SUGGESTED AREAS REVIEWS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

January 1957

Compiled in the
Branch of National Park System Planning
Washington, D. C.
By Lawrence C. Hadley

Hadley

Foreword

This compilation summarizes as accurately as has been possible to do, the record of pertinent actions which have been taken with respect to new areas suggested or proposed to the National Park Service for establishment as units of the National Park System. A similar condensation of such data was issued to the Regional Offices and other Service officials in a volume entitled "Proposed Areas Resumés" in 1947. This summary attempts to bring that earlier work up to date with respect to actions which have occurred in the intervening years, and reviews as well the action record pertaining to proposals received since 1947.

The purpose of the Suggested Area Resumés is to provide a ready, single reference for Service use in dealing with questions relating to any of the areas listed. It is in no sense a program for the expansion of the National Park System, but merely a listing of areas we have heard about and some background information about each one. All persons to whom copies of the Resumes are issued should be impressed with the fact that, as a compilation, it is intended for administrative use only within the Service. Data about a specific area may be taken from the Resumés and used with discretion and good judgment just as with any information contained in official Service files. It is hoped, also, that it will prove helpful during the Service's MISSION 66 program to survey the Nation's outdoor recreation resources from which will be prepared the National Recreation Plan. The Historic Sites Survey and the National Park System Plan, each a component part of the National Recreation Plan, should benefit from the Suggested Areas Resumés.

The compilation does not cover proposals to [illegible] lands to [illegible] in the System, or proposals to change the boundaries [illegible] National Parks or Monuments.

The resumés have been assembled in accordance with the [illegible] general categories as set forth on the table [illegible] Some of the resumés suggest more than one [illegible]

In the present form, the compilation will, it is believed, [illegible] the Service in the [illegible] of areas [illegible] the various Service files of other areas not [illegible] information that is set forth in the Resumés. An inventory [illegible] should be made of the information [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

SUGGESTED AREAS RESUMÉS

REGION ONE

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia
West Virginia
Canal Zone
Puerto Rico

January 1957

ALABAMA

ALABAMA FOREST: (National Park) Located near Mobile. Senator Hugo Black on August 21, 1934, submitted a resolution adopted by the City Commissioners of Mobile which urged establishment of the area as a national forest. This fact was called to the attention of Senator Black and he was advised that if he felt the area should be a national park that the Service would investigate. There was no reply received, and on September 14, 1935, the Assistant Director reported to the Fourth Regional Officer that the area had been dropped from consideration.

BLADEN SPRINGS: (National Park) Located in Choctaw County. Proposed by a Mr. Hearin through Congressman John McDuffie on August 24, 1934. Mr. Hearin's letter was not enclosed and there was no information on the area. An undated notation on record card states that the area had been removed from the list. Now a State park.

BLAKELY: (Historic Site) Located in Baldwin County. Under date of July 11, 1947, Acting Director John D. Coffman wrote to Dr. Wallace Marshall, Mobile, Alabama, that the Service could not give him any encouragement as to Federal aid in the preservation of the old town of Blakely in Baldwin County, Alabama. He suggested that the State might be interested in preserving the old town and the Spanish Fort. A preliminary report on the town and fort had been furnished on January 30, 1941 by Historian Clarence L. Johnson. The report concluded that there was much of interest about the town, but nothing of national significance. Associated with the town of Blakely are two areas, Fort McDermott and Spanish Fort, which were presented for Advisory Board consideration in 1941. Each area was judged not to possess values of national significance.

BLOUNT SPRINGS CAVERNS: (National Park) Located in Blount County near Birmingham. Proposed by a Mr. W. T. Morgan through Congressman Carl Elliott on October 22, 1953. In reply on December 28, 1953 it was stated that Dr. Walter B. Jones, Alabama State Geologist would be informed of the proposal and asked to evaluate the caverns. Dr. Jones investigated in the area and reported, through Region One, on April 14, 1954 that the caves lacked any value of national significance.

CAMP SIBERT: (National Park) Located in Etowah and St. Clair Counties. Originated by J. H. Meighan, Mayor of Gadsden, through Senator Lister Hill on November 3, 1945. The area was subsequently investigated and adversely reported upon by Park Planner Ammerman on December 11, 1945. The Assistant Secretary, on February 26, 1946, advised Senator Hill that the area was not suitable for either national or State park purposes. A part of this area (Noccalula Falls) was given separate mention in Ammerman's report to the effect that further investigation might be recommended if proposed storage reservoir on Canoe River were not developed.

COOSA: (National Monument) Located near Childersburg, Talladega County. Senator Hugo Black was interested in this and other historic areas in 1933 and introduced legislation covering preservation of several areas. The bills cleared the Senate but not the House. An adverse report was made by Mr. V. E. Chatelain of the Historical Division, and the proposal was disapproved by the Director in a letter of June 22, 1934, to Senator Black. The Fourth Regional Officer also submitted an adverse report on July 5, 1935.

DAUPHIN ISLAND: (Recreational Area) This island was one of several islands proposed by Mr. James M. Mitchum through Congressman W. H. Colmar for establishment as a Gulf Islands Recreational Area. In reply to Mr. Colmar the Service cited the Seashore Areas Study report which stated that Dauphin Island had little remaining possibility for establishment as a public recreation area.

FORT GAINES: (Historic Site) Mobile County. The Advisory Board postponed action on this area in 1937 and it is now a State historic site.

FORT MORGAN: (Historic Site) Located near Montgomery. Approved by the Advisory Board, February 22-28, 1939. On June 28, 1946, the President signed legislation to provide for the conveyance of Fort Morgan Military Reservation to the State of Alabama for use as a public park. Now a State historic site.

FORT POWELL: (Historic Site) Only record in files states that the Advisory Board postponed action in March 1937.

FORT TOULOUSE: (Historic Site) Elmore County. A field report was prepared by Associate Historical Technician Ralston B. Lattimore on July 23, 1941. Now a State historic site.

GAINESWOOD: (Historic Site) Located near Demopolis. A letter dated October 12, 1940 from Acting Director Hillory A. Tolson to Mr. W. M. Steele, Jr., referring to her letter of September 30 to the President, advised her that although the Service was interested in having Gaineswood preserved, it had no funds for the acquisition of historic sites and suggested that the Alabama Department of Archives and History might be able to assist her.

HOME OF HELEN KELLER: (National Memorial) Located near Tuscumbia, Alabama. Proposed by Representative Robert E. Jones, Jr., October 24, 1949, to Dr. Waldo G. Leland. Representative Jones was informed (November 8, 1949) that the established policy of the Advisory Board is not to consider the historical significance of the contribution performed by an individual for at least twenty-five years after the death of the individual. In 1952, the city of Tuscumbia created the Helen Keller Property Board to repair, restore, maintain and operate the property for public use. A goal of the Board is to establish a foundation with trust fund to place the property on a perpetual care basis.

LAGRANGE COLLEGE: (National Park) In Colbert County, 15 miles from Tuscumbia. Local committee proposed to acquire 400 acres including site of old college grounds and most of townsite. Regional report showed no national significance, but had State historical interest and beauty to warrant development as a State monument.

MAY'S GULF: (National Park) Also referred to as Little River Gulf. Located in DeKalb and Cherokee Counties. Senator Hugo Black, in a letter of August 20, 1935, asked consideration of this area which had been proposed to him by W. M. Peck of Fort Payne. The Fourth Regional Officer was asked to investigate and on September 17, 1935, a report was submitted which indicated that the State was purchasing the public land in the area. But for this fact, the report stated, administration and development by the National Park Service would be recommended.

MOBILE BAY: (Historic Site) Located in Baldwin County. The record states only that the area was proposed in 1934 for its historical and recreational possibilities. The Service indicated at that time that the area should be considered for State park purposes.

MOUNDSVILLE: (Historical) In October 1941 the Advisory Board approved the area as being nationally significant. It is now a State monument in the Alabama State Park System.

PHENIX CITY: (Historic Site) Purported to be the site of the last battle in the War between the States. The area was investigated in 1935 and the report questioned the authenticity of the claim. It was recommended that the area be developed as a city playground.

SCOTTSBORO: (National Park) Located in Jackson County. Mr. O. P. Bouldin of the Jackson County Forestry Service wrote to the President on August 12, 1936 urging that an area of this County be established as a national park. The Service replied on August 31, 1936 stating the qualifications required for an area being considered for national park status. It was pointed out that this area was under consideration by the United States Forestry Commission and would be handled properly by that body.

SHELBY COUNTY: (National Park) The area was proposed by Congressman Pat Jarman on August 2, 1936. In the Service reply of August 5, 1936 it was pointed out that the area probably could not meet the requirements for national park status. It was suggested that the area be considered for State park purposes.

TALLADEGA: (Historical Park) City of Talladega. This area was investigated in 1935 and found to contain no values of national significance. The Women's Chamber of Commerce of Talladega through Senator Bankhead, urged consideration of the area in May 1940. Director Cammerer's reply discouraged the proposal on the basis of the difficulty in acquiring lands in the area.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS POST: (Historical Park) Located in the lower Mississippi River Valley on the Arkansas River. This area which supposedly includes the site of the old Arkansas Post is a unit of the Arkansas State Park System. The site was investigated in 1939 in connection with the nationwide historic sites survey, and the report of the investigation stated that the area should remain in State ownership. On March 25, 1940 the Advisory Board approved the site. From 1948 through 1954 considerable correspondence occurred resulting from the proposals of various persons to establish the Arkansas Post as a national historical park. During this time the Service maintained its position that the area should remain in State ownership. On February 3, 1956 Congressman Morrell phoned to inquire as to the feasibility of establishing the area, and the Service indicated that before formulating definite opinions on the matter an archeological survey of the site should be made, that special funds for the survey would have to be appropriated by Congress as regular National Park Service funds were presently insufficient. On March 12, 1956 a bill, S. 3428, was introduced into Congress to provide for the investigations of the Arkansas Post, and requesting that a report on the advisability of establishing the area be prepared following the investigation. The Service submitted a favorable report in support of the bill on April 20, 1956 and requested that a sum of $32,000 be appropriated to undertake the required archeological historical and documentary research. The report also suggests that the Menards Mounds, a nearby area which has been proposed for inclusion in the System, also be studied in connection with the Arkansas Post investigation.

BATTLE OF HELENA: (Historical Park) Report by Regina M. Schmidt, Historical Division, Branch of Research and Education dated March 25, 1935, adverse. Not of national importance. Significance local or State. Departmental report on S. 128 (1935) to Committee on Public Lands and Surveys recommended it be not favorably considered. E. K. Reed also reported adversely in November 1935.

DE SOTO EXPEDITION ROUTE: The Advisory Board, in its meeting of November 30-December 2, 1938, decided that action should be postponed. No further record in files.

