History and Definition of the Names of Historical Units within the National Park System

by

Dr. Harry A. Butowsky
Office of Cultural Resources
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

National Parks

Yellowstone National Park, established March 1, 1872, marks the beginning of the National Park System and was the first National Park.[1] Yellowstone National Park was the first full and unfettered embodiment of the National Park idea. It was the world's first example of large scale wilderness preservation.[2] The idea of a national park proved to be remarkably successful and in the years between 1872 and the establishment of the National Park System in 1916 an additional 14 national parks were created.[3]

The current index to the National Park System defines a national park in the following manner. "It contains a variety of resources and encompasses sufficient land or water to ensure adequate protection of the resources."[4] John Ise in his book on the National Park System offers a more clearly defined concept of a national park. According to Ise "...all the national parks are areas of outstanding grandeur or of outstanding merit in some other respect..."[5] Historically, Ise's definition is accurate. Interior Secretary Franklin K. Lane in a policy statement of May 1918, addressed to Director Stephen T. Mather stated the following: "In studying new park projects you should seek to find scenery of supreme and distinct quality, or some natural feature so extraordinary or unique, as to be of national interest and importance. You should seek examples of typical forms of world architecture. ***The National Park System as now constituted should not be lowered in standard, dignity and prestige by the inclusion of areas which express in less that the highest terms the particular class or kind of exhibit they represent."[6] This concept was reaffirmed by Interior Secretary Hubert Work in a letter to Senator Duncan Fletcher of Florida in 1925.[7] In December 1925 Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover restated this philosophy when he said that" "The movement to foster public parks for human outdoor life and conservation of wildlife is one of our most beneficient public endeavors, and in it we need more action by the individual states. We need also a distinction between the province and responsibilities of the States and the Federal Government. My own thought is that the national parks-the parks within the responsibilities of the Federal Government-should be those of outstanding scientific and spiritual appeal, those that are unique in their stimulation and inspiration."[8]

Today there are 39 national parks in the System and the concept of a national park includes both natural and cultural resources.

National Military Park

The first national military park, Chickamauga-Chattanooga, was established August 19, 1890, under the administration of the War Department. Other military parks were slowly added to the system. In 1894 Shiloh

was established; in 1895, Gettysburg was created; and Vicksburg came into being in 1899. Antietam was established in 1890 as a national battlefield site and will be discussed below.

As the years passed, more and more military parks were proposed for the System. Since many of these parks represented small and unimportant battles the Congress attempted to develop a rational method of determining the relative importance of future military parks. Congress asked the Secretary of War to study the problem and recommend a method of classification of military sites. Such a classification was made by the historical section of the Army War College in 1925, approved by the War Department June 16, 1925, and published as House of Representatives Report No. 1071, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session. In this report the War Department defined a national military park in specific terms: "It is the view of the war department that National Military Parks should as a general thing cover a comparatively large area of ground, probably some thousands of acres, and so marked and improved as to make them into real parks available for detailed study by military authorities, the battle lines and operations being clearly indicated on the ground. The expense of maintaining such a park is so great as to indicate that the number should be kept fairly low."[9] In discussing the establishment of the first three national military parks the report continues: "It will be seen from the above that these three military parks were designed by Congress not only to preserve for historical and professional study the battlefields themselves, but also to serve as lasting memorials to the great armies of the war."[10] The report concludes with a survey of the most important engagement to be fought on American soil and divides these battles into three classes. Class 1 battles are defined as "Battles worthy of commemoration by the establishment of national military parks. These should be battles of exceptional political and military importance and interest, whose effects were far-reaching, whose fields are worthy of preservation for detailed military study, and which are suitable to serve as memorials to the armies engaged."[11] The report listed four Civil War Battles in Class 1. These were, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Shiloh and Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The battle of Antietam was considered sufficiently important enough to warrant the establishment of a National Military Park but since it had already been established as a National Battlefield Site in 1890 it was not formally listed in the Class 1 category.

