Cherokee Indians from their ancestral lands in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama to Indian Territory in 1838-39. Established Dec. 16, 1987. Length: 2,200 miles.







**Apostle Islands National Lakeshore**





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