DIAMOND CAVE: (National Park) On January 6, 1937 Senator Caraway proposed that the Service consider this area in Newton County. Subsequent correspondence between the Director and Senator Caraway indicated that the Superintendent, Carlsbad Caverns, had investigated the area, and had reported unfavorably as to its possessing significant values. Furthermore, the Arkansas Centennial Commission was reported to be considering the area for State park purposes. The matter was revived again in 1941 by Mr. W. J. Pruitt of Jasper, Arkansas, through Congressman Ellis, and the Service informed Mr. Pruitt of Superintendent Bales earlier findings. No record of action since 1941.

FORT SMITH: (National Park) Located within the city of Fort Smith. On January 27, 1955 a Mr. R. K. Rodgers proposed through Senator McClellan, that the Federal Government aid the city in restoration of the old fort. The Service wrote Senator McClellan on February 15, 1955 citing the historical significance of the area and indicating the extent to which the modern city now occupies the site of the old fort. In this letter the Service discouraged any proposal that the Federal Government be obliged to assume the responsibility for restoring and administering Fort Smith. No action since February 15, 1955.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE: (National Park) Located in Monroe, Phillips, and Lee Counties at a point where the base line for the Louisiana Purchase was established. The proposal originated with Mrs. Frank Letzig, through the President of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation on February 5, 1954. In reply the Service pointed out that the significance of the Louisiana Purchase was being well commemorated through the establishment and development of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, and that it would be unlikely that Congress would approve the expenditure of funds for a like purpose.

MAGAZINE MOUNTAIN: (National Park) Near Paris, Arkansas. Transfer of this recreational area from the Forest Service to the National Park Service was proposed by the Paris Chamber of Commerce in a letter to Senator J. William Fulbright, referred to the Service on February 2, 1949. Our reply pointed out that Mount Magazine is not qualified for national park status nor would the present and proposed active recreational uses be in keeping with Service policies. Representative Boyd Tackett later addressed a similar inquiry to the Service. The Service replied in a similar manner following a request by Congressman Tackett who also proposed the area for national park status.

MAMMOTH SPRING: (National Park) In Fulton County. Representative Wilbur D. Mills suggested this area as a national park in his letter of October 25, 1946 to the Director. Inasmuch as the spring is completely flooded as a result of a dam erected by the Arkansas-Missouri Power Company, it is not considered of National Park Service caliber. We are committed, however, to investigate the area if requested, and to offer advisory assistance in planning development should it be desired to establish the area below the Federal level.

MEMORIAL TO ARCHIBALD YELL: (Historic Site) Nothing known about the area, and no reference to it in files.

MENARD MOUND: (Historic Site) Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance in its 1941 meeting. Located near the Arkansas Post State Park. On April 20, 1956, in reporting on S. 3428 which would provide for the investigation of the Arkansas Post area, the Service recommended that the Menard Mound be investigated jointly with the Arkansas Post.

MOUND LAKE: (National Monument) Also called Arkansas, Knapp or Toltec Mounds. Located near Toltec, Arkansas, in Lonoke County. Archeologist Reed visited the area in November 1935 and reported favorably on it because of its outstanding archeological structures. Reed and others of Region VII Office recommended it strongly in April 1936. Several bills were introduced for the establishment of this area as Arkansas Mounds National Monument, in the 74th and 75th Congresses. These bills authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the area by gift, purchase, or condemnation. Three of the four bills introduced authorized the appropriation of a sum not to exceed $20,000 for the acquisition of the tract. The Service recommended in its reports that they not be considered favorably. The appropriation of funds did not agree with the program of the President, it was pointed out in a letter from the Acting Director of the Budget, dated June 14, 1935. On November 27, 1937, the Acting Secretary informed the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys that the Advisory Board had approved the preservation of this area and that the Service would undertake such work when the necessary funds were made available.

OUACHITA: (National Park) Polk and Montgomery Counties, south of Mena, comprises the southwest portion of the Ouachita National Forest (165,520 acres). H. R. 5829 introduced December 5, 1927. Both bills adversely reported on by the Department. One of the bills to establish this area was passed by both Houses of Congress, but was disapproved by the President. Not considered of national park caliber. Viewed by the Director and Mr. Roger W. Toll again in 1931, who were still of the same opinion, and a report in July 1940 by Wendell E. Little, was again adverse. Removed from the list August 5, 1935.

OZARKS: (National Park) In approximately the same area as the proposed Ouachita and Shepherd of the Hills National Parks. An adverse report was submitted to the Public Lands Committee on H. R. 5729 on February 1, 1928. Removed from the list December 13, 1935. Mr. Arno B. Cammerer visited this area in 1938 and reported adversely to the Coordinating Commission.

FLORIDA

ANASTASIA ISLAND: (Military Park, or National Monument) Located in St. Johns County, south and east of St. Augustine. A complete summary of action on this proposed area is presented in a letter of January 30, 1945, from the Director to Representative Joe Hendricks, copies of which were furnished to the Region One Office. There has been no action since the report, the tone of which indicates that further action was contingent upon the acquisition of a suitable area by local interests.

Mr. Wirth in a letter to the Director in December 1948 noted that the Florida Park Service was negotiating with the War Assets Administration for the purchase of the Naval Observatory tract for State Park purposes. The remainder of the island had been subdivided and developed to an extent that acquisition of a suitable area seemed extremely unlikely. A part of the island has since been established as a unit of the Florida State Park System.

APPALACHICOLA: (National Park) Located between Blountstown and the Georgia State line. The area also proposed under the name of Gopherwood Tree National Monument. This proposal originated in July 1934, when Representative Millard Caldwell transmitted a letter from T. D. Branch of Sumatra, Florida, who suggested setting aside 50 square miles of land to preserve unusual trees, rare plant growths and land formations. Congressman Caldwell stated that he was anxious to get action on the suggestion. On October 2, 1934, the Assistant Director advised Mr. Caldwell that a field study would be scheduled if a preliminary survey then under way, proved favorable. The Director, on April 17, 1935, wrote Senator D. U. Fletcher that authority had been granted for establishing a CCC Camp in the Torreya State Forest Park to be used for development of the area. It was stated that the preservation of the Torreya tree was now being adequately provided for. The Appalachicola National Forest was established May 13, 1936. An effort to clear up this old proposal was made in January 1940 by Mr. Merel Sager. In reply to a request for recommendations, Mr. Dan Beard advised he could see no monument values in the area. Mr. Victor Cahalane stated there was need for a comprehensive report based on an inspection by technicians.

Torreya State Park developed under the CCC program and administered by the Florida Park Service contains the best part of the suggested area and will insure the preservation of the unusual trees and rare plant growths.

BIG CYPRESS ROYAL PALM: (National Monument) Located in Collier County. The area is included within what is locally known as Fahkahatchee Slough which in turn lies within the vast Big Cypress Swamp northwest of Everglades National Park. On February 19, 1948 Devereux Butcher, Executive Secretary of the National Parks Association, proposed to Secretary King and Director Drury that this area, containing one of the last cypress royal palm stands, be added to Everglades National Park. Messrs. Beard, Vinten and Semingsen investigated the area in May 1948, and reported that the stands were worthy of being preserved but advised national monument status. Other interested conservationists joined in pressing for National Park Service protection of the area. In stating its position in reply to these proposals, the Service explained the lack of authority to add the area to Everglades, and the lack of funds or authority to purchase the area and establish a separate monument.

Nothing is recorded on the Cypress-Royal Palms area since 1948, however, a proposal concerning another portion of the Big Cypress Swamp was brought to the attention of the Service in 1952, when a Mr. Ernest A. Taylor wrote to Senator Smathers to urge that the so-called Corkscrew Swamp be protected from threatened lumbering operations. In reply on July 24, 1952 the Service cited its lack of authority or funds to acquire such lands, and further pointed out that the exceedingly high commercial value placed on cypress lumber approved to make the purchase price of such lands prohibitive. On January 15, 1954 a Mrs. Henry C. Gibson wrote to Congressman Rogers on behalf of the Garden Club of Palm Beach again urging the preservation of the cypress trees in the Corkscrew Swamp area. In formulating its reply to Mrs. Rogers the Service found that the National Audubon Society was proceeding to buy lands in the Corkscrew Swamp to establish a Corkscrew Rookery for the white ibis. Substantial progress in the project had been made and these facts were reported to Mrs. Rogers on March 19, 1954. On November 12, 1954 the National Audubon Society announced the completion of its acquisition program in the Corkscrew Swamp thus assuring the preservation of the area in cypress stands.

CATHEDRAL OF SAINT AUGUSTINE: (Historic Site) Located in Saint Augustine. A survey report was prepared by Historical Technician Albert C. Manucy June 27, 1946. Acting Regional Director Cox in a memorandum of July 8, 1946, recommended that as the existing structure is not the original, the Cathedral of Saint Augustine fails to qualify for designation as a national historic site.

CEDAR KEYS: (Marine National Park) Located in Levy County. A donation of lands for this area was proposed by Mr. John McNutty through Congressman R. A. Green. Inspector C. R. Vinten's investigation report dated June 30, 1936, recommended that the area was of doubtful national significance but would be suitable for development as a local park. No action recorded since 1936.

CHINSEGUT HILL: (Historic Site) Located in Hernando County. On September 10, 1945 Secretary Ickes stated in a memorandum to the Director that it was anticipated that the historic home of Colonel Raymond Robbins would be established as a national historic site. The Secretary stated further that he wished the Advisory Board to consider the significance of the site before proceeding further in the matter. (The Robbins home and 15 acres of surrounding lands are contained within the Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary, an area of federally-owned land, administered by the Department and operated jointly by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry and the Fish and Wildlife Service.) C. R. Vinten investigated the Robbins' home and submitted a report for consideration by the Advisory Board. At its meeting of December 11-12, 1945 the Board concluded that the area did not possess value of national significance and recommended against its being declared a national historic site. From time to time matters have arisen in regard to the property which is reserved to Colonel Robbins for the remainder of his life, but the Service has remained largely uninvolved. The question of the area's being designated an historic site was apparently settled with the decision of the Advisory Board.

EGMONT KEY: (National Monument or Historic Site) Tampa Bay in Hillsboro County. The only record available refers to a letter to the President, dated April 19, 1938, in which Secretary Ickes advised that there appeared to be nothing of sufficient value on Egmont Key to warrant national recognition. The area appears to have some association with the Spanish-American War sites in the Tampa Bay area.

FLORIDA CYPRESS GARDENS: (National Park) Located in Polk County near Winter Haven, Florida. On March 25, 1935 Mr. Richard D. Pope of the Winter Haven Chamber of Commerce wrote to inquire as to the possibility of this area being given national park status. The Service replied on April 8, 1935 recommending that date be submitted upon which consideration of the proposal could be based. There is no record that this was ever done.