In the enabling legislation for two of the above parks, Gettysburg and Chickamauga and Chattanooga, the term national park is used. This term was soon dropped in favor of the national military park.[12] At the present time there are 11 national military parks in the System.

National Battlefield Site

When the first military parks were established, four were established as national military parks and one-Antietam-was established in 1890 as a National Battlefield Site. The distinction between the two categories was only a management distinction according to the War

Department. According to Lieutenant Colonel C.A. Bach who was Chief of the Historical Section of the Army War College, Antietam was established as a national battlefield site in an attempt to set up the park at less cost than would be the case had a national military park been established. In his report Colonel Bach states, "Under this and subsequent legislation of like character the lines of the battlefield of Antietam have been very satisfactorily marked without the establishment of a national military park. The lines consist of 5 miles of improved avenues along which are (as a rule) placed the monuments and markers of the different organizations that took part in the battle."[13] Colonel Bach continues: "In this method of marking battlefields there is less latitude for locating monuments and markers than if greater areas are acquired, but it gives very satisfactory results for historical and professional military study at a much smaller expense of money for the purchase of land and a much smaller expenditure for maintenance."[14] Class 1 battles were considered eligible for both national military park and national battlefield site designations. The distinction between the two titles was not a qualitative distinction but an operational distinction. National battlefield sites were less expensive to establish and maintain. While the battlefield site concept saved money in the initial establishment of Antietam and other parks of this type the concept did not assure the preservation or protection of the battlefield that was guaranteed in the establishment of a military park.

At the present time there is only one national battlefield site (Brices Cross Roads) in the National Park System.

National Battlefield Park

The term national battlefield park came into use in 1933 after the National Park Service gained control of the military parks from the War Department. According to Dr. Verne Chatelain,[15] who was chief historian of the National Park Service at the time, the term originated during his survey and visits to the military parks in 1932 prior to their acquisition by the National Park Service. Dr. Chatelain discussed the problem of nomenclature with the superintendents of the military parks and read the 1925 study by the Army War College that recommended a classification system for all proposed military parks. At the time only two titles, national military park and national battlefield site were use. Dr. Chatelain believed that the National Park Service, needed its own distinct title to reflect its special mission and purpose. This did not imply that the old titles were to be abandoned or changed but that in the future, new military parks added to the System would be called national battlefield parks. The first three parks added to the System after 1933, Kennesaw Mountain, Richmond and Manassas, all were designated national battlefield parks. The title was descriptive according to Dr. Chatelain because the term "battlefield" described the historical importance of the area and the term park implied a greater use by the public than had occurred under the War Department. This public use was

strictly defined. In answer to criticism from a congressman during hearings held in 1929 to determined if the National Park Service should acquire control of the military parks the fear surfaced that the National Park Service would turn the military parks into playgrounds.[16] Mr. Albright answered this and other questions of this type by stating, "... do not think that we are primarily recreational, we are trying to draw the line on the campers and we are very jealous about keeping the scenic and historic spots absolutely inviolate."[17]

The purposes and uses of the newly acquired historic sites was further explained in a report by the National Resources Board[18] written in 1933. In discussing the relationship of these historic resources to recreation the report states:

> In the National Park Service a close relationship exists and must continue to exist between recreational and educatinal features. While an historical park is rightly regarded as hallowed ground, and while a dignity in keeping with its nature will continue to be maintained, the visitor is not actuated by a desire to weep for departed heroes, he wishes primarily to enjoy his visit, and it is certainly to that extent a recreational visit. The National Park Service is not subservient in historical areas, to superficial recreational demands such as fishing, swimming, etc., it avoids the characteristics of the conventional playground or the municipal park, but it furnishes, in the last analysis, an educational feature which, because of its diversional nature, is also partially recreational. The gratification of a healthy, intellectual curiosity in the manner provided by a well-preserved historical area, is, in the strict meaning of the term, a form of recreation, and the historic site is, to that extent, recreational area.[19]

After 1940 the term national battlefield park fell into disuse. At the present time there are three national battlefield parks in the System.

