The National Parks:
Index 1916-2016

Revised to Include the Actions of the
114th Congress ending December 31, 2015

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National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service—a defining moment to reflect on and celebrate our accomplishments as we embark on a new century of stewardship and public engagement.

America has changed dramatically since the birth of the National Park Service in 1916. The agency’s roots lie in the parks’ majestic, often isolated natural wonders and in places that exemplify our cultural heritage, but our reach now extends to places difficult to imagine 100 years ago — urban centers, rural landscapes, deep oceans, and night skies.

In our second century, we recommit to our core mission, providing exemplary stewardship and public enjoyment of the very special places in our care. We will also continue to support communities through community assistance programs and to create jobs, strengthen local economies, and support ecosystem services. We will use the collective power of the parks, our historic preservation programs, and community assistance programs to protect, preserve, and share the places that tell the American story in the next century.

Of course, all of this cannot be done without the efforts of our dedicated employees, volunteers, and partners. I express my sincere thanks to each and every one of them for their support and passion for the NPS mission entrusted to us by the American people.

Jonathan B. Jarvis
Director
About this Book
This index is a complete administrative listing of the National Park System's areas and related areas. It has been revised to reflect congressional actions. The entries, grouped by state, include administrative addresses and phone numbers, dates of authorization and establishment, boundary change dates, acreages, website addresses, 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 home page: 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.
CONTENTS

Part 1 Introduction 6
National Park System 8
Nomenclature of Park System Areas 9
Designation of Wilderness Areas 10
Parks in the Nation’s Capital 11
Related Areas 11
Regional Offices 11
Maps of the National Park System 12
Statistical Summary 15

Part 2 Listing of National Park System Areas by State 16

Part 3 Related Areas 114
Authorized Areas 116
Affiliated Areas 118
National Heritage Areas 124
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System 133
National Trails System 141

Alphabetical Listing 149
Introduction
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 strives to meet those original goals, while filling 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 comprises 409 areas covering over 84 million acres in 50 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 over 100 nations contain some 100,000 national parks or equivalent preserves.

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

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, scenic, cultural, 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 seasore, 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 features of land or water of great scenic and scientific quality and are usually designated as national parks, monuments, preserves, seashores, lakeshores, or riverways. Such areas contain one or more distinctive attributes like 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 like 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 like 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 free-flowing streams and their immediate environment with at least one outstandingly remarkable natural, cultural, or recreational value. They must flow naturally without major alteration of the waterway by dams, diversion, or otherwise alteration. Besides protecting and enhancing rivers, these areas provide opportunities for outdoor activities like hiking, canoeing, and hunting.

**National scenic trails** are generally long-distance footpaths winding through areas of natural beauty. **National historic trails**
recognize original trails or routes of travel of national historical significance.

Although best known for its great scenic parks, over half the areas of the National Park System preserve places and commemorate persons, events, and activities important in the nation’s history. These range from archaeological 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 like 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; 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 recreation areas outside the National Park System that are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

National parkways encompass ribbons of land flanking roadways and offer an opportunity for 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 47 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 38 wilderness study areas under National Park Service management. Of these areas, 19 were formally transmitted for Congressional action over the last 35 years.

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 other important values.

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. 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 city parklands are included in the federal holdings, although the District of Columbia also operates parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. National Capital Region also administers National Park System units in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

**Related Areas**
Besides the National Park System, five area designations—Authorized Areas, Affiliated Areas, National Heritage Areas, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System—are linked in importance and purpose to 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**

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<th>National Park Service</th>
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<td>Alaska Region</td>
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<td>Intermountain Region</td>
<td>12795 Alameda Parkway, Denver, CO 80225</td>
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<td>Midwest Region</td>
<td>601 Riverfront Drive, Omaha, NE 68102</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
<td>1100 Ohio Drive SW, Washington, DC 20242</td>
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<td>Northeast Region</td>
<td>200 Chestnut Street, Fifth Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific West Region</td>
<td>333 Bush Street, suite 350, San Francisco, CA 94104-2628</td>
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<td>Southeast Region</td>
<td>100 Alabama Street SW, Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
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For more information call the National Park Service Office of Public Affairs: 202-208-6843 or visit www.nps.gov.
Two national park areas in the lower 48 states have adjoining national preserves that are separate units of the National Park System but are managed jointly. They are: Great Sand Dunes and Craters of the Moon.
Seven national park areas in Alaska have adjoining national preserves that are separate units of the National Park System but are managed jointly. They are: Aniakchak, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Lake Clark, and Wrangell-St. Elias.
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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1 National Park System units only.
2 National Park System units and components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
3 Includes White House, National Mall, and other areas.
Part 2
Listing of National Park System Areas by State
Alabama

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
11288 Horseshoe Bend Road
Daviston, AL 36256
256-234-7111
www.nps.gov/hobe

On March 27, 1814, at the “horseshoe bend” on the Tallepoosa 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—2,040.00, all Federal.

Little River Canyon National Preserve
4322 Little River Trace NE,
Suite 100
Fort Payne, AL 35967-9300
256-845-9605
www.nps.gov/liri

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—15,288.37 Federal: 11,081.72 Nonfederal: 4,206.65

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
www.nps.gov/ruca


Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site
c/o Tuskegee Institute
National Historic Site
PO Drawer 10
Tuskegee Institute, AL
36087-0010
334-724-0922
www.nps.gov/ruca

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. 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
www.nps.gov/ruca

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.
Alagnak Wild River
1000 Silver Street, Bldg.603
PO Box 245
King Salmon, AK 99613
907-246-3305
www.nps.gov/alag

The Alagnak River flows from Kukaklek Lake in Katmai National Preserve and offers 67 miles of outstanding whitewater floating, scenery, recreation, historic, cultural and natural values. The river is also noted for abundant wildlife and sport fishing for five species of salmon.
Acreage—30,664.79 Federal: 26,417.85
Nonfederal: 4,246.94.

Aniakchak National Monument and Aniakchak National Preserve
1000 Silver Street, Bldg.603
PO Box 245
King Salmon, AK 99613
907-246-3305
www.nps.gov/ania

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.
Acreage—National monument: 137,176.00, all Federal.
National preserve: 464,117.93 Federal: 458,809.35
Nonfederal: 5,308.58.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
PO Box 220
Nome, AK 99762-0220
907-443-2522
www.nps.gov/bela

Located on the Seward Peninsula, the preserve is a remnant of the land bridge that once connected Asia with North America over 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 present. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Acreage—2,697,391.01 Federal: 2,632,508.00
Nonfederal: 64,883.01

Cape Krusenstern National Monument
PO Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0029
907-442-3890
www.nps.gov/cakr

Archeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in arctic Alaska, dating back some 4,000 years. Nearly pristine barrier islands, lagoons, and beaches provide habitat for fish, marine mammals, and migratory birds while allowing legal harvest by local subsistence users. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Acreage—649,096.15 Federal: 627,190.67
Nonfederal: 21,905.48.
Denali National Park and Denali National Preserve
PO Box 9
McKinley Park, AK 99755-0009
907-683-2253
www.nps.gov/dena


Gates of the Arctic National Park and Gates of the Arctic National Preserve
4175 Geist Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709
907-457-5752
www.nps.gov/gaar

Lying north of the Arctic Circle, the park and preserve include part of the Central Brooks Range, the northernmost extension of the Rocky Mountains. Often called the greatest wilderness in North America, these NPS units are characterized by jagged peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers, and many 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.


Glacier Bay National Park and Glacier Bay National Preserve
PO Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826-0140
907-697-2232
www.nps.gov/glba


Variety marks this vast land: lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands abound in wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world’s largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding on red salmon that spawn in the 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.


Kenai Fjords National Park

The park preserves the 800-square-mile Harding Icefield, the largest icefield solely contained within the United States, its outflowing glaciers, and coastal fjords and islands in their natural state. Here a rich, varied rainforest is home to tens of thousands of breeding seabirds, and adjoining marine waters support a multitude of sea lions, sea otters, and seals. The visitor center is located in Seward.


Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Historic buildings and exhibits in Skagway, the Chilkoot Trail, and portions of the White Pass Trail, all prominent in the 1898 gold rush, are included in the park. The National Park Service has restored more than 20 Gold Rush era buildings in downtown Skagway that house a visitor center, a Junior Ranger activity center, an international trail center operated in conjunction with Parks Canada, several museums, administrative offices, and businesses that lease space from the Federal government.

Authorized June 30, 1976.

Acreage—12,996.49 Federal: 3,420.00 Nonfederal: 9,576.49.

Kobuk Valley National Park

This remote park embraces the central Kobuk River valley, north of the Arctic Circle. At the northern-most extent of the boreal forest, the park protects several rivers, designated wilderness, the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes, and archeological resources such as Onion Portage. An array of wildlife are legally harvested by subsistence users, including caribou, grizzlies, wolves, and waterfowl. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.


Acreage—1,750,716.16 Federal: 1,713,938.48 Nonfederal: 36,777.68. Wilderness area: 190,000.
Lake Clark National Park and Lake Clark National Preserve
240 W. 5th Ave., Suite 236
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-644-3810
www.nps.gov/lacl

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. Over a score of glacially carved lakes rim the mountain mass. Lake Clark, over 40 miles long, is the largest lake here and also the headwaters for red salmon spawning.


Acreage—
National park: 2,619,836.49 Federal: 2,481,439.42 Nonfederal: 138,397.07
Wilderness area: 2,470,000.
National preserve: 1,410,293.68 Federal: 1,259,128.14 Nonfederal: 151,165.54.

Noatak National Preserve
PO Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0129
907-442-3890
www.nps.gov/noat

The Noatak River basin is the largest untrammeled mountain-ringed river basin in the nation. The preserve is a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments. It is specially designated as a place for scientific study of the archeological, plant and wildlife resources that it protects. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.


Acreage—6,587,071.39 Federal: 6,549,227.93 Nonfederal: 37,843.46. Wilderness area: 5,800,000.

Sitka National Historical Park
106 Metlakatla Street
Sitka, AK 99835-7665
907-747-0110
www.nps.gov/sitk

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.


World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument
(Also in Hawaii and California)

This monument comprises nine historic sites representing various aspects of World War II history in the Pacific. Five sites are in the Pearl Harbor area: the USS Arizona Memorial and visitor center; the USS Utah Memorial; the USS Oklahoma Memorial; the six chief petty officer bungalows on Ford Island; and mooring quays F6, F7, and F8, which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska’s Aleutian Islands: the crash site of a consolidated B-24D liberator bomber on Atka Island, the Kiska Island site of Imperial Japan’s occupation that began in June 1942; and Attu Island, the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations is the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California—both of which housed Japanese Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States.


Acreage—59.03 Federal: 56.66 Nonfederal: 2.37.
The Chugach, Wrangell, St. Elias, and Alaska 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 United States.


_Acreage—National park:_ 8,323,146.48  Federal: 7,951,154.03  Nonfederal: 371,992.45  _National preserve:_ 4,852,644.52  Federal: 4,322,529.88  Nonfederal: 530,114.64  _Wilderness area:_ 8,700,000.

Located along the Canadian border in central Alaska, the preserve protects 128 miles of the 1,900-mile Yukon River and the entire Charley River basin. 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.


_Acreage—2,526,512.44  Federal: 2,195,546.98  Nonfederal: 330,965.46._

Paleotropical rain forests, coral reefs, and beaches on three volcanic islands in the South Pacific are home to a variety of ocean life, birds, and two species of fruit bats—the only native mammals. Also, experience 3,000-year-old Samoan culture and its traditions. Overnights in villages are encouraged.


_Acreage—8,256.67, all Nonfederal. Water area: 2,500._
Canyon de Chelly National Monument
PO Box 588
Chinle, AZ 86503-0588
928-674-5500
www.nps.gov/cach

Located on Navajo trust land and having a resident community, Canyon de Chelly is unique among national park units. The National Park Service, Navajo Nation, and canyon community work in conjunction to manage park resources and enable traditional and contemporary lifeways. Canyon de Chelly National Monument preserves one of the longest, continually inhabited locations by American Indian communities in the United States, spanning at least 5,000 years. Tséyi’, the place within the rock, sustains a living community connected to a landscape of great historical and spiritual significance. It is essential to the traditional lives and cultural identity of many native peoples.

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

Acreage—83,840.00, all Nonfederal.

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
1100 Ruins Drive
Coolidge, AZ 85228-3200
520-723-3172
www.nps.gov/cagr

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.


Acreage—472.50, all Federal.

Chiricahua National Monument
12856 E. Rhyolite Creek Rd.
Willcox, AZ 85643-9737
520-824-3560
www.nps.gov/chir

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.


Acreage—12,024.73 Federal: 12,022.38 Nonfederal: 2.35. Wilderness area: 10,290.

Coronado National Memorial
4101 East Montezuma Canyon Road
Hereford, AZ 85615-9376
520-366-5515
www.nps.gov/coro

In a natural setting on the Mexican border, the memorial 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.


Fort Bowie National Historic Site
3327 S. Old Fort Bowie Road
Bowie, AZ 85605-0158
520-847-2500
www.nps.gov/fobo

Established in 1862, the fort was the focal point of military operations against the Chiricahua Apache. The site also preserves part of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route.


Acreage—999.45, all Federal.
The area encompasses over a million acres of the most rugged canyon country on the Colorado Plateau. Lake Powell stretches 186 miles behind Glen Canyon Dam; its 1,960 miles of shoreline provide water-recreation activities. Administered by the National Park Service in collaboration with several agencies. Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Jan. 3, 1975; July 1, 2003.

_Acreage—1,254,116.62 Federal: 1,239,763.84 Nonfederal: 14,352.78._


_Acreage—1,201,647.03 Federal: 1,180,650.85 Nonfederal: 20,996.18._

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.


_Acreage—1,690.00, all Nonfederal._

The squeaky wooden floor greets you as you enter the oldest operating trading post on the Navajo Nation. When your eyes adjust to the dim light in the “bullpen” you find you’ve just entered a mercantile. Little changed since it was sold to the National Park Service in 1967, Hubbell is the oldest continuously operated trading post on the Navajo Reservation.


_Acreage—160.09, all Federal._
Lake Mead
National Recreation Area
601 Nevada Way
Boulder City, NV 89005-2426
702-293-8990
www.nps.gov/lake
(Also in Nevada)

A premier inland water recreation area in the west and the first national recreation area established by an act of Congress. Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam, provide 290 square miles of water on which to boat, fish, swim, ski, sail and sun. Nearly 87 percent of the 1.5-million-acre park is land, containing a wealth of natural and cultural resources, including nine wilderness areas, the convergence of three of America’s deserts and 1,347 recorded archaeological sites. Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, 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.


Montezuma Castle
National Monument
PO Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322-0219
928-567-5276
www.nps.gov/moca


Acreage—1,015.52 Federal: 998.69 Nonfederal: 16.83.

Navajo
National Monument
HC 71, Box 3
Tonalea, AZ 86044-9704
928-672-2700
www.nps.gov/nava

Perched in remote, breathtakingly hued canyons of unparalleled beauty, three remarkably preserved sanctuaries built into cliff faces are here: Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House (closed to the public due to its fragility). These ancient Puebloan sites speak on a human level to all who visit, and provide an experience beyond time and words. 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—360.00, all Federal.

Organ Pipe Cactus
National Monument
10 Organ Pipe Drive
Ajo, AZ 85321-9626
520-387-6849
www.nps.gov/orpi

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here as are a number of historic and prehistoric National Register and eligible cultural resources. Proclaimed April 13, 1937. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.


Petrified Forest
National Park
PO Box 2217
Petrified Forest, AZ 86028
928-524-6228
www.nps.gov/pefo


The springs have sustained hundreds of years of cultural occupation. Ancestral Puebloan and Southern Paiute cultures depended on the site, followed by strategic Mormon outpost and ranching enterprises. Historic structures associated with the 1870–1923 outpost and ranching operations remain. Proclaimed May 31, 1923.

*Acreage—40.00, all Federal.*

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**Saguaro National Park**

A large wilderness park with two districts that bracket the City of Tucson and one million residents provides a unique opportunity to engage urban dwellers. Giant saguaro cacti, unique to the Sonoran Desert, cover the valley floor and rise into the neighboring mountains. Five biotic life zones are represented, from desert to ponderosa pine forest.


*Acreage—91,442.42 Federal: 87,526.07 Nonfederal: 3,916.35. Wilderness area: 70,905.*

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**Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument**

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


*Acreage—3,040.00, all Federal.*

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**Tonto National Monument**

The Salado Phenomena, 700 years ago, blended ideas of neighboring Native American cultures to emerge a unique and vibrant society. Tonto National Monument showcases two Salado-style cliff dwellings. Colorful pottery, woven cotton cloth, and other artifacts tell a story of people living and using resources from the northern Sonoran Desert from 1250 to 1450 CE.


*Acreage—1,120.00, all Federal.*

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**Tumacacori National Historical Park**

The park protects the ruins of three Spanish missions: San José de Tumacácori, San Cayetano de Calabazas, and Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi. These missions serve as a doorway into the rich and complex blending of cultures within the Santa Cruz River Valley from the 17th century to today. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail runs through a mile of rare riparian habitat within the Tumacácori unit.


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

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**Tuzigoot National Monument**

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


*Acreage—811.89 Federal: 381.53 Nonfederal: 430.36.*
Walnut Canyon National Monument
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
928-526-3367
www.nps.gov/waca
These cliff dwellings were built in shallow caves under ledges of limestone by the Northern Sinagua people about 800 years ago.
Acreage—3,529.26 Federal: 3,251.42 Nonfederal: 277.84.

Wupatki National Monument
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
928-679-2365
www.nps.gov/wupa
Red sandstone pueblos built by farming Ancestral Puebloan people between 1120 and 1250 are preserved here.
Acreage—35,422.13, all Federal.

Arkansas

Arkansas Post National Memorial
1741 Old Post Road
Gillett, AR 72055-9707
870-548-2207
www.nps.gov/arpo
The park commemorates key events that occurred on site and nearby: 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).
Acreage—757.51 Federal: 663.91 Nonfederal: 93.60.

Buffalo National River
402 North Walnut
Suite 136
Harrison, AR 72601-1173
870-365-2700
www.nps.gov/buff
The Buffalo River winds its way through the Arkansas Ozarks, past towering bluffs and numerous springs, caves, and waterfalls. The river’s lower 135 miles and adjacent lands, including 3 wilderness areas, were designated the nation’s first national river in 1972 and provide the setting for plentiful recreational and educational opportunities, including canoeing, hiking, and exploring a 19th century mining town.
Acreage—94,293.31 Federal: 91,813.09 Nonfederal: 2,480.22. Wilderness Area: 36,000.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
PO Box 1406
Fort Smith, AR 72902-1406
479-783-3961
www.nps.gov/fosm
(Also in Oklahoma)
From the establishment of the first Fort Smith on December 25, 1817, to the final days of Judge Isaac C. Parker’s jurisdiction over Indian Territory in 1896, the park preserves almost 80 years of history related to Federal Indian policy. Included are compelling stories of two frontier forts, the tragic Trail of Tears, and the historic jail and federal courthouse of Judge Parker. It is also a site on the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail.
Acreage—75.00 Federal: 37.96 Nonfederal: 37.04.
**Hot Springs National Park**
101 Reserve Street
Hot Springs, AR 71901-4195
501-623-2824
www.nps.gov/hosp

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—5,549.10 Federal: 4,958.60 Nonfederal: 590.50.*

**Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site**
2120 Daisy Bates Drive
Little Rock, AR 72202-5212
501-374-1957
www.nps.gov/chsc

Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site serves to provide interpretation and education commemorating the struggle to desegregate Central High School, and the role of these events as a catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement. The site emphasizes the stories of citizens exercising their fundamental human rights in pursuance of justice and equality in a land of promise and democracy that remain as valid today as they were in 1957; and preserves and protects the tangible and intangible (emotional and social) resources associated with those stories.

Established Nov. 6, 1998.

*Acreage—27.28 Federal: 2.22 Nonfederal: 25.06.*

**Pea Ridge National Military Park**
15930 U.S. Hwy 62 East
Garfield, AR 72732
479-451-8122
www.nps.gov/peri

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 Chickasaw-Chickasaw Indians.

Authorized July 20, 1956.

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

**President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site**
117 S. Hervey Street
Hope, AR 71801
870-777-4455
www.nps.gov/wicl

On August 19, 1946, Virginia Blythe gave birth to her son, William Jefferson Blythe, III. Named for his father who died before he was born, he grew up to become William Jefferson Clinton – the 42nd president of the United States. In this house, he learned many of the early lessons that defined his life and his presidency.

Cabrillo National Monument
1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive
San Diego, CA 92106-3601
619-557-5450
www.nps.gov/cabr

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Iberian explorer who claimed this coast for Spain in 1542, is memorialized here. Old Point Loma Lighthouse is restored to its most active period—the 1880s. Remnants of World War II coastal defense batteries dot the landscape. Gray whales migrate offshore in winter. Intertidal habitats are among the most sensitive in the world.
Acreage—159.94, all Federal.

César E. Chávez National Monument
29700 Woodford-Tehachapi Road
Keene, CA 93531
661-823-6134
www.nps.gov/cech

Widely recognized as the most important Latino leader in the United States during the twentieth century, César E. Chávez led farm workers and supporters in the establishment of the century's first permanent agricultural union. His leadership brought sustained international attention to the plight of the U.S. farm workers, and secured for them higher wages and safer working conditions.
Acreage – 116.56 Federal: 10.50 Nonfederal: 106.06.

Channel Islands National Park
1901 Spinnaker Drive
Ventura, CA 93001-4354
805-658-5700
www.nps.gov/chis

The park consists of five islands off southern California: San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and Santa Barbara, including the surrounding one nautical mile of marine waters. Nesting sea birds, sea lion rookeries, and unique plants inhabit the area. Archaeological evidence of substantial populations of Native Americans. Anacapa, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara are administered by the National Park Service; Santa Cruz Island is administered by the National Park Service and The Nature Conservancy; is owned by the U.S. Navy and administered by 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.

Death Valley National Park
PO Box 579
Death Valley, CA 92328-0579
760-786-3200
www.nps.gov/deva
(Also in Nevada)

The largest national park in the lower 48 states, this desert park contains mountain ranges, sand dunes, dry lake playas, and many desert springs. It is the lowest point in North America and holds the record for the hottest temperature ever recorded. The area includes Scotty’s Castle, a Spanish Mediterranean mansion containing many innovative design features for its time (1930s), the grandiose home of a famous prospector, and other features remnants of gold and borax mining. The Nevada section is home to the Devils Hole pupfish, a tiny desert fish protected endemic to this underground habitat.
Devils Postpile National Monument
PO Box 3999
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546
760-934-2289
www.nps.gov/depo

Preserves and protects the glacially exposed columns of the Devils Postpile, the scenic Rainbow Falls, and the wilderness landscape of the upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River in the Sierra Nevada for scientific value, public interest, and inspiration. 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 U.S. Forest Service, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—800.19, all Federal. Wilderness area: 750.

Eugene O’Neill National Historic Site
PO Box 280
Danville, CA 94526-0280
925-838-0249
www.nps.gov/euon

Tao House was built for playwright Eugene O’Neill, who lived here from 1937 to 1944. “The Iceman Cometh” and “Long Day’s Journey Into Night” were written here.
Acreage—13.19, all Federal.

Fort Point National Historic Site
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-556-1693
www.nps.gov/fopo

This classic brick and granite mid-1800s coastal fort is the only one of its style on the west coast of the United States.
Acreage—29.00, all Federal.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4700
www.nps.gov/goga

The park spans San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo counties, and includes ocean beaches, lagoons, former military properties, Nike missile sites, Fort Mason, Alcatraz Island, more than 100 miles of trails, and the most threatened and endangered species in the NPS.
Acreage—82,026.51 Federal: 57,378.91 Nonfederal: 24,647.60.

John Muir National Historic Site
4202 Alhambra Avenue
Martinez, CA 94553-3883
925-228-8860
www.nps.gov/jomu

The park preserves and protects the home and portions of the Alhambra Valley agricultural estate where John Muir lived, worked, and is buried, to memorialize and connect people with Muir’s global legacy as an influential naturalist, writer, and champion for protecting national parks and wild lands.
Acreage—344.14 Federal: 338.30 Nonfederal: 5.84.

Joshua Tree National Park
74485 National Park Drive
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
760-367-5500
www.nps.gov/jotr

A representative stand of Joshua trees and a great variety of plants and animals exist in this desert region.
Kings Canyon National Park
47050 Generals Highway
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651
559-565-3341
www.nps.gov/seki


Acreage—461,901.20 Federal: 461,846.05 Nonfederal: 55.15. Wilderness area: 456,552.

Lassen Volcanic National Park
PO Box 100
Mineral, CA 96063-0100
530-595-4444
www.nps.gov/lavo

Lassen Peak erupted intermittently from 1914 to 1917. All four types of volcanoes; thermal features steaming fumaroles, mudpots, sulfurous vents, boiling springs and pools are found in the park.


Lava Beds National Monument
1 Indian Wells Headquarters
Tulelake, CA 96134-8216
530-667-2282
www.nps.gov/labe

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.


Manzanar National Historic Site
PO Box 426
Independence, CA 93526-0426
760-878-2194
www.nps.gov/manz

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.


Acreage—813.81, all Federal.

Mojave National Preserve
2701 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311
760-252-6100
www.nps.gov/moja

The third largest park site outside Alaska, Mojave National Preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise and other wildlife, vast open spaces little changed by man, and historic mining, ranching, and railroad scenes such as the Kelso railroad depot. A sense of adventure and personal discovery enhance a visit to this minimally developed area.


Muir Woods National Monument
Mill Valley, CA 94941-2696
415-388-2596
www.nps.gov/muwo

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


Pinnacles National Park
5000 Highway 146
Paicines, CA 95043-9770
831-389-4485
www.nps.gov/pinn

Spireslike 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.
Acreage—26,685.73 Federal: 26,634.29 Nonfederal: 51.44.
Wilderness area: 16,048.