FLORIDA LIGHT: (Historic Site) Biscayne Key, Florida. This area was offered by the owners for development in conjunction with Everglades National Park through Mr. John D. Pennekamp. Mr. Pennekamp, after contact with Superintendent Ray E. Vinten and the Region One Office visited Washington in April 1949, and discussed the proposal with the Director and members of his staff. He left historical data with the request that it be presented to the Advisory Board. In this connection, Region One was requested to have Historian Albert C. Manucy and Landscape Architect Stanley Abbott visit the area and submit a report for use by the Board in determining the national significance of the light. At its meeting, November 29-December 2, 1949, the Advisory Board adopted a resolution which in part states: "While not falling within the scope of those sites of national historical importance which should be preserved by the Nation, it is nevertheless worth preservation by the State or County, and the Board recommends that the property be offered to the State or County for this purpose."

FORT BARRANCAS: (National Monument) See Pensacola National Monument

FORT CLINCH: (Historic Site) Fernandina, Florida. United States Marshall J. B. Royall, in a letter to Senator Claude Pepper on May 10, 1949, suggested that the United States take over this Florida State Park so that it might be preserved and properly cared for. The letter was referred to the Secretary, and was replied to on May 31 over the signature of Assistant Secretary Davidson. The reply cited the current status of the fort area and indicated that it would not be appropriate to recommend a change in status. It was suggested that proponents write to the State Park Director relative to the proper care of the area. No action regarding this proposal since 1949.

FORT DESOTO: (Historical Monument) On Mullet Key, Pinellas County, Florida. Senator Claude Pepper, on June 22, 1949, referred to the Secretary a letter from Mr. Nelson Poynter, Editor of the St. Petersburg Times, suggesting the designation of Fort Desoto as a national historical monument commemorating events of the Spanish American War. A reply prepared for the signature of the Secretary pointed out that the site is on property transferred to the County for development as a beach and recreational area. Also that Congress has authorized a Spanish War Memorial

FORT DESOTO--Continued
on Davis Island in Tampa Bay and that it did not seem appropriate to authorize another such memorial in the same general area. It was stated that the Fort could easily be preserved and interpreted as a part of the recreational area development now being undertaken, and that the Service would provide such consultation and advice as might be desired. On February 15, 1954 the proposal was revived through Representative Campbell and the Service's reply on March 10, 1954 was identical to the above.

FORT GADSDEN: (National Monument) Representative Robert L. Sikes introduced on March 22, 1948, a bill to provide for the establishment of Fort Gadsden National Monument in Liberty County, Florida. No action was taken, and the proposal has not been revived. There is in the files an undated historical report on the fort.

FORT McCREA: (Historic Site) Action postponed by the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937. There is no further record in the files.

FORT PICKENS: (National Monument) See Pensacola National Monument.

FORT PIERCE: (National Monument) Mr. Warren Blackmon of the Fort Pierce, Florida, Chamber of Commerce, proposed, in a letter of November 9, 1948, to Senator Claude Pepper, that all or part of the acreage not used for Pepper Wayside Park be designated as a national monument with historic implications. It was suggested in a reply signed by the Associate Director on December 2, 1948, the historical facts be assembled and, if national significance is apparent, the case could be presented to the Advisory Board for consideration. If the history is of local or regional importance, it was suggested that the Chamber of Commerce work with the State Highway Department in developing a joint wayside park and historical area. Region One officials agree that development of the site is probably a local matter.

FORT REDOUBT: (National Monument) See Pensacola National Monument

FORT SAN CARLOS: (National Monument) See Pensacola National Monument

HOOKER HAMMOCK: (National Park) Highlands County, near Sebring. Mr. Toll submitted an adverse report on this area on March 20, 1930. This area was officially disapproved by the Director on April 4, 1933, and was removed from the list of proposed areas on August 5, 1935. The area has since been conveyed to the State and is now administered as Highlands Hammock State Park.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN MEMORIAL PARK: (Historic Site) Ellenton, Florida. In a letter of June 15, 1949, Congressman Peterson noted that he had received a request with reference to the Judah P. Benjamin Memorial for information concerning the method by which historic sites are designated. Acting Director Tolson's reply of June 24, 1949, explained the procedure relative to the establishment of national historic areas and pointed out that the Judah P. Benjamin Memorials area, which is in the custody of the State of Florida, would be an ideal unit for the newly established Florida State Park and Monument Service to preserve. There is some evidence to indicate that this area is identical with the Gamble Mansion Historic Memorial, a unit of the Florida State Park System.

KISSIMMEE PRAIRIE: (Biological Monument) In Okeechobee, Osceola and Orange counties. Reported on by various Service Technicians as a possible national biological monument. Victor H. Cahalane recommended consideration of the area for biological monument status after an investigation in November 1937. A wildlife study was made April 9-10, 1938, by Associate Wildlife Technician James O. Stevenson, but no action has resulted.

LAKE JACKSON MOUNDS GROUP: (Historic Site) Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941, as being outstanding in the region where located and therefore most worthy of being designated as of national significance, and eligible for preservation under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act. Nothing has been done to implement the action of the Board.

MANGROVE SWAMPS: (Historic Site) The record states only that the Advisory Board postponed action on this area at its meeting of March 11-13, 1941. Nothing further is recorded.

MYAKKA RIVER VALLEY: (National Monument) Located near Sarasota. Letters from the Service to Congressman Peterson on March 28 and August 2, 1934, cited a lack of funds for acquisition and suggested development as a State park. Mr. Harry Slattery's letter of March 4, 1935, to Senator Royal S. Copeland stated that the area had been suggested for State development. The Acting Assistant Director advised the Regional Officer on March 12, 1937, that the area did not qualify as a national park or monument. The area had in the meantime been acquired by the State with 11,000 acres placed in a park and 17,000 acres as State Forest lands. Service personnel viewed the area and in a report dated May 13, 1937 stated that if the Department were at some future date, in a position to establish biological national monuments....further consideration should be given to Myakka River Valley State Park.

NEW SMYRNA: (National Monument) At site of Old Fort within the city of New Smyrna. A letter from Mrs. Harry U. Bonnet to the Smithsonian Institution was referred to this Service on September 10, 1933. The Director advised Mrs. Bonnet that preservation of the area would be considered. The Mayor of New Smyrna, in a letter of January 24, 1934, stated that the liens against the property would be freed if the present owner would deed the site to the Government. Mr. Toll's report of April 18, 1935, was adverse, but Mr. Chatelain urged further consideration without action at that time. However, the Director, in a letter of February 13, 1935, to Senator D. U. Fletcher, stated that.....the area was more suitable as part of the system of State Parks in Florida rather than as a national monument.

OKEFENOKEE SWAMP: Florida and Georgia. See Georgia.

PENSACOLA: (National Monument) Includes Fort Barrancas, Pickens, Redoubt and San Carlos. On May 12, 1947 Congressman Sikes introduced a bill which authorized the establishment of the Pensacola National Monument to include Forts Barrancas, Pickens, and San Carlos. Although the Service submitted an adverse report on the bill, it was enacted and approved on July 2, 1948. The bill, as passed, however, provided that a study should be made to determine the significance of the forts, and authorized the Secretary to transfer the forts to the State of Florida to be administered as a State historical park if it were found that the areas were but suited for such purposes. In November 1948 the Adivisory Board was polled by mail and the members voted the forts were but suited for administration by the State of Florida. Subsequently, Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island was acquired by the State and is now a unit of the State park system. However, Forts Barrancas, San Carlos and Redoubt remain the property of the United States Navy. The State has been unable to work out a satisfactory agreement with the Navy which would permit the area to be administered as a State park.

PHILIPPE PARK: (Historic Site) Pinnellas County, near St. Petersburg. Originated by the Board of County Commissioners. In a letter of February 27, 1950, Secretary Chapman informed Senator Pepper that the area was not believed to be of national significance. No record of action since February 27, 1950.

PONCE DE LEON: (National Park) St. Augustine. Also known as Fountain of Youth. Bills for the creation of this park were introduced in 1926 and 1928. A bill in 1933 provided for erection of a marker at the landing place of Ponce de Leon. No definite location was specified in the bill. Adverse reports on the area were submitted by Mr. Harold Ballou on April 17, 1934, and by Mr. Toll on April 8, 1935. Mr. Toll's report was accompanied by a letter in which he stated that the area was without authenticated historical importance and not suitable for a national monument. No record of action since 1935.

ST. AUGUSTINE: (Historic Site) Banks of Matanzas River. Approved by the Advisory Board, May 2-5, 1938 on basis of its being oldest permanent settlement of European origin in continental United States. No further record in files.

SAN ANTONIO DE ANACAHE RUINS: (Historic Site) Located in Volusia County. Ernest F. Coe transmitted to the Director on October 24, 1934, a copy of his letter of the same date to the FERA Director for Volusia and Flagler Counties relative to the acquisition of the site by the Federal Government. The Director advised Mr. Coe, on November 1, 1934, that an investigation would be made at a favorable opportunity. He suggested the possibility of the ruins being preserved by the State. No record of action since 1934.

SAN LUIS DE APALACHE MISSION: (Historic Site) The record states only that action was postponed by the Advisory Board at its meeting of March 25-31, 1940.

SILVER SPRINGS: (National Monument) Located near Ocala. National Monument status for this or one of the other springs areas in Florida was suggested by John C. Phillips in a letter of March 11, 1939, to the Director. No consideration was given the suggestion, however, in view of the fact that the areas were highly commercialized.

SPANISH WAR MEMORIAL: Located on Davis Island in the city of Tampa. On August 20, 1935 Congress authorized the establishment of the area as a fitting memorial to the veterans and actions of the Spanish-American War. The city was to acquire lands and the Federal Government was to build the Memorial. Land acquisition provided and plans for the memorial were drawn and approved by the Fine Arts Commission. With the advent of World War II, however, interest lagged and never became revived. On October 28, 1953 Assistant Secretary Lewis answered an inquiry by the attorney for the city of Tampa stating that no Federal funds had been provided for the development of the memorial, and that since all interest seemed to have subsided, the city was at liberty to dispose of any of the lands it had acquired.

TONY JANNUS MEMORIAL: (Historic Site) Located in St. Petersburg. The site of the world's first scheduled airline flight. The city of St. Petersburg urged that the site be designated a National Historic Site through Congressman Courtney Campbell on February 24, 1954. The Service replied on March 10, 1954 stating that the designation of the Wright Brothers National Memorial in North Carolina seemed to adequately commemorate the advent of powered flight.