National Battlefield

In the years after 1940 the terms used to name military parks became confused. All three terms, national military park, national battlefield site and national battlefield park were still in use but new parks tended to be named as a result of congressional decisions or the influence of local pressure groups.[20]

In order to bring some order to the proliferation of national park names Director Wirth appointed a committee to study the problem of the classification of areas administered by the National Park Service. The committee, composed of Messrs. Eivend T. Scoyen, Ronald F. Lee, Ben Thompson, John

Doer and Herbert Kahler studied the problem and issued its report to the Director which was accepted on March 1, 1958. In the report the committee recommended that the names of all the military parks, battlefield parks and battlefield sites be consolidated under one term. National Battlefield, is defined as a "battlefield of national significance preserved in in park, or in its entirety for the inspiration and benefit of the people."[21] The recommendations of the report were put into practice and over the years since 1958, nine national battlefields have been created either through a name change for an established area or the new designation for a new area.

National Monuments

National monuments derive from the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 225) entitled "An act for the preservation of American Antiquities," which gave the President discretionary power to set aside by proclamation any lands controlled or owned by the United States containing historic landmarks, historic or prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest as national monuments. In order to qualify as a national monument a piece of land must possess something of archeologic, historic or scientific value. The law does say that the area reserved must be no larger than that needed to preserve the object of interest. Thus the purpose of a monument is the preservation of some object of scientific, historic or archeological importance.

The National Park Service Index states that 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.[22] Many national parks such as Grand Canyon and Zion were first brought into the system as national monuments. Horace Albright, the second Director of the National Park Service, declared that monuments and parks were practically identical.[23] According to John Ise nearly all the national parks are areas of outstanding grandeur or of outstanding merit in some respect while national monuments are areas which are not sufficiently outstanding to justify park status, yet have some scenic or other value which calls for government protection and control.[24] national parks are established by Congress and national monuments are established by Congress or by Presidential Proclamation.[25] At the present time there are 92 national monuments in the National Park System. Of these, forty-six were set aside to protect historic sites and/or natural sites which contain significant cultural resources.

National Historic Site

In January 1929, Dr. Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History recommended in a report submitted to the Secretary of the Interior:

> In view of the importance and the great opportunity for appreciation of the nature and meaning of history as represented in our National Parks and Monuments, it is recommended that the National Parks and Monuments containing, primarily, archeological and historical materials should be selected to serve as indices of periods in the historical sequence of human life in America. At each

> such monument the particular event represented should be viewed in its immediate historical perspective, thus not only developing a specific narrative but presenting the event in its historical background.
>
> Further, a selection should be made of a number of existing monuments which in their totality may, as points of reference, define the general outline of man's career on this continent.[26]

The idea lay dormant for a few years until the reorganization of the National Park Service in 1933 and the passage of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. By 1935 the National Park Service was in control of many historical parks and had a specific mandate from the Congress in the area of historic preservation. The 1935 Act declared "that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States."[27]

Dr. Wissler's concept was adopted by the Advisory Board on National provisions of the Act.[28] This thematic approach has been refined and developed in any attempt to see that all major facets or themes in American History are adequately covered by units in the National Park System.[29]

National historic sites derive directly from the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and usually contain a direct quote from the 1935 legislation in their own authorizing legislation. Over the years since 1935, the national historic site has been the most common term used by Congress in authorizing new historic areas in the National Park System. At the present time there are 59 national historic sites.

National Historical Park

The term national historical park is defined by the Index as an"... area of greater physical extent and complexity than national historical site."[30]

The origin of the term is clouded. As early as the Seventieth Congress in 1928 a bill was introduced by the Secretaries of War and Interior to have the national military parks renamed national historical parks and transferred to the Department of the Interior.[31] This move was not successful.