Point Reyes National Seashore
Point Reyes, CA 94956-9799
415-464-5100
www.nps.gov/pore

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.
Acreage—71,055.41 Federal: 65,234.35 Nonfederal:

Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial
4202 Alhambra Ave.
Martinez, CA 94553
925-228-8860 x.0
www.nps.gov/poch

This memorial preserves the site of the deadliest home front disaster of World War II, honoring those who lost their lives or were affected by the munitions explosion on July 17, 1944. The disaster and its aftermath illuminated the issues of segregation and revealed inequality in the military. Today the memorial serves as a springboard for exploring social justice in our society. Authorized Oct. 28, 1992. Established Oct. 28, 2009.
Acreage—5.00, all Federal.
Redwood National Park
1111 Second Street
Crescent City, CA 95531-4198
707-464-6101
www.nps.gov/redw


Rosie the Riveter/
World War II Home Front
National Historical Park
1401 Marina Way South
Suite C
Richmond, CA 94804
510-232-5050
www.nps.gov/rori

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, collected, 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.

Acreage—145.19, all Nonfederal.

San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
2 Marina Blvd. Bldg. E
Fort Mason Center
San Francisco, CA 94123-1382
415-561-7000
www.nps.gov/safr

A fleet of historic vessels at Hyde Street Pier commemorating the achievements of seafaring Americans; a small craft collection; a maritime research center; a maritime museum; a visitor center, and the WPA-era Aquatic Park historic district are highlights of this waterfront park.

Acreage—49.86  Federal: 30.03  Nonfederal: 19.83.
Santa Monica Mountains
National Recreation Area
401 West Hillcrest Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
805-370-2301
www.nps.gov/samo
This recreation area near Los Angeles offers rugged mountains, a coastline with sandy beaches and rocky shores, chaparral-blanketed canyons with abundant wildlife, and the 67-mile Backbone Trail. The area preserves the rare Mediterranean ecosystem while also protecting historical sites like Paramount Ranch and the Satwiwa Native American Indian Cultural Center.
_Acreage—156,669.93 Federal: 23,410.89 Nonfederal: 133,259.04._

Sequoia National Park
47050 Generals Highway
Three Rivers, CA 93271
559-565-3341
www.nps.gov/seki
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.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity
National Recreation Area
PO Box 188
Whiskeytown, CA 96095
530-242-3400
www.nps.gov/whis
Whiskeytown Unit, with its scenic mountains and large reservoir, provides a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities and preserves historic sites that highlight the dramatic effects of the Gold Rush. The Shasta and Trinity Units are administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
Authorized Nov. 8, 1965; established Oct. 21, 1972.
_Acreage—42,503.25 Federal: 42,463.11 Nonfederal: 40.09._

World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument
1845 Wasp Boulevard #176
Honolulu, HI 95818
808-422-3399
www.nps.gov/valr
(Also in Hawaii and Alaska)
This monument comprises nine historic sites representing various aspects of World War II history in the Pacific. Five sites are in the Pearl Harbor area: the USS Arizona Memorial and visitor center; the USS Utah Memorial; the USS Oklahoma Memorial; the six chief petty officer bungalows on Ford Island; and mooring quays F6, F7, and F8, which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska’s Aleutian Islands: the crash site of a consolidated B-24D liberator bomber on Atka Island, the Kiska Island site of Imperial Japan’s occupation that began in June 1942; and Attu Island, the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations is the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California—both of which housed Japanese Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States.
_Acreage—59.03 Federal: 56.66 Nonfederal: 2.37._


Over the past two million years, the Gunnison River, along with the forces of weathering, has sculpted this vertical wilderness of rock, water, and sky. The Painted Wall, a sheer drop of 2,250 feet, is the highest cliff in Colorado. Proclaimed a national monument March 2, 1933; redesignated as a national park 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. Acreage—30,749.75 Federal: 30,637.25 Nonfederal: 112.50 Wilderness area: 15,599.


Curecanti National Recreation Area is a series of three reservoirs along the once-wild Gunnison River. The reservoirs that make up Curecanti today are a destination for water-based recreation high in the Rocky Mountains. Administered under cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation, Feb. 11, 1965. Acreage—43,094.72, all Federal.
Dinosaur National Monument
4545 E. Highway 40
Dinosaur, CO 81610-9724
970-374-3000
www.nps.gov/dino
(Also in Utah)

The monument provides a remarkable window onto the Late Jurassic world of dinosaurs, as well as displaying the most complete geological record of any national park unit. The exceptionally diverse communities of plants and animals and thousands of years of human history in the monument result from its geographic locations at the hub of five major biophysical regions, including the lower 46 miles of the Yampa River, which is the last remaining large, free-flowing river in the entire Colorado River system.

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
PO Box 185
Florissant, CO 80816-0185
719-748-3253
www.nps.gov/flfo

Beneath a grassy mountain valley in central Colorado lies one of the richest and most diverse fossil deposits in the world. Petrified redwood stumps up to 14 feet wide and thousands of detailed fossils of insects and plants reveal the story of a very different, prehistoric Colorado of 34 million years ago.
Acreage—5,998.09 Federal: 5,992.32 Nonfederal: 5.77.

Great Sand Dunes National Park and Great Sand Dunes National Preserve
11500 Highway 150
Mosca, CO 81146-9798
719-378-6300
www.nps.gov/grsa

The tallest in North America, these dunes developed as southwesterly winds blew ancient alluvial sediments from the San Luis Valley toward the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The preserve, containing the entire surface watershed and primary topographic features interacting with the Great Sand Dunes, ranges in elevation from 8,000 to over 13,000 feet and includes life zones from desert to alpine tundra.
Acreage—National Park: 107,301.87 Federal: 94,687.84 Nonfederal: 12,614.03 
National Preserve: 41,686.00, all Federal 
Wilderness area: 75,225.

Hovenweep National Monument
McElmo Route
Cortez, CO 81321-8901
970-562-4282
www.nps.gov/hove
(Also in Utah)

The park protects Ancestral Puebloan towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings spread over 26 miles on the Utah-Colorado border.
Acreage—784.93, all Federal.

Mesa Verde National Park
PO Box 8
Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330-0008
970-529-4465
www.nps.gov/meve

These world-famous cliff dwellings and other works of the Ancestral Puebloan people are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.
Acreage—52,485.17 Federal: 52,253.29 Nonfederal: 231.88 Wilderness area: 8,100.
Rocky Mountain National Park
1000 Highway 36
Estes Park, CO 80517-8397
970-586-1206
www.nps.gov/romo

The park’s rich scenery, typifying the massive grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, is accessible by Trail Ridge Road, which crosses the Continental Divide. Numerous peaks towering over 13,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers in these 415 square miles of the Rockies.

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site
PO Box 249
Eads, CO 81036
719-438-5916
www.nps.gov/sand

On November 29, 1864, U.S. soldiers attacked a peaceful Cheyenne and Arapaho encampment along Sand Creek. Over 200 Indians were killed; mostly women, children, or the elderly. The Sand Creek Massacre profoundly influenced U.S.-Indian relations and changed Cheyenne and Arapaho history, society and culture. The site preserves the cultural and natural landscape and enhances public understanding of the tragedy.
Acreage—12,583.34 Federal: 2,385.43 Nonfederal: 10,197.91.

Yucca House National Monument
 c/o Mesa Verde National Park
PO Box 8
Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330-0008
970-529-4465
www.nps.gov/yuho

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Acreage—33.87, all Federal.

Connecticut

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Weir Farm National Historic Site
735 Nod Hill Road
Wilton, CT 06897-1309
203-834-1896
www.nps.gov/wefa

Artists intentionally designed Weir Farm National Historic Site so that everyone can experience the power of light and color. Escape to the only national park dedicated to American painting and rediscover the beauty of the world.
Acreage—74.20 Federal: 68.05 Nonfederal: 6.15.
Delaware

First State National Historical Park

c/o New Castle Court House Museum
211 Delaware Street
New Castle, DE 19720
202-824-3560
www.nps.gov/frst

(Also in Pennsylvania)

Famous as the First State to ratify the Constitution, Delaware was born out of a conflict among three world powers for dominance of the Delaware Valley. From this beginning, the region developed a distinct character that tolerated diversity in religion and national origin and valued independence. First State National Historical Park includes sites associated with the state’s Colonial history, including the New Castle Court House Museum and the Green in New Castle, the Green in Dover, and the Woodlawn Tract at Brandywine Hundred. Proclaimed as a national monument Mar. 25, 2013; Redesignated as a national historical park Dec. 19, 2014.

Acreage – 1,155.04 Federal: 1,110.67 Nonfederal: 44.37.

District of Columbia

Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site

c/o Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005-3607
202-673-2402

www.nps.gov/cawo

Dr. Woodson lived in this house at 1538 9th Street, NW, in Washington, D.C., from 1915 until his death in 1950. He directed operations of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History while pursuing his own studies of African American history. After his death, the home served as the association’s national headquarters until the early 1970s. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.


Acreage—0.15, all Federal.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park

1850 Dual Highway, Ste. 100
Hagerstown, MD 21740
301-714-2201
www.nps.gov/choh

(Also in Maryland and West Virginia)

The park follows the route of the 184.5-mile canal along the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Cumberland, Maryland. 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—19,612.37 Federal: 14,465.19 Nonfederal: 5,147.18

Constitution Gardens

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

www.nps.gov/coga

This 40-acre park was constructed during the American Revolution Bicentennial in 1976. On an island in the lake is a memorial to the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence. Authorized Aug. 1, 1974; dedicated May 27, 1978.

Acreage—39.23, all Federal.
On April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was shot while attending a play at 511 10th Street, NW. He died across the street the following morning at the William Petersen House, also part of the park. The museum beneath the theater contains objects associated with the life and death of President Lincoln.


Acreage—0.30, all Federal.

Located along the cherry tree walk on the Tidal Basin near the National Mall, this memorial designed by Lawrence Halprin is dedicated to President Franklin Roosevelt and 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 and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, and quotes from Roosevelt’s presidency are carved throughout the memorial’s granite walls.


Acreage—8.14, all Federal.

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


Acreage—8.57, all Federal.

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.


Southeast of the Lincoln Memorial, this grouping of 19 statues of infantry soldiers by sculptor Frank Gaylord stand before a polished granite wall bearing the images of more than 1,789,000 American soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines who fought in the defense of South Korea from 1950 to 1953.


Acreage—1.56, all Federal.
Lincoln Memorial  
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6841  
www.nps.gov/linc


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

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—17.00, all Federal.

Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial  
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks  
900 Ohio Drive, SW  
Washington, DC 20242-0004  
202-426-6841  
www.nps.gov/mlkm

The memorial honors Dr. Martin Luther King’s contributions as a leader of the modern Civil Rights movement. The figure of Dr. King serves as the forward element of the Stone of Hope, detached from the Mountain of Despair to reflect victory borne from disappointment. A wall of 16 quotes, presenting Dr. King’s ideals of hope, democracy and love, flanks the Mountain of Despair and encircles the Stone of Hope. Authorized November 12, 1996, dedicated August 28, 2011. Acreage—2.74, all Federal.

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House  
National Historic Site  
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20005-3607  
202-673-2402  
www.nps.gov/mamc

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 - East  
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE  
Washington, DC 20020  
202-690-5185  
www.nps.gov/nace  
(Also in Maryland)

A unit consisting of several natural resource and recreational park sites located in southeast Washington within the Anacostia River watershed. Authorized in 1932, Anacostia Park, site of the 1932 “Bonus March,” is 1,200 acres stretching the length of the Anacostia River. The southern portion is a multi-use recreational park with shoreline and river access, ball fields, tennis courts, swimming pool, roller skating pavilion, riverwalk trail, and picnic areas. The northern section contains Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens which is the only NPS park dedicated to cultivating water-loving plants. A 12-acre sanctuary featuring ponds filled with a variety of water lilies, lotus, and other aquatic species surrounded by 70 acres of freshwater tidal wetlands with boardwalk river trail. Both park sites support a large variety of birds and wildlife. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. Acreage—8,693.37 Federal: 8,462.47 Nonfederal: 230.90.
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, 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. Includes the National Mall, a landscaped park extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, defined as a principal axis in the L’Enfant Plan for the city of Washington. National Mall authorized on July 16, 1790. National Mall and park areas transferred from the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. *Acreage—155.84, all Federal.*

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 is composed of parks, plazas, sculpture and memorials adjacent to the avenue, including John Marshall Park, the United States Navy Memorial, and Freedom Plaza. Designated Sept. 30, 1965. Boundary change April 26, 1996. *Acreage—17.61 Federal: 16.43 Nonfederal: 1.18.*

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, D.C. Authorized Sept. 27, 1890; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. *Acreage—1,755.21, all Federal.*

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 was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence, America’s first Secretary of State, and president from 1801 to 1809. Architect John Russell Pope designed this circular, colonnaded structure in an adaptation of the neoclassical style brought into use in this country by Jefferson. 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
www.nps.gov/vive

Located near the Lincoln Memorial at the west end of Constitution Gardens, the polished black granite wall is inscribed with the names of over 58,300 persons who gave their lives in the Vietnam War or remain missing. The memorial was designed by Maya Ying Lin. The site also includes a bronze statue of three Vietnam war servicemen sculpted by Frederick Hart. as well as the Vietnam Women’s Memorial, by Glenna Goodacre, dedicated to American women who served in the Vietnam War. Authorized July 1, 1980; dedicated Nov. 13, 1982.
Acreage—2.18, all Federal.

Washington Monument
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-485-9880
www.nps.gov/wamo

The dominating feature of the Nation’s Capital skyline, 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
www.nps.gov/whho

The White House has been the residence and office of U.S. presidents since November 1800, and it symbolizes 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, the legal successor of three Federal Commissioners appointed by the president under the 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 I Memorial
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-426-6841
www.nps.gov/nama

Sited at Pershing Park on Pennsylvania Avenue and scheduled for dedication in 2018, the World War I Memorial will honor the 4.7 million Americans who served in the Great War, including the 116,516 who gave their lives. Redesignation of Pershing Park Dec. 19, 2014.
Acreage—1.39, all Federal.

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

The 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. Architect Friedrich St. Florian designed the memorial. Authorized May 25, 1993; dedicated May 29, 2004.
Acreage—7.50, all Federal.
Florida

**Big Cypress National Preserve**
HCR 61, Box 110
Ochopee, FL 34141
239-695-2000
www.nps.gov/bicy

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 like the Florida panther and the red-cockaded woodpecker. Authorized Oct. 11, 1974. Boundary change: April 29, 1988.

**Acreage—720,564.01 Federal: 677,275.67 Nonfederal: 43,288.34.**

**Biscayne National Park**
9700 SW 328 Street
Homestead, FL 33033-5634
305-230-1140
www.nps.gov/bisc

Subtropical islands form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The park protects the longest stretch of mangrove forest on Florida’s east coast, the clear, shallow waters of Biscayne Bay, the northernmost Florida Keys, part of the world’s third-longest reef tract and 10,000 years of human history. Authorized as a national monument Oct. 18, 1968; redesignated as a national park and enlarged June 28, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.

**Acreage—172,971.11 Federal: 171,002.81 Nonfederal: 1,968.30. Land area: 4,446.23.**

**Canaveral National Seashore**
212 S. Washington Ave.
Titusville, FL 32796
321-267-1110
www.nps.gov/cana

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: 14.00.**

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

Construction of the oldest masonry fort in the continental United States was started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, the first permanent settlement by Europeans in the continental United States, 1565. The floor plan is the result of modernization work done in the 1700s. Proclaimed Fort Marion National Monument Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from the War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed June 5, 1942. Boundary changes: June 29, 1936; July 5, 1960; Dec. 23, 2004.

**Acreage—19.38 Federal: 19.31 Nonfederal: 0.07.**

**De Soto National Memorial**
PO Box 15390
Bradenton, FL 34280-5390
941-792-0458
www.nps.gov/deso


**Acreage—30.00 Federal: 24.78 Nonfederal: 5.22.**

**Dry Tortugas National Park**
c/o Everglades National Park
40001 State Road 9336
Homestead, FL 33034-6733
305-242-7700
www.nps.gov/drto

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 as a national park Oct. 26, 1992.

**Acreage—64,701.22 Federal: 61,481.22 Nonfederal: 3,220.00 Land area: 39.28.**
Everglades National Park
40001 State Road 9336
Homestead, FL 33034-6733
305-242-7700
www.nps.gov/ever


Fort Caroline National Memorial
12713 Fort Caroline Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225-1240
904-641-7155
www.nps.gov/timu


Fort Matanzas National Monument
c/o Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Drive South
St. Augustine, FL 32084-3699
904-471-0116
www.nps.gov/foma


Gulf Islands National Seashore
1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561-5000
850-934-2600
www.nps.gov/guis
(Also in 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. Acreage—138,305.52 Federal: 99,779.27 Nonfederal: 38,526.25. Land area: 19,445.46.

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve
13165 Mt. Pleasant Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225-1227
904-641-7155
www.nps.gov/timu

Named for the American Indians who lived here for over 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 plantation life and military activities in the 1800s. Authorized Feb. 16, 1988. Boundary change: Oct. 5, 2004. Acreage—46,262.67 Federal: 8,863.31 Nonfederal: 37,399.36
Georgia

**Andersonville National Historic Site**
496 Cemetery Road
Andersonville, GA 31711-9707
229-924-0343
www.nps.gov/ande

Located in rural Georgia, this park protects the original site of the Civil War prisoner of war camp used from 1864-1865. The site includes the National Prisoner of War Museum, which is dedicated to the stories of all American POWs, and Andersonville National Cemetery. The cemetery began as the burial grounds for almost 13,000 Union POWs, but continues as an active national cemetery. There are over 21,000 interments of soldiers and dependents within the cemetery to date. Authorized Oct. 16, 1970.

*Acreage—515.61 Federal: 500.88 Nonfederal: 14.73.*

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

**Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area**
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30350-3400
678-538-1200
www.nps.gov/chat

An ecological oasis at the intersection of the southern Piedmont and Appalachian mountain habitats, the park spans a 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River and offers abundant opportunities for recreation, solitude, and respite from the urban surroundings. Cultural resources along the Chattahoochee River represent the continuum of human interaction over the past 10,000 years that is reflected in archeological sites, historic structures, and cultural landscapes that owe their locations to the abundant natural features and diverse ecological habitats of the river corridor. Established Aug. 15, 1978. Boundary change: Oct. 30, 1984.

*Acreage—9,798.07 Federal: 5,072.45 Nonfederal: 4,725.62.*

**Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park**
PO Box 2128
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742-0128
706-866-9241
www.nps.gov/chch
(Also in Tennessee)

A major Confederate victory on Chickamauga Creek in Georgia, Sept. 18–20, 1863, was countered by Union victories at Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge in Chattanooga, Tenn., 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—9,077.57 Federal: 8,987.06 Nonfederal: 90.51.*

**Cumberland Island National Seashore**
101 Wheeler Street
St Marys, GA 31558
912-882-4335
www.nps.gov/cuis


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


*Acreage—284.49 Federal: 283.20 Nonfederal: 1.29.*
Fort Pulaski
National Monument
PO Box 30757
Savannah, GA 31410-0757
912-786-5787
www.nps.gov/fopu


Jimmy Carter
National Historic Site
300 N. Bond Street
Plains, GA 31780-0392
229-824-4104
www.nps.gov/jica

The rural southern culture of Plains, Ga., 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. 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—72.21 Federal: 47.54 Nonfederal: 24.67.

Kennesaw Mountain
National Battlefield Park
905 Kennesaw Mountain Drive
Kennesaw, GA 30152
770-427-4686
www.nps.gov/kenmo


Martin Luther King, Jr.,
National Historic Site
450 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, GA 30312-0526
404-331-5190
www.nps.gov/malu

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 1900s. Established Oct. 10, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 5, 2004. Acreage—38.70 Federal: 13.62 Nonfederal: 25.08.

Ocmulgee
National Monument
1207 Emory Highway
Macon, GA 31217-4399
478-752-8257
www.nps.gov/ocmu

Traces of 12,000 years of Southeastern culture from Ice Age Indians to the historic Creek Confederacy are preserved here. The park includes many artifacts and the massive temple mounds of a Mississippian Indian ceremonial complex that thrived here between 900 and 1100. Authorized June 14, 1934. Established December 23, 1936. Boundary changes: June 13, 1941; July 9, 1991. Acreage—703.70 Federal: 701.54 Nonfederal: 2.16.
**Guam**

**War in the Pacific National Historical Park**
135 Murray Blvd, Suite 100
Hagatna, GU 96910
671-477-7278
www.nps.gov/wapa

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.


**Hawaii**

**Haleakalā National Park**
PO Box 369
Makawao, Maui, HI 96768-0369
808-572-4400
www.nps.gov/hale


**Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park**
PO Box 52
Hawai‘i National Park, HI 96718-0052
808-985-6000
www.nps.gov/havo


*Acreage—323,431.38, all Federal. Wilderness area: 130,950.*

**Honouliuli National Monument**
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, HI 96850
808-725-6149
www.nps.gov/hono

Honouliuli National Monument tells the history of internment and martial law in Hawai‘i during World War II. Honouliuli is a place to reflect on wartime experiences and re-commit ourselves to the pursuit of freedom and justice. Proclaimed Feb. 24, 2015.

*Acreage 154.46 Federal: 123.02 Nonfederal: 31.44.*

**Kalaupapa National Historical Park**
PO Box 2222
Kalaupapa, HI 96742-2222
808-567-6802
www.nps.gov/kala


*Acreage—10,778.88 Federal: 22.88 Nonfederal: 10,756.00 Water area: 2,000.*

**Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park**
73-4786 Kanalani Street, #14
Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2608
808-329-6881
www.nps.gov/kaho

This was the site of important Hawaiian settlements before the arrival of European explorers. It includes coastal areas, two large fishponds, and other archeological remnants. The park preserves the native culture of Hawaii. Established Nov. 10, 1978.

*Acreage—1,163.05 Federal: 615.90 Nonfederal: 547.15.*
Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau
National Historical Park
PO Box 129
Honaunau, HI 96726-0129
808-328-2326
www.nps.gov/puho

Acres—419.80, all Federal.

Pu‘ukoholā Heiau
National Historic Site
PO Box 44340
Kawaihae, HI 96743-4340
808-882-7218
www.nps.gov/puhe

Ruins of Pu‘ukoholā Heiau (“Temple on the Hill of the Whale”), built in 1791 by King Kamehameha the Great during his rise to power, are preserved. Authorized Aug. 17, 1972.
Acres—86.24 Federal: 60.95 Nonfederal: 25.29.

World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument
Pearl Harbor
1 Arizona Memorial Place
Honolulu, HI 96818-3145
808-422-2771
www.nps.gov/valr
(Also in Alaska and California)

This monument comprises nine historic sites representing various aspects of World War II history in the Pacific. Five sites are in the Pearl Harbor area: the USS Arizona Memorial and visitor center; the USS Utah Memorial; the USS Oklahoma Memorial; the six chief petty officer bungalows on Ford Island; and mooring quays F6, F7, and F8, which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska’s Aleutian Islands: the crash site of a consolidated B-24D liberator bomber on Atka Island, the Kiska Island site of Imperial Japan’s occupation that began in June 1942; and Attu Island, the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations is the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California, both of which housed Japanese Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States.
Acres—59.03 Federal: 56.66 Nonfederal: 2.37.

Idaho
City of Rocks National Reserve
PO Box 169
Almo, ID 83312-0169
208-824-5901
www.nps.gov/ciro

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, hiking, and camping. LIMITED FACILITIES. Authorized Nov. 18, 1988. Administered cooperatively by the National Park Service and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Craters of the Moon National Preserve
PO Box 29
Arco, ID 83213-0029
208-527-3257
www.nps.gov/crmo

15,000 to 2,000 year-old lava flows produced a “weird” and harsh landscape of steep cinder cones, unforgiving rocks, and lava tube caves. 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.
Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument
221 North State Street
PO Box 570
Hagerman, ID 83332-0570
208-993-4100
www.nps.gov/hafo

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 over 200 fossilized plant and animal species are here. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988.

Minidoka National Historic Site
221 North State Street
PO Box 570
Hagerman, ID 83332
208-837-4793
www.nps.gov/miin
(Also in Washington)

The history and cultural resources associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II are interpreted here. UNDER DEVELOPMENT. Includes Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial in Washington.
Acreage—396.30 Federal: 388.30 Nonfederal: 8.00.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
36063 U.S. Highway 95
Spalding, ID 83540-9715
208-843-7001
www.nps.gov/nepe
(Also in Montana, Oregon, and Washington)

The park’s 38 sites, spreading across Idaho, Washington, Oregon, 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.

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Illinois

Lincoln Home National Historic Site
413 S. Eighth Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1905
217-492-4241
www.nps.gov/liho

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.
Acreage—12.24 Federal: 12.03 Nonfederal: 0.21.

Pullman National Monument
11111 S. Forrestville Avenue
Chicago, IL 60628
773-660-2341
www.nps.gov/pull

George Pullman created an integrated manufacturing complex and residential community south of Chicago in the 1880s, with the intention of retaining skilled workers for his varied rail cars assembled there. The town of Pullman’s design and architecture still resonate with today’s urban planners. The name “Pullman” globally became synonymous with luxurious rail car travel, partly due to the exceptional rail car staff’s service as well as the opulent interior furnishings and finishes. Worker opportunities were created for a wide variety of Euro-American immigrants and recently emancipated southern slaves. The Pullman company reflected many of America’s labor issues over the century of its operation. Nationally significant issues occurred with both the 1894 strike that sparked the federalization of the Labor Day holiday and establishment of the first recognized African-American labor union in 1937.
Acreage – 0.40, all Federal.
Pullman National Monument
Indiana

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park
401 S. Second Street
Vincennes, IN 47591-1001
812-882-1776
www.nps.gov/gero

This site commemorates the capture of Fort Sackville from the British by Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark on Feb. 25, 1779, and the subsequent settlement of the region north of the Ohio River. A classical memorial building with seven large murals and a Hermon MacNeil statue of Lieutenant Colonel Clark stands near the former location of the fort. Authorized July 23, 1966. 
Acreage—26.17 Federal: 25.30 Nonfederal: 0.87.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
1100 N. Mineral Springs Rd.
Porter, IN 46304-1299
219-395-8585
www.nps.gov/indu


Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
3027 E. South Street
Lincoln City, IN 47552-1816
812-937-4541
www.nps.gov/

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.