THREE FRIENDS: A tugboat moored at Jacksonville, Florida. Mrs. Caula D. Corse wrote Senator Pepper February 24, 1949 asking his assistance in persuading this Service to accept the donation of the Three Friends, a tugboat of the Spanish-American War, and prepare a federally-owned park for its preservation and display at some site on the St. Johns River in Florida. The Director's letter of March 2 to Senator Pepper expressed the hope that Mrs. Corse would find local support to insure the preservation of the Three Friends but pointed out that the Service could not accept custody of the vessel as it had no funds with which to prepare a suitable anchorage or to maintain and administer it in the interest of the public.

WAKULLA SPRINGS: (National Monument) Located near Tallahassee. The Massachusetts State Audubon Society, through Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, asked on January 19, 1935, for information in connection with their proposal that the springs be declared a national monument. Inter-office correspondence established a doubt as to the national significance of the area, but careful study in connection with the State park program was suggested. The Director, on February 9, 1935 suggested inclusion in the State park program to Mr. Kelsey, and at the same time a copy of Mr. Kelsey's letter was sent to the Regional Officer for follow-up. No record of action since 1935.

GEORGIA

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON: (National Memorial or Historic Site) Located in Andersonville. In a letter of March 17, 1942, the Director informed Mr. Horace M. Albright that in 1937 the Advisory Board considered the advisability of memorializing the site of Andersonville Prison and concluded that it would be unwise to commemorate prison camps. Mr. Albright revived the matter again in 1954, but the Board declined to act on the matter.

ATLANTA BATTLEFIELD AREA: (Military Park or Historic Site) Located in Catoosa, Whitfield, Gordon and Barton Counties. Designated by the Advisory Board - August 15-18, 1938 as nationally significant. Prior to the Advisory Board's action, a bill had been introduced into Congress to establish the area as a national Military Park but no action resulted. Nothing recorded since 1938.

BRIER CREEK: (National Monument) A revolutionary battlefield located in Screven County. In February 1953 a request was made to the Secretary through Congressman Preston that a memorial to General Samuel Elbert be erected on this site. In April 1953 the Service reported to Mr. Preston that a study had been made and it had been determined that although the site was important, it was felt that the State should commemorate the area.

CHATTANOOGA-ATLANTA PARKWAY: (Parkway) Between Chattanooga, Tennessee and Atlanta, Georgia. In reply of July 7, 1941 to Congressman M. C. Tarver's letter of June 20, Acting Director Demaray pointed out that the development of a parkway paralleling the existing Dixie Highway would be inadvisable in that the Dixie Highway itself could be adequately improved with parkway features at points of interest on the line of march of the Johnston-Sherman campaign. No record of action since 1941.

COLUMBUS BATTLEFIELD SITE: (Battlefield Site) At Columbus. Letter of June 21, 1935, from the Acting Assistant Director to the Fourth Regional Officer requested an investigation. There is no record that the investigation was made. However, a granite historical marker was erected

COLUMBUS BATTLEFIELD SITE--Continued
October 27, 1938 at Columbus pursuant to the Act of Congress approved April 10, 1936. The monument is in the custody of the city. No record since 1936.

EBENEZER CHURCH: (Historic Site) Located in Effingham County. Considering this site in connection with a Federal bill which would appropriate $25,000 for a monument, the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937, resolved That the site possessed values of national significance, and approved the site providing suitable arrangements as to title, operation, and maintenance by others could be made. No record of action since 1937.

ETOWAH MOUNDS: (National Park) Located near Cartersville in Bartow County. Congressman M. C. Tarver, in January 1946, referred an offer of the Etowah Mounds Committee to furnish a fee simple title provided the Service could administer the area. The Acting Director, on April 15, 1946, replied to Mr. Tarver, suggesting that the State of Georgia develop and administer the area as a State park, possibly under the aegis of the Georgia Archeological Society. Nothing recorded since 1946.

EXPERIMENT STATION and NATIONAL PARK: (Proposed combined Forestry Experiment Station and National Park) Located near Millen in Jenkins County. This proposal was the subject of legislation introduced by Congressman Edwards on February 16, 1926. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture but was not acted upon. Nothing recorded since 1926.

FORT JACKSON: (National Monument) Located near Savannah. Mayor Thomas Gamble of Savannah, on April 16, 1935, urged that the old fort, owned by the city of Savannah and surrounded by Federal lands, be made a national monument. The Director advised Mayor Gamble on April 20, 1935, that a study of the area would be made. The Acting Assistant Director's letter of June 21, 1935, to the Fourth Regional Officer requested an investigation but there is no evidence of a report having been submitted.

FORT McPHERSON TARGET RANGE: (National Park) Located in Haralson County near Waco. Representative M. C. Tarver originated the proposal on February 20, 1946. A report was requested of the Region One Office and was forthcoming on March 21, 1946. Adverse from the standpoint of national significance, the report noted that the area had sufficient resources to be favorably considered by the State of Georgia which was, in fact, interested in its acquisition for park and recreational purposes. Mr. Tarver was advised of the context of the report by letter from the Acting Director of April 11, 1946.

FORT MORRIS: (National Monument) Located between Savannah and Brunswick. This area was listed for investigation in the letter of June 21, 1935, from the Acting Assistant Director to the Fourth Regional Officer. No additional information is available.

FORT MOUNTAIN: (Historic Park) Located near Dalton. This area was offered to the Federal Government for park purposes in 1933, Congressman M. C. Tarver so advising the Service. Thereafter there was some correspondence between the Service and Mr. Ivan Allen of Dalton, owner of the property. In August 1934, Mr. Allen presented 119½ acres to the State of Georgia for the establishment of a park.

FORT SCREVENS: This military reservation on Tybee Island near Savannah was referred to the Service by Congressman Hugh Peterson in 1945, following its inactivation. The Congressman was interested in having the property put to some use. A study of the area was made by Regional Landscape Architect Ralph W. Emerson and his report, dated May 5, 1945, stated that apparently Fort Screvens had no historical significance which would make it an area to be desired by the Service. The Georgia Director of State Parks conferred with the Director by telephone on October 3, 1945, and the following day he advised that legal counsel indicated we could not lawfully acquire the property for the express purpose of transferring it later to the State. No record of action since 1945.

FORT TYLER: (Battlefield Site) At West Point. This area was listed for investigation in a letter of June 21, 1935, from the Acting Assistant Director to the Fourth Regional Officer. On August 26, 1935, a form report, quite adverse in its tone, was submitted by the Regional Officer. No record of action since 1935.

GEORGIA NATIONAL PARK: This proposal, embracing mountains in the State of Georgia, including the Blue Ridge and Cohutta Mountains, was the subject of legislation introduced by Representative Lee on November 16, 1921. It would have included also authorization to establish by proclamation a game refuge. The bill provided that the Secretary of Agriculture execute provisions of the Act. Fort Mountain, now a State park, was one of the areas that would have been included.

GOLDEN ISLES: (National Park) Located off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. Important as the center of the "Old Rice Kingdom" of the early 19th century, this was one of several suggestions for national parks submitted by Mr. Robert L. Wood of Seattle, Washington in a letter of January 14, 1948, that his suggestion would be listed for study when funds and personnel are available. No further record.

KETTLE CREEK BATTLEFIELD: (Battlefield Park) Located in Wilkes County. Pursuant to the Act of Congress approved May 23, 1938, a marker was erected in May 1930 on a small tract of land owned by the Kettle Creek Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By letter dated September 12, 1946, to Region One, Congressman Paul Brown requested that consideration be given to the question of establishing a park at this site. A memorandum dated November 1, 1946, to the Regional Director from the Director, indicated that the Battle of Kettle Creek being only of State or local interest, it would not be appropriate to add the area to the National Park System. Ownership data indicating that an easement in perpetuity was conveyed to the United States by the DAR on July 29, 1929, with title to the land remaining vested in the DAR was submitted to the Director on December 3, 1946. No record of action since 1946.

KOLOMOKI MOUNDS: (National Monument) Located near Blakely in Early County. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941, as being outstanding in the region where located and therefore, most worthy of being designated as of national significance and eligible for preservation under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act. On October 11, 1945, Governor Ellis Arnall offered Kolomoki Mounds State Park to the United States as a national monument of archeological importance. The Secretary on November 6, 1945, advised the Governor of archeological studies planned under the Historic Sites Survey. A limited number of sites would be designated as national historic sites, he said, and States and localities would be encouraged to administer others. The program had been interrupted by the war, the Secretary, "....but if, in later stages, it appeared feasible and desirable for the National Park Service to assume administration of Kolomoki, Director Drury would be glad to avail himself of the willingness of the State of Georgia to transfer this important archeological area to the United States. Information concerning the Georgia State Parks in 1949 indicated that numerous and varied recreational facilities were being constructed at Kolomoki. This, and the fact that there had been no further effort on the part of the State to press the proposed transfer, prompted a recommendation to the Director that the proposal be no longer considered as active. This recommendation was approved by the Acting Director on July 22, 1949.

LAKE TERRELL: (Recreational Area) Located near Gainesville. By memorandum of June 10, 1938, the Acting Assistant Director advised Region One of a call from Congressman Whelchel regarding a possible recreational area at Lake Terrell. An investigation was requested. The Director was advised on September 20, 1938, that the owner of the property apparently never had any idea of donating the land but was anxious to sell it to anyone. The area appeared to be under consideration by State park officials, and it was reported that it would in no way qualify for inclusion in the National Park System.

MIDWAY CHURCH: (Historic Site) Located near Valdosta in Liberty County. Mr. A. F. Winn of Valdosta, writing for the Midway Society to Senator Richard B. Russell, sought action for preservation of the structure. Senator Russell referred the letter to the Service and our reply on March 3, 1948, pointed out that the church was not included in a list of Colonial sites recommended by the Advisory Board as nationally significant. Hope was expressed that the Midway Society and other interested persons could act to preserve the site. No record of action since 1948.

MULBERRY GROVE: (Historic Site) Located in Chatham County, 12 miles northwest of Savannah. Considered as outstanding among the plantations of Chatham County and approved as a national significance by the Advisory Board, May 7-9, 1936. No record of action since 1936.

OGLETHORPE TRAIL: (National Trail and Parkway) Located between Savannah and Augusta. Approved by the Advisory Board, January 13-14, 1938, as of national significance after introduction of a bill to authorize an appropriation of $50,000 for survey purposes. At the recommendation of the Department, the cost figure was reduced to $10,000 and the bill was passed to conduct the survey to determine the feasibility of such a project. The survey and report were made in 1939. It was recommended that the proposal be termed feasible; also that an effort be made to determine the attitude of Congress as to the desirability of establishing a parkway to connect the lower section of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Atlantic Seaboard, of which the proposed Oglethorpe National Trail and Parkway might form one link. On July 15, 1946, the Director approved a suggestion that the proposal remain dormant, at least until such time as it is determined what is most desirable for a connection between the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Atlantic Coast. The historical research in connection with the Oglethorpe National Trail and Parkway Survey failed to establish definitely that any road between Savannah and Augusta had ever been called the "Oglethorpe Trail," and it was suggested in the report of the survey that any legislation that might be proposed should more appropriately refer to the proposed development as "The Savannah River National Parkway" or the "Oglethorpe National Memorial Parkway." In the light of this suggestion, and inasmuch as the proposal has been recommended as part of a more comprehensive parkway plan, the Director was asked in 1949 to approve a recommendation that the original Oglethorpe National Trail and Parkway proposal be considered as closed. This recommendation was approved by the Acting Director on July 22, 1949.