At this same time, Robert Sterling Yard, Secretary of the National Parks Association recommended that only archeologic, geologic and wildlife reservations be retained as national monuments and that all historical areas in Federal land having to do with the white man's occupation of America should be grouped as national historical parks.[32]

The idea of the national historical park as opposed to the national park with its superb natural features and the national military park of the War Department was in use by 1928.

In 1929 Director Horace M. Albright was contacted by Mr. William E. Carson, Chairman of the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development and others to discuss the possibility of establishing a park at Yorktown. In a letter dated March 27, 1929 to Kenneth Chorley, Mr. Albright discussed his reaction to Mr. Carson's proposal. "I am so enthusiastic over this proposed historic park that I can hardly restrain my imagination."[33] The Carson letter to Director Albright set up a chain reaction that was to lead to the founding of Colonial National Monument in 1930.[34] The problem was how to establish the park. The amount of land needed was large and the resources were varied and complicated. In addition there was some local opposition. Several previous attempts to establish a national military park at Yorktown had failed.[35] The supporters of the park favored its creation through an Act of Congress. Accordingly Congressman Louis C. Crampton of Michigan was persuaded to sponsor a bill for the creation of the Colonial National Monument in the State of Virginia which was passed on July 30, 1930.[36] President Hoover, in accordance with the terms of the law proclaimed the Monument on December 30, 1930, making Colonial National Monument one of the first important historical areas to be brought into the newly established National Park Service. The use of the term monument for Colonial National Monument was discussed by Superintendent William M. Robinson in an article written in 1932.

> Colonial National Monument is one of the newest additions to the family of national parks and national monuments. Briefly, it is an area set aside because of its historic interest for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. It is administered by the National Park Service which is a bureau in the Department of the Interior. Although the title of this reservation is literally and suggestively correct, there is a common tendency to confuse the meaning. Many people assume that the use of the term monument signifies a statue of marble or bronze. Such is not the case by any means. Monument is correctly used to signify something serving as a memorial of what is past. This is particularly what Colonial National Monument is. It is a memorial to a period of national history and to the people and events of that period. It is not a statue of stone or metal, but an area in which the history of the State of Virginia and the other states of the Union has its background. To make perpetual the memory of this past history, the area has been embraced in Colonial National Monument.
>
> Colonial National Monument is primarily historic in interest. This does not mean that it does not have features of beauty and of economic value. The York and the James are unexcelled for beauty among the rivers in the East, and the establishment of the reservation will conserve many species of plant and animal life

> native to the region. However, what centers attention on Colonial National Monument is the story of the past--the founding of a colony, its development, and the culminating struggle for independence which was staged within the narrow limits of the James-York Peninsula.[37]

It was in keeping with this spirit that the name of the monument was changed in 1936 to Colonial National Historical Park.

In 1932 Director Albright appointed a committee to bring in a report on a policy for the development of a system of national historical sites. The committee consisted of C.L. Wirth, Chairman, and Roger W. Toll and Dr. Verne E. Chatelain. The report was given to Mr. Albright on December 12, 1932 and advocated the following:

> The field of the National Park Service is in the creation, development, and operation of the national parks and national monuments. The Act of Congress of June 8, 1906, authorizes the President "to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objets of historic or a scientific interest that are situated on the land owned or partly owned by the Government of the United States, to be national monuments." Further, the above must be construed as meaning that Congress believes that a policy of acquiring important historic sites is highly desirable.
>
> The National Park Service is the bureau of the Government that has been set up and equipped to handle such a system, and it is believed that if we do not actively advocate, investigate and promote a proper National Historical policy, we are not fully complying with the desires of Congress. Such a policy cannot be established in a helter-skelter fashion, but must be based on a complete and comprehensive study of the entire system.
>
> Historic sites include areas of military significance. In addition, a system of acquiring historic sites should include all types of areas that are historically important in our national development. This entire subject is of greater importance at the present time due to the recommendations in the President's plan of transferring to the National Park Service the military historical areas from the War Department. An examination of the military historical areas that have been set aside as national military parks, battlefield sites and national monuments administered by the War Department, indicates that the selection has not been the result of a plan or policy determined in advance, but rather the acceptance of areas that have been advocated from time to time by various proponents. Some of these areas are undoubtedly of the highest importance, but others may not be. Certainly the list