Iowa

Effigy Mounds National Monument
151 Highway 76
Harpers Ferry, IA 52146-7519
563-873-3491
www.nps.gov/efmo

The monument preserves 206 American Indian mound sites built along the Mississippi River between 450 B.C.E. and 1300, including 31 effigy mounds in the shapes of birds and bears. These mounds are examples of a significant phase of mound-building culture, commemorating the passing of
Acreage—2,526.39, all Federal.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
110 Parkside Drive
West Branch, IA 52358-0607
319-643-2541
www.nps.gov/heho

The site commemorates the life of the 31st U.S. president. The site 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

Kansas

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site
1515 SE Monroe Street
Topeka, KS 66612-1143
785-354-4273
www.nps.gov/brvb

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
1767 KS Highway 156
Larned, KS 67550-9321
620-285-6911
www.nps.gov/fols

In 1859, Fort Larned was established along the Santa Fe Trail. It was deactivated in 1878 after the railroads replaced the trail. Troops stationed here escorted mail coaches, protected wagon trains, and patrolled the region. Throughout 1860s, the fort served as an Agency for the Indian Bureau and was a key military base of operations during the Indian War of 1867-69. Fort Larned survives as one of the best and most authentic examples of a frontier military post. Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.
Acreage—718.39 Federal: 679.66 Nonfederal: 38.73.

Fort Scott National Historic Site
PO Box 918
Old Fort Boulevard
Fort Scott, KS 66701-0918
620-223-0310
www.nps.gov/fosc

Founded in 1842 for “Permanent Indian Frontier” peacekeeping, its soldiers fought in the U.S.-Mexican War (1846-1848), provided armed escort along the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, surveyed unmapped country, and maintained contact with Plains Indians. The post closed in 1853 and when its structures sold at public auction in 1855, the civilian town of Fort Scott became a center of “Bleeding Kansas” intrigue (1855-1860). Union troops fortified the town during the Civil War and the first black regiment to serve in combat was organized here. Post-war disputes over railroad expansion caused the army to return, with headquarters located in town. African American schools were established onsite and included George Washington Carver and Gordon Parks as students. Authorized Oct. 19, 1978.
Acreage—16.69, all Federal.
Nicodemus
National Historic Site
304 Washington Avenue
Nicodemus, KS 67625-9719
785-839-4233
www.nps.gov/nico
Nicodemus, Kans., is the only remaining western town established by African Americans during the reconstruction period following the Civil War. The town is symbolic of the pioneer spirit of African Americans seeking personal freedom and the opportunity to develop their talents and capabilities. Established Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—4.59 Federal: 1.64 Nonfederal: 2.95.

Tallgrass Prairie
National Preserve
PO Box 585
226 Broadway
Cottonwood Falls, KS 66845-9728
620-273-6034
www.nps.gov/tapr
This nationally significant example of the once vast tallgrass prairie ecosystem 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 Nature Conservancy—the purchaser of the property in 2005—retaining ownership of the rest of the preserve. Established November 12, 1996.

Kentucky

Abraham Lincoln
Birthplace
National Historical Park
2995 Lincoln Farm Road
Hodgenville, KY 42748-9707
270-358-3137
www.nps.gov/abli
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 Aug. 11, 1939; renamed and redesignated Sept. 8, 1959; redesignated a national historical park March 30, 2009. 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
91 Bartlett Park Road
Middlesboro, KY 40965
606-248-2817
www.nps.gov/cuga
(Also in Tennessee and Virginia)
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 west and was an important military objective in the Civil War. Authorized June 11, 1940. Boundary changes: July 26, 1961; Oct. 26, 1974; Jan. 23, 2004.
Acreage—24,546.83 Federal: 24,530.56 Nonfederal: 16.27.

Fort Donelson National Battlefield
(See Tennessee)

Mammoth Cave
National Park
PO Box 7
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259-0007
270-758-2328
www.nps.gov/maca
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 over 350 miles explored and mapped. Organized tours began in 1816. 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
www.nps.gov/cari

This park is part of the 116,000-acre Cane River National Heritage Area. It consists of Oakland Plantation and portions of Magnolia Plantation. Both demonstrate the history of colonization, frontier influences, Creole architecture and culture, cotton agriculture, slavery, and social practices over 200 years.


Acreage—205.50 Federal: 62.39 Nonfederal: 143.11.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve
419 Decatur Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-589-3882
www.nps.gov/jela

This park incorporates representative examples of southern Louisiana resources and culture. The Acadian Cultural Center in Lafayette, the Prairie Acadian Cultural Center in Eunice, and the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center in Thibodaux interpret Cajun culture and history. The Barataria Preserve, south of New Orleans, offers trails and waterways through bottomland forests, swamp, and marsh. The Chalmette unit, east of New Orleans, was the site of the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812, and contains the Chalmette National Cemetery. The French Quarter unit interprets the diverse cultures of New Orleans.

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; incorporation in new park authorized Nov. 10, 1978.


New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park
419 Decatur Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-589-4806
www.nps.gov/jazz

The park preserves and perpetuates knowledge and understanding of jazz from its origins in New Orleans through its continued evolution. The park provides education and interpretation with an emphasis on jazz performance, and assists organizations involved with jazz and its history.


Acreage—5.13, all Nonfederal.

Poverty Point National Monument
c/o Poverty Point State Commemorative Area
PO Box 248
Epps, LA 71237
318-926-5492
www.nps.gov/popo

This park in northeastern Louisiana, recently inscribed as a World Heritage Site, commemorates a culture that thrived from 4,000 to 3,000 years ago. The site, which has some of the largest prehistoric earthworks in North America, is managed by the state of Louisiana. State park facilities are open to the public. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.


Acreage—910.85, all Nonfederal.

Vicksburg National Military Park
(See Mississippi)
Maine

Acadia National Park
PO Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0177
207-288-3338
www.nps.gov/acad


Appalachian National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
PO Box 50
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
304-535-6278
www.nps.gov/appa
(Also in Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia)


Saint Croix Island International Historic Site
PO Box 247
Calais, ME 04619-0247
207-454-3871
www.nps.gov/sacn

The attempted French settlement of 1604, which led to an enduring French presence in North America, is commemorated on Saint Croix Island in the Saint Croix River on the Canadian border. Visitor facilities and interpretive trail exhibits are provided on the mainland. Authorized as a national monument June 8, 1949; redesignated an international historic site Sept. 25, 1984. Acreage—6.50, all Federal.

Maryland

Antietam National Battlefield
PO Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782-0158
301-432-5124
www.nps.gov/anti

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. Established as a national battlefield site Aug. 30, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated as a na
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Assateague Island National Seashore
7206 National Seashore Lane
Berlin, MD 21811-2540
410-641-1441
www.nps.gov/asis
(Also in Virginia)

The National Seashore protects 37 miles of beach, dunes, maritime forest and marsh habitats, surrounding ocean and bay waters and the dynamic barrier island processes upon which these coastal resources depend. Visitors may enjoy wildlife and wild horse viewing along with many nature-based recreational opportunities. The VA portion of Assateague Island 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—41,346.50 Federal: 18,928.27 Nonfederal: 22,418.23. Land area: 15,977.67. Water area: 22,079.

Catoctin Mountain Park
6602 Foxville Road
Thurmont, MD 21788-0158
301-663-9388
www.nps.gov/cato

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.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
1850 Dual Highway, Ste. 100
Hagerstown, MD 21740
301-714-2201
www.nps.gov/choh
(Also in the District of Columbia and West Virginia)


Clara Barton National Historic Site
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo, MD 20812-1201
301-320-1410
www.nps.gov/clba

This 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was headquarters of that organization for seven years. Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Acreage—8.59, all Federal.

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
2400 East Fort Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21230-5393
410-962-4290
www.nps.gov/fomc

Great Falls Tavern, mid-1800s . . .

Fort Washington Park
13551 Fort Washington Road
Fort Washington, MD 20744
301-763-4600
www.nps.gov/fowa

This fort across the Potomac River 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—341.00, all Federal.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
(See Virginia)

Greenbelt Park
6565 Greenbelt Road
Greenbelt, MD 20770-3207
301-344-3948
www.nps.gov/gree

Just 12 miles from Washington, D.C., this woodland park offers urban dwellers access to many forms of outdoor recreation, including camping year-round.
Transferred from Public Housing Authority Aug. 3, 1950.
Acreage—1,175.42  Federal: 1,105.79  Nonfederal: 69.63.

Hampton
National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
Towson, MD 21286-1397
410-823-1309
www.nps.gov/hamp

Acreage—62.04, all Federal.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)
Maryland's Eastern Shore was home to Harriet Tubman known for her extraordinary work with abolitionist causes and as the Underground Railroad’s most famous conductor. The park encompasses a mosaic of state and federal lands in Dorchester County, Maryland that are significant to Tubman’s early years and evoke her life while enslaved and as a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

Proclaimed a national monument on March 25, 2013; redesignated a national historical park on Dec. 19, 2014

Acreage—480.00, all Federal.

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.


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

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


Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
PO Box B
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
304-535-4014
www.nps.gov/pohe
(Also in District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia)

Between the mouth of the Potomac River and the Allegheny Highlands, this evolving Trail network provides access to the beauty and heritage of the Potomac and Youghiogheny river corridors. The network includes the Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Towpath and part of the Great Allegheny Passage, named Potomac Heritage Trails segments, the Mount Vernon Trail, bicycling routes on the Northern Neck of Virginia and in southern Maryland, and many parks, historic sites and natural areas. Established March 28, 1983. Length: 710 miles.

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
6655 Rosehill Road
Port Tobacco, MD 20677-3400
301-934-6027
www.nps.gov/thst


Acreage—328.25, all Federal.

Massachusetts

Adams National Historical Park
135 Adams Street
Quincy, MA 02169
617-773-1177
www.nps.gov/adam


Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Boston African American National Historic Site
15 State Street, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02109
617-742-5415
www.nps.gov/boaf

The site promotes, preserves, and interprets the history of Boston’s free African American community on Beacon Hill the 1800s, in partnership with the Museum of African American History, the City of Boston, and private property owners. The 15 pre-Civil War structures along the 1.6 mile Black Heritage Trail were the homes, businesses, schools, and churches of people who fought slavery and injustice. Authorized Oct. 10, 1980.

Acreage—0.59, all Nonfederal.

Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area
Boston Harbor Islands Partnership
408 Atlantic Avenue, Ste. 228
Boston MA 02110-3349
617-223-8667
www.nps.gov/boha

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 park is managed by a partnership of federal, state, municipal, and non-profit agencies, including the National Park Service. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Acreage—1,482.31 Federal: 245.57 Nonfederal: 1,236.74.
Boston
National Historical Park
Charlestown Navy Yard
Visitor Center
Boston, MA 02129-4543
617-242-5601
www.nps.gov/bost

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, Old South Meeting House, and a portion of the Charlestown Navy Yard, including the USS Constitution.


Acreage—43.82

Federal: 37.96

Nonfederal: 5.86.

Cape Cod
National Seashore
99 Marconi Site Road
Wellfleet, MA 02667-0250
508-771-2144

www.nps.gov/caco

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 archeological sites, lighthouses, a life-saving station, cultural landscapes, and the Marconi Station Site, where transatlantic wireless communication was achieved in 1903.


Acreage—43,607.14

Federal: 27,548.99

Nonfederal: 16,058.15.

Land area: 27,700.

Frederick Law Olmsted
National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, MA 02445-5930
617-566-1689

www.nps.gov/frla

This was the first large-scale landscape architecture office in the United States, founded by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and continued by his sons and successors. The site includes the Olmsted Archives, which documents over 5,000 projects undertaken by the Olmsted firm.


Acreage—7.21, all Federal.

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

www.nps.gov/jofi

This is the birthplace and early childhood home of the 35th president. It was here, in their first home, that Joseph and Rose Kennedy began to cultivate and instill in their children the family’s ideals, aspirations and ambitions. The Kennedy family repurchased the home in 1966 and Rose Kennedy carefully recreated the birthplace as a gift to the American people in the lingering wake of the president’s assassination.

Authorized May 26, 1967.

Acreage—0.09, all Federal.

Longfellow - Washington's Headquarters
National Historic Site
105 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138-3407
617-876-4491

www.nps.gov/long

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). As the first major headquarters used by George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, the house saw the implementation of important organizational initiatives and planning for the Siege of Boston. While here, General Washington experienced many things that profoundly shaped him for the rest of his life and career. Years later, the Longfellow family, drawn to the house for its historic connection, hosted writers, artists, and statesmen who took part in the flowering of American literature and culture in the 19th century and advocated for the extension of freedom to all Americans. The site is home to a vast collection of decorative and fine arts, a library, and a working research archive.


Acreage—1.98, all Federal.
Adams National Historical Park
Lowell National Historical Park
67 Kirk Street
Lowell, MA 01852-1029
978-970-5000
www.nps.gov/lowe

The history and legacy of America’s Industrial Revolution is commemorated in downtown Lowell. The Boott Cotton Mills Museum with its weave room of 88 operating looms, a “mill girl” boarding house, the Suffolk Mill turbine, 5.6 miles of power canals, and guided walking, boat, and trolley tours tell the story of the transition from farm to factory, chronicle immigrant and labor history and heritage, and trace industrial technology.

Minute Man National Historical Park
174 Liberty Street
Concord, MA 01742
978-369-6993
www.nps.gov/mima

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; the North Bridge; the Minute Man Statue; historic monuments and structures; and the Wayside, home of American authors.
Acreage—1,026.81 Federal: 800.93 Nonfederal: 225.88.

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park
33 William Street
New Bedford, MA 02740
508-996-4095
www.nps.gov/nebe

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 many cultural institutions, including the New Bedford Whaling Museum.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—34.00 Federal: 0.34 Nonfederal: 33.66.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site
160 Derby Street
Salem, MA 01970-5186
978-740-1650
www.nps.gov/sama

The maritime history of New England and the early United States is preserved among the historic buildings, colonial wharves, and a reconstructed tall ship. The site shares the stories of the sailors, privateers, and merchants who brought the riches of the world to America. Established as the first National Historic Site in the United States.
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
www.nps.gov/sair

As the location of the first fully-integrated ironworks in North America (1646–68), the site interprets the beginning of the storied American iron and steel industry. It includes a reconstructed blast furnace, forge, rolling and slitting mill, a lush river basin and a restored house from the 1600s.
Established April 5, 1968.
Acreage—8.51, all Federal.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site
1 Armory Square
Springfield, MA 01105-1299
413-734-8551
www.nps.gov/spar

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.
Acreage—54.93 Federal: 20.60 Nonfederal: 34.33.
Isle Royale National Park
800 East Lakeshore Drive
Houghton, MI 49931-1895
906-482-0984
www.nps.gov/isro


Keweenaw National Historical Park
25970 Red Jacket Road
Calumet, MI 49913-0471
906-337-3168
www.nps.gov/kewe

The park preserves and interprets the history of the Keweenaw Peninsula beginning with prehistoric activity nearly 7,000 years ago through large-scale industrial mining in the 1800s and 1900s. The park’s Keweenaw Heritage Sites partners operate most visitor facilities, providing diverse experiences and views of the industry and its participants. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES. Established Oct. 27, 1992.

Acreage—1,869.40 Federal: 135.58 Nonfederal: 1,733.82.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
PO Box 40
Munising, MI 49862-0040
906-387-3700
www.nps.gov/piro


River Raisin National Battlefield Park
1403 East Elm Avenue
Monroe, MI 48162
734-243-7136
www.nps.gov/rira

River Raisin National Battlefield Park preserves, commemorates, and interprets the January 1813 battles of the War of 1812 and their aftermath in Monroe and Wayne counties in Southeast Michigan. The Battles of the River Raisin resulted in the greatest victory for Tecumseh’s Confederation and the greatest defeat for the United States during the War of 1812. Although American forces were victorious in the first battle, the second ended in what was described as a “national calamity” by then General William Henry Harrison, and later President of the United States. The battle cry, “Remember the Raisin!” inspired a massive U.S. victory at the Battle of the Thames, which sealed the War of 1812 in the western theater for the U.S., claimed the life of the great Shawnee leader Tecumseh, and resulted in the end the American Indian Confederation. The aftermath of the battles resulted in the implementation of Indian removal from the Northwest Territory at the conclusion of the War of 1812, an aftermath that continues to influence the United States today. Authorized Mar. 30, 2009. Established Oct. 22, 2010.

Acreage – 42.18, all Federal.
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
9922 Front Street
Empire, MI 49630-9797
231-326-5134
www.nps.gov/slbe

This is a diverse landscape with quiet rivers, sandy beaches, beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and massive “perched” sand dunes towering up to 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion. The many historic sites include a lighthouse, life-saving service stations, and agricultural landscapes.


Minnesota

Grand Portage National Monument
PO Box 426
170 Mile Creek Road
Portage, MN 55605
218-475-0123
www.nps.gov/grpo

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
www.nps.gov/miss

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.

Pipestone National Monument
36 Reservation Avenue
Pipestone, MN 56164-1269
507-825-5464
www.nps.gov/pipe

For centuries American Indians have quarried pipestone from these ancient quarries. Pipes made from this stone are considered sacred and are important spiritual objects for American Indians. Recognizing this cultural activity, the monument's enabling legislation allows quarrying to continue today.

Acreage—281.78, all Federal.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
(See Wisconsin)

Voyageurs National Park
360 Highway 11
International Falls, MN 56649-8904
218-283-6600
www.nps.gov/voya

This waterway of four large lakes connected by narrows was once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs. With over 500 islands, the lakes surround a peninsula of boreal forest.

Mississippi

**Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site**
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
 Tupelo, MS 38804-9718
662-680-4025
www.nps.gov/brcr

Despite a decisive tactical victory over a larger Union force on June 10, 1864, Major General N. B. Forrest’s Confederates ultimately failed to disrupt Union supply lines critical to Brigadier General W. T. Sherman’s Atlanta campaign. United States Colored Troops (USCT) played a crucial role in the Federals’ retreat. Established Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Acreage—1.00, all Federal.*

**Gulf Islands National Seashore**
3500 Park Road
Ocean Springs, MS 39564-9709
228-230-4100
www.nps.gov/guis
(Also in Florida)

Sparkling beaches, historic sites, a wilderness island, islands accessible only by boat, mainland bayous, nature trails, picnic areas, and campgrounds make up this park.


*(Acreage figures are for entire park, Mississippi and Florida units.)*

**Natchez National Historical Park**
PO Box 1208
Natchez, MS 39121-1208
601-446-5790
www.nps.gov/natc

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 ante-bellum 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 man.


*Acreage—108.30 Federal: 85.98 Nonfederal: 22.32.*

**Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail**
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718
662-680-4025
www.nps.gov/natt
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

The Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail traverses the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, and provides visitors an opportunity to experience the unique cultural and natural aspects of the Natchez Trace. The trail parallels the 444-mile corridor of the Natchez Trace Parkway (NPS unit). Five completed sections of this trail are found alongside the Natchez Trace Parkway near Natchez, Port Gibson, Ridge- land and Tupelo, Mississippi and Leipers Fork, Tennessee.


*Acreage—10,995.00, all Nonfederal.*

**Natchez Trace Parkway**
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718
662-680-4025
www.nps.gov/natr
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

The 444-mile Parkway, completed in 2005, roughly follows the route of the Old Natchez Trace, a trail and eventual postal road, which traveled from Natchez, Mississippi to Nashville, Tennessee through Natchez, Choctaw, and Chickasaw territory. Human history dates back 10,000 years; peak use was approximately 1790 – 1830 during the “boatman” period.

Established as a parkway under National Park Service by act of May 18, 1938. The Ackia Battleground (authorized as a national monument Aug. 27, 1935) and the Meriwether Lewis Park (proclaimed a monument Feb. 6, 1925 and transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933) were added to the parkway by act of Aug. 10, 1961.

*Acreage—52,302.00 Federal: 52,207.30 Nonfederal: 94.70.*
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
www.nps.gov/tupe

Disorganized Confederates under Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest fought fiercely but could not overpower Union forces in the Battle of Tupelo, July 13-14, 1864. Critical Union supply lines remained open to support Brigadier General William Tecumseh Sherman’s Atlanta campaign. Established as a national battlefield site Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated and boundary changed Aug. 10, 1961.

Acreage—1.00, all Federal.

Vicksburg
National Military Park
3201 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39183
601-636-0583
www.nps.gov/vick
(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, including 12,954 unidentified—is within the park; grave space is not available.


Park acreage—1,802.18 Federal: 1,746.73 Nonfederal: 55.45. Cemetery acreage—116.28, all Federal.

Missouri

George Washington Carver
National Monument
5646 Carver Road
Diamond, MO 64840
417-325-4151
www.nps.gov/gwca

Birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, African American agronomist, educator, and humanitarian. The visitor center has a museum, interactive exhibits, a theater, and a store. A ¾-mile trail passes the birthplace site, the Boy Carver statue, the restored 1881 Moses Carver House, and the cemetery.

Authorized July 14, 1943.
Acreage—210.00, all Federal.

Harry S Truman
National Historic Site
223 North Main Street
Independence, MO 64050-2804
816-254-9929
www.nps.gov/hstr

The site preserves the homes of Harry S Truman, 33rd president. The Truman Home, his residence from 1919 to 1972, was called the Summer White House during his administration. The site has four other homes that were part of the family compound: his Uncle and Aunt Noland’s home, the Wallace homes owned by Bess Truman’s brothers, and the Truman Farm Home in Grandview, Mo., at one time a 600-acre farm. Designated Dec. 8, 1982; National Park Service administration authorized May 23, 1983. Boundary changes: Oct. 2, 1989, Dec. 14, 1993; Oct. 30, 2004.

Acreage—12.59, all Federal.
Jefferson
National Expansion Memorial
11 North 4th Street
St. Louis, MO 63102-1882
314-655-1600
www.nps.gov/jeff


Ozark
National Scenic Riverways
404 Watercress Drive
Van Buren, MO 63965-0490
573-323-4236
www.nps.gov/ozar

The 134 miles of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers provide canoeing, tubing, fishing, and swimming opportunities. Over 300 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.


Acreage—80,785.04 Federal: 61,368.42 Nonfederal: 19,416.62.

Ulysses S. Grant
National Historic Site
7400 Grant Road
St. Louis, MO 63123-1801
314-842-1867
www.nps.gov/ulsg

Former Army Captain Ulysses S. Grant; his wife, Julia Dent Grant; and their four children lived at the historic White Haven slave plantation from 1854 to 1860, before he became General of all Union Armies during the Civil War and later, the 18th President of the United States.


Acreage—9.60, all Federal.

Wilson’s Creek
National Battlefield
6424 W. Farm Road 182
Republic, MO 65738-9514
417-732-2662
www.nps.gov/wicr

The battle was fought on Aug. 10, 1861, and was the first major battle west of the Mississippi. It was a Confederate victory, but Missouri remained in the Union. Major features include a 5-mile vehicle tour road, the restored 1852 Ray House, Bloody Hill, and the Trans Mississippi museum and library. Authorized as a national battlefield park April 22, 1960; redesignated Dec. 16, 1970. Boundary change: Oct. 30, 2014.

Acreage—2,368.10 Federal: 1,975.20 Nonfederal: 392.90

Montana

Big Hole
National Battlefield
PO Box 273
Wisdom, MT 59761
406-689-3155
www.nps.gov/biho

The site pays tribute to the battle between the Nez Perce Indians and the 7th U.S. Infantry forces with civilian volunteers on August 9–10, 1877. Ninety Nez Perce men, women, and children and 31 soldiers lost their lives.


Acreage—1,010.61 Federal: 655.61 Nonfederal: 355.
Bighorn Canyon
National Recreation Area
PO Box 7458
Fort Smith, MT 59035-7458
406-666-2412
www.nps.gov/bica
(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.
_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
PO Box 128
West Glacier, MT 59936-0128
406-888-7800
www.nps.gov/glac

Known as the Backbone of the World to the Blackfeet Nation, Glacier is renowned for its spectacular glacier-carved landscapes, sparkling fjord-like lakes, and a diverse array of plant and animal species, created by the overlap of five different ecoregions. Bisecting the park, the national Historic Landmark Going-to-the-Sun road provides access to this remote wild land for over 2 million visitors per year.
_Acreage—1,013,324.23 Federal: 1,013,027.25 Nonfederal: 296.98._

Grant-Kohrs Ranch
National Historic Site
266 Warren Lane
Deer Lodge, MT 59722-0790
406-846-2070
www.nps.gov/grko

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site provides an understanding of the nation’s frontier cattle era commemorating cowboys and cattlemen through the preservation, interpretation, and operation of an intact ranch with more than 150 years of unbroken history.
_Acreage—1,618.38 Federal: 1,491.46 Nonfederal: 126.92._

Little Bighorn Battlefield
National Monument
PO Box 39
Crow Agency, MT 59022-0039
406-638-2621
www.nps.gov/libi

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)
Nebraska

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
301 River Road
Harrison, NE 69346-2734
308-668-2211
www.nps.gov/agfo

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 many 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 over 500 Plains Indian artifacts from the Cook Family.

Authorized June 5, 1965; established June 14, 1997.
Acreage—3,057.87 Federal: 2,730.08 Nonfederal: 327.79.