OKEFENOKEE SWAMP: (National Park) Located in southern Georgia and Florida. This proposal was born of a protest in November 1933 by Dr. Francis Harper of the Philadelphia Academy of Science against a planned ship canal through the swamp. Roger W. Toll submitted an adverse report on the area on March 29, 1935, and on August 29, 1935, the Fourth Regional Officer submitted a favorable form report, recommending immediate preservation action. However, on March 30, 1937, an Executive Order was issued establishing the area as a wildlife refuge, so that adequate protection is afforded.

OLD STATE BUILDING: (Historic Site) Located at Milledgeville. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, as of national significance. No other information is available.

OWENS HOUSE: (Historic Site) Located at Savannah. Approved by the Advisory Board, November 7-9, 1939, as of national significance. On January 9, 1952 the Superintendent of Fort Pulaski notified Region One that the house was willed to the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences on condition that it be operated as a museum. If the Academy was to fail to do so, the house would be offered to the United States on the same terms. On March 3, 1952, Region One notified Director that city of Savannah had offered financial aid to Telfair Academy to help in operating the house as a museum. Nothing since March 3, 1952.

PEACHTREE CREEK: (Battlefield Site) Listed for investigation in the letter of June 21, 1935, from the Acting Assistant Director to the Fourth Regional Officer. No further action.

PINE MOUNTAIN: (National Park) Located at Warm Springs. Mr. Frederick A. Gardner of Washington, D. C., wrote to the President in 1934 suggesting this area in honor to the President. Louis McHenry Howe, Secretary to the President, after referring the letter to the Secretary of the Interior, replied to Mr. Gardner on April 9, 1934, explaining national park standards and suggesting consideration of the area as a State park. Now a State park.

PROVIDENCE CANYONS: (National Park or Monument) Located in Stewart County. In a letter dated May 2, 1938, Director Arno B. Cammerer advised Mr. Nelson M. Shipp, Editor of the Columbus Ledger, that the Service's studies of the proposed area had been completed and that it did not appear to be suitable for national park or monument purposes. CLOSED.

ST. ELMO: (Historic Site) Located in Columbus. In a letter dated April 5, 1941, Associate Director A. E. Demaray advised Senator Richard B. Russell that no funds were available under the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, for the purchase of historic buildings and suggested that the sponsors attempt to interest the State and patriotic and historic societies in the preservation of St. Elmo.

SAN PEDRO: (Historic Site) Located on Cumberland Island. Action postponed by the Advisory Board, May 2-5, 1938. Nothing further in files.

SANTA CATALINA: (Historic Site) Located near Guale. Action postponed by the Advisory Board May 2-5, 1938. Nothing further in files.

SANTA MARIA: (Historic Site) Action postponed by the Advisory Board, May 2-5, 1938. Nothing further in files.

SEA ISLAND: (National Park) Mrs. Mary Wylie McCarty submitted data in 1934 with a recommendation for the establishment of Sea Island as a national park. The Associate Director on March 10, 1934, acknowledged receipt of the proposal and advised Mr. McCarty that the area did not appear to be of national park caliber. Nothing since 1934.

SPANISH MISSION PARK: (National Monument) Located in McIntosh County, northeast of Darien. A form report submitted by the Regional Officer on July 31, 1935, stated that if it could be established that the ruins were of Spanish origin, that they should be preserved for their historic interest. The report further recommended acquisition by the State of Georgia if a fair price could be agreed upon. Nothing recorded since 1935.

SPRINGFIELD PLANTATION: (Historic Site) Located in Laurens County. In a letter to Senator Richard B. Russell on May 14, 1940, Acting Director Demaray advised that from the information at hand it would not appear that this plantation sufficiently met the standards set by Congress to warrant its consideration for national status. Mr. Demaray also informed Senator Russell that no funds were available to the Service for acquisition and suggested the possibility that the State or local government might be interested in the area for park and recreational purposes. Nothing recorded since 1940.

STONE MOUNTAIN: (National Monument) Located near Atlanta. Replying to Mr. Demaray's request for recommendations, the Region One officials on February 13, 1937, recommended Stone Mountain as highly qualified for national monument status. A report by the Associate Geologist, H. S. Ladd, dated February 15, 1937, recommended the area as suitable for national monument status. However, on February 24, 1937, the Secretary signed a memorandum for Col. M. M. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, in which it was stated that the permanent alterations (sculptural project and commercial quarrying) had rendered the site unsuitable for administration as a national park or monument. Nothing recorded since 1935.

WARM SPRINGS: (National Monument) Located at Warm Springs. Mr. Thomas Tulier Martinez, in a letter of April 18, 1947, to President Truman, urged the proclamation of the "Little White House" as a national monument. He also broached the subject to the Warm Springs Memorial Commission. The Commission, in reply stated they expected later in the year to take possession of the Little White House at Warm Springs and to make definite plans for future events such as he proposed. The Acting Director advised Mr. Martinez of the present activity of the Commission to acquire the site and to administer it as are Mount Vernon and the Jefferson Memorial. Park Planner W. T. Ammerman took part in a planning conference with members of the Commission on February 5 and 6, 1947. His report was submitted by the Associate Regional Director on February 17 to the Commission as an aid in the determination of a program for the presentation of the memorial to the public. The cottage was officially dedicated as a shrine by Ivan Allen, Chairman of the Commission, on October 26, 1948. No action recorded since 1948.

KENTUCKY

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON: (National Monument) Located in Mason County. H. R. 3335, to provide for the establishment of this area, was introduced by Congressman Joe B. Bates on May 6, 1947. An adverse report on the bill was signed on July 18, 1947, by Under Secretary Oscar Chapman. Congressman Bates reintroduced the legislation in the 81st Congress but no action was taken. No record of action since 1947.

ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA: (National Park) Located at Wickliffe. Disapproved by the Advisory Board on October 28-30, 1941. Proposed by Col. Fain White King in a letter of January 30, 1946, to which the Assistant Secretary replied on February 21, 1946 that the National Park Service, the Federal agency responsible for the preservation of historic and archeological sites, had no funds for the acquisition of lands and therefore, not in a position to consider the proposal. No record of action since 1941.

BAYOU DU CHIEN MOUNDS: (Historic Site) Approved by the Advisory Board on October 28-30, 1941, as of national significance and eligible for preservation under provisions of the Historic Sites Act. No record of action since 1941.

BIG HILL: (Battlefield Site) Located near Morgantown in Butler County. Senator M. M. Logan on June 4, 1934, transmitted to the War Department a petition signed by 17 citizens of Morgantown for building a monument at or near Big Hill. The petition was referred to the Park Service, and the Acting Director, on July 11, 1934, advised Senator Logan that claims of the petitions were erroneous as to the fact that Big Hill was the first battle in which blood was shed on the soil of Kentucky. He added that the site was deserving of an appropriate marking by private or State organizations, but not by the Federal Government. Nothing recorded since 1934.

BREAKS OF SANDY: (National Park) See State of Virginia.

CUMBERLAND FALLS: (National Park) Located in Whitley and McCreary Counties. Mr. H. C. Brunson, through Senator O. M. James, proposed such a park in 1917, but was advised that Congress had in the past been establishing national parks only upon land in public ownership. The area was later made a State park, and in 1937, several Congressman requested consideration of Cumberland Falls for National Park status. After an investigation by Technicians from the Region One Office, it was concluded that the area was not of national park or monument status. No action since 1937.

FORT BOONESBORO: (National Monument) Located near Winchester. This area is listed here only insofar as it has been considered as a separate area. Legislation was introduced in the 71st Congress to establish this monument as a memorial to the pioneer settlers of the West. A letter of January 26, 1933 from the Director to Miss Harlean James advised that the area did not meet National Park Service standards and had been dropped from the proposed list. However, Fort Boonesboro is one of the areas now included in the Pioneer National Monument project.

FORT HEIMAN: Located on the Tennessee River in Calloway County. Idea of a national area apparently conceived and suggested by TVA personnel during the time of the Tennessee Recreational Study for possible operation with Fort Donelson National Military Park. The old Fort was in private ownership and surrounded by TVA lands. A report by Assistant Historical Technician Thor Borresen dated June 23, 1941 indicated that as only the immediate area of the fort would be above water level when the lake was completed, consideration of the proposal was questionable. In a letter of September 1, 1942, to the Regional Director, Howard K. Menhinick advised that the TVA property surrounding the site was being reserved for ultimate development as a historical park and suggested that the private owner might grant an option for acquisition of his property after his death. In a letter of September 21, the Acting Regional Director advised Mr. Menhinick that the Service had made no record of the area but was not contemplating purchase of the property and had no funds available for acquisition. No record of action since 1942.

FORT JEFFERSON: (National Monument) Located near Wickliffe. The Acting Assistant Director, on June 21, 1935, advised the Fifth Regional Officer that this area had been approved for investigation. Regional Historical

FORT JEFFERSON--Continued
Inspector C. M. Gates subsequently studied it and on February 28, 1936, he reported adversely, his report stating that the exact site of the fort was at that time undetermined, and that its importance was not sufficient to warrant national monument designation. No record of action since 1936.

GRANVILLE ALLEN: (Historic Site) Considering this area in connection with a House Bill, the Committee on Historical Areas of the Advisory Board, in June 1937, disapproved the site, but recommended it for State consideration. Nothing since 1937.

LEATHERWOOD FOREST: (National Monument) Located in Perry County, 30 miles south of Hazard. There is no record of the action on this area, but a memorandum by Mr. Wirth on December 6, 1935, stated that the area had been disapproved by the Director. Nothing since 1935.

LEXINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY: Lexington, Kentucky. Proposal originated by the Secretary of War, May 6, 1947. There is no record of further action.

LINDEN GROVE CEMETERY, INC.: (War Memorial) Located in Covington, Kentucky. In a letter of June 25, 1945, Congressman Brent Spence of Kentucky forwarded to the Service a petition of the Linden Grove Cemetery, Inc., that the area be acquired by the National Park Service. No action was taken and the matter has not been revived.

MANSFIELD: Home of Henry Watterson, Early editor. Tom Wallace, Editor of Louisville Times proposed the area in 1952. In reply it was stated that the matter would have to wait until Korean emergency was over. On April 21, 1953, the Advisory Board requested the Service to make a study of the area. No evidence that this has been done.