> does not represent all of the most important historical shrines of American history, even in the field of military endeavor. The pressure that has been brought in the past to bear on the War Department in the establishment of these national military areas will be transferred to the National Park Service along with the sites themselves.
>
> The setting up of standards for national historical sites and the listing and classification of areas pertinent to the development of the Nation seems to be of utmost importance. The committee believes that it is unsound, uneconomical and detrimental to a historical system and policy to study each individual area when presented and without reference to the entire scheme of things.
>
> The National Park Service now administers the Colonial National Monument and the George Washington Birthplace National Monument. A number of other historical areas have been proposed. If the National Park Service is to make further progress in this field, it seems essential that a comprehensive list of desirable national historic sites be worked out and adopted before other historical areas are accepted.[38]

During this same period of time the National Park Service was approached concerning the creation of a historical park at Morristown to honor Washington and his soldiers of the Continental Army. Albright was enthiastic and replied in his report to the Secretary of the Interior:

> We have been strongly impressed by the deeply patriotic feeling and the absence of pecuniary or commercial considerations which clearly actuate those who have taken the steps in acquiring the essential lands and property and in suggesting the national park idea. The Morristown National Historical Park, if created, offers a very real opportunity. Using this area as a base, there will be possible the interpretation for the visitor of much of the story and the great lessons of the American Revolution, as well as other problems connected with the origin and growth of this country. No finer plan could be conceived for the development of a patriotic and vigilant American citizenship.[39]

Legislation creating Morristown National Historical Park was enacted into law on March 2, 1933. Morristown became the first National Historical Park in the National Park System.

In summary, we can see that the national historical park grew out of the Antiquities Act of 1906 which charged the National Park Service and other government agencies to proclaim historic landmarks and other objects of interest as national monuments. Although Colonial National Monument was authorized by Congress, the inspiration for the monument

was the Act of 1906. The National Park Service was created in 1916 and also charged to establish parks, monuments and reservations to protect the natural and historic scenery. The national historical park was the attempt by the National Park Service to answer its responsibilities in the area of historic preservation. The Army had its

national military parks and the Park Service had its national parks devoted to the conservation of the natural world. The national historical park was to be the equivalent of the national park and the national military park and attempt the preservation of various sites relating to the nation's past. Unlike monuments which proved to be cumbersome to declare and fund the national historical park had the blessing of Congress and would preserve outstanding historical remains. Many subsequent national monuments such as Sitka National Monument were changed to historic parks. As a management category the national historical park has evolved onto a unit that administers an outstanding historic resource of greater physical extent and complexity than a National Historic Site. It is established by Congress, and at the present time there are 11 of these units in the System.

National Memorial

National memorials have a long background that predates the founding of the National Park Service.

The first memorials in our history were authorized by the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War. The very first memorial was authorized by the Continental Congress on January 25, 1776 to honor General Richard Montgomery who was killed during an assault on the heights of Quebec during an attack on the night of December 31, 1775. The Montgomery memorial was eventually placed beneath the portico of St. Paul's chapel in New York City. Although St. Paul's Chapel is not part of the National Park System today, it is a national historic landmark. The Continental Congress and subsequent Congress of the United States continued to authorize memorials to many other important Americans and foreigners important in American history.

The death of George Washington on December 14, 1799 inspired Representative John Marshall to introduce a resolution providing for a marble monument in the Capitol to commemorate the life of Washington. After many false starts and delays the Washington Monument dedicated on February 21, 1885.

During the Centennial years the people of France offered the Statue of Liberty to the people of the United States. Congress and the President approved the gift on March 3, 1877 and the Statue of Liberty was dedicated on October 28, 1886. Both the Statue of Liberty and the Washington Monument are now part of the National Park System. Six national memorials were authorized by Congress before the reorganization of 1933. These memorials were the Lincoln Memorial, Perry's Victory Memorial, Arlington Memorial Bridge, Wright Brothers National Memorial, Mt. Rushmore National Memorial and the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial.