Homestead National Monument of America
8523 West State Highway 4
Beatrice, NE 68310
402-223-3514
www.nps.gov/home

FREE LAND!! Was the cry! The Homestead Act of 1862 had an immediate and enduring effect upon America and the world that is still felt today. This park includes the 160-acre Daniel Freeman Claim, the National Museum on Homesteading, historic buildings and agricultural equipment, genealogy research opportunities, an education center, hiking trails through 100 acres of restored tallgrass prairie and a burr oak forest.

Acreage—211.09 Federal: 205.18 Nonfederal: 5.91.

Missouri National Recreational River
508 East Second Street
Yankton, SD 57078
402-336-3970
www.nps.gov/mnrr
(Also in South Dakota)

Two reaches of the Missouri River are protected here. The portion originally set aside, from Gavins Point Dam near Yankton, South Dakota, to Ponca, Nebraska, 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 has native floodplain forest, tallgrass and mixed-grass prairies, and habitats for several endangered species. The river was designated for remarkable fish, and scenic, recreational, cultural, and ecological values.


Niobrara National Scenic River
214 W. Hwy 20
Valentine, NE 69201
402-376-1901
www.nps.gov/niob

This Great Plains river is rated as one of America’s top canoeing adventures, with kayaking and tubing also quite popular. In addition, this 104-mile section of the Niobrara protects an unusual area where many species and ecosystems overlap. The Niobrara supports Boreal, Eastern Woodland, and Rocky Mountain forest types, and multiple prairie ecosystems including Tallgrass, Sandhills, and Mixed-Grass Prairies. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and scenic, recreational, geological, cultural, ecological and palentological values. Public and private facilities are available.

Scotts Bluff National Monument
190276 Old Oregon Trail
PO Box 27
Gering, NE 69341-9700
308-436-4340
www.nps.gov/scbl

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—3,004.73 Federal: 2,954.21 Nonfederal: 50.52.

Nevada

Death Valley National Park
(See California)

Great Basin National Park
100 Great Basin National Park
Baker, NV 89311-9700
775-234-7331
www.nps.gov/grba

Preserves an outstanding segment of the Great Basin, including 5,000-year-old bristlecone pines, 13,063-foot Wheeler Peak, remnant rock glaciers, 75-foot Lexington Arch, the darkest of night skies, and the decorated galleries of Lehman Caves.
Proclaimed as Lehman Caves National Monument Jan. 24, 1922; transferred from the U.S. Forest Service, Aug. 10, 1933; made part of Great Basin National Park when established Oct. 27, 1986
Acreage—77,180.00, all Federal.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area
601 Nevada Way
Boulder City, NV 89005-2426
702-293-8990
www.nps.gov/lake
(Also in Arizona)

A premier inland water recreation area in the west and the first national recreation area established by an act of Congress. Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam, provide 290 square miles of water on which to boat, fish, swim, ski, sail and sun. Nearly 87 percent of the 1.5-million-acre park is land, containing a wealth of natural and cultural resources, including nine wilderness areas, the convergence of three of America’s deserts and 1,347 recorded archaeological sites. Administered under cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Reclamation, 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.

Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument
601 Nevada Way
Boulder City, NV 89005
702-293-8853
www.nps.gov/tusk

Columbian Mammoths, sloths, American lions, and camels once roamed along wetlands just north of what is now known as Las Vegas, Nevada. The history of the Pleistocene Epoch is preserved at Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument and may hold clues about climate change over the past 200,000-plus years. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 for its importance in understanding paleoenvironments and for its association with important advances in archeological methods and analysis, including radiocarbon dating.
Acreage – 22,650.00, all Federal.
New Hampshire

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site
139 Saint-Gaudens Road
Cornish, NH 03745-9704
603-675-2175
www.nps.gov/saga


New Jersey

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
(See Pennsylvania)

Gateway National Recreation Area
(See New York)

Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River
National Park Service Northeast Region
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818
215-597-5823
www.nps.gov/greg

For public inquiries:
Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association
P.O. Box 109
Newtonville, NJ 08346-0109
856-697-3479

Middle Delaware National Scenic River
(See Pennsylvania)

Running through or along the famous Pinelands National Reserve (Pine Barrens) of southern New Jersey, this river includes many of the Great Egg Harbor River’s tributaries. The river’s proximity to millions of people, together with it being the largest canoeing river in the Pine Barrens, makes the Great Egg an important recreation destination. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable wildlife and recreational, historical, hydrological, and traditional cultural use values. Authorized Oct. 27, 1992. Length: 129 miles. Acreage—43,311.42, all Nonfederal.
Morristown National Historical Park preserves, protects and maintains the landscapes, structures, features, archeological resources and collections of the Continental Army winter encampments of 1777 and 1779-80, the headquarters of General George Washington, and related Revolutionary War sites at Morristown for the benefit and inspiration of the public. The park interprets the history and subsequent commemoration of these encampments and the extraordinary fortitude of the officers and enlisted men under Washington's leadership. The park is comprised of four separate areas – Washington’s Headquarters, Fort Nonsense, Jockey Hollow and the New Jersey Brigade/Cross Estate area. The park was established as the nation’s first designated National Historical Park.


Acreage—1,710.72 Federal: 1,705.69 Nonfederal: 5.03.

Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park

Founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1792 as America’s first planned industrial city, built around the Great Falls of the Passaic River. The industrial center attracted entrepreneurs, laborers and immigrants with diverse talents. Paterson’s mills, powered by a raceway system, produced everything from textiles and Colt firearms to locomotives and aircraft engines.


Acreage—51.37 Federal: 0.39 Nonfederal: 50.98.

Statue of Liberty National Monument

(See New York)

Thomas Edison National Historical Park

Thomas Edison’s laboratory and his residence were home to the inventor from 1886 until 1931. At his Invention Factory he developed the phonograph and invented the movie camera and nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery. He was awarded 1,093 patents. The site includes his chemistry lab, machine shop, library, the world’s first motion picture studio and his 29-room Victorian mansion.


Acreage—21.25, all Federal.
New Mexico

Aztec Ruins National Monument
725 Ruins Road
Aztec, NM 87410-9715
505-334-6174
www.nps.gov/azru


Bandelier National Monument
15 Entrance Road
Los Alamos, NM 87544-9701
505-672-3861
www.nps.gov/band

On the mesa tops and canyon walls of the Pajarito Plateau are the remains of Pueblo Indians' cliff houses and villages dating from the 1200s.


Capulin Volcano National Monument
PO Box 40
Capulin, NM 88414-0040
505-278-2201
www.nps.gov/cavo

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


Acreage—792.84, all Federal.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
3225 National Parks Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220-5354
505-785-2232
www.nps.gov/cave

Countless formations decorate huge chambers, including the easily accessible Big Room, covering eight acres with a 250-foot-high ceiling. The park contains at least 120 separate caves, including the nation’s deepest limestone cave, over 1600 feet, and fourth longest.


Chaco Culture
National Historical Park
PO Box 220
Nageezi, NM 87037
505-786-7014
www.nps.gov/chcu

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
www.nps.gov/elma

El Malpais is a spectacular volcanic area, featuring cinder cones, a 17-mile-long lava tube system, and ice caves. The area is rich in ancient Pueblo and Navajo history.
Acreage—114,313.87 Federal: 109,946.76 Nonfederal: 4,367.11.

El Morro
National Monument
HC-61, Box 43
Ramah, NM 87321-9603
505-783-4226
www.nps.gov/elmo

Inscription Rock is a 200-foot sandstone monolith on which are carved thousands of inscriptions from early travelers. The monument includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs and the remains of Pueblo Indian dwellings.
Acreage—1,278.72 Federal: 1,039.92 Nonfederal: 238.80.

Fort Union
National Monument
PO Box 127
Watrous, NM 87753-0127
505-425-8025
www.nps.gov/foun

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
HC 68, Box 100
Silver City, NM 88061-9352
575-536-9461
www.nps.gov/gicl

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were inhabited from about 1280 to the early 1300s.
Acreage—533.13, all Federal.

Manhattan Project
National Historical Park
(Also in Tennessee and Washington)

This park will be jointly operated with the U.S. Department of Energy and was created “to improve the understanding of the Manhattan Project and the legacy of the Manhattan Project through interpretation of the historic resources.” This park, located in Oak Ridge, TN, Hanford, WA, and Los Alamos, NM, is an opportunity for people from around the world to visit these historic sites and gain a deeper understanding of history and world-changing events that happened as part of the Manhattan Project.
Boundaries not yet established.
The park preserves 12,000 years of human history, including the remains of the 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 1900s ranch. Authorized as a national monument June 28, 1965; redesignated a national historical park June 27, 1990. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; June 27, 1990; Nov. 8, 1990.

_Acreage—6,694.18 Federal: 6,361.24 Nonfederal: 332.94._

**Petroglyph National Monument**

Over 50,000 prehistoric and historic American Indian and Hispanic petroglyphs (images carved into rock) stretch 17 miles along Albuquerque’s West Mesa escarpment. Authorized June 27, 1990. Owned and managed jointly by the National Park Service, the City of Albuquerque, and the State of New Mexico.

_Acreage—7,209.30 Federal: 2,936.37 Nonfederal: 4,272.93._

**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument**

This park preserves and interprets the best examples of Spanish Franciscan mission churches and convents of the 1600s remaining in the United States and three large Pueblo Indian villages.


_Acreage—1,071.42 Federal: 985.13 Nonfederal: 86.29._

**Valles Caldera National Preserve**

About 1.25 million years ago, a spectacular volcanic eruption created the 13-mile wide crater-shaped landscape now known as Valles Caldera in the Jemez Mountains of north-central New Mexico. One of only three supervolcanoes in the U.S., the preserve is known for its huge mountain meadows, abundant wildlife, meandering streams, and extensive history of indigenous and Hispanic land use. Hunting and fishing are permitted. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Established July 25, 2000, as a national preserve within the National Forest System managed by the Valles Caldera Trust, a wholly-owned government corporation; transferred from Valles Caldera Trust, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Dec. 19, 2014.

_Acreage—89,000.00, all Federal._

**White Sands National Monument**

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


_Acreage—143,733.25, all Federal._
New York

African Burial Ground National Monument
290 Broadway, First Floor
New York, NY 10007-1823
212-637-2019
www.nps.gov/afbg

From the 1690s until the 1790s, both free and enslaved Africans were buried in 6.6 acres in Lower Manhattan. Lost to history due to landfill and development, the grounds were rediscovered in 1991 because of the planned construction of a federal office building. An outdoor memorial in the form of an Ancestral Libation Chamber provides a place to honor this sacred area.
Proclaimed Feb. 27, 2006.
Acreage—0.35, all Federal.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Castle Clinton National Monument
c/o Federal Hall National Memorial
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005-1907
212-344-7220
www.nps.gov/cacl

Built between 1808–11, this structure served as a defense for New York harbor, an entertainment center, and an immigration depot through which over 8 million people entered the United States from 1855 to 1890. It is located in Battery Park.
Acreage—1.00, all Federal.

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997
845-229-9115
www.nps.gov/elro

Eleanor Roosevelt chose Val-Kill for her retreat, her office, her home, and her “laboratory” for social change during the prominent and influential period of her life from 1924 until her death in 1962. Here she formulated and put into practice her social and political beliefs. 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
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005-1907
212-825-6990
www.nps.gov/feha

This building is on the site of the original Federal Hall where the 1735 trial of John Peter Zenger, involving freedom of the press, was held. Here the Stamp Act Congress convened, 1765; Congress under the Articles of Confederation met, 1785–1789; the first U.S. Congress met, 1789; Washington took the oath as first U.S. president and the Bill of Rights was adopted, 1789. Present building was completed in 1842. 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
516-687-4750
www.nps.gov/fiis

Far from the pressure of nearby big-city life, dynamic barrier island beaches and the estate of William Floyd, signer of the Declaration of Independence, offer an escape. Ocean beaches, dunes, Fire Island Light, and the Floyd estate make this park a blend of recreation, preservation, and conservation.
Fort Stanwix
National Monument
112 E. Park Street
Rome, NY 13440-5816
315-338-7730
www.nps.gov/fost

The American stand here in August 1777 was a major factor in repulsing the British invasion from Canada. The fort was also the site of the treaties with the Iroquois, Nov. 5, 1768. Known as “the fort that never surrendered,” Fort Stanwix, under the command of Col. Peter Gansevoort, successfully repelled a prolonged siege, in August 1777, by British, German, Loyalist, Canadian, and American Indian troops and warriors commanded by British Gen. Barry St. Leger. The failed siege, combined with the battles at Oriskany, Bennington, and Saratoga, thwarted a coordinated effort by the British in 1777, under the leadership of Gen. John Burgoyne, to take the northern colonies, and led to American alliances with France and the Netherlands. The fort was also the site of the 1768 Boundary Line Treaty of Fort Stanwix. The current fort is a reconstruction.
Acreage—15.52, all Federal.

Gateway
National Recreation Area
Public Affairs Office
210 New York Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10305
718-354-4606
www.nps.gov/gate
(Also in New Jersey)

A large diverse park spanning two states, Gateway combines recreational activities with natural beauty, wildlife preservation, military history and more. Visitors can hike, picnic, swim, sunbathe, bike, visit the oldest working lighthouse in the nation, visit NYC’s first municipal airport, see a historic airplane collection, and camp overnight, all in the New York metropolitan area. With over 26,000 acres of marshes, wildlife sanctuaries, and recreational and athletic facilities; miles of sandy beaches; indoor and outdoor classrooms; picnicking and camping; historic structures, old military installations, airfields, a light- house, and waters around New York Harbor, this park offers urban residents in two states a wide range of recreational opportunities and educational perspectives year-round.
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
www.nps.gov/gegr

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 President of the United States (1869–77), Grant signed the act establishing the first national park, Yellowstone, on March 1, 1872.
Acreage—0.76, all Federal.

Governors Island
National Monument
10 South Street
New York, NY 10004-1900
212-825-3045
www.nps.gov/gois

Governors Island is 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 1800s fortifications—Fort Jay and Castle Williams—that played strategic roles in defending New York City and were key parts of a larger harbor defense system. Open late May through late September.
Acreage—22.91 Federal: 22.41 Nonfederal: 0.50.
Hamilton Grange
National Memorial
414 West 141st Street
New York, NY 10031
646-548-2319/2320
www.nps.gov/hagr


Acreage—1.04, all Federal.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997
845-229-9115
www.nps.gov/hofr

This was the birthplace and life-long home of the 32nd President of the United States. Known as his summer White House, FDR entertained many visiting heads of state here. He helped design and build the first Presidential Library on the property. He and his wife Eleanor are buried in the Rose Garden on the property.


Acreage—849.74, all Federal

Martin Van Buren
National Historic Site
1013 Old Post Road
Kinderhook, NY 12106-3605
518-758-9689
www.nps.gov/mava

Lindenwald was the home and farm of eighth president Martin Van Buren from 1841 until his death in 1862. Van Buren was a primary architect of the American political party system. He was a contender for the Democratic nomination in 1844 and the presidential candidate in 1848 for the Free Soil Party, the first mass anti-slavery party in the United States. Lindenwald allows exploration of the nation’s turbulent antebellum period.


Acreage—284.93 Federal: 52.17 Nonfederal: 232.76.
Sagamore Hill
National Historic Site
20 Sagamore Hill Road
Oyster Bay, NY 11771-1899
516-922-4788
www.nps.gov/sahi

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 twenty-three room shingle-style, Queen Anne home was built in 1885 from a plan he sketched. Twenty-one rooms are open to the public, and almost all of the furnishings are original. Roosevelt is buried nearby. Authorized July 25, 1962. Established July 10, 1963. Acreage—83.02, all Federal.

Saint Paul's Church
National Historic Site
897 South Columbus Avenue
Mount Vernon, NY 10550-5018
914-667-4116
www.nps.gov/sapa

This 1763 church is one of New York's oldest parishes (1665-1980). It adjoins the former village green where an election was held that raised issues of Freedom of Religion and the Press. In 1776 the building served as a hospital following the Battle of Pell's Point. 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
518-670-2985
www.nps.gov/sara

The 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 Auguste Bartholdi, the statue has come to symbolize freedom and democracy. Nearby Ellis Island, through which nearly 12 million immigrants passed, was reopened to the public in 1990 as the country’s main museum devoted entirely to immigration.


_Acreage—60.86 Federal: 58.38 Nonfederal: 2.48._

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.


_Acreage—0.11, all Federal._

On September 14, 1901, an unexpected inauguration changed the nation and ushered in the modern presidency. The Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site, Western New York’s only National Park Service facility, preserves the home in Buffalo, NY, where Theodore Roosevelt became the 26th President of the United States. Opened to the public on September 14, 1971, and managed by a volunteer board of trustees who comprise the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation, the Site provides opportunities for the public to understand the historic events surrounding the inauguration and conveys the lasting significance of Theodore Roosevelt’s presidency. Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on Sept. 14, 1901, in the Ansley Wilcox House after the assassination of President William McKinley.

Authorized Nov. 2, 1966.

_Acreage—1.18, all Federal._

The Vanderbilt name is synonymous with Gilded Age wealth. The mansion, designed by the influential firm McKim, Mead and White, is an important example of Beaux-Arts architecture and design. The surrounding grounds, gardens and Hudson River views constitute a picturesque landscape. This palatial mansion is a fine example of homes built by millionaires in the 1800s. 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
www.nps.gov/wori

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.

North Carolina

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Blue Ridge Parkway
199 Hemphill Knob Road
Asheville, NC 28803
828-271-4779
www.nps.gov/blri
(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 large recreational and natural history areas and Appalachian cultural sites.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-473-2111
www.nps.gov/caha

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, surfing, and points of historical interest are features of the nation’s first national seashore. Its lands include the 5,915-acre Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Cape Lookout National Seashore
131 Charles Street
Harkers Island, NC 28531-9702
252-728-2250
www.nps.gov/calo

These undeveloped barrier islands extend 56 miles along the lower Outer Banks embracing beaches, dunes, two historic villages, and Cape Lookout Lighthouse.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
81 Carl Sandburg Lane
Flat Rock, NC 28731-8635
828-693-4178
www.nps.gov/carl

Connemara was the farm home of the noted poet, Lincoln biographer, and social advocate for the last 22 years of his life.
Fort Raleigh
National Historic Site
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-473-5772
www.nps.gov/fora

Roanoke Island history is interpreted here, including the first attempt at English settlement in North America (1584-1587). The fate of Sir Walter Raleigh’s Lost Colony remains a mystery.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
(See Tennessee)

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
2331 New Garden Road
Greensboro, NC 27410-2355
336-288-1776
www.nps.gov/guco

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—251.49, all Federal.

Moores Creek National Battlefield
40 Patriots Hall Drive
Currie, NC 28435-0069
910-283-5591
www.nps.gov/mocr

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.
Acreage—87.75, all Federal.

Wright Brothers National Memorial
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-441-7430
www.nps.gov/wrbr

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.

North Dakota

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
15550 Highway 1804
Williston, ND 58801-8680
701-572-9083
www.nps.gov/foun
(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.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
PO Box 9
Stanton, ND 58571-0009
701-745-3300
www.nps.gov/knri

The park contains archeological and historic remnants of the Plains Indian culture and agricultural way of life. The site features the remains of earthlodge villages of the Hidatsa and Mandan.
Acreage—1,748.80 Federal: 1,593.65 Nonfederal: 155.15.
Theodore Roosevelt National Park
PO Box 7
Medora, ND 58645-0007
701-623-4466
www.nps.gov/thro


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

Ohio

Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument
1120 US Route 42 East
Wilberforce, OH 45385
937-503-5614
www.nps.gov/chyo

This site features the home of Colonel Charles Young, a soldier, diplomat, and civil rights leader, who overcame stifling inequality to become a leading figure in the years after the Civil War when the United States emerged as a world power. His work ethic, academic leadership, and devotion to duty provided a strong base for his achievements in the face of racism and oppression. His long and distinguished career as a commissioned officer in the United States Army made him a popular figure of this time and a role model for generations of new leaders. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Proclaimed March 25, 2013.
Acreage—59.66, all Federal.

Cuyahoga Valley National Park
15610 Vaughn Road
Brecksville, OH 44141-3018
216-524-1497
www.nps.gov/cuva

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 the trail continues along the Ohio & Erie National Heritage Canalway.


Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park
16 S. Williams Street
Wright Brothers Station
Dayton, OH 45402
937-225-7705
www.nps.gov/daav

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, classmate and business associate of Orville Wright. The park includes a bicycle and printing shop, the 1905 Wright Flyer III, the flying field where the brothers perfected their airplane, and the Paul Laurence Dunbar House State Memorial.

Acreage—110.52 Federal: 85.10 Nonfederal: 25.42.

First Ladies National Historic Site
331 S. Market Avenue
Canton, OH 44702
330-452-0876
www.nps.gov/fila

This site, which includes the former home of Ida Saxton McKinley, preserves and interprets the role, impact, and history of First Ladies and other notable women in American history. There is an electronic virtual library and a complete annotated bibliography of First Ladies—from Martha Washington to Michelle Obama—that is updated each year. Costumed docents conduct tours. The National First Ladies’ Library and the National Park Service cooperatively manage the site.

Acreage—0.46, all Federal.
Hopewell Culture
National Historical Park
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601-8694
740-774-1126
www.nps.gov/hocu

From about 200 BC to AD 500, the Ohio River Valley was a focal point of the prehistoric Hopewell culture. The term Hopewell describes a broad network of beliefs and practices among different Native American groups over a large portion of eastern North America. The culture is characterized by the construction of enclosures made of earthen walls, often built in geometric patterns, and mounds of various shapes. Visible remnants of Hopewell culture are concentrated in the Scioto River valley near present-day Chillicothe, Ohio. The most striking Hopewell sites contain earthworks in the form of squares, circles, and other geometric shapes. Many of these sites were built to a monumental scale, with earthen walls up to 12 feet high, outlining geometric figures more than 1,000 feet across. Conical and loaf-shaped earthen mounds up to 30 feet high are often found in association with the geometric earthworks. The park contains nationally significant archeological resources including large earthwork and mound complexes that provide an insight into the social, ceremonial, political, and economic life of the Hopewell people.


Acreage—1,176.6 Federal: 1,146.35 Nonfederal: 619.81.

James A. Garfield
National Historic Site
8095 Mentor Avenue
Mentor, OH 44060-5753
440-255-8722
www.nps.gov/jaga

This site preserves the family home and artifacts of the 20th president. Exhibits and tours introduce Garfield’s humble upbringing and family life. Garfield launched his “Front Porch” campaign after his selection as the 1879 Republican nominee. Authorized Dec. 28, 1980; established July 15, 1996.

Acreage—7.82, all Federal.

Perry’s Victory
and International Peace Memorial
PO Box 549
93 Delaware Avenue
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456-0549
419-285-2184
www.nps.gov/pevi

The memorial is a tribute to both a pivotal U.S. naval victory in the War of 1812 and a lasting peace between former enemies. The memorial consists of a 352-foot high column on South Bass Island in Lake Erie surrounded by 25 acres of landscaped grounds. Visible for miles, it stands as a reminder not only of the events of the War of 1812, but also as a symbol of international peace between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States


William Howard Taft
National Historic Site
2038 Auburn Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45219-3025
513-684-3262
www.nps.gov/wiho

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 Taft education center offers an orientation video and interactive exhibits on the Taft family. Authorized Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.

Acreage—3.64 Federal: 1.92 Nonfederal: 1.72.
Oklahoma

Chickasaw National Recreation Area
901 West 1st Street
Sulphur, OK 73086-4822
580-622-7220
www.nps.gov/chic


Fort Smith National Historic Site
(See Arkansas)

Washita Battlefield National Historic Site
RR1, Box 55A
Cheyenne, OK 73628-9725
580-497-2742
www.nps.gov/waba

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 over 100 Cheyenne were captured or killed. 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.

Oregon

Crater Lake National Park
PO Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604-0007
541-594-3000
www.nps.gov/crla

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 1,943,932 feet makes it the deepest lake in the United States. Established May 22, 1902. Boundary changes: June 7, 1924; May 14, 1932; Dec. 19, 1980; Sept. 8, 1982. Acreage—183,224.05 Federal: 183,223.77 Nonfederal: 0.28.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
32651 Highway 19
Kimberly, OR 97848-9701
541-987-2333
www.nps.gov/joda


Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
92343 Fort Clatsop Road
Astoria, OR 97103-9803
503-861-2471
www.nps.gov/lecl
(Also in Washington)

Nez Perce National Historical Park  
(See Idaho)

Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve  
19000 Caves Highway  
Cave Junction, OR  
97523-9716  
541-592-2100  
www.nps.gov/orca

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 many glacial features. Surrounding the cave entrance is a National Historic District.
Acreage—4,554.03, all Federal.

Pennsylvania

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail  
(See Maryland)

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site  
110 Federal Park Road  
Gallitzen, PA 16641  
814-886-6100  
www.nps.gov/alpo

Traces of the first railroad crossing of the Allegheny Mountains can still be seen here. An inclined-plane railroad, built between 1831 and 1834, permitted transportation of passengers and freight over the mountains, providing a critical link between the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal system and the West.
Acreage—1,284.27 Federal: 1,255.02 Nonfederal: 29.25.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail  
(See Maine)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area  
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410  
570-588-2451  
www.nps.gov/dewa  
(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.

Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site  
532 North Seventh Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19123-3502  
215-597-7130  
www.nps.gov/edal

The life and work of this gifted American author are portrayed in the three-building complex at North Seventh Street where Poe lived 1843–44.
Acreage—0.52, all Federal.