McGUFFEY LOG SCHOOL: (Historic Site) See Wee House in the Woods.

MANUEL FARM: (National Park or Monument) Located near Big Spring. Mr. Frank Manuel offered to sell his farm for $10,000, suggesting its use for recreational purposes, particularly for veterans. His letter to Senator Barkley was transmitted to this Service for reply. Our letter of March 15, 1946, to Senator Barkley stated that the farm does not qualify for park status; also that funds would not be available for its purchase in any case. No record of action since 1946.

OLD MILL CREEK CEMETERY: (National Cemetery) Located in Hardin County. Senator Albert B. Chandler suggested to Secretary Ickes by letter of August 9, 1941, that the Federal Government take over this cemetery. Under Secretary Dempsey's reply of August 19 stated that it was the policy to take over only the administration of great national cemeteries associated with important military areas or with areas otherwise historically significant and indicated that although of interest as the burial ground of several of Abraham Lincoln's relatives, the cemetery could not appropriately be taken over by the Service. No action since 1941.

PERRYVILLE BATTLEFIELD: (Historic Site) Located at Perryville. Recommended by the Advisory Board, November 30-December 2, 1938, as a State historic park or memorial. Governor Willis again brought up the proposal at the Mammoth Cave dedication in September 1946, and on November 30, 1946, his letter asked that a study be made. The Regional Director, replying on January 3, 1947, cited the recommendation of the Advisory Board as to State use and, in this connection, reminded the Governor of our cooperative arrangements whereby the Service can and does consult with State agencies regarding the development and improvement of State areas. Now a State park. Nothing since 1947.

PILOT ROCK: (National Park) Located in Christian County, 15 miles from Hopkinsville. Senator Barkley, on March 11, 1935, at the request of a number of his constituents, sought information as to the Federal Government taking over Pilot Rock as a national park. The Director replied that the area would be investigated if Mr. Barkley desired, but added that it was doubtful if the lands would meet park standards. Nothing resulted and the matter was not revived.

PIONEER NATIONAL MONUMENT: This project was authorized on June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 932). The area was to consist of four noncontiguous traits: Boonesborough, Boone's Station, Bogan's Station and the Blue Licks Battlefield. Through the efforts of the Pioneer National Monument Association some lands in the Blue Licks Battlefield areas were acquired, but difficulties were encountered in acquiring lands in the old town of Boonesborough. These difficulties, together with a threatened flooding of the Boonesborough and Blue Licks Battlefield areas caused the National Park Service to advise the Department that the proposed project was no longer feasible. Accordingly, the Pioneer National Monument Association and the State of Kentucky are cooperating in an attempt to establish the area as a unit of the State park system. This program is continuing at the present time.

SHAKER VILLAGE: (Historic Monument) Located in Mercer County. Senator Clements inquired by letter of March 23, 1956 as to National Park Service interest in establishing this village as a national historic monument. The Service reply of March 30, 1956 stated that we had not yet made any study of the Shakerism movement in the United States and that this site, therefore, could not be evaluated comparatively with the other such sites in the country. It was suggested that we be given additional data to aid in making such an evaluation.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER HOME: Located in Brandenburg, Kentucky. This building was proposed by Mr. William A. Tomkin of Brandenburg through Congressman Underwood on October 6, 1952. In reply the Service suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the Kentucky State Department of Conservation. No further action is recorded.

WEE HOUSE IN THE WOOD AND McGUFFEY LOG SCHOOL: Located in Boyd County 18 miles south of Ashland. A Miss Jean Thomas of the American Folk Song Society offered to donate the properties to the Federal Government for historic site purposes. The Service advised her on August 14, 1953 that they were not suitable for national recognition.

WILDCAT MOUNTAIN: (National Monument) Site of Civil War battlefied located in Laurel and Rockcastle Counties. Congressman Siler wrote the National Park Service on January 27, 1955 that many of his constituents were urging that this area be established as a national monument. The Service reply of February 11, 1955 stated that Civil War battlegrounds are sufficiently represented in the National Park System and that we could not recommend the establishment of this area. Siler subsequently introduced H. R. 4275 which would authorize the establishment of the area and on March 25, 1955 the Service prepared a memorandum for the Department in which we recommended against the enactment of the bill. The bill failed to pass and the matter has not been revived.

LOUISIANA

BUCHANAN TRACT: (National Park or Monument) Located near Caldwell Parish. Proposal reported on unfavorably by Regional Forester Wilber Savage, October 29, 1943. Mr. Richard H. Pough, representing the Audubon Society in an inspection of the area, also reached a similar conclusion.

CADDO LAKE: Louisiana and Texas. See Texas.

CYPRESS SWAMP: (National Monument) Located 45 miles northwest of New Orleans. An investigation of several areas in the vicinity of Lake Pontchartrain, southern Louisiana, was made April 9-10, 1939, by Mr. Willis King and Mr. V. H. Cahalane of the Wildlife Division of the Director's Office. It was proposed to determine from such a survey an area to be established as a national monument for the preservation of the characteristic scenery, fauna and flora of a cypress swamp. The concensus of those who reviewed the report submitted by Messrs. King and Cahalane was that further studies should be made in this and other areas of this type in the South. However, there is no indication that this was done, and the matter has not been revived.

FORT BEAUREGARD: (Historic Site) Located at Harrisonburg. This area together with Fort Miro at Monroe, and Indian Mounds near Jonesville, were suggested for marking by Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, State Regent of the D.A.R., in a letter of July 15, 1934, to Representative Riley J. Wilson who referred the letter to the Service. The Acting Director advised Mr. Wilson on July 21, 1934, that each of the areas would be investigated when a field man was in the vicinity. There is no record of further action. At its meeting in March of 1954 the Advisory Board recommended the preservation of this area by State or local interest.

FORT DUPRES TOWER: (Historic Site) On Lake Borgne. Action postponed by the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937. No further action is recorded.

FORT JACKSON: (Historic Site) Located a few miles west of Chalmette. Action postponed by the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937. No further action is recorded.

FORT JESSUP: (National Monument) Located near Many. Representative Cleveland Dear suggested commemoration of this site on January 20, 1934, and was advised that an investigation would be made. Historical technician Stuart Cuthbertson investigated on June 16, 1934, and in his report recommended consideration for acquisition and development as the central site in a Natchitoches National Monument group. Mr. Dear remained interested in the site for several years, but there was no further significant action. The Associate Director asked for an investigation and report on January 31, 1940, adding that a visit should be made when convenient. Mr. Appleman advised the Director on September 5, 1942, that visits had been planned on several occasions but that circumstances had prevented them. He stated further that it appeared that no report would be possible for the duration of the war. It was recommended by the Director to the Bureau of Land Management on May 20, 1947, that the small tract withdrawn under E. O. 5282, February 19, 1930, remain in withdrawn status to protect the historic ruins thereon. It was recommended to the Director in 1949 that since Fort Jessup was recommended only for development as a unit of a national monument embracing a number of other sites in the vicinity that its establishment as a separate unit be no longer considered and that should it be again proposed, every effort be made to channel the proposal to State or local agencies. This recommendation was approved by the Acting Director, July 22, 1949. In July 1953 and again in March 1954 Congressman Long requested that the area be considered for national monument status but in each instance the Service refused to consider the proposal favorable.

FORT LIVINGSTON: (Historic Site) Action postponed by the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937. No record of action since 1937.

FORT MIRO: (Historic Site) Located near Monroe. See Fort Beauregard. No further action is recorded.

FORT ST. PHILIP: (Historic Site). Action postponed by the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937. Nothing recorded since 1937.

INDIAN MOUNDS: (Historic Site) Located near Jonesville. See Fort Beauregard. No action since 1934.

LOUISIANA HARDWOODS: See Buchanan Tract.

LOS ADAES: (National Monument) Near Natchitoches. Investigated by Associate Historian Stuart Cuthbertson on April 16, 1934, at time of investigation of Fort Jessup and other areas in that vicinity. The area was approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board, November 30-December 2, 1938. At that time the Board recommended acceptance of the site by donation. It was recommended to the Director in 1949 that Los Adaes be no longer considered a potential national monument, with the reservation that, should the proposal be advance anew, attention be given to designating the area as a national historic site to be administered by a local agency under a cooperative agreement. This suggestion recognizing the significance attached to the area by the action of the Advisory Board, was approved by the Acting Director on July 22, 1949. No action since 1949.

MARKSVILLE MOUNDS: (Historic Site) At Marksville. Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance, October 28-30, 1941.

PORT HUDSON: (Battlefield Park) Located near Baton Rouge in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. Letters dated June 6, 1949, were received by the Secretary from Representative Allen J. Ellender, and by Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Chairman of the Advisory Board, from Representative James H. Morrison. Enclosed were copies of a letter from Mrs. Max Schenker, of Baton Rouge, relative to the interest of the East Baton Rouge Parish Historical Commission in having Port Hudson preserved as a national or

PORT HUDSON--Continued
State area. Replies from the Secretary to Mr. Ellender, and from the Director to Mr. Morrison, expressed gratification at the interest shown, but cited the view of the Advisory Board that the Federal Government is now participating to the extent that is believed advisable in commemorating events related to the era of conflict between the North and South. It was recommended that the State Park Commission, already active in the field of historic site preservation, be requested to consider participation in this instance. No action since 1949.

POSTE DES ATTAKAPAS: (Historic Site) Located at St. Martinsville. This is an old proposal, active in 1932, when it concerned the War Department. A bill introduced in 1931 appropriated $1,000 for the erection of a marker by the Secretary of War. An inquiry to the War Department from Representative James Domengeaux on October 31, 1946, was referred to this Service. A memorandum from the Acting Director to the Associate Director on November 25, 1946, stated that so far as we could determine, no action had been taken on this bill by Congress.

SPANISH FORT: Located near Galves, Louisiana. On August 28, 1952 Mr. Charles Wayne proposed that the site be established to honor the memory of Bernardo de Galvez who played a large part in opening the West. Service reply of October 14, 1952 suggested that Mr. Wayne contact State Parks Commission.

THE SHADOWS: (Historic Site) Located at New Iberia. The interim committee meeting of the Advisory Board, December 7-9, 1942, disapproved this site. No action recorded since 1942.

TENSAS RIVER (SWAMP): (National Park) Located in Madison Parish. Also known as the Singer Tract. Bills were introduced in the 76th, 77th, 78th and 79th Congresses to establish the park but none were enacted. On July 30, 1945, the Director approved a recommendation that the area be dropped from consideration, and on March 14, 1946, Acting Secretary Chapman recommended to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys that S. 386 be not enacted, the area no longer being an outstanding natural exhibit worthy of public preservation as a national park. The matter has not been revived since.