After 1933 the National Park Service was assigned custody of most of the national memorials. The national memorial title is most often used for areas that are primarily commemorative.[40] Memorials need not be associated with sites or structures historically associated with their subjects. For example the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, is a national historic site, but the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia is a national memorial.[41] At the present time there are 22 national memorials in the National Park System.[42]

National Cemetery

The national cemeteries of the National Park System are closely related to the National Military parks. The origin of the national cemeteries can be seen in the development of Gettysburg National Cemetery. Ronald Lee describes this development in his book, Family Tree of the National Park System. According to Lee:

> The battle of Gettysburg was scarcely over when Governor Andrew Y. Curtin hastened to the field to assist local residents in caring for the dead or dying. More than 6,000 soldiers had been killed in action, and among 21,000 wounded hundreds more died each day. Many of the dead were hastily interred in improvised graves on the battlefield. Curtin at once approved plans for a Soldier's National Cemetery, and requested Attorney David Wills of Gettysburg to purchase a plot in the name of Pennsylvania. Wills selected seventeen acres on the gentle northwest slope of Cemetery Hill for the burial ground and engaged William Saunders, eminent horticulturist, to lay out the grounds preparatory to reinterments. Fourteen northern states provided the necessary funds.
>
> Saunders planned Gettysburg National Cemetery as we know it today, enclosed by massive stone walls, the ample lawns framed by trees and shrubs, the grave sites laid out in a great semi-circle, state by state, around the site for a sculptured central feature, a proposed Soldier's National Monument. The over-all effect Saunders sought was one of "simple grandeur." The Soldier's National Cemetery, as it was then called, was dedicated by President Abraham Lincoln on November 19, 1863. The speaker's platform occupied the site set aside for the Soldier's National Monument, then awaiting future design. The immortal words of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address endowed this spot with profound historical and patriotic associations for the American people. Gettysburg National Cemetery became the honored property of the nation on May 1, 1872, now a century ago.
>
> The events that followed the battle of Gettysburg were paralleled on the other great battlefields of the Civil War, including Antietam, Chattanooga,

> Fort Donelson, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Shiloh, and Vicksburg.
>
> Congress recognized the importance of honoring and caring for the remains of the war dead by enacting general legislation in 1867 which provided the foundation for an extensive system of National Cemeteries subsequently developed by the War Department. Eleven of the National Cemeteries established under that authority were added to the National Park System in 1933, each of them enclosed with stone walls and carefully landscaped to achieve the kind of "simple grandeur" that characterized Gettysburg. In every case they adjoined National Military Parks which were added to the System at the same time. The National Cemeteries, however, were the older reservations in every instance, and in several cases, such as Gettysburg, Antietam, and Fort Donelson, provided the nucleus for the battlefield park. The act of 1867 also provided authority for preserving an important battlefield of the Indian wars when, on January 29, 1879, the Secretary of War designated "The National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation." The National Cemeteries constitute a small but unique part of the National Park System.[43]

At the present time, national cemeteries are administered in conjunction with associated National Park System units and are not counted separately.

NOTES

[1]Technically, another park, Hot Springs National Park was established almost forty years before the creation of Yellowstone (Act of April 20, 1832; 4 Stat. L., 505). Hot Springs was established as the Hot Springs Reservation and was administered by the Secretary of the Interior not as a national park in the present meaning of the term. Hot Springs simply signified that a portion of the public domain had been withdrawn from settlement or sale. The springs were believed to possess certain curative powers and were withdrawn from public sale to prevent their private exploitation. The law stated that the springs "shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States," and made no mention of the preservation of the natural resource.

[2]Ronald F. Lee, Family Tree of the National Park System (Philadelphia: Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1974), p. 9.