Eisenhower National Historic Site  
1195 Baltimore Pike, Suite 100  
Gettysburg, PA 17325-7034  
717-338-9114  
www.nps.gov/eise

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.
Acreage—690.46, all Federal.
First State National Historical Park
(See Delaware)

Flight 93 National Memorial
P.O. Box 911
Shanksville, PA 15560
814-893-6322
www.nps.gov/flni

The memorial protects the crash site of Flight 93, which is the final resting place of the passengers and crew. Due to their actions, Flight 93, the fourth plane hijacked as part of the Sept. 11, 2001 attack, did not reach its intended target, thwarting the final part of the terrorists’ plan. More than just one feature, the memorial is an entire memorial landscape. Current elements include the Memorial Plaza at the crash site, the Visitor Center, the Learning Center, the Tower of Voice (completion date 2017) and trails.

Acreage—2,319.96 Federal: 1,642.01 Nonfederal: 677.95.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield
One Washington Parkway
Farmington, PA 15437-9514
724-329-5512
www.nps.gov/fone

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.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site
c/o Fort Necessity National Battlefield
One Washington Parkway
Farmington, PA 15437-9514
724-329-2501
www.nps.gov/frhi

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.

Gettysburg National Military Park
1195 Baltimore Pike, Suite 100
Gettysburg, PA 17325-7034
717-334-1124
www.nps.gov/gett

The Civil War battle fought here July 1–3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Soldiers’ National Cemetery—over 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 acreage—6,032.54 Federal: 5,032.48 Nonfederal: 1,000.06. Cemetery acreage—20.58, all Federal.

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site
2 Mark Bird Lane
Elverson, PA 19520-9505
610-582-8773
www.nps.gov/hofu

This is one of the finest examples of a rural American iron plantation of the 1800s. 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.
Acreage—848.06, all Federal.
Independence National Historical Park
143 S. Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2778
215-597-8787
www.nps.gov/inde

This park is the birthplace of the United States of America; home of the creation of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. The park includes structures, sites, and accredited museum collections in central Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States: Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, the Liberty Bell, the First and Second Banks of the United States, Franklin Court, Germantown White House, and others.


Acreage—44.85 Federal: 33.87 Nonfederal: 10.98.

Johnstown Flood National Memorial
733 Lake Road
South Fork, PA 15956
814-495-4643
www.nps.gov/jofl

The South Fork dam failed on Friday, May 31, 1889, and unleashed 20,000,000 tons of water that devastated Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The flood killed 2,209 people but it brought the nation and the world together to aid the “Johnstown sufferers”. Clara Barton successfully led the Red Cross in its first disaster relief effort.


Acreage—177.76 Federal: 169.01 Nonfederal: 8.75.

Middle Delaware National Scenic River
c/o Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410
570-588-2435
www.nps.gov/dewa
(Also in New Jersey)

This river flows 40 miles through the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities are available. Here, the river is calm, passing cliffs, fields, and forest with a majority of it designated a National Wild and Scenic River. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable cultural, recreational, scenic, and ecological values.


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
www.nps.gov/stea

The former Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad yard—including remains of the roundhouse, the switchyard, and other buildings, was transformed into an interpretive museum complex. This complex includes a theater showing the park film, locomotive repair/restoration shops, and a collection of steam locomotives and railroad cars that tell the story of steam railroading in America. Park Entrance: Lackawanna Avenue at Cliff Street, Scranton, PA 18503.


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


Acreage—0.02, all Federal.

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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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable cultural, recreational, scenic, and ecological values. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 73.4 miles.

Acreage—74,999.56 Federal: 30.75 Nonfederal: 74,968.81.

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Site of the Continental Army winter encampment, 1777–78. The park preserves historic landscapes, earthworks, archeological sites, historic structures including Washington's Headquarters, and a collection of objects illustrating the life of the continental soldier. The park also protects significant natural resources.


Acreage—3,467.70 Federal: 3,174.86 Nonfederal: 292.84.

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These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by Spaniards in the 1500s to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the Americas.


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The Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park was established to help preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant resources that exemplify the industrial heritage of the Blackstone River Valley. The park also supports the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the urban, rural and agricultural landscape features of the region. Authorized Dec. 19, 2014.

Acreage—1,489.00, all Nonfederal.

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This memorial commemorates the “outstanding contributions to the development of the principles of freedom in this country.” The memorial is a landscaped urban park on the site of the freshwater spring that was the center of the original settlement of Providence, founded by Roger Williams in 1636. Williams fought for the ideal of guaranteed religious freedom to all faiths.


Acreage—4.56, all Federal.


The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on April 12, 1861. The park includes Fort Moultrie, scene of the patriot victory of June 28, 1776—one of the early defeats of the British in the American Revolution. Together the forts reflect 171 years of seacoast defense. Authorized April 28, 1948. Acreage—234.74 Federal: 230.63 Nonfederal: 4.11.


This important colonial backcountry trading village was the scene of Nathanael Greene’s siege in 1781. The site contains earthwork embankments of a 1781 fortification, remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and many prehistoric sites. Authorized Aug. 19, 1976. Acreage—1,021.94, all Federal.
South Dakota

Badlands National Park
PO Box 6
Interior, SD 57750-0006
605-433-5361
www.nps.gov/badl

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. Approximately half of the park (133,300 acres) is on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation, home of the Oglala Sioux (Lakota) Tribe.


Jewel Cave
National Monument
R.R. 1, Box 60AA
Custer, SD 57730-9608
605-673-8300
www.nps.gov/jeca

Limestone cave system consisting of a three-dimensional maze of passages, with a layer of calcite spar covering most of the cave surfaces. The cave is the third longest in the world, with over 177 miles of mapped passages (August 2015).


Acreage—1,273.51, all Federal.

Minuteman Missile
National Historic Site
21280 SD Highway 240
Philip, SD 57567
605-433-5552
www.nps.gov/mimi

Preserving elements of the Minuteman II Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System, the park 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 associated with this recent period of American history. Resources feature the Delta-09 Launch Facility, where a Minuteman missile is housed in its underground silo, and the Delta-01 Launch Control Facility, where Air Force personnel controlled and maintained ten of the 150 nuclear missiles located in South Dakota.

Authorized Nov. 29, 1999.

Acreage—43.80 Federal: 40.15 Nonfederal: 3.65.

Missouri National Recreational River
(See Nebraska)

Mount Rushmore
National Memorial
Highway 244
Bldg. 31, Suite 1
Keystone, SD 57751
605-574-2523
www.nps.gov/moru

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.


Acreage—1,278.45 Federal: 1,239.52 Nonfederal: 38.93.

Wind Cave National Park
26611 U.S. Hwy. 385
Hot Springs, SD 57747-9430
605-745-4600
www.nps.gov/wica

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.


Acreage—33,923.68, all Federal.
**Tennessee**

**Andrew Johnson National Historic Site**
12 Monument Avenue
Greeneville, TN 37744-1088
423-639-3711
www.nps.gov/anjo

The site includes two homes, a tailor shop, and the burial place of the 17th president.


*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
www.nps.gov/biso
(Also in Kentucky)

The free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River is protected here. This was the first park designated as both a national river and a national recreation area, reflecting the decision to preserve the area and offer 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 Aug. 25, 1991.

*Acreage—123,679.05 Federal: 114,813.02 Nonfederal: 8,866.03.*

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

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

**Fort Donelson National Battlefield**
PO Box 434
Dover, TN 37058-0434
931-232-5706
www.nps.gov/fodo
(Also in Kentucky)

Union General U.S. Grant captured three forts, opened two rivers, and received national recognition for victories here in February 1862.


Cemetery: Union dead 670, reinterred in 1867; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

*Park acreage—1,308.91 Federal: 1,243.56 Nonfederal: 65.35. Cemetery acreage—15.34, all federal.*

**Great Smoky Mountains National Park**
107 Park Headquarters Road
Gatlinburg, TN 37738-4102
865-436-1200
www.nps.gov/grsm
(Also in North Carolina)

The Smokies preserve exquisite plants and animals and structures representing southern Appalachian mountain culture.


Manhattan Project
National Historical Park
(Also in New Mexico and Washington)

This park is jointly operated with the U.S. Department of Energy and was created “to improve the understanding of the Manhattan Project and the legacy of the Manhattan Project through interpretation of the historic resources.” This park, located in Oak Ridge, TN, Hanford, WA, and Los Alamos, NM, is an opportunity for people from around the world to visit these historic sites and gain a deeper understanding of history and world-changing events that happened as part of the Manhattan Project.


Boundaries not yet established.

Natchez Trace
National Scenic Trail
(See Mississippi)

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Obed
Wild and Scenic River
PO Box 429
Wartburg, TN 37887-0429
423-346-6294
www.nps.gov/obed

The park preserves and protects 45 miles of free-flowing streams, the varied wildlife and plant resources, and the rugged character of this area on the Cumberland Plateau. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable aesthetics, wildlife, fish, and recreational, cultural, ecological, geological, and aquatic values.

Acreage—5,073.35 Federal: 3,713.30 Nonfederal: 1,360.05.

Shiloh
National Military Park
1055 Pittsburg Landing Road
Shiloh, TN 38376-9704
731-689-5275
www.nps.gov/shil
(Also in Mississippi)

Shiloh preserves the battlefield where the first major battle in the Western theater of the Civil War occurred. The two-day battle, April 6 and 7, 1862, involved almost 110,000 troops, of which nearly 24,000 were killed, wounded, or missing. The decisive victory enabled Union forces to advance and seize control of the strategic Confederate railway junction at Corinth, Mississippi, on May 30, 1862, then withstand an October Confederate counter-attack.

Cemetery: Union dead reinterred in 1866: 3,584 of whom 2,357 are unknown. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.


Stones River
National Battlefield
3501 Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, TN 37129-3094
615-893-9501
www.nps.gov/stri

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.

Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

Texas

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument
c/o Lake Meredith
National Recreation Area
PO Box 1460
Fritch, TX 79036-1460
806-857-3151
www.nps.gov/alfl

For thousands of years, people came to the red bluffs above the Canadian River to dig the colorful agatized dolomite from quarries to make projectile points, knives, and other tools.


Acreage—1,370.97 Federal: 1,079.23 Nonfederal: 291.74.

Amistad National Recreation Area
4121 Veterans Blvd.
Del Rio, TX 78840-9350
830-775-7491
www.nps.gov/amis

Boating, watersports, camping, and fishing highlight activities at the Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande.

Initially administered under a 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—58,500.00 Federal: 57,292.44 Nonfederal: 1,207.56.

Big Bend National Park
PO Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX 79834-0129
432-477-2251
www.nps.gov/bibe

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.


Big Thicket National Preserve
6044 FM 420
Kountze, TX 77625
409-951-6700
www.nps.gov/bith

A great variety of plant and animal species coexist in this biological crossroads of North America.


Acreage—109,091.82 Federal: 107,277.14 Nonfederal: 1,814.68.

Chamizal National Memorial
800 S. San Marcial Street
El Paso, TX 79905-4123
915-532-7273
www.nps.gov/cham

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.


Acreage—54.90, all Federal.

Fort Davis National Historic Site
PO Box 1379
101 Lt. Henry Flipper Drive
Fort Davis, TX 79734-1456
432-426-3225
www.nps.gov/foda

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.


Acreage—523.00, all Federal.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park
400 Pine Canyon Drive
Salt Flat, TX 79847-9400
915-828-3251
www.nps.gov/gumo

Multiple peaks tower above the Texas and New Mexico landscapes. Guadalupe Peak is the highest point in Texas at 8,751 feet, and is capped by the world’s most well-preserved Permian period fossil reef. Canyons, sand dunes, and wilderness include Chihuahuan, Rocky Mountain, and Great Plains plants and animals.


Lake Meredith, created by Sanford Dam on the Canadian River in the Texas Panhandle, is the setting for boating, fishing, and watersports. The area’s canyons, foothills, and meadows provide opportunities for hiking and other activities. Administered in cooperation with Bureau of Reclamation, March 15, 1965. Name changed from Sanford National Recreation Area to Lake Meredith Recreation Area Oct. 16, 1972; redesignated a national recreation area Nov. 28, 1990. 

Acreage—44,977.63, all Federal.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park

Providing one of most complete pictures of an American president, this park conserves historic properties related to Lyndon Johnson from his birth to death. The Texas White House on the LBJ Ranch is the primary resource. The President and First Lady are buried on the ranch. Authorized as a national historic site Dec. 2, 1969; redesignated a national historical park Dec. 28, 1980.

Acreage—1,570.15 Federal: 674.32 Nonfederal: 895.83.

Padre Island National Seashore

Noted for its wide sand beaches, excellent fishing, and abundant bird and marine life, the park stretches along the Gulf Coast for 70 miles. Authorized Sept. 28, 1962; established April 6, 1968.

Acreage—130,434.27 Federal: 130,355.46 Nonfederal: 78.81.

Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park

Preserving the sites of the first two battles of the U.S.-Mexican War (1846-48), the park portrays those battles, the war, the many causes and the lasting consequences from the perspectives of both the U.S. and Mexico. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; redesignated a national historical park March 30, 2009. Boundary change: June 23, 1992.

Acreage—3,441.74 Federal: 1,798.93 Nonfederal: 1,642.81.

Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River

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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable scenic, geologic, recreational, and cultural values. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES outside Big Bend National Park.


Acreage—9,600.00, all Nonfederal.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Four Spanish frontier missions, part of a colonization system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 1600s, 1700s, and 1800s, are preserved here. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; established April 1, 1983. designated World Heritage Site, July 5, 2015.

Acreage—947.73 Federal: 532.98 Nonfederal: 414.75.

Waco Mammoth National Monument

The paleontological site is home to the only nursery herd of Columbian mammoths known to exist in U.S. To date 23 mammoths, one saber-toothed cat, a camel, and other Ice Age animals have been uncovered. In-situ fossils are displayed inside a climate-controlled Dig Shelter. Designated July 10, 2015.

Utah

Arches National Park
PO Box 907
Moab, UT 84532-0907
435-719-2100
www.nps.gov/arch


Acreage—76,678.98 Federal: 76,545.95 Nonfederal: 133.03.

Bryce Canyon National Park
PO Box 170001
Bryce Canyon, UT 84717-0001
435-834-5322
www.nps.gov/brca

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.


Canyonlands National Park
2282 S. West Resource Blvd.
Moab, UT 84532
435-719-2100
www.nps.gov/cany

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 structures dot the redrock landscape.


Capitol Reef National Park
HC 70, Box 15
Torrey, UT 84775-9602
435-425-3791
www.nps.gov/care

Capitol Reef preserves over 70 miles of the Waterpocket Fold, a geologic uplift featuring colorful sedimentary layers formed by erosion into a labyrinth of cliffs and canyons. Towering domes of white sandstone account for the name. Archaeological evidence of prehistoric cultures and a historic Mormon pioneer settlement are also preserved.


Cedar Breaks National Monument
2390 W. Highway 56 #11
Cedar City, UT 84720-4151
435-586-9451
www.nps.gov/cebr

Multicolored rock formations fill a vast geologic amphitheater, creating a spectacular scenic landscape. Situated at over 10,000 feet elevation, Cedar Breaks offers a variety of year-round recreational opportunities. Summer offers cool high elevation weather with a yearly show of colorful wildflowers, family friendly hiking along scenic rim trails and overlooks, and backcountry hiking navigating red rock slot canyons and waterfalls. Winter activities include snowshoeing, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling. Fall colors paint the landscape with brilliant yellows, oranges, and reds. The park hosts popular night sky “star parties” in summer and winter.


Acreage—6,154.60, all Federal.

Dinosaur National Monument
(See Colorado)
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
PO Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040-1507
928-608-6200
www.nps.gov/glca
(Also in Arizona)

The area encompasses over a million acres of the most rugged canyon country on the Colorado Plateau. Lake Powell stretches 186 miles behind Glen Canyon Dam; its 1,960 miles of shoreline provide water-recreation activities. Administered by the National Park Service in collaboration with several agencies. Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Jan. 3, 1975; July 1, 2003.
Acreage—1,254,116.62 Federal: 1,239,763.84 Nonfederal: 14,352.78.

Golden Spike National Historic Site
PO Box 897
Brigham City, UT 84302-0897
435-471-2209
www.nps.gov/gosp

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
www.nps.gov/hove
(Also in Colorado)

The park protects Ancestral Puebloan towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings spread over 26 miles on the Utah-Colorado border.
Acreage—784.93, all Federal.

Natural Bridges National Monument
HC 60, PO Box 1
Lake Powell, UT 84533-0101
435-692-1234
www.nps.gov/nabr

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 ancient structures.
Acreage—7,636.49, all Federal.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument
PO Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040-1507
928-608-6200
www.nps.gov/rabr

Rainbow Bridge National Monument protects an extraordinary natural bridge which rises 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon, accessible by boat from Lake Powell. Rainbow Bridge is a sacred site for American Indians.
Acreage—160.00, all Federal.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument
R.R. 3, Box 200
American Fork, UT 84003
801-756-5239
www.nps.gov/tica

Three fault-controlled limestone caves are notable for their diverse and colorful formations, and abundant helictites—water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of gravity.
Acreage—250.00, all Federal.
Zion National Park
Springdale, UT 84767-1099
435-772-3256
www.nps.gov/zion


Acreage—147,237.02 Federal: 143,747.65 Nonfederal: 3,489.37.

Vermont

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park
54 Elm Street
Woodstock, VT 05091
802-457-3368
www.nps.gov/mabi

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 the 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.


Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
PO Box 218
Appomattox, VA 24522-0218
434-352-8987
www.nps.gov/apco


Acreage—1,774.12 Federal: 1,694.81 Nonfederal: 79.31.
Arlington House,
The Robert E. Lee
Memorial

c/o George Washington
Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101-0001
703-235-1530
www.nps.gov/arho

This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families over­ looks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.
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
www.nps.gov/bowa

In April 1856, Booker T. Washington was born into slavery on this 1800s tobacco plantation; at nine, he was later freed. When he returned to visit in 1908, he was an educator, orator, presidential advisor and one of the most influential African Americans of his time. His crowning achievement was to oversee the development of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama as its first principal.
Acreage—239.01, all Federal.

Cedar Creek and
Belle Grove
National Historical Park
7712 Main Street
PO Box 700
Middletown, VA 22645
540-868-9176
www.nps.gov/cebe

Site of the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, this park contains Belle Grove Plantation, one of the few plantations in the Shenandoah Valley and home of an early Shenandoah Valley settler. The Shenandoah Valley is famous for historical landscapes and views of Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge and Allegheny ranges. The park is in development, although many sites are operated by park partners. The park is managed by the National Park Service, in partnership with several nonprofit and municipal entities. The park is within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historical District.
NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Acreage—3,706.20  Federal: 86.38  Nonfederal: 3619.82.

Colonial
National Historical Park
PO Box 210
Yorktown, VA 23690-0210
757-898-3400
www.nps.gov/colo

This park includes Jamestown, site of America’s first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution in 1781; the 23-mile Colonial Parkway; and the 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.
Cemetery: probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—8,676.91  Federal: 8,605.29  Nonfederal: 71.62. Cemetery acreage—2.91, all Federal.
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fort Monroe National Monument
41 Bernard Road
Fort Monroe, VA 23651
757-722-3678
www.nps.gov/fomr

Fort Monroe National Monument spans the American story through the 21st century, including the American Indian presence, Captain John Smith's journeys, the place where the arc of slavery can be explored, a safe haven for freedom seekers during the Civil War, a bastion of defense for the Chesapeake Bay, and the site that trained leaders of our nation. A public planning process will determine future public services and programming at this new national park with a centuries-old tradition.
Proclaimed Nov. 12, 2011.
Acreage—327.53 Federal: 262.58 Nonfederal: 64.95.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
120 Chatham Lane
Fredericksburg, VA
22405-2508
540-693-3200
www.nps.gov/frsp

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.
Cemetery: Probable date of unidentified Civil War interments, 1867. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
1732 Popes Creek Road
Colonial Beach, VA
22443-9688
804-224-1732
www.nps.gov/gewa

The birthplace of the preeminent leader of the American Revolutionary War era and the first U.S. president. The park includes the foundation of the house where Washington was born, the archeological remains of outbuildings, a commemorative colonial revival plantation, and the family burial ground.
Acreage—661.73 Federal: 550.23 Nonfederal: 111.50.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101-0001
703-289-2500
www.nps.gov/gwmp
(Also in the District of Columbia and Maryland)

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.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223-7517
804-771-2017
www.nps.gov/mawa

This house at 110½ E. Leigh Street, Richmond, VA, was the home of Maggie L. Walker, a leader in the national African American community in the early 1900s. She was the first African American woman to charter and be president of a bank in the United States.
Acreage—1.29 Federal: 0.36 Nonfederal: 0.93.

Manassas National Battlefield Park
12521 Lee Highway
Manassas, VA 20109-2005
703-754-1861
www.nps.gov/mana

Acreage—5,072.74 Federal: 4,422.25 Nonfederal: 650.49.

Petersburg National Battlefield
1539 Hickory Hill Road
Petersburg, VA 23803-4721
804-732-3531
www.nps.gov/pete

The Union Army waged a 10-month campaign here from 1864–65 to seize Petersburg. The park 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.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—2,739.72 Federal: 2,657.43 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
www.nps.gov/prwi

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—16,080.82 Federal: 14,589.10 Nonfederal: 1,491.72.

Richmond National Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223-7517
804-226-1981
www.nps.gov/rich

The park commemorates major Civil War battles around Richmond, including Cold Harbor, Beaver Dam Creek, Totopotomoy Creek, Glendale, Fort Harrison, Drewry’s Bluff, Malvern Hill, and Gaines’ Mill. The park also includes the site of the Chimborazo Confederate Hospital and part of the Tredegar Iron Works, where the main visitor center is located.
Acreage—8,003.51 Federal: 2,862.16 Nonfederal: 5,141.35.
Shenandoah National Park lies along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in north central Virginia. The park consists of more than 197,000 acres of mountains, forests, meadows, and culturally and historically significant areas. Perhaps its most well-known feature is the Skyline Drive, a 105-mile scenic roadway planned and designed in the 1930's to meet the recreational needs of a burgeoning middle class and the political needs of the fledgling National Park Service. Forty percent of the park is designated wilderness. The Park boasts abundant wildlife and diverse plant life, 500 miles of hiking trails, including 101 miles of the famous Appalachian Trail, as well as several historically significant landmarks including Skyland, Rapidan Camp, and structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps.


Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts
1551 Trap Road
Vienna, VA 22182-1643
703-255-1800
www.nps.gov/wotr

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.


Acreage—130.28, all Federal.

Virgin Islands

Buck Island Reef National Monument
Danish Customs House
Kings Wharf
2100 Church Street, #100
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611
340-773-1460
www.nps.gov/buis

The park, featuring the finest coral reef gardens in the Caribbean, includes coral grottoes, sea fans, and tropical fish. Its interpretive snorkel trail provides a wonderful opportunity to discover the underwater world. The island’s beaches and tropical forests are nesting areas for brown pelicans and endangered sea turtles.


Christiansted National Historic Site
Danish Customs House
Kings Wharf
2100 Church Street, #100
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611
340-773-1460
www.nps.gov/chri

Urban colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by structures from the 1700s and 1800s in the heart of the capital of the former Danish West Indies on St. Croix Island.


Acreage—27.15 Federal: 26.24 Nonfederal: 0.91.
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
www.nps.gov/sari

The park contains the only known site where members of the Columbus expedition set foot on what is now U.S. territory. It preserves upland watersheds, mangrove forests, and estuarine and marine environments. The site is marked by Fort Sale, a remaining earthworks fortification from the period of Dutch occupation.


Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument
1300 Cruz Bay Creek
St. John, VI 00830
340-776-6201
www.nps.gov/vicr

The monument is next to submerged lands that are part of Virgin Islands National Park. This tropical marine ecosystem includes mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, and algal plains. These extraordinary blue-green waters and submerged lands are habitat for threatened and endangered species like humpback whales, pilot whales, dolphins, green and leatherback sea turtles, reef fish, and 25 species of sea birds.


Virgin Islands National Park
PO Box 710
Cruz Bay, St. John, VI 00831
340-776-6201
www.nps.gov/viis

The park covers 2/3rd’s of the island of St. John. Features include coral reefs, quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by green hills. There are also early Indian sites and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations.


Washington

Ebeys Landing
National Historical Reserve
PO Box 774
Coupeville, WA 98239-0774
360-678-6084
www.nps.gov/ebla

This rural historic district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 1800s to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation on the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land-use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850’s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the Reserve. A Trust Board representing the Town of Coupeville, Island County, Washington State Parks and the National Park Service manages the Reserve through creative conservation and planned development. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Acreage—19,333.01 Federal: 2,752.67 Nonfederal: 16,580.34.
Fort Vancouver
National Historic Site
612 E. Reserve Street
Vancouver, WA 98661-3811
360-816-6230
www.nps.gov/fova


Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park
319 Second Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98104
206-553-7220
www.nps.gov/klgo
(See also Alaska)

News of the gold strike in Canada’s Yukon Territory spread from Seattle across the country; from here most prospectors left for the gold fields. The park’s visitor center is in the Pioneer Square Historic District, the center of Gold Rush activity. Authorized June 30, 1976. Acreage—12,996.49 Federal: 3,420.00 Nonfederal: 9,576.49.

Lake Chelan
National Recreation Area
810 State Route 20
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
360-856-5700
www.nps.gov/noca


Lake Roosevelt
National Recreation Area
1008 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, WA 99116-0037
509-754-7800
www.nps.gov/laro

Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project), the more than 150-mile-long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake and historic sites are the principal features. Established as Coulee Dam Recreational Area administered under cooperative agreement among the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Park Service, Dec. 18, 1946; agreement renegotiated among the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians April 20, 1990; area renamed Jan. 1, 1997. Acreage—100,390.31, all Federal.