U. S. MINT: (National Museum) French Quarter of New Orleans. Johnson reported April 16, 1947 that it was very doubtful if the city or the State, because of other properties, would be interested in assuming charge of the structure. He suggested that Federal use for office purposes might be a solution. In a letter to Representative Hebert, April 21, 1947, the Director advised that there would be no meeting of the Advisory Board until the following year and suggested State or city preservation. No record of action since 1947.

VIEUX CARRE: (Historic Site) This is the site of the original city of New Orleans, and the Advisory Board, November 30-December 2, 1938, postponed action, but approved in principle a plan to furnish such help as is possible in response to a request to the Service to make a survey. The city of New Orleans has established a commission charged with task of supervising all building construction and alteration of existing structures in the Vieux Carre, which is a zoned area. The primary purpose of the Commission is to preserve the old historic character of this part of the city. On March 24, 1955 Mr. Lester B. Brigaham, Executive Director, Louisiana State Museum wrote the Secretary to inquire as to the procedures necessary to establish four historical buildings in the Vieux Carre as national monuments. The properties mentioned were: The Cabildo, the Presbytere, the Pontalba Building and Madam John's Legacy. The Service reply of May 3, 1955 related the methods whereby national monuments are established and outlined the Service's general responsibility in the field of historical preservation.

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ANNA MOUND GROUP: (National Monument) Near Anna. A special site report was prepared by Associate Archeologist Jesse D. Jennings under date of June 12, 1940, in connection with consideration of the importance of this site. There is no indication of action on the recommendations of the report.

BLOCK HOUSE HILL: (National Park) Located at Fort Adams in Wilkinson County. In a reply of September 12, 1939, to a letter of September 4 from Congressman Dan R. McGeehee, Acting Director White stated that the Block House Hill site would be placed on the list of areas to be investigated under provisions of the Historic Sites Act. No record of action since 1939.

CAVE: Proposed addition to the National Park System in Wayne County. A letter dated July 28, 1938, from Acting Director Hillory A. Tolson to Congressman William A. Colmer referring to a previous Service letter of May 24 and a letter from Congressman Colmer on May 14, reports that this cave in Wayne County had been investigated by the Service, describes the cave, and states that it is not suitable for inclusion in the System. No further record of action.

DANCING RABBIT TREATY SITE: (Historic Site) Located in Noxubee County. Action postponed by the Advisory Board, November 30-December 2, 1938. No action since 1938.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT: (National Park) The Director, on June 20, 1934 acknowledged a letter of June 7 from Mrs. Josephine Parham, Tremont, Mississippi, concerning conveyance to the Government of a tract of land to be called the Eleanor Roosevelt National Park. The reply stated that the information furnished, the area did not conform to national park standards. No record of action since 1934.

FARRAGUT HOMESTEAD: (Memorial Park) Located near Gautier in Jackson County. Senator Pat Harrison, on January 14, 1935, transmitted a paper covering location, character, and history of the property and requested the reaction of the Service to the Government purchasing the place. He was advised that the Service would make a study and inform him as to potentialities. Representative William M. Colmer addressed a similar letter to the Service on February 20, 1935. The historical values were investigated by Region One personnel, their reports being presented to the Advisory Board for consideration. Regional Inspector J. Allen Myers, Jr., submitted a form report on September 2, 1935, outlining the recreational possibilities. The Acting Director advised Senator Harrison on February 1, 1937, of action of the Advisory Board at its meeting of May 7-9, 1936, disapproving the area. He stated also that the area, perhaps, possessed sufficient interest and value to warrant the development of a State park, but does not seem to merit national recognition. No record since 1936.

FATHERLAND PLANTATION MOUND GROUP: (National Monument) Near Natchez. A Special Sites Report dated April 12, 1940, and a Special Memorandum Report dated July 11, 1942, were prepared by Associate Archeologist Jesse D. Jennings in connection with the consideration of the national importance of this site. There is no indication of action on the recommendations of the report.

FORT MAUREPAS: (Historic Site) Located on the Gulf of Mexico. This site was approved by the Advisory Board, March 25-31, 1940, as of national significance. Nothing further in files.

FORT PEMBERTON: (National Monument) Located in LaFlora County, Mississippi. This fort was associated with the Confederate defense of Vicksburg. On October 5, 1955 Congressman Smith wrote Director Wirth asking that the fort be studied with a view to establishing it as a national monument. Service's reply on October 21, 1955 stated that the campaign and siege of Vicksburg were already sufficiently commemorated at Vicksburg National Military Park. Also stated in this reply that the Advisory Board had previously recommended that no more Civil War sites be added to the System. On January 30, 1956 Mr. Smith introduced a bill providing that the Secretary of the Interior study and report on the advisability of establishing Fort Pemberton as a national monument. On April 16, 1956 the Service prepared a report on the bill recommending against its enactment.

FORT PLYMOUTH: (National Monument) Located between West Point and Columbus. A letter from Mrs. C. C. Clark for the DAR was referred to this Service in January 1934, by Congressman John E. Rankin who was advised that the historical significance would be studied. The Director wrote Mr. Rankin on June 22, 1934, that the Service could not undertake restoration of the town and suggested a local project. The Regional Officer recommended by letter of July 5, 1935, against further consideration since no records of the site could be found. A memorandum by Conrad L. Wirth, dated April 23, 1936 stated that the area had been disapproved. The matter has not been revived.

FORT ROBINETTE: (Historic Site) Located at Corinth. In letters of March 19, 1940 and March 21, 1940, to Senator Pat Harrison and Representative John E. Rankin, respectively, Director Cammerer indicated that before giving an opinion on the advisability of acquisition of this property by the Government from the owner, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, it would be necessary for the Service to investigate the site with a view to determining its historical significance as a national historic site. There is no further record of action.

INDIAN MOUNDS: (National Monument) Separate Indian mounds located at Winterville, Arcola Rolling Fort, Vicksburg, Port Gibson and Natchez. Congressman Smith by letter of October 5, 1955 also proposed that the Service study these mounds with the possibility that they might be established as national monuments. The Service's reply of October 21, 1955 stated that previous studies of similar mounds indicated these to be of less than national significance. Congressman Smith wrote again on November 16, 1955 urging that we give top priority to a study of these mounds which he considered to be of national significance. Acting Director Allen's reply of December 5, 1955 reiterated the position taken in the letter of October 21, 1955, but suggested that if a survey were to be authorized it would be necessary to have special appropriations of $15,000 to do the work since we presently did not have funds for such purpose.

LAKE GEORGE MOUNDS: (Historic Site) The Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941, voted this site as outstanding in the vicinity where located, most worthy of being designated as of national significance, and eligible for preservation under the Historic Sites Act. Nothing further recorded.

MALMAISON HOME: (Historic Park) Located at Greenwood in Carroll County. Mrs. Francis Ray Montgomery of Carrollton, owner of this property, suggested in a letter to President Roosevelt under date of March 12, 1934, that the Government acquire the property for development as a park. There followed considerable correspondence and later in the year several persons who had become interested in Mrs. Montgomery's proposal were advised that the area had been determined to be of historical importance, but that no funds were available for purchase. It was suggested that the State or a local civic body be induced to take it over. There is no further record of action.

MOODY'S BRANCH: (National Monument) Located in the city of Jackson. This area was investigated in July 1937, in conjunction with State officials after concern had been expressed as to the need for preserving the geological values. Allen T. Edmunds, in his report of July 22, 1937 stated that apparently the geologists considered this site to offer unusual and unique features...Because of this there was the strongest possible reason for preserving the area. If there were a question as to its significance as a national monument it might rightfully be considered under a State monument classification. No action recorded since 1937.

MOON LAKE: (National Park) Located in Coahoma County. Senator Kenneth McKellar's letter of July 17, 1939, to the Secretary, transmitted a letter of July 15 from Mr. Allan Robinson of Memphis, relative to a proposal to establish a national park in Coahoma County in the vicinity of Moon Lake. First Assistant Secretary Burlew informed Senator McKellar by letter of July 24 that insufficient information is available to determine the qualifications of the area and that the matter was being referred to the Service. Acting Director White's letter of August 7 further advised Senator McKellar that the area had been investigated and that it was not suitable for administration by the National Park Service. The matter has not been reopened.

PAT HARRISON: (Memorial Park) Not definitely located. A House bill was introduced by Representative Dan R. McGeehee on July 21, 1941, to authorize the Secretary to acquire not to exceed 400 acres and to appropriate a maximum of $350,000 for the purpose of purchasing the land for the establishment of a Pat Harrison Memorial Park. Maintenance and

PAT HARRISON--Continued
preservation of the established park by the State of Mississippi without cost to the Federal Government was a proviso of the bill. Region One was asked for data on an area near Crystal Springs and reported no acute need for a State park there. The Secretary furnished the House Committee on Public Lands with an adverse report on the proposed legislation on October 14, 1941. There is no record of further action.

POLK MOUNTAIN: (National Monument) Located near Bryant in Yalobusha County. Regional Inspectors J. W. Green and J. A. Myers recommended against further consideration of this area in a letter which was transmitted by Regional Officer J. H. Gadsby on July 5, 1935. Lack of records to enable restoration of the office and cabin of former President Polk, and a lack of national interest were cited. No action since 1935.

PORT GIBSON BATTLEFIELD: (National Park) Located at Port Gibson, Claiborne County. This proposal was originated by Mr. E. T. Crisler of the Port Gibson Lions Club, in a letter of July 28, 1934, to Senator Pat Harrison, who referred it to the Director. There was some study made of the area, but it was eventually dropped from consideration as a separate area due to the fact that Natchez Trace was to be (and has been) routed through Port Gibson. No further action recorded.

SAMUEL DALE GRAVE: (Historic Site) Located at Dalesville. Declared by the Advisory Board, January 13-14, 1938 to be of local or State interest; not nationally significant. A bill in the 76th Congress which would have provided for the establishment of the Samuel Dale National Park in Lauderdale County, Mississippi was reported upon unfavorably by the Department. No action since 1938.

SELSERTOWN MOUNDS: (Historic Site) Declared by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941 to conform to the criterion accepted for the appraisal of archeological sites as of national scientific importance. The Board also recommended that the State of Mississippi be approached regarding the acquisition of this site which is located adjacent to Natchez Trace Parkway and threatened with commercial exploitation. No record of further action.

SHIP ISLAND: (National Park) Located off Biloxi. There was active interest in this proposal from 1937 to 1942, and Senator Pat Harrison, Representative William M. Colmer, and Mr. Luther Maples were prominent therein. The proposal to establish the area as a national monument was favorably considered, but negotiations reached a stalemate in April 1942. A resolution, adopted by the Board of Directors of the Biloxi Chamber of Commerce on July 8, 1946, that the Island be established as a national park was transmitted to Director on July 11, 1946, by Congressman Colmer. A reply to Congressman Colmer dated July 19, from Acting Director Hillory A. Tolson reviewed the history of the proposal and indicated that if the Congressman so desired, the Service would reinvestigate Ship Island to determine its present status and qualifications. This area was removed from the list of active proposals by approval of the Director on December 17, 1948. On May 7, 1955 Congressman Colmer forwarded a letter to the Director which proposed the establishment of a National Gulf Islands Recreation Area to include Ship Island. Service reply of May 20, 1955 cited the Seashore Survey report which recommended Ship Island as best suited for State or local development.