[3]This number includes two parks that were later removed from the system: Mackinac Island which was ceded to the state of Michigan in 1895 and Sully's Hill, North Dakota which was converted to a game preserve in 1931.

[4]Index 1979-National Park System and Related Areas (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1979), p.7.

[5]John Ise, Our National Park Policy (Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1961,), p. 155.

[6]Recreational Resources of Federal Lands (Washington: National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, 1928), p. 49.

[7]Ibid.

[8]Ibid.

[9]House of Representatives, 69th Congress, 1st Session, Study and Investigation of Battlefields in the United States for Commemorative Purposes, Report No. 1071, Washington, D.C. 1926), p. 2.

[10]Ibid.

[11]Ibid., 4.

[12]U.S., Department of the Interior, Laws Relating to the National Park Service: Supplement II, May 1944 to January 1963, compiled by Hillory A. Tolson (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963). See pp. 254-58 for the enabling act to create a national military park to be called "Gettysburg National Park," and pp. 227-32 for similar legislation for the "Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park." Such terms were used officially at least as late as 1910.

[13]House Report 1071) p. 3.

[14]Ibid.

[15]Telephone interview between Dr. Harry Butowsky and Dr. Verne E. Chatelain, January 10, 1980.

[16]House of Representatives, 70th Congress, 2nd Session, Hearing on S. 4173, Washington, D.C., 1929), p. 5,13.

[17]Ibid, p. 22

[18]The National Resources Board was established during the early days of the New Deal to advise the National Park Service and other government agencies concerning the changes and reorganizations that were occuring at the time.

[19]National Park Services, Cultural Resources Archives, National Resources Board Report, 1933, Policy File for 1933-1937.

[20]Telephone interview with Herb Kahler and Dr. Vern Chatelain, January 11, 1980. The old War Department Report from 1925 was not followed. Thus when Pea Ridge came into the National Park System in 1956 it was called a National Military Park, the highest designation used by the Army and one designed to commemorate the most important battles in American History. Pea Ridge had been classified by the Army in its 1925 report as a class 11B battle, the least important type of battle studied by the 1925 report.

[21]National Park Service, Cultural Resources Archives, Classification of Areas Administered by the National Park Service Report, March 5, 1958 Classification of Areas File.

[22]Index, p. 7.

[23]Ise, p. 155.

[24]Ibid.

[25]Ibid.

[26]Lee, Family Tree, p. 46.

[27]Historic Sites Act, August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666)

[28]Lee, Family Tree, p. 46.

[29]See the following report for details concerning this thematic approach. National Park Service, Part One of the National Park System Plan, History (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1972).

[30]Index, P. 7.

[31]Recreation Resources Report, p. 69.

[32]Ibid., p. 69-70.

[33]National Park Service, Cultural Resources Archives, Confidential Letter, Albright to Chorley, Colonial Park File, March 27, 1929.

[34]Ibid., See Albright Letter to Dr. Eckenrode, January 13, 1933.

[35]See U.S. Congress, House, An Act to Establish a National Military Park at the Battlefield at Yorktown, Hearings on H.R. 8521, 68th Congress., First Session., May 8, 1924.

[36]See U.S. Congress, House, An Act to Provide for the Creation of Colonial National Monument in Virginia, Hearings on H.R. 8424, 71st Congress., Second Session., 1930.

[37]William M. Robinson, "Colonial National Monument, Its Beginnings and Present State of Development, "Historical Notes, Vol. 1, No. 1, (January-February, 1932), pp. 1-2.

[38]National Park Service, Culture Resources Archives, Report to the Director, Morristown National Historical Park Files, December 16, 1932.

[39]National Park Service, Cultural Resources Archives, Memorandum to the Secretary, Morristown National Historical Park Files, January 21, 1933.

[40]Index., p. 8.

[41]Ibid.

[42]Most of the material for this section was extracted from the Family Tree of the National Park System by Ronald Lee, pp. 24-27.

[43]Family Tree, pp. 28-32.