Lewis and Clark
National Historical Park
(See Oregon)

Manhattan Project
National Historical Park
www.nps.gov/mapr
(Also in New Mexico and Washington)

This park is jointly operated with the U.S. Department of Energy and was created “to improve the understanding of the Manhattan Project and the legacy of the Manhattan Project through interpretation of the historic resources.” This park, located in Oak Ridge, TN, Hanford, WA, and Los Alamos, NM, is an opportunity for people from around the world to visit these historic sites and gain a deeper understanding of history and world-changing events that happened as part of the Manhattan Project. Authorized Dec. 19, 2014. Established Nov. 10, 2015. Boundaries not yet established.
Minidoka
National Historic Site
Pritchard Park
4192 Eagle Harbor Drive
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110
www.nps.gov/miin
(Also in Idaho)

The Washington unit is comprised of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. The history and cultural resources associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II are interpreted here.
_Acreage—396.30 Federal: 388.30 Nonfederal: 8.00._

Mount Rainier
National Park
55210 238th Avenue East
Ashford, WA 98304-9751
360-569-2211
www.nps.gov/mora

This greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States radiates from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano, with subalpine flowered meadows and dense forests below.
_Acreage—236,381.49 Federal: 236,316.12 Nonfederal: 65.37. Wilderness area: 228,480._

Nez Perce
National Historical Park
(See Idaho)

North Cascades
National Park
810 State Route 20
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
360-856-5700
www.nps.gov/noca

In this wilderness park, high jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, waterfalls, rivers, lakes, lush forests, and a great diversity of plants and animals.
_Acreage—504,780.94 Federal: 504,654.18 Nonfederal: 126.76. Wilderness area: 634,614._

Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362-6757
360-565-3000
www.nps.gov/olym

This park is a large wilderness area featuring glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, meadows, lakes, giant trees, more than 70 miles of unspoiled beaches, wildlife like Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and a spectacular temperate rain forest.
_Acreage—922,650.10 Federal: 913,547.84 Nonfederal: 9,102.26. Wilderness area: 876,669._

Ross Lake
National Recreation Area
810 State Route 20
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
360-856-5700
www.nps.gov/noca

Ringed by mountains, this national recreation area offers outdoor activities along the upper Skagit River, between the north and south units of North Cascades National Park.
_Acreage—117,574.59 Federal: 115,959.59 Nonfederal: 1,615.00._

San Juan Island
National Historical Park
PO Box 429
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0429
360-378-2240
www.nps.gov/sajh

With over six miles of shoreline, trails, 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.
_Acreage—2,145.56 Federal: 2,119.02 Nonfederal: 26.54._

West Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Bluestone National Scenic River
c/o New River Gorge
National River
PO Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508
www.nps.gov/blue

This river in southwest West Virginia contains natural and historic features of the Appalachian plateau. In its 10 miles, the lower Bluestone River offers fishing, hiking, boating, and scenery. Pipestem and Bluestone state parks and Bluestone Wildlife Management Area are located along this segment of the river. The river was designated for remarkable scenery, recreation, fish, and wildlife values. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES. Authorized Oct. 26, 1988. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996. Acreage—4,309.51 Federal: 3,032.00 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
PO Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508
www.nps.gov/gari

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—11,605.53 Federal: 4,578.23 Nonfederal: 7,027.30.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
PO Box 65
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0065
304-535-6029
www.nps.gov/hafe
(Also in Maryland and Virginia)

The 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 modern 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; Oct. 6, 1989; Sept. 24, 2004. Acreage—3,669.19 Federal: 3,547.41 Nonfederal: 121.78.
New River Gorge National River
PO Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508
www.nps.gov/neri

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.


Acreage—72,185.76 Federal: 53,837.65 Nonfederal: 18,348.11.

Wisconsin

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
415 Washington Avenue
Bayfield, WI 54814-4809
715-779-3397
www.nps.gov/apis

This wild archipelago park consists of 21 islands, 12 miles of mainland shore, a detached lighthouse, and the beautiful but challenging Lake Superior waters. Its picturesque sea caves, pristine beaches, and remote campsites and docks make it a haven for sailors, boaters, and sea kayakers. The park’s rich matrix of human stories includes the homeland of the Ojibwe people and the largest number of historic light stations (7) in the NPS. Old growth forests, black bears, timber wolves, and endangered piping plovers also thrive here.


Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
401 N. Hamilton Street
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024-0708
715-483-2274
www.nps.gov/sacn

(Also in Minnesota)

For 252 miles, 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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable aquatic resources and scenic, geologic, recreational, cultural, ecological, and riparian values.


Acreage—67,469.74 Federal: 32,256.82 Nonfederal: 35,212.92.

Wyoming

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
(See Montana)

Devils Tower National Monument
PO Box 10
Devils Tower, WY 82714
307-467-5283
www.nps.gov/deto

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.


Acreage—1,347.21 Federal: 1,346.91 Nonfederal: 0.30.
Fort Laramie NHS, in the high plains prairie of SE Wyoming, was an important fur trading post (1834-1849), then a major U.S. military post until 1890. It was the crossroads of the westward expansion emigration routes, and the site of the Treaty of 1868. Proclaimed a national monument July 16, 1938; redesignated a national historic site April 29, 1960. Boundary changes: April 29, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.

Acreage—866.60 Federal: 865.27 Nonfederal: 1.33.

Fossil Butte National Monument
PO Box 592
Kemmerer, WY 83101-0592
307-877-4455
www.nps.gov/fobu

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
www.nps.gov/grte

Grand Teton features the rugged, awe-inspiring Teton mountain range; pristine glacial lakes nestled along its flanks; the expansive sage-covered valley of Jackson Hole; and the wild and scenic Snake River. Located in northwestern Wyoming, the park lies within the world’s largest intact temperate ecosystem. The Teton landscape is home to diverse wildlife, including grizzly bears, wolves, bison, moose and elk. Established Feb. 26, 1929. Enlarged by Congress Sept. 14, 1950, through a boundary change that incorporated much of the Jackson Hole National Monument, proclaimed March 15, 1943. Bordered by the National Elk Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Caribou-Targhee National Forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service, the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway and Yellowstone National Park.


John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway
c/o Grand Teton National Park, P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012-0170
307-739-3300
www.nps.gov/grte

Authorized by Congress to recognize Rockefeller’s philanthropy and significant contributions for the establishment of several national parks: Grand Teton, Acadia, Great Smoky Mountains, and Virgin Islands. Congress also named the highway from Grand Teton’s south boundary to West Thumb in Yellowstone in honor of Rockefeller. The remote and largely uninhabited parkway provides a natural link between Grand Teton and Yellowstone.


Acreage—23,777.22, all Federal.

Yellowstone National Park
PO Box 168
Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190-0168
307-344-7381
www.nps.gov/yell
(Also in Montana and Idaho)

Old Faithful Geyser 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.


Authorized Areas

The units in this section have been authorized by Congress and will be added as official System units when they fulfill the requirements of their enabling legislation.

Samuel Colt Memorial Statue, Coltsville National Historical Park
Adams Memorial  
Washington, DC  
This memorial will honor 2nd President John Adams and his legacy; his wife Abigail Smith Adams; their son 6th President John Quincy Adams; his wife Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams; their son Charles Francis Adams; and his son Henry Adams. They were all members of an illustrious family that enriched the Nation through their profound civic consciousness, abiding belief in the perfectibility of the Nation’s democracy, and commitment to service and sacrifice for the common good.  
Acreage—undetermined.

Coltsville National Historical Park  
40 Huyshope Avenue, #331  
Hartford, CT 06106  
The result of the inspirational dreams of Samuel and Elizabeth Colt, Coltsville was an industrial village built both to produce the legendary Colt firearms, and to provide practical, spiritual, and recreational opportunities for armory workers. With Sam Colt’s untimely passing in 1862, Elizabeth Colt, a successful business woman and philanthropist, ensured that the industrial empire flourished for 40 more years. Coltsville NHP encompasses the Colt armory complex and Colt estate, including the Colt’s home Armsmear, Colt Park, the Church of the Good Shepard, and armory worker houses.  
Acreage—135.00, all Nonfederal.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial  
Washington, DC  
This will be a memorial to honor the 34th President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and his service as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II.  
Acreage—3.9, all Federal.

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park  
Auburn, NY  
Acclaimed abolitionist and suffragist Harriet Tubman acquired this land from U.S. Senator William Henry Seward in 1859 and worked and resided here with her family from 1861 until her death in 1913. In 1903 she donated land to the A.M.E. Zion Church in Auburn for the establishment of a home “for aged and indigent colored people.” Resources associated with the park include: the Harriet Tubman Home, the Home for the Aged, and the Thompson Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church and its parsonage.  
Acreage—31.5 as proposed, all Nonfederal.

Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site  
Dixon, IL  
Born in Tampico, Illinois, on February 6, 1911, Ronald Reagan and his family moved many times during his childhood. In December 1920, when he was 9 years old, they rented a house on Hennepin Avenue in Dixon, Illinois. This modest house was Reagan’s home from 1920 to 1924, the site of his earliest childhood memories, and a place he recalled with great fondness. The gable-roofed, two-story white frame house is a typical late 19th-century small-town American home.  
Authorized Feb. 6, 2002.  
Acreage—1.01, all Nonfederal.
In the 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
PO Box 149
Unalaska, AK 99685
www.nps.gov/aleu

This area preserves lands owned by the Ounalashka 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.
Designated Nov. 12, 1996.
_Acreage—134.94, all Nonfederal._

American Memorial Park
PO Box 5189 CHRB
Saipan, MP 96950
www.nps.gov/amme

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 a flag monument keep alive the memory of over 4,000 U.S. military personnel and local islanders who died in June 1944.
_Acreage—133.00, 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.
_Acreage—0.00._

Chicago Portage National Historic Site
c/o Forest Preserves of Cook County
536 N. Harlem Avenue
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
PO Box F
Bayard, NE 69334

Pioneers camped near this 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._

Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site
US 24 & Jerome Road
Toledo, OH 43615-2100
www.nps.gov/fati

The site interprets the Aug. 20, 1794, Battle of Fallen Timbers and the location of Fort Miami, a British fort built with the Indian Confederation to hold the Maumee Valley. Fallen Timbers is considered to be the last American Indian-battle of the American Revolution. Major General Anthony Wayne defeated the British-supplied Indian Confederation, made up of seven tribes led by war chief Little Turtle of the Miami Indians, near the Maumee River. The battle resulted in the Treaty of Greenville, a peace treaty between the United States and the seven tribes. Fort Miamis, 1794-1813, was also the site of a War of 1812 battle.
Established Dec. 9, 1999.
_Acreage: 185.00, 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, including his establishment of a mission at Saint Ignace in 1671, and his historic exploration, in company with Louis Joliet, of the Mississippi River in 1673. It is located in Straits State Park near St. Ignace, Mich., where Marquette founded a Jesuit mission in 1671 and was buried in 1678. Authorized Dec. 20, 1975. The memorial is part of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and jointly administered by the Michigan Historical Center and the Parks and Recreation Divisions.
Acreage—52.00, all Nonfederal.

Gloria Dei
(Old Swedes’) Church
National Historic Site
916 South Swanson Street
Columbus Boulevard and
Christian Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147

This second oldest Swedish church in the United States was founded in 1677. The present structure, a splendid example of 1600s Swedish church architecture, was erected about 1700.

Green Springs
National Historic Landmark District
c/o Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park
120 Chatham Lane
Fredericksburg, VA 22405

This portion of Louisa County in Virginia’s Piedmont is noted for its concentration of architecturally varied manor houses, related buildings, and landscapes in an unmarred setting. NO PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Designated a national historic landmark on May 30, 1974. On Dec. 12, 1977, the Secretary agreed to accept preservation easements for nearly half of the 14,000 acres in the district.

Historic Camden
Revolutionary War Site
222 Broad Street
PO Box 710
Camden, SC 29020

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: Aug. 16, 1780, and April 25, 1781. Authorized May 24, 1982.
Acreage—107.00, all Nonfederal.

Ice Age
National Scientific Reserve
Wisconsin Department of
Natural Resources
PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

This reserve contains nationally significant examples of landforms resulting from continental glaciation. Each of the nine units is state-owned and managed as a park recreational area, natural area, or wildlife area. Authorized Oct. 13, 1964.
Acreage—32,500.00, all Nonfederal.
International Peace Garden
10939 Highway 281
Dunseith, ND 58329
Acreage—2,330.30, all Nonfederal.

Inupiat Heritage Center
PO Box 749
Barrow, AK 99723
www.nps.gov/inup
This center is affiliated with New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park to commemorate over 2,000 whaling trips from New Bedford to the western Arctic in the 1800s. The center collects, preserves, and exhibits historical material, art objects, and scientific displays. Designated Feb. 3, 1999.
Acreage—0.00.

Jamestown
National Historic Site
c/o Preservation Virginia
204 West Franklin St.
Richmond, VA 23220
www.nps.gov/jame
Part of the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607), on the upper end of Jamestown Island, was the 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. Adjacent areas of the historic Jamestown site and island are part of Colonial National Historical Park.

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 Street, Troy, N.Y., 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 is owned by the American Labor Studies Center. Established Dec. 3, 2004.
Acreage—0.06, all Nonfederal.

Lower East Side Tenement
National Historic Site
103 Orchard Street
New York, NY 10002
www.nps.gov/loea
The heart of the Lower East Side Tenement Museum is its landmark tenement building, home to over 7,000 people from 20 nations between 1863 and 1935. The Tenement Museum preserves and interprets the history of immigration through the personal experiences of the generations of newcomers who settled in and built lives on Manhattan’s Lower East Side, America’s iconic immigrant neighborhood; forges emotional connections between visitors and immigrants past and present; and enhances appreciation for the profound role immigration has played in shaping America’s national identity. Designated Nov. 12, 1998. Expanded Dec. 19, 2014. The site is privately owned by the Lower East Side Tenement Museum.
Acreage—1.20, all Nonfederal.
Oklahoma City National Memorial
620 N. Harvey Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
www.nps.gov/okci

The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995, killed 168 people and injured over 650. The memorial is owned and operated by a private foundation. The National Park Service provides interpretive services on the Outdoor Symbolic Memorial.

Pinelands National Reserve
c/o New Jersey Pinelands Commission
15 Springfield Road
PO Box 7
New Lisbon, NJ 08064
www.nps.gov/pine

The Pinelands (Pine Barrens) is a unique ecosystem of historic villages and berry farms amid vast pine-oak forests, extensive wetlands, and diverse species of plants and animals. It is managed by the New Jersey Pinelands Commission and protected by state and federal legislation through a partnership of management by the local, state, and federal governments and the private sector. The National Park Service is the federal representative on the 15 member commission. Public recreation facilities are provided within state parks and forests. Pinelands was the nation’s first designated national reserve.
Acreage—1,164,025 Federal: 90,530 Nonfederal: 1,073,495.

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. The site contains a reconstruction of Patrick Henry’s last home, several dependencies, and a museum.
Designated May 12, 1986.
Acreage—0.00.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park
c/o Executive Secretary Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
PO Box 97
Lubec, ME 04652
www.nps.gov/roca

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was stricken by poliomyelitis here at his summer home in New Brunswick, Canada, at the age of 39.
Acreage—2,721.50, all Nonfederal.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site
144 Constitution Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
www.nps.gov/nace

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.
Acreage—0.35, all Nonfederal.

Thomas Cole National Historic Site
218 Spring Street
Catskill, NY 12414
www.nps.gov/thco

This is the Hudson River home of the eminent British-American landscape painter Thomas Cole (1801–1848). 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.
Authorized Dec. 9, 1999. Owned and operated by the Greene County Historical Society.
Acreage—3.40, all Nonfederal.
Touro Synagogue
National Historic Site
85 Touro Street
Newport, RI 02840
www.nps.gov/tosy

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.

719 South King Street
Seattle, WA 98104
www.nps.gov/wing

Located in Seattle’s Chinatown-International District, the Wing Luke Museum connects visitors to the rich, dynamic cultures and art of Asian Pacific Americans through vivid storytelling and inspiring experiences. The museum was first opened in 1967. Designated Feb. 10, 2013.
Acreage—0.00
National Heritage Areas expand on traditional approaches to resource stewardship by supporting large-scale, community centered initiatives that connect local citizens to preservation, conservation, and planning processes. Through the facilitation of a local coordinating entity, such as a private non-profit corporation or a public commission, residents of a region come together to improve regional quality of life by protecting their shared cultural and natural resources.

In National Heritage Areas, businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, and private individuals collaborate to promote sustainable economic development and community revitalization projects. This cooperative approach allows National Heritage Areas to achieve both conservation and economic growth in ways that do not compromise local land use controls. Participation in projects and programs is always voluntary, with zoning and land-use decisions remaining under the jurisdiction of local governments.

National Heritage Areas are designated by Congress. Each National Heritage Area is governed by separate authorizing legislation and operates under provisions unique to its resources and desired goals. The National Park Service provides technical planning and limited financial assistance, serving as a partner and advisor. Decision-making authority is in the hands of local residents and organizations.

Since the first designation in 1984, National Heritage Areas now include 48 areas, ranging from factory towns and city neighborhoods to farmland and battlefields. As part of a living, working, evolving landscape, National Heritage Areas reflect the diverse and evolving histories and cultures of the people who call the region home. Visitors who explore these special places will learn about an innovative approach to resource protection; they will also gain insight into the physical character and cultural legacy of the United States.
The Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area is home to a significant collection of historic resources related to Lincoln’s life. Here, in the 42-county region of central Illinois, are courthouses, log cabins, hotels, and homes where Lincoln argued cases and entertained neighbors and friends for over 30 years. Authorized May 8, 2009.

Discover the story of agriculture, agribusiness, and farm life through sites, events, and communities. No other region in the United States shares such a rich agricultural legacy. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Located in parts of three counties east of Atlanta, Georgia, the heritage area features active quarries, rolling topography, rural landscapes, and unique granite outcroppings. Authorized Oct. 12, 2006.

This treasury of nature, culture, and history in south-central Louisiana encompasses the nation’s largest river swamp. While the 14 parishes that compose the heritage area are best-known for the Cajun descendants of French-speaking Acadians, the area’s complex racial and ethnic mix is reflected in distinctive architecture, music, language, food, and festivals. Authorized Oct. 12, 2006.

This corridor in northeastern Georgia interprets a piece of our nation’s history that transformed Augusta into an industrial center on the eve of the Civil War. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

This heritage area includes Baltimore’s oldest neighborhoods and features museums, expansive parks and vibrant neighborhoods shaped by patterns of immigration and architecture. At its center is the Inner Harbor, one of the nation’s oldest seaports and today a vibrant destination for tourists and residents. Authorized March 30, 2009.

This heritage area of 25 counties in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina contains eastern America’s tallest mountain (Mt. Mitchell) and deepest gorge (Linville Gorge). The heritage area preserves Cherokee and Scotch-Irish culture, traditional mountain music, arts and crafts, and associated historic sites. Authorized Nov. 10, 2003.
Cache La Poudre River National Heritage Area
Poudre Heritage Alliance
Poudre Learning Center
8313 F Street
Greeley, CO 80631
www.nps.gov/cala

The corridor encompasses the river and its flood plain from the Roosevelt National Forest to its confluence with the South Platte River in Colorado. This heritage area commemorates the contributions of the Poudre River to the development of water laws in the western United States and the evolution of complex water delivery systems.

Cane River National Heritage Area
Cane River National Heritage Area, Inc.
1115 Washington Street
Natchitoches, LA 71457
www.nps.gov/crha

This area in Louisiana is a largely rural landscape known for its historic plantations, distinctive Creole architecture, and multi-cultural legacy. It is home to a blend of cultures, including French, Spanish, African, American Indian, and Creole.

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership
54 West Shore Road
Grand Isle, VT 05458-2005
www.nps.gov/chva

Here are the linked navigable waterways and adjacent lands of Lake Champlain, Lake George, the Champlain Canal, and portions of the Upper Hudson River in Vermont and New York. This region, homeland of Algonquin and Iroquois people, played an important role in the establishment of the United States and Canada.

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area
101 Barrack Street
Trenton, NJ 08608
www.nps.gov/xrds

This area encompasses 213 municipalities and all or parts of 14 counties from Bergen to Gloucester in New Jersey. Gen. George Washington planned and led some of the most decisive military actions of the American Revolution across this landscape.

Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor
2750 Hugh Moore Park Road
Easton, PA 18042-7120
www.nps.gov/dele

This 165-mile region, rich in anthracite coal and other natural resources, is a transportation crossroads. Canals and railroads in the Delaware and Lehigh valleys transported lumber, hard coal, slate, iron, and steel from mountain to market, fueling America’s Industrial Revolution.
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988.

Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
PO Box 219
Waterford, NY 12188
www.nps.gov/erie

This heritage corridor commemorates and celebrates the impacts of the Erie Canal on the expansion of the United States. The 524-mile canal system is an engineering marvel that knitted together New England, New York, and the West, spreading commerce and ideas.

Essex National Heritage Area
10 Federal Street, Suite 12
Salem, MA 01970
www.nps.gov/esse

The area encompasses 500 square miles of eastern Massachusetts. It includes thousands of historic sites, rivers and marshes, and miles of unspoiled coastline. The heritage area illuminates almost 400 years of our nation’s history.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area
PO Box 526
Lawrence, KS 66044-0526

This area encompasses counties in eastern Kansas and western Missouri. Along this border, before and during the Civil War, a conflict took place between the forces of slavery and freedom. As abolitionists and others fought to keep Kansas a free state and pro-slavery forces gathered in Missouri, the Eastern press began calling the region “Bleeding Kansas.”
Freedom’s Way National Heritage Area
94 Jackson Road #311
Devens, MA 01434

Freedom’s Way National Heritage Area in Massachusetts and New Hampshire includes 45 communities stretching across the two states. The area has a long history of social and intellectual innovation including the emergence of a democratic vision that led to the American Revolution; a tradition of religious freedom and experimentation; and nationally influential movements for conservation, social justice, abolitionism, and the American Renaissance of the nineteenth century. Authorized March 30, 2009.

Great Basin National Heritage Route
PO Box 78
Baker, NV 89311-0078

The heritage route incorporates the classic landscape of White Pine County, Nevada, Duckwater Shoshone Reservation, Nevada, and Millard County, Utah. This region of biological diversity and fragile ecological communities has cultural sites and American Indian heritage. Highlights include the Nevada Northern Railway Museum and Fillmore Territorial Statehouse, Nevada, and Topaz Japanese Relocation Camp, Utah. Authorized Oct. 12, 2006.

Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission
PO Box 1007
Johns Island, SC 29457
www.nps.gov/guge

This area recognizes the important contributions made to American culture and history by Africans and African Americans known as the Gullah/Geechee who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina and Georgia, the southeast coast of North Carolina, and the northeast coast of Florida. Authorized Oct. 12, 2006.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area
Hudson River Valley Greenway
625 Broadway - 4th Floor
Albany, NY 12207
www.nps.gov/hurv

The heritage area stretches from New York City to Saratoga County, north of Albany. The area promotes and interprets resources that support three corridor-wide themes: the inter-relationship of nature and culture, the vital roles of freedom and dignity throughout the valley’s history, and the historical and contemporary role of commerce. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor
Canal Corridor Association
754 First Street
LaSalle, IL 61301

The corridor commemorates and interprets the 97-mile canal, completed in 1848, that connected Lake Michigan to the Illinois River along an American Indian portage route. By forging the last link in water transport between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi watershed, the canal rapidly transformed Chicago from a small settlement to a critical transportation hub. Authorized Aug. 24, 1984.

John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor
Blackstone Heritage Corridor, Inc.
1 Depot Square
Woonsocket, RI 02895

This area is composed of 24 cities and towns on 454 square miles of land in the watershed of the Blackstone River. Beginning in the 1700s, the Blackstone Valley provided the setting for a remarkable transformation from farm to factory, a local story that became the model for a national phenomenon—the Industrial Revolution. Authorized Nov. 10, 1986.
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area
15481 2nd Street
Waterford, VA 20197-0077

The area stretches 175 miles along the U.S. Route 15 corridor. The journey includes Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Frederick and Washington counties, Maryland, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia. Its path is a treasure trove of history—American Indian and African American sites, restored architectural gems, presidential homes, and the nation’s greatest concentration of Civil War battle sites. Authorized May 8, 2008.

Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area
PO Box 771054
Eagle River, AK 99577

Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area highlights the experience of the Native Alaskans, Russians, explorers, gold miners, and settlers who traveled through the branching valleys and over the waters of this rugged mountain coordinator. In the heritage area, the isolated historic communities that developed around transportation and the Gold Rush are dwarfed by the sweeping landscapes, by the magnificence of the mountains and the strength and dominance of nature. Authorized March 30, 2009.

Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area
538 Spruce Street, Suite 516
Scranton, PA 18503

This region in northeastern Pennsylvania gives residents and visitors a chance to understand the people and industries that made the United States a powerhouse of technology and ingenuity. Visitors can see where anthracite coal was mined, steel forged, and textiles woven—and they can learn about the people who did that back-breaking work. Authorized Oct. 6, 2000.

Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area
Delta Center for Culture and Learning
Delta State University
PO Box 3152
Cleveland, MS 38733
www.nps.gov/mide

Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area includes counties in the alluvial floodplain of the Mississippi River. This area was cleared for cotton production, and peopled by sharecroppers and landowners, including immigrants from Europe and Asia. Many people from this region became the source of “The Great Migration” north, and thus the family home of many living today in northern cities, like Chicago and Detroit. It is an area known as “The Birthplace of the Blues” and Gospel music as well as many sites that were pivotal in the early civil rights movement. Authorized March 30, 2009.

Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
1141 Bayview Ave., Suite 101
Biloxi, MS 39530
www.nps.gov/migu

The area encompasses the Mississippi Coastal Plain that borders the Gulf of Mexico. The landscape has been shaped by the natural coastal and riverine environment and cultural influences, including early American Indians and Spanish, French, and English settlers. Authorized Dec. 8, 2004.

Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area
398 East Main Street, Suite 132
Tupelo, MS 38804
www.nps.gov/mihi

Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area represents a distinctive cultural landscape shaped largely by the dynamic intersection of Appalachian and Delta cultures, an intersection that produced a powerful concentration of nationally significant cultural icons. Lasting contributions to our country’s musical and literary legacies were forged by Hills’ natives Elvis Presley, Howlin’ Wolf, and Tammy Wynette. The heritage area seeks to interpret and share the stories of these individuals, as well as the legacies of Civil Rights pioneers James Meredith and Ida B. Wells-Barnett. Authorized March 30, 2009.
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area
115 West Main Street
Mt. Pleasant, UT 84647
www.nps.gov/mopi

The region, stretching through six counties along U.S. Highway 89 in southern Utah, is recognized for its dramatic landscapes. Communities along the corridor reflect the experience of Mormon colonization.

MotorCities National Heritage Area
(formerly Automobile National Heritage Area)
200 Renaissance Center Suite 3148
Detroit, MI 48243
www.nps.gov/auto

The area consists of six corridors representing the region that put the world on wheels. Auto-related museums, historical sites, and natural, cultural, and recreational resources link, protect, preserve, and interpret the automobile’s story.

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area
University of North Alabama One Harrison Plaza - UNA Box 5231
Florence, AL 35632
www.nps.gov/mush

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area spans across six counties within the Tennessee River basin. The region celebrates its musical legacy, including the booming years of the Muscle Shoals recording studios in the 1960s and 1970s and the creation of the rich heritage that helped shape today’s music scene. Authorized March 30, 2009.

National Aviation Heritage Area
Aviation Heritage Foundation PO Box 414, Wright Brothers Station
Dayton, Ohio 45409
www.nps.gov/avia

The National Aviation Heritage Area is recognized as the Birthplace of Aviation and home of the Wright Brothers. This eight-county area in southwest Ohio builds on the Wright brothers’ legacy and the aviation history that followed them in the Dayton, Ohio, region. Heritage area partners celebrate and interpret the history of flight, preserve related historic resources, and look to the future with many education programs that focus on science, technology, engineering and math.

National Coal Heritage Area
Coal Heritage Highway Authority PO Box 15
100 Kelly Ave.
Oak Hill, WV 25901
www.nps.gov/coal

In no other place has coal mining so dominated an economy and social structure as the 5,300-square-mile region encompassed by this area in southern West Virginia. Huge amounts of coal, unsurpassed in quality, have been exported, leaving a society and landscape rich in history and culture. Today, the rugged area’s communities retain much of their original character as “company towns,” reflecting local traditions, immigrant laborers, and the dominance of the coal industry.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Niagara Falls National Heritage Area
PO Box 1932
Timon Hall, Room 125
Niagara University, NY 14109
www.nps.gov/nifa

This area, stretching from the western boundary of Wheatfield, N.Y., to the mouth of the Niagara River on Lake Ontario, includes the communities of Niagara Falls, Youngstown, and Lewiston, N.Y. The region is home to natural wonders, cultural traditions, and nationally significant historical sites. It has associations with American Indians, European exploration, the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Underground Railroad.
Authorized May 8, 2008.
The Northern Plains National Heritage Area stretches almost the length of the free-flowing Missouri River, in the homeland of the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians. The area contains Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park, Fort Mandan and the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota Heritage Center and the state Capitol Grounds, and the tall cottonwoods of Cross Ranch State Park.

Authorized March 30, 2009.

In northern New Mexico, the area stretches from Santa Fe to Taos and includes Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Taos counties. It encompasses a mosaic of cultures and history, including eight Pueblos and the descendants of Spanish ancestors who settled here as early as 1598.


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 canal and Towpath Trail pass through agricultural lands and rural villages into industrial communities like Akron, Canton, and Cleveland that trace their prosperity to the canal.

Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

This area in northwestern Pennsylvania tells the story of Col. Edwin Drake’s drilling of the world’s first successful oil well in 1859. Visitors learn about the legacy of the petroleum industry, which continues to shape the economy, society, politics, and daily life.


Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area in the San Luis Valley is the cradle of Colorado’s earliest settlement, and is recognized as a confluence of Hispanic, Anglo, and American Indian cultures. Spanning more than 3,000 square miles, the area includes the counties of Conejos, Costilla, and Alamosa, the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge, the Baca National Wildlife Refuge, the Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge, and the Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, containing the largest sand dunes in North America.

Authorized March 30, 2009.
For generations, people of southeastern Pennsylvania have viewed the Schuylkill River as integral to their way of life. They built homes, raised families, and shaped the course of history along its banks. The 125-mile river is central to the story of colonization and industrialization of America. Authorized Oct. 6, 2000.

Here are the stories of the soldiers and civilians who shaped a critical period in American history. During the American Civil War, Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley was in the crossfire between the North and South. This agricultural valley was militarily significant due to its ability to feed armies and its location close to the capitals of the opposing sides, Richmond, Va., and Washington, D.C. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Bounded at one end by the historic port city of Charleston and at the other by the Blue Ridge mountains, the corridor has historical, cultural, and natural resources that tell the vibrant story of South Carolina’s centuries-old history. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

South Park National Heritage Area commemorates the rich mining and ranching history of the American West, and includes 19 working ranches, some of which were founded as early as the 1860s along headwaters of the South Platte River. It also includes a number of mines, including the world’s highest mine, at 14,157 feet, on Mt. Lincoln near Alma, Colorado. Authorized March 30, 2009.

A number of sites interpret and preserve the legacies of the Civil War and Reconstruction in Tennessee. The heritage area provides technical assistance with historical documentation and interpretation projects across the state. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

This region in northeast Connecticut and south central Massachusetts is one of the last primarily rural areas in the northeastern U.S. It includes archeological sites, excellent water quality, rural landscapes, architecturally significant mill structures and villages, several National Historic Landmarks and historic districts, and large parks and open spaces. Authorized Nov. 2, 1994. Renamed Dec. 19, 2014.
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area  
PO Box 493  
Salisbury, CT 06068-0493  
www.nps.gov/uphv

This region in northwestern Connecticut and western Massachusetts is noted for its picturesque landscape, the meandering Housatonic River, and traditional New England towns. The area’s early history was marked by the American Revolution, early industrialization, and deforestation followed by a long history of reclamation and conservation. Authorized Oct. 12, 2006.

Wheeling National Heritage Area  
1400 Main Street, 3rd Floor  
Wheeling, WV 26003  
www.nps.gov/whee

The area commemorates the 1849 suspension bridge that extended the National Road (U.S. Route 40) into Ohio. The bridge brought people and goods to the city and enabled eastern settlers to migrate to the western frontier. The heritage area preserves and celebrates Wheeling’s dramatic setting, resources, and history, including its role as birthplace of the state of West Virginia during the Civil War. Authorized Oct. 11, 2000.

Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area  
180 West First Street, Suite E  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
www.nps.gov/yucr

This heritage area celebrates the pivotal role Yuma, Arizona, played as a Colorado River crossing point in the 1800s and the city’s innovative role in water management in the 1900s. Authorized Oct. 19, 2000.
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.
See Alagnak Wild River, Alaska, a unit of the National Park System.


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. The designation includes the mainstem and major tributaries, Hidden Creek, mystery Creek, albert Johnson Creek, and the North Fork Aniakchak River. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish and geological, recreational, scenic, and ecological values. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 63 miles.

See Bluestone National Scenic River, West Virginia, a unit of the National Park System.

The Cache la Poudre River is located east of the Continental Divide, in the northern Front Range of Colorado. The contributions of the river to the development of water law in the western United States, the evolution of water delivery systems, and the shaping of the region’s cultural heritage are all commemorated along the flood plain of this working river through programs and activities that combine the area’s rich history, beautiful scenery and many opportunities for recreation. The Cache la Poudre and South Fork Cache la Poudre are designated for 12 miles within Rocky Mountain National Park. The designation continues downstream for an additional 64 miles, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, cultural, and ecological values. Authorized Oct. 30, 1986. Length: 76 miles.

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. The designation includes the entire river, and its major tributaries: Copper Creek, Bonanza Creek, Hosford Creek, Derwent Creek, Flat-Orthmer Creek, Crescent Creek, and Moraine Creek. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable recreational, cultural, and natural values. 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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish and scenic, recreational, and historical values.


Eightmile National Wild and Scenic River
c/o National Park Service
Northeast Region
National Wild and Scenic Rivers Division
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

Located in Connecticut, this is a 62-square-mile watershed of rolling forested landscape with over 150 miles of pristine rivers and streams and a variety of historic features. Most notable is that the overall ecosystem is healthy and intact throughout essentially all of its range. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and scenic, recreational, geological, historical, botanical, ecological, hydrological, and traditionally cultural values.


Farmington National Wild and Scenic River
c/o National Park Service
Northeast Region
National Wild and Scenic Rivers Division
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

The Farmington River Valley is an important habitat for wildlife and is currently the only place in Connecticut with nesting bald eagles. The West Branch is recognized as one of the most valuable trout fisheries in Connecticut and the northeast region, and it is also essential to the Atlantic salmon recovery plans for the Connecticut River. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and scenic, recreational, geological, historical, ecological, hydrological, and traditionally cultural use values.


Flathead River
Flathead National Forest
1935 3rd Avenue E.
Kalispell, MT 59901

Glacier National Park
PO Box 128
West Glacier, MT 59936-0128

Coursing the western boundary of Glacier National Park, Montana, this is a noted spawning stream. The designation includes portions of the North, Middle, and South Fork Flathead Rivers, and Bear Creek. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and scenic, recreational, geological, historical, botanical, and ethnographical values.


Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River
c/o National Park Service
Northeast Region
National Wild and Scenic Rivers Division
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818
www.nps.gov/greg

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 Avenue
Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

The river flows south through the Anaktuvuk Pass of Alaska’s Brooks Range, located within the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable wildlife and scenic and cultural values.

Kern River
Sequoia National Park
47050 Generals Highway
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 river was designated for outstandingly remarkable wildlife and scenic, recreational, and geological values. Authorized Nov. 24, 1987. Length: 81 miles.

Kings River
Kings Canyon National Park
47050 Generals Highway
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 treeline, the rivers flow through deep, steep-sided canyons, over falls and cataracts, eventually becoming an outstanding whitewater rafting river in its lower reaches. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable wildlife and scenic, recreational, and geological values. Authorized Nov. 3, 1987. Length: 81 miles.

Kobuk Wild River
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848
This river is contained within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska. From its headwaters in the Enricott Mountains, the stream courses south through a wide valley and passes through two scenic canyons. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish and scenic, recreational, geological, and cultural values. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 110 miles.

Lamprey Wild and Scenic River
c/o National Park Service
Northeast Region
National Wild and Scenic Rivers Division
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818
The Lamprey River in southeastern New Hampshire has the largest quantity of anadromous fish in the Great Bay watershed, hosts substantial numbers of freshwater mussel species, and includes archeological sites of prehistoric and nineteenth-century culture, which are representative of the early settlement of New Hampshire's seacoast region. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and historical, cultural, botanical, ecological, and hydrological values. Authorized Nov. 12, 1996. Length: 23.5 miles.

Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic River
c/o National Park Service
Northeast Region
National Wild and Scenic Rivers Division
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818
www.nps.gov/lode
This river includes portions of the mainstem Delaware River and 3 tributaries: Tinicum Creek, Tohickon Creek, and Pau-nacussing Creek. The river valley contains habitats that do not occur elsewhere in the region, including flora and fauna usually found only in arctic-alpine climates. In addition, the river is one of the most significant corridors in the nation, containing buildings used during Washington's famous crossing, historic navigation canals, and Native American and colonial era archaeological sites and mills. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, cultural, and ecological values. Authorized Nov. 1, 2000. Length: 67.3 miles.
Maurice Scenic and Recreational River
c/o National Park Service Northeast Region
National Wild and Scenic Rivers Division
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

This river includes portions of the Maurice River and three tributaries: Manumuskin River and Menantico and Muskee Creeks. The Maurice River corridor is an unusually pristine Atlantic Coastal river with nationally and internationally important resources. Serving as a critical link between the Pinelands National Reserve and the Delaware Estuary, it is also part of the Atlantic Flyway, where its clean waters and related habitats are vitally important to the migration of shorebirds, songbirds, waterfowl, raptors, rails, and fish. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and recreational, cultural, and ecological values. Authorized Dec. 1, 1993. Length: 35.4 miles.

Merced River
Yosemite National Park
PO Box 577
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389-0577

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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, cultural, biological, and hydrological values. Authorized Nov. 2, 1987. Length: 81 miles.

Middle Delaware River
c/o Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410

See Middle Delaware National Scenic River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

Missisquoi and Trout National Wild and Scenic Rivers
2839 VT Route 105
East Berkshire, VT 05447

The designation includes portions of the Missisquoi River, upstream and downstream of the Canadian border, and its major tributary, the Trout River with Big Falls, the largest natural, undammed falls in Vermont. The rivers are renowned for their numerous deep and picturesque bedrock swimming holes. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and cultural, geological, historical, recreational, and scenic values. Authorized Dec. 19, 2014. Length: 46.1 miles.

Missouri National Recreational River
508 East Second Street
Yankton, SD  57078

See Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park System.

Mulchatna Wild River
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
4230 University Drive
Suite 311
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626

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. Moose and caribou inhabit the area. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish and scenic, recreational, and historical values. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 24 miles.

Musconetcong National Wild and Scenic River
c/o National Park Service Northeast Region
National Wild and Scenic Rivers Division
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

This river, nestled in the heart of the distinctive New Jersey Highlands region, features a remarkably diverse array of natural and cultural resources. It is often referred to as the best trout fishery in New Jersey, where anglers in the region have access to the river from hundreds of acres of publicly owned lands along the river’s banks. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, historical, cultural, and ecological values. Authorized: Dec. 22, 2006. Length: 24.2 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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and cultural, recreational, and scenic values. 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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable cultural, historic, recreational, and scenic values. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 102 miles.

See Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tennessee, a unit of the National Park System.

See Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas, a unit of the National Park System.

The River Styx is actually the underground segment of Cave Creek as it flows through Oregon Caves National Monument. The river was designated because of its free flow and water quality. Authorized Dec. 19, 2014. Length: 0.4 miles.

See Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin, a unit of the National Park System.

Salmon Wild River, located within Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska, is small but exceptionally beautiful, with deep, blue-green pools and many rock outcroppings. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable recreation, wildlife, and cultural values. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 70 miles.
The Snake River Headwaters flows through parts of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, the John D. Rockefeller Memorial Parkway, and the Bridger-Teton National Forest in Wyoming. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and cultural, geological, recreational, scenic, and ecological values. Authorized March 30, 2009. Length: 387.5 miles.

The Sudbury and Assabet Rivers join in Concord, Massachusetts, 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 as the site of the “shot heard ‘round the world” and in the writings of Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and others. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable ecological, historical, scenic, and recreational values as well as for its place in American literature. Authorized April 9, 1999. Length: 29 miles.

The Taunton River is the longest undammed coastal river in New England, supporting 154 species of birds and 45 species of fish, including the bald eagle and the Atlantic sturgeon. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, estuary, diversity, and historical, archaeological, recreational, scenic, ecological, biological, and agricultural values. Authorized March 30, 2009. Length: 40 miles.

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, Alaska. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable recreational value. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 44 miles.

Located about 100 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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and geological, historical, recreational, and scenic values. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 51 miles.

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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable cultural, recreational, scenic, and biological values. Authorized Sept. 28, 1984. Length: 83 miles.

See Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.
Over the course of 13 million years, the Virgin River has carved through the red sandstones of Zion National Park, Utah, to create some of the most unforgettable scenery in the National Park System. The erosion from this river created “The Narrows,” which is one of the premiere hiking adventures in the park. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and cultural, geological, recreational, and scenic values.


The Wekiva River Basin is a complex ecological system of rivers, springs, seepage areas, lakes, streams, sinkholes, wetland prairies, hardwood hammocks, pine flatwoods, and sand pine scrub communities. Water quality is exhibited in spring-fed clear streams and blackwater streams receiving most of their flow from precipitation. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and historical, recreational, and scenic values.


The Westfield River provides over 50 miles of the Northeast’s finest whitewater, canoeing, and kayaking; contains one of the largest roadless wilderness areas remaining in the state; and is home to several endangered species. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and geological, historical, recreational, scenic, ecological, biological, and hydrological values.


White Clay Creek flows through southwestern Chester County, Pennsylvania, and northwestern New Castle County, Delaware. 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. The river was designated for outstandingly remarkable fish, wildlife, and geological values.


Noted as one of the most scenic and rugged rivers in the Midwest, the Wolf flows through the Menominee Reservation. The river is not developed for public use.

National Trails System

The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, calls for establishing trails in both urban and rural settings for people 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 the Pacific Crest trails. They wind through some of the nation’s most striking natural beauty.

National historic trails recognize original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance including past routes of exploration, migration, and military action.

The term national recreation trail is given to an existing local or regional trail when recognized by the federal government, with the consent of any federal, state, local, non-profit, or private entity having jurisdiction over these lands. Today almost 1,300 of these trails have been designated throughout the country. They are located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Side and connecting trails provide additional access to and between components of the National Trails System. To date, seven have been designated.

Since 1968, 45 long-distance trails have been studied for inclusion in the system, and 30 have been designated. The National Park Service administers 21; the Bureau of Land Management administers one; and the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management jointly administer two. The U.S. Forest Service administers six.

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 information about the National Trails System Act visit: www.nps.gov/nts.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
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
www.nps.gov/alka

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 changes leading to Hawaii’s unique blend of cultures. The trail runs along beaches, passes ancient sites, and goes through natural, urban, and wilderness areas. Established Jan. 24, 2000. Length: 175 miles.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
PO Box 50
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
www.nps.gov/appa

For public inquiries:
Appalachian Trail Conservancy
PO Box 807
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

About 2,150 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Katahdin, ME, through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, to Springer Mountain, GA. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System. It is also a unit of the National Park System. Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,175 miles.

Arizona
National Scenic Trail
USDA Forest Service
Southwestern Region
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress Street
Tucson, AZ 85701

For public inquiries, contact:
Arizona Trail Association
534 N. Stone Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85705
(602) 252-4794
ata@aztrail.org
www.aztrail.org

The Arizona National Scenic Trail is an 800-mile primitive trail throughout the entire state of Arizona, from the US/Mexico border to the Utah state line. The trail connects deserts, mountains, canyons, forests, communities and people. It is open to all forms of non-motorized recreation and is one of the most biodiverse trails in America. Administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Established March 30, 2009. Length: 800 miles

California
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails
Intermountain Region
PO Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
www.nps.gov/cali

The California Trail is a system of overland routes, with five entry points along the Missouri River and ending at many locations in California and Oregon. From 1831, the trail saw one of America’s great mass migrations, seeking the promise of riches and a new life in California. Established Aug. 3, 1992. Length: 5,600 miles.

Captain John Smith
Chesapeake National Historic Trail
National Park Service
410 Severn Avenue, Suite 314
Annapolis, MD 21403
www.nps.gov/CAJO

This historic trail commemorates the exploratory voyages in 1607-1609 of Captain Smith, interprets the historic and contemporary lifeways of American Indians, and explores the watershed’s natural history. Connecting dozens of gateway communities and hundreds of parks, museums, and public access sites, the trail provides land and water-based learning and recreation opportunities along the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Established: Dec. 19, 2006. Length: 3,000 miles.
Continental Divide
National Scenic Trail
USDA Forest Service
Rocky Mountain Region
740 Simms Street
Golden, CO 80401


El Camino Real de los Tejas
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails
Intermountain Region
PO Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
www.nps.gov/elte

Established in the late 1600s as a 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 known as the “Old San Antonio Road.” Established Oct. 18, 2004. Length: multiple routes totaling about 2,600 miles.

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails
Intermountain Region
PO Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
www.nps.gov/elca

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
National Forests in Florida
325 John Knox Road, Building F-100
Tallahassee, FL 32303-4106

The trail runs north from Big Cypress National Preserve and the Kissimmee Prairie through various national and state forests to the Gulf Islands National Seashore, all in Florida. Over 1,000 miles have been developed for public use. Administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Established March 28, 1983. Length: 1,300 miles.

Ice Age
National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
700 Rayovac Drive
Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711
www.nps.gov/iatr

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. 634 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 Elmore Road
Anchorage, AK 99507

One of Alaska’s preeminent Gold Rush trails, the trail extends from Seward to Nome and is composed of a network of trails and side trails developed in the early 1900s. An annual dog-sled race from Anchorage to Nome brings this trail international attention. Administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 2,350 miles.

Juan Bautista de Anza
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
c/o NPS Pacific-West Region Office
333 Bush Street, #500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
www.nps.gov/juba

The trail commemorates the overland route taken by Spanish colonists in 1775-76 to establish the Presidio and Mission of San Francisco. The Anza Expedition was comprised of 30 families (over 240 individuals) who emigrated from northern Mexico to establish Spain’s northernmost colony in Alta California. 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
www.nps.gov/lecl

The route of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition extends from Wood River, Illinois, to the mouth of the Columbia River near present day Astoria, Oregon. It follows the historic outbound and return routes to connect 11 states (Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon) and many tribal lands where public, private, and tribal sites 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
324 South State St., Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
www.nps.gov/mopi

This trail follows the route over which Brigham Young led the Mormons from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the site of today’s 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
www.nps.gov/natt

The Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail traverses the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee and provides visitors an opportunity to experience the unique cultural and natural aspects of the Natchez Trace. The Natchez Trace was a primitive trail stretching some 500 miles through the wilderness from Natchez, Mississippi, to Nashville, Tennessee. The trail parallels the 444-mile corridor of the Natchez Trace Parkway. There are also five developed pedestrian/equestrian sections near the following areas: Nashville, TN; Tupelo, MS; Jackson, MS; Port Gibson, MS; and Natchez, MS. Established March 28, 1983. Length: 64 miles.

New England National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
Northeast Region
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109
www.nps.gov/neen


Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail
USDA Forest Service
Northern Region
12730 Highway 12
Orofino, ID 83544


North Country National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
PO Box 288
Lowell, MI 49331
www.nps.gov/noco

The trail connects outstanding scenic, natural, and cultural sites in seven northern tier states extending from Crown Point, NY, to Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota. Additional miles are being developed. Established March 5, 1980. Length upon completion: approximately 4,600 miles.
Opened by Santa Fe trader Antonio Armijo in 1829, this trail connected Santa Fe to Los Angeles across Mexico’s northern frontier. In the following years, Mexicans, Americans, and American Indians traded wool products, horses, mules, and human captives along the trail. Today’s route connects natural landmarks, springs, mountain and canyon passes, and historic towns. Co-administered with the Bureau of Land Management.

Between 1841 and 1860, hundreds of thousands of pioneers followed this trail westward from points along the Missouri River to Willamette Valley, Oregon.

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 in South Carolina. There they defeated British-led militia in 1780, helping turn the tide for eventual American victory in the war.

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, Washington. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System. Administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

This trail begins at the Continental Divide and travels west to the Pacific Ocean. Along the way it passes through wilderness, working landscapes, and downtown Main Streets of the Pacific Northwest. It connects the Pacific Crest and Continental Divide National Scenic Trails. Administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

For about 18 months in 1860–61, horseback riders carried mail between St. Joseph, MO, and Sacramento, CA, in about 10 to 16 days, proving that a regular overland communications link to the Pacific coast was possible. Most of the 185 relay stations no longer exist.
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
PO Box B
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
www.nps.gov/pohe

Between the mouth of the Potomac River and the Allegheny Highlands, this evolving trail network provides access to the beauty and heritage of the Potomac and Youghiogheny river corridors. The network includes the Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Towpath, part of the Great Allegheny Passage, various named Potomac Heritage Trail segments, the Mount Vernon Trail, bicycling routes on the Northern Neck of Virginia and in southern Maryland, and many parks, historic sites and natural areas.


Santa Fe
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails Intermountain Region
PO Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
www.nps.gov/safe

From 1821 the Santa Fe Trail was an international trade route between Missouri and New Mexico. After the U.S.-Mexican War (1846–1848), it continued to be used for commercial and military freighting, mail delivery, stagecoach lines, and general travel.


Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail
National Park Service
7002 US Highway 80 West
PO Box 595
Hayneville, AL 36040-4612
www.nps.gov/semo

This trail commemorates the 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, AL, 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.

Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
National Park Service
c/o Fort McHenry
National Monument and Historic Shrine
2400 E. Fort Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21230
www.nps.gov/stsp

This five-pronged set of land and water trails commemorates the movements of British and American forces in the Chesapeake Bay region during the War of 1812. In the summer of 1814, British naval forces occupied the Chesapeake Bay, burned public buildings in Washington, D.C., occupied Alexandria, VA, and laid siege to Fort McHenry in Baltimore, MD. During that unsuccessful siege, Francis Scott Key wrote the poem that became the U.S. national anthem.


Trail of Tears National Historic Trail
National Park Service
Intermountain Region
PO Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
www.nps.gov/trte

The Trail of Tears commemorates the primary land and water routes, round-up routes, and disbandment routes used for the forced removal of over 16,000 Cherokee Indians from their ancestral lands in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama to Indian Territory (today's Oklahoma) in 1838–39.


Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail
National Park Service
200 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, PA 19106
www.nps.gov/waro

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route commemorates the land and water routes used by the allied forces of the American and French armies and navies leading to the 1781 British surrender at Yorktown, VA, and their victorious return north to Boston, MA. The network of land and water routes traverses nine states and the District of Columbia.

Established March 30, 2009. Length: over 1,000 miles by land and water.
Alphabetical Listing

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park, Kentucky 56
Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area, Illinois 125
Acadia National Park, Maine 58
Adams Memorial, District of Columbia 117
Adams National Historical Park, Massachusetts 62
Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Nebraska 72
Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, Hawaii 142
ALABAMA 18
Alagnak Wild River, Alaska 19, 134
ALASKA 19
Alatna Wild River, Alaska 134
Alcatraz Island (See Golden Gate NRA)
Aleutian World War II National Historic Area, Alaska 119
Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, Texas 99
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, Pennsylvania 90
American Memorial Park, Saipan 119
AMERICAN SAMOA 23
America’s Agricultural Heritage Partnership, Iowa 125
Amistad National Recreation Area, Texas 99
Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia 48
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tennessee 96
Aniakchak National Monument, Alaska 19
Aniakchak National Preserve, Alaska 19
Aniakchak Wild River, Alaska 134
Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland 58
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin 112
Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Maine 58, 142
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia 103
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area, Georgia 125
Arches National Park, Utah 101
ARIZONA 24
Arizona National Scenic Trail, Arizona 142
ARKANSAS 28
Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas 28
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, Virginia 104
Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland 59
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area, Louisiana 125
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area, Georgia 125
Automobile National Heritage Area (See MotorCities National Heritage Area)
Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico 77
Badlands National Park, South Dakota 98
Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial (See Minidoka NHS)
Baltimore National Heritage Area, Maryland 125
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico 77
Barton, Clara (See Clara Barton NHS)
Benjamin Franklin National Memorial (See also Independence NHP), Pennsylvania 119
Bent’s Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado 38
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Alaska 19
Bethune, Mary (See Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS)
Big Bend National Park, Texas 99
Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida 46
Big Hole National Battlefield, Montana 70
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana 71
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Tennessee 96
Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas 99
Biscayne National Park, Florida 46
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, Colorado 38
Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park, Rhode Island 93
Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, North Carolina 125
Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina 85
Bluestone National Scenic River, West Virginia 111, 134
Booker T. Washington National Monument, Virginia, 104
Boston African American National Historic Site, Massachusetts 62
Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, Massachusetts, 62
Boston National Historical Park, Massachusetts 63
Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Mississippi 68
Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, Kansas 55
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah 101
Buck Island Reef National Monument,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>State/Region</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands 107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo National River, Arkansas 28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabrillo National Monument, California 31</td>
<td>California 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache La Poudre River Corridor, Colorado 126</td>
<td>Colorado 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache La Poudre Wild and Scenic River, Colorado 134</td>
<td>Colorado 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California National Historic Trail, California 142</td>
<td>California 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaveral National Seashore, Florida 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache La Poudre Wild and Scenic River, Colorado 134</td>
<td>Colorado 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane River Creole National Historical Park, Louisiana 57</td>
<td>Louisiana 57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane River National Heritage Area, Louisiana 126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyonlands National Park, Utah 101</td>
<td>Utah 101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Canaveral (See Canaveral NHP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts 63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Alaska 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Reef National Park, Utah 101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capulin Volcano National Monument, New Mexico 77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, Maryland 142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, North Carolina 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico 77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carver, Jimmy (See Jimmy Carter NHS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site, District of Columbia 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carver, George Washington (See George Washington Carver NM; Tuskegee Institute NHS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Arizona 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Clinton National Monument, New York 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catamount Mountain Park, Maryland 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah 101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, Virginia 104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cézar E. Chávez National Monument, California 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico 78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamizal National Memorial, Texas 99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership, Vermont 126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Islands National Park, California 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, South Carolina 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument, Ohio 87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charley Wild River, Alaska 134</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Portage National Historic Site, Illinois 119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma 89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilkadrotna Wild River, Alaska 135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney Rock National Historic Site, Nebraska 119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christiansted National Historic Site, Virgin Islands 107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Rocks National Reserve, Idaho 51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, George Rogers (See George Rogers Clark NHP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton, William J. (See President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial National Historic Park, Virginia 104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLORADO 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado National Monument, Colorado 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coltsville National Historical Park, Connecticut 117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congaree National Park, South Carolina 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Gardens, District of Columbia 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Colorado 143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado National Memorial, Arizona 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpens National Battlefield, South Carolina 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crater Lake National Park, Oregon 89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, Idaho 51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, New Jersey 126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky 56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colorado 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Custer Battlefield National Monument (See Little Bighorn Battlefield NM)
Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio 87

Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, Ohio 87
Death Valley National Park, California 31
DELAWARE 41
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, Pennsylvania 126
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pennsylvania 90
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska 20
De Soto National Memorial, Florida 46
Devils Postpile National Monument, California 32
Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming 112
Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado 39
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 41
Dorchester Heights National Historic Site (See Boston NHP)
Douglas, Frederick (See Frederick Douglass NHS)
Dry Tortugas National Park, Florida 46
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial, District of Columbia 117

Ebey’s Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington 108
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site, Pennsylvania 90
Edison, Thomas (See Thomas Edison NHP)
Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa 54
Eighthmile National Wild and Scenic River, Connecticut 135
Eisenhower, Dwight D. (See Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial)
Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania 90
Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, New York 80
Ellis Island (See Statue of Liberty NM)
El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail, Texas 143
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail, New Mexico 143
El Malpais National Monument, New Mexico 78
El Morro National Monument, New Mexico 78
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, New York 126
Essex National Heritage Area, Massachusetts 126
Eugene O’Neill National Historic Site, California 32
Everglades National Park, Florida 47

Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site, Ohio 119
Farmington National Wild and Scenic River, Connecticut 135
Father Marquette National Memorial, Michigan 120
Federal Hall National Memorial, New York 80
Fire Island National Seashore, New York 80
First Ladies National Historic Site, Ohio 87
First State National Historical Park, Delaware 41
Flathead River, Montana 135
Flight 93 National Memorial, Pennsylvania 91
FLORIDA 46
Florida National Scenic Trail, Florida 143
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colorado 39
Ford’s Theatre National Historic Site, District of Columbia 42
Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona 24
Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida 47
Fort Clatsop National Memorial (See Lewis and Clark National Historical Park)
Fort Davis National Historic Site, Texas 99
Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Tennessee 96
Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia 48
Fort Jefferson National Monument (See Dry Tortugas NP)
Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming 113
Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas 55
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Maryland 59
Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida 47
Fort Monroe National Monument, Virginia 105
Fort Moultrie (See Fort Sumter NM)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pennsylvania 91
Fort Pickens (See Gulf Islands NS)
Fort Point National Historic Site, California 32
Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia 49
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, North Carolina 86
Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas 55
Fort Smith National Historic Site, Arkansas 28
Fort Stanwix National Monument, New York 81
Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina 94
Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico 78
Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota 86
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Washington 109
Fort Washington Park, Maryland 60
Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyoming 113
Franklin, Benjamin (See Benjamin Franklin NMem; Independence NHP)
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, District of Columbia 42
Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, District of Columbia 42
Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Massachusetts 63
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia 105
Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area, Kansas 126
Freedom's Way National Heritage Area, Massachusetts 127
Friendship Hill National Historic Site, Pennsylvania 91
Garfield, James (See James A. Garfield NHS)
Gates of the Arctic National Park and National Preserve, Alaska 20
Gateway Arch (See Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)
Gateway National Recreation Area, New York 81
Gauley River National Recreation Area, West Virginia 111
General Grant Grove (See Kings Canyon NP)
General Grant National Memorial, New York 81
George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Indiana 54
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia 105
George Washington Carver National Monument, Missouri 69
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Virginia 105
GEORGIA 48
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania 91
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, New Mexico 78
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, Alaska 20
Glacier National Park, Montana 71
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona 25, Utah 102
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site, Pennsylvania 120
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California 32
Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah 102
Governors Island National Monument, New York 81
Gran Quivira National Monument (See Salinas NM)
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona 25
Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota 67
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming 113
Grant, U.S. (See General Grant NMem; Ulysses S. Grant NHS)
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana 71
Great Basin National Heritage Route, Nevada 127
Great Basin National Park, Nevada 73
Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River, New Jersey 74, 135
Great Sand Dunes National Park, Colorado 39
Great Sand Dunes National Preserve, Colorado 39
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee 96
Greenbelt Park, Maryland 60
Green Springs National Historic Landmark District, Virginia 120
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas 99
GUAM 50
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina 86
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida 47, Mississippi 68
Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, South Carolina 127
Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Idaho 52
Haleakalā National Park, Hawaii 50
Hamilton, Alexander (See Hamilton Grange NMem)
Hamilton Grange National Memorial, New York 82
Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland 60
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia 111
Harriet Tubman National Historical Park, New York 117
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park, Maryland 61
Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Missouri 69
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>National Park/Preserve Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park</td>
<td>Hawaii 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Herbert Hoover National Historic Site</td>
<td>Iowa 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site</td>
<td>South Carolina 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Hohokam Pima National Monument</td>
<td>Arizona 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Homestead National Monument of America</td>
<td>Nebraska 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Hopewell Culture National Historical Park</td>
<td>Ohio 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site</td>
<td>Pennsylvania 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Horseshoe Bend National Military Park</td>
<td>Alabama 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Hot Springs National Park</td>
<td>Arkansas 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Hovenweep National Monument</td>
<td>Colorado 39, Utah 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site</td>
<td>Arizona 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area</td>
<td>New York 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Ice Age National Scenic Trail</td>
<td>Wisconsin 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Ice Age National Scientific Reserve</td>
<td>Wisconsin 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Iditarod National Historic Trail</td>
<td>Alaska 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor</td>
<td>Illinois 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Independence National Historical Park</td>
<td>Pennsylvania 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore</td>
<td>Indiana 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>International Peace Garden</td>
<td>North Dakota 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Inupiat Heritage Center</td>
<td>Alaska 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Isle Royale National Park</td>
<td>Michigan 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>James A. Garfield National Historic Site</td>
<td>Ohio 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Jamestown National Historic Site</td>
<td>Virginia 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve</td>
<td>Louisiana 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Jefferson Memorial (See Thomas Jefferson Memorial)</td>
<td>Missouri 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Jefferson National Expansion Memorial</td>
<td>Missouri 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Jewel Cave National Monument</td>
<td>South Dakota 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Jimmy Carter National Historic Site</td>
<td>Georgia 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway</td>
<td>Wyoming 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>John Day Fossil Beds National Monument</td>
<td>Oregon 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site</td>
<td>Massachusetts 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor</td>
<td>Rhode Island 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>John Muir National Historic Site</td>
<td>California 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>John Wild River</td>
<td>Alaska 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Johnson, Lyndon B. (See Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial)</td>
<td>Texas 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Johnstown Flood National Memorial</td>
<td>Virginia 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area</td>
<td>California 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Kalaupapa National Historical Park</td>
<td>Hawaii 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park</td>
<td>Hawaii 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park</td>
<td>New York 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Katmai National Park and Preserve</td>
<td>Alaska 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Kenai Fjords National Park</td>
<td>Alaska 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area</td>
<td>Alaska 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Kennedy, J.F. (See John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS)</td>
<td>Virginia 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park</td>
<td>Georgia 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Kern River</td>
<td>California 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Keweenaw National Historical Park</td>
<td>North Dakota 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>King, Martin Luther, Jr. (See Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS and Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial)</td>
<td>Michigan 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Kings Canyon National Park</td>
<td>South Carolina 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Kings Mountain National Military Park</td>
<td>California 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park</td>
<td>California 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site</td>
<td>North Dakota 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Kobuk Valley National Park</td>
<td>Alaska 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Kobuk Wild River</td>
<td>Alaska 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Korean War Veterans Memorial</td>
<td>District of Columbia 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosciuszko, Thaddeus (See Thaddeus Kosciuszko NM)</td>
<td>Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area</td>
<td>Pennsylvania 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area</td>
<td>Jean Lafitte National Park and Preserve, Alaska</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Chelan National Recreation Area</td>
<td>Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Mead National Recreation Area</td>
<td>Lake Matthews National Park, Texas</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area</td>
<td>Lassen Volcanic National Park, California</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamprey Wild and Scenic River</td>
<td>Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nebraska</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, Oregon</td>
<td>Liberty Bell (See Independence NHP)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Indiana</td>
<td>Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Memorial, District of Columbia</td>
<td>Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little River Canyon National Preserve, Alabama</td>
<td>Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, Arkansas</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longfellow National Historic Site, Massachusetts</td>
<td>LOUISIANA 57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowell National Historical Park, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic River, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site, New York</td>
<td>Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, Texas</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac</td>
<td>Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, Virginia</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANHATTAN Project National Historical Park, New Mexico</td>
<td>Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan Project National Historical Park, New Mexico</td>
<td>Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area, Mississippi</td>
<td>Mississippian History National Park, Mississippi</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area, Mississippi</td>
<td>Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area, Mississippi</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Minnesota</td>
<td>Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska</td>
<td>72, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska</td>
<td>Mojave National Preserve, California</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland</td>
<td>Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moors Creek National Battlefield, North Carolina</td>
<td>Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, Utah</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Utah</td>
<td>Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Utah</td>
<td>MotorCities National Heritage Area, Michigan</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gan 129
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington 110
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota 95
Mount Whitney (See Sequoia NP)
Muir Woods National Monument (See also John Muir), California 33
Mulchatna Wild River, Alaska 137
Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area, Alabama 129
Muscopetcong National Wild and Scenic River, Pennsylvania 137
Natchez National Historical Park, Mississippi 68
Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail, Mississippi 68, 145
Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi 68
National Aviation Heritage Area, Ohio 129
National Capital Parks-East District of Columbia 43
National Coal Heritage Area, West Virginia 129
National Mall and Memorial Parks, District of Columbia 44
National Park of American Samoa, The, American Samoa 23
Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah 102
Navajo National Monument, Arizona 25
NEBRASKA 72
NEVADA 73
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, Massachusetts 65
New England National Scenic Trail 145
NEW HAMPSHIRE 74
NEW JERSEY 74
NEW MEXICO 77
New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, Louisiana 57
New River Gorge National River, West Virginia 112
NEW YORK 80
Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho 52
Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Montana 145
Niagara Falls National Heritage Area, Pennsylvania 129
Nicodemus National Historic Site, Kansas 56
Ninety Six National Historic Site, South Carolina 94
Niobrara National Scenic River, Nebraska 72, 138
Noatak National Preserve, Alaska 22
Noatak Wild River, Alaska 138
NORTH CAROLINA 85
North Cascades National Park, Washington 110
North Country National Scenic Trail, Wisconsin 145
NORTH DAKOTA 86
North Fork of the Koyukuk Wild River, Alaska 138
Northern Plains National Heritage Area, North Dakota 130
Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, New Mexico 130
Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tennessee 98, 138
Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia 49
OHIO 87
Ohio and Erie National Heritage Canalway, Ohio 130
Oil Region National Heritage Area, Pennsylvania 130
OKLAHOMA 89
Oklahoma City National Memorial, Oklahoma 122
Old Spanish National Historic Trail, New Mexico 146
Olmsted, Frederick (See Frederick L. Olmsted NHS)
Olympic National Park, Washington 110
O’Neill, Eugene (See Eugene O’Neill NHS)
OREGON 89
Oregon Caves National Monument, Oregon 90
Oregon National Historic Trail, Utah 146
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona 25
Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, South Carolina 146
Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri 70
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, California 146
Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail 146
Padre Island National Seashore, Texas 100
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park, Texas 100
Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park, New Jersey 75
Paul Revere House (See Boston NHP)
Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas 30
Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico 79
Pennsylvania 90
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, District of Columbia 44
Perry’s Victory and International Peace Memorial, Ohio 88
Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia 106
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona 26
Petroglyph National Monument, New Mexico 79
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan 66
Pinelands National Reserve, New Jersey 122
Pinnacles National Park, California 34
Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona 27
Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota 67
Piscataway Park, Maryland 61
Poe, Edgar (See Edgar Allan Poe NHS)
Point Reyes National Seashore, California 34
Pony Express National Historic Trail, Utah 146
Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial, California 34
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, Maryland 62, District of Columbia 147
Poverty Point National Monument, Louisiana 57
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site, Arkansas 30
Prince William Forest Park, Virginia 106
Puerto Rico 93
Pullman National Monument, Illinois 52
Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, Hawaii 51
Pu‘ukohola Heiau National Historic Site, Hawaii 51
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor (See The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor)
Rainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah 102
Reagan, Ronald (See Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS)
Red Hill Patrick Henry National Memorial, Virginia 122
Redwood National Park, California 35
Revere, Paul (See Boston NHP)
Rhode Island 93
Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia 106
Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas 100, 138
River Raisin National Battlefield Park, Michigan 66
River Styx Wild and Scenic River, Oregon 138
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, Pennsylvania 130
Robert E. Lee Memorial (See Arlington House)
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia 44
Rockefeller, John D., Jr. (See John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Parkway)
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado 40
Roger Williams National Memorial, Rhode Island 93
Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, Illinois 117
Roosevelt Campobello International Park, New Brunswick, Canada 122
Roosevelt, Eleanor (See Eleanor Roosevelt NHS)
Roosevelt, Franklin D. (See Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial; Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS; Roosevelte Campobello)
Roosevelt, Theodore (See Sagamore Hill NHS; Theodore Roosevelt)
Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, California 35
Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Washington 110
Russell Cave National Monument, Alabama 18
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York 83
Saguaro National Park, Arizona 27
Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, Maine 58
Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin 112, 138
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire 74
Saint Paul’s Church National Historic Site, New York 83
Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts 65
Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, New Mexico 79
Salmon Wild River, Alaska 138
Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, Virgin Islands 108
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Texas 100
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, Colorado 40
Sandburg, Carl (See Carl Sandburg Home NHS)
Sandy Hook (See Gateway NRA)
San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, California 35
Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area, Colorado 130
San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington 110
San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico 93
Santa Fe National Historic Trail, New Mexico 147
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California 36
Saratoga National Historical Park, New York 83
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site,
Massachusetts 65
Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska 73
Schuykill River Valley National Heritage Area, Pennsylvania 131
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, Alabama 147
Sequoia National Park, California 36
Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, District of Columbia 122
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia 107
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District, Virginia 131
Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee 98
Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area (See America’s Agricultural Heritage Partnership)
Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska 22
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan 67
Snake River Headwaters Wild and Scenic River, Wyoming 139
SOUTH CAROLINA 94
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, South Carolina 131
SOUTH DAKOTA 95
South Park National Heritage Area, Colorado 131
Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts 65
Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, Maryland 147
Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York 84
Steamtown National Historic Site, Pennsylvania 92
Stone, Thomas (See Thomas Stone NHS)
Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee 98
Sudbury, Assabet and Concord National Wild and Scenic River, Massachusetts 139
Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument, Arizona 27

Taft, W.H. (See William Howard Taft NHS)
Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve, Kansas 56
Taunton National Wild and Scenic River, Massachusetts 139
TENNESSEE 96
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, Tennessee 131
TEXAS 99
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial, Pennsylvania 93
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, New York 84
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site, New York 84
Theodore Roosevelt Island, District of Columbia 44
Theodore Roosevelt National Park, North Dakota 87
The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor (Formerly the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor), Connecticut 131
Thomas Cole National Historic Site, New York 122
Thomas Edison National Historical Park, New Jersey 75
Thomas Jefferson Memorial, District of Columbia 44
Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Maryland 62
Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah 102
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, Florida 47
Tinayguk Wild River, Alaska 139
Tlikakila Wild River, Alaska 139
Tonto National Monument, Arizona 27
Touro Synagogue National Historic Site, Rhode Island 123
Trail of Tears National Historic Trail, New Mexico 147
Truman, Harry (See Harry S Truman NHS)
Tubman, Harriet (See Harriet Tubman NHP and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHP)
Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument, Nevada 73
Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona 27
Tuolumne River, California 139
Tupelo National Battlefield, Mississippi 68
Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, Alabama, 18
Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama 18
Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona 27

Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, Missouri 70
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, Pennsylvania 93, 139
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, Connecticut 132
USS Arizona Memorial (See World War II Valor in the Pacific NM)
UTAH 101

Valles Caldera National Preserve, New Mexico 79
Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pennsylvania 93
Van Buren, Martin (See Martin Van Buren NHS)
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, New York 84
VERMONT 103
Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi 69
Vietnam Veterans Memorial, District of Columbia 45
Virgin Wild and Scenic River, Utah 140
VIRGINIA 103
VIRGIN ISLANDS 107
Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, Virgin Islands 108
Virgin Islands National Park, Virgin Islands 108
Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota 67
Waco Mammoth National Monument, Texas 100
Walker, Maggie (See Maggie L. Walker NHS)
Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona 28
War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam 50
WASHINGTON 108
Washington, Booker T. (See Boooker T WASHINGTON Monument, District of Columbia 45
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail 147
Washita Battlefield National Historic Site, Oklahoma 89
Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park (See Glacier NP)
Weir Farm National Historic Site, Connecticut 40
Wekiva National Wild and Scenic River, Florida 140
Westfield National Wild and Scenic River, Massachusetts 140
WEST VIRGINIA 111
Wheeling National Heritage Area, West Virginia 132
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California 36
White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River, Pennsylvania 140
White House, District of Columbia 45
White Sands National Monument, New Mexico 79
Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Washington 111
William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio 88
Williams, Roger (See Roger Williams NM)
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri 70
Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota 95
WISCONSIN 112
Woodson, Carter G. (See Carter G. Woodson Home NHS)
Wolf River, Wisconsin 140
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, Virginia 107
Women's Rights National Historical Park, New York 85
World War I Memorial, District of Columbia 45
World War II Memorial, District of Columbia 45
World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Alaska 22, California 36, Hawaii 51
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska 23
Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina 86
Wupatki National Monument, Arizona 28
WYOMING 112
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 113
Yorktown Battlefield (See Colonial NHP)
Yosemite National Park, California 38
Young, Charles (See Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM)
Yucca House National Monument, Colorado 40
Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska 23
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, Arizona 132
Zion National Park, Utah 103
This section amends The National Park: Index 2012-2016 to include units that were added to the National Park System after December 31, 2015. Note that Harriet Tubman National Historical Park was previously listed as an authorized area.

**Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument**
144 Constitution Avenue NE
Washington, DC 20002
202-543-2240
www.nps.gov/bepa
Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument was home to the National Woman's Party (NWP) for nearly 90 years and the epicenter of the struggle for women's rights. From this house, in the shadow of the U.S. Capitol and Supreme Court, Alice Paul and the NWP developed innovative strategies and tactics to advocate for the Equal Rights Amendment and equality for women.
Proclaimed Apr. 12, 2016.
Acreage—0.34, all Federal.

**Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument**
c/o National Park Service
100 Alabama St. SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-507-5605
www.nps.gov/bicr
Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument encompasses roughly four city blocks in downtown Birmingham, Alabama. The site includes the A.G. Gaston Motel, which served as the headquarters for the Birmingham campaign. There are currently no visitor services at the park.

**Castle Mountains National Monument**
c/o National Park Service
2701 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311
Bounded on three sides by Mojave National Preserve, Castle Mountains National Monument possesses outstanding natural, cultural, and historical values representing some of the finest characteristics of the eastern Mojave Desert. It connects water flow and wildlife corridors, and completes the boundary of the Preserve along the California-Nevada border. It includes rich cultural and historic resources, including Native American archeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. The site can only be accessed by dirt roads.

Proclaimed Feb. 12, 2016.

Acreage—21,025.50 Federal: 20,902.00 Non-Federal: 123.50.

**Freedom Riders National Monument**

c/o National Park Service
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-507-5605

[www.nps.gov/frri](http://www.nps.gov/frri)

Freedom Riders National Monument includes the former Greyhound Bus Station located at 1031 Gurnee Avenue in downtown Anniston, Alabama, where segregationists attacked a bus carrying Freedom Riders in May of 1961, and the spot six miles away on the side of the highway where they firebombed the hobbled bus and attempted to trap the Freedom Riders inside it. There are currently no visitor services at the park.


Acreage—7.83 Federal: 5.96 Non-Federal: 1.87.

**Harriet Tubman National Historical Park**

180 South Street
Auburn, NY 13021
315-882-8060

[www.nps.gov/hart](http://www.nps.gov/hart)

Acclaimed abolitionist and suffragist Harriet Tubman acquired this land from U.S. Senator William Henry Seward in 1859 and worked and resided here with her family from 1861 until her death in 1913. In 1903 she donated land to the A.M.E. Zion Church in Auburn for the establishment of the home “for aged and indigent colored people.” Tubman was a church member and helped raise the funds needed to construct the historic Thompson Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church and parsonage now owned by the National Park Service. The Harriet Tubman Home and the Home for the Aged are operated in partnership with the Harriet Tubman Home, Inc.


Acreage—31.5 Federal: 0.50 Non-Federal: 31.00

**Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument**

PO Box 446
Patten, ME 04765
207-456-6001

[www.nps.gov/kaww](http://www.nps.gov/kaww)

Katahdin Woods and Waters contains a significant piece of an extraordinary natural and cultural landscape: the mountains, woods, and waters east of Baxter State Park (home of Mount Katahdin, the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail) and where the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries run freely, including the Wassataquoik Stream and the Seboeis River. Since the glaciers retreated 12,000 years ago, these waterways and associated resources -- the scenery, geology, flora and fauna, night skies, and more -- have attracted people to this area. Native Americans still cherish these resources. Visitor services at the park are limited.


Acreage—87,564.27, all Federal.

**Reconstruction Era National Monument**

c/o National Park Service
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-507-5605

[www.nps.gov/reer](http://www.nps.gov/reer)

Reconstruction Era National Monument includes the Brick Baptist Church, Darrah Hall, Camp Saxton and, the Old Beaufort Firehouse. The Monument provides a national platform for telling the story of Reconstruction. There are currently no visitor services at the park.


Acreage—64.99 Federal: 14.06 Non-Federal: 50.93.

**Stonewall National Monument**

38-64 Christopher Street
New York, NY 10014
212-668-2577

[www.nps.gov/ston](http://www.nps.gov/ston)

The Stonewall Inn, a bar located in Greenwich Village, and the adjacent Christopher Park and surrounding area, were the scene of events that began the modern struggle for the civil rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) Americans. The Stonewall Inn remains in private ownership and is across the street from Christopher Park. The National Park Service works in partnership with the City of New York to maintain the park. Ranger programs are available seasonally.


Acreage—7.70 Federal: 0.12 Non-Federal: 7.58.
The National Parks: Index 2012-2016

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Official Index of the National Park Service

See http://go.nps.gov/national-parks-index for an electronic edition of this Index.