STAFFORD SPRINGS: (National Park) Location unknown. A letter of October 18, 1939, from Acting Director A. E. Demaray to Congressman Ross Collins referred to the Congressman's letter of October 12 concerning a proposal to establish Stafford Springs as a national park and health resort. The opinion was expressed that the area did not possess the outstanding qualifications needed to warrant its administration by the National Park Service. It was also suggested that the Public Health Service be contacted as the proper authority to make an investigation of the therapeutic qualities of the spring. Nothing since 1939.

STONE COUNTY: (National Park) Located in Stone County. A letter of February 8, 1938, from Director Arno B. Cammerer to Senator Pat Harrison referred to the Senator's letter of February 3 with correspondence concerning a thermal spring located in Stone County. It was stated that the Service did not contemplate the establishment of a national park in Stone County. The Director also indicated that the Service was not in a position to undertake a study of the value of the thermal water and suggested the Public Health Service as the proper authority to contact. Nothing further since 1938.

WINSTON COUNTY: (National Park) Located in Winston County. The Director, on April 2, 1934, replied to a letter from Congressman Jeff Busby who had transmitted a letter from Sid M. Jordan, Secretary of the Louisville, Mississippi, Rotary Club suggesting establishment of a national park in the County. Replies to Senator Harrison and Mr. Busby on the same date questioned the qualifications of the area and suggested consideration as a State park. There is no further record.

WINTERVILLE MOUNDS: (Historic Site) Located near Greenville. The Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941, declared this area to conform to the criterion accepted for the appraisal of archeological sites as of national scientific importance. See also Indian Mounds.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALAMANCE BATTLEFIELD: (National Monument) Located in Alamance County, southwest of Burlington. Site of battle between "back-country" Carolinians and "Eastern shore" Carolinians in 1771. Of local importance only. Several National Park Service reports on the area have recommended against national recognition; have urged that the State develop and administer the area. In 1941 the Advisory Board considered the site and resolved that it was not of national significance. In 1947 both the National Society of the DAR and the Sara DeSota Chapter of the DAR in Sarasota, Florida urged that the area be created a national park. The Service resisted these attempts by informing the interested parties of the Advisory Board's decision. On July 29, 1955 Senator Scott of North Carolina asked that the Service consider the possibility of establishing a historical area at this site. On September 18, 1955 Regional Director met with Senator Scott at Burlington, North Carolina to discuss the matter. Mr. Cox held that the previous decision of the Advisory Board, in this proposal, would probably still hold, but that the Board would reconsider the question in the light of new evidence. The area is now owned by the State and managed by the Department of Archives and History. A staff member of the Department was engaged in research at the area and it was thought that his research might turn up new evidence. Mr. Cox stated that he thought Senator Kerr had only mild interest in the proposal. No action has been recorded since September 1955.

ANDREW JOHNSON BIRTHPLACE: Located in Raleigh. Site owned by the city. W. H. Carper, City Manager, proposed on December 30, 1954 that management of this site be taken over by the Federal Government. Congressman Cooley wrote in support of the proposal on January 6, 1955. Service replies to each letter cited the fact that Andrew Johnson was already commemorated by the establishment of the Andrew Johnson National Monument in Greenville, Tennessee. Congressman Cooley wrote on January 22, 1955 asking the procedure necessary to obtain Advisory Board approval of the proposal. Service reply of February 4, 1955 stated the method by which proposals were placed before the Board but the Board would probably not approve the suggestion. No action was taken to present the proposal before the Board.

ASHE COUNTY: (National Park) Located in Ashe County. Senator Josiah W. Bailey, in a letter of October 15, 1937, to Director Arno B. Cammerer, raised the question as to the possibility for the establishment of a national park in Ashe County. In his reply of October 20, 1937, Acting Director A. E. Demaray outlined the qualifications required of an area for consideration for establishment of a national park. It was indicated

ASHE COUNTY--Continued
that the Service did not have sufficient information on which to base a decision on this particular area, but that a survey of all potential areas was being made under the park, parkway and recreational area study. No further action recorded.

BATTLE OF RAMSOUR'S HILL: (National Park) Mrs. Joseph Gorham in an undated letter asked that this area be considered for national park status. Service reply of May 12, 1954 stated that if the historic sites survey were to be resumed this area would be listed for study.

BENNETT PLACE: (Historic Site) Near Durham, North Carolina. Disapproved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941, as not of national significance. No further record in files.

BENTONVILLE BATTLEFIELD: (National Monument) Located in Sampson, Johnson, and Wayne Counties, 15 miles south of Smithfield. This proposal was sponsored by Congressman H. D. Cooley in behalf of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Disapproved by Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941. The matter has not been revived.

CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE: (Historic Site) This structure approved as nationally significant by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941 is federally owned. The Lighthouse is surrounded by, but not a part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

CORNWALLIS HEADQUARTERS: (Historic Site) At Wilmington. Action postponed by the Advisory Board, May 7-9, 1936.

DISMAL SWAMP: (See Virginia)

FORT CASWELL: (Historic Site or Monument) Located in Brunswick County. Suggested by Mr. W. P. Thomas, Jr., of Washington, D. C. to the Quartermaster General in a letter of September 15, 1941, which was referred to the Service. In a reply dated September 24, the Director remarked on how extensive the chain of fortifications along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was and pointed out that only a few forts with outstanding historic associations had been established as national monuments. Mention was made that a number of such forts have been established as State parks, and it was suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of State and local historic and patriotic organizations. No record of further action.

FORT FISHER: (Historic Site) Located in Hanover County south of Wilmington. There was apparently some interest in this area in 1935 as Dr. Charles W. Porter, III investigated it in that year. His report dated July 15, 1935 recommended park status to preserve the natural beauty of the peninsula, to insure a publicly owned beach and to preserve the Fort, overgrown and covered by sand dunes. Site marked by a memorial erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Local interests kept the proposal alive and on December 4, 1939, the Director advised Mr. A. J. Howell that the Service had no funds for costly erosion control, and that Federal cooperation would consist of a historic sites marker. The Advisory Board, November 30-December 2, 1938, recognized the national significance of Fort Fisher, but in its meeting of October 28-30, 1941, recommended against Service acquisition. In 1941 the Service favored a cooperative agreement with Service designation as an historic site, and ownership in the State or other interested group. In August 1945, Governor Cherry appointed a Commission to direct the affairs of the reservation with a view to expansion and improvement. No National Park Service action since 1945. See History files July 21, 1954.

FORT JOHNSON: Located near Southport. On February 9, 1956 Congressman Jonas wrote protesting the fact that the Army intended to destroy the fort to make room for housing project. He urged that the Service try to preserve the historic buildings in the fort. National Park Service reply, dated February 24, 1956, stated that the State or city should make application for the property if the Army declares the area surplus; that the fort should be preserved by some means preferably by the State or city. Considerable correspondence from interested persons followed and Service replies suggested the procedures outlined above.

GOVERNOR TRYON'S PALACE: (Historic Site) Located at New Bern. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, as of national significance. No further record in the files.

HIGHLANDS FOREST: (National Monument) Located four miles east of Highlands. A preliminary investigation of this area was made by wildlife technician O. B. Taylor and Mr. Neal A. Butterfield in May 1936, Mr. Taylor submitting his report on June 10, 1936. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Eustin, Milton, Mass., on April 13, 1939, wrote to the Secretary of her concern over the possible destruction of a large stand of primeval hemlocks near Highlands. The Acting Director advised her of a lack of funds with which to purchase lands, but that her letter would be referred to the Region One office for consideration in connection with the park, parkway, and recreation area studies. No further action recorded.

HORSESHOE AREA: (See Philip Alston House)

HOT SPRINGS: (National Park) Located near Hot Springs. Also known as Old Rumbough. Mr. Ira Plemmons, Hot Springs, recommended the establishment of a national park in a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 14, 1934. The Acting Director advised Mr. Plemmons that the area did meet National Park Service standards. Senator Robert M. Reynolds also forwarded to the Secretary a letter from Mr. Plemmons, and Mr. Harry Slattery of the Secretary's Office advised the Senator that the park proposal could not be considered at this time, but that the matter was being referred to the Forest Service, per request. The proposal was also advanced by Mr. Otis Waldroup, Bluff, North Carolina in September 1938. Mr. Waldroup was informed that the area did not appear suitable for inclusion in the National Park System. Senator Robert S. Reynolds again wrote to the Secretary on May 23, 1936, with an enclosure from Mr. S. L. Roberts of Asheville regarding the inclusion of this area in the National Park System. Mr. Harry Slattery of the Secretary's Office replied on June 1, pointing out that only areas of national significance could be considered for national park status and that as there was an established Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas, it was not likely that another Hot Springs could be added to the System solely for medicinal purposes.

JAMES K. POLK BIRTHPLACE: (Historic Site) Located in Mecklenburg County. Congressman Joe W. Ervin in a letter of June 29, 1945, stated that there was considerable interest in establishing a suitable memorial on the site of the birthplace of President James K. Polk and asked what assistance could be given in the matter. In a reply of June 11, Acting Director Hillory A. Tolson advised Congressman Ervin that the historic sites survey had been suspended for the duration of the war but that the area would be listed for consideration when the study was resumed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS HOME: (Historic Site) Raleigh. In answer to letters received from executive officers of the Raleigh Woman's Club with reference to preservation of the home of the late Josephus Daniels, officials of this Office pointed out that the Service has no funds with which to undertake the acquisition or administration of this historic property and expressed the hope that local or State assistance could be secured for this endeavor.

LEE MEMORIAL (Major Gen. Wm. Carey): Congressman Carlyle introduced bill directing the Secretarys of Interior and Army to cooperate in erecting at Dunn, North Carolina a memorial to Major General William Carey Lee, WWII Airbourne Troop Commander. Service recommended that the bill not be enacted, and recommended that the American Battle Monuments Commission be given the responsibility to erect such a memorial.

PETTIGREW PLANTATION: (Historic Site) Located in Washington County. It appears that the Rev. Charles Aylett Ashby of Edenton requested Senator Robert S. Reynolds in a letter of March 26, 1937, to initiate action to have Pettigrew Plantation developed as a park, and that the matter was referred to the National Park Service for consideration. A memorandum report to the Director was made by Ralston B. Lattimore on June 1, 1938. This area is now a State park.

PHILIP ALSTON HOUSE and HORSESHOE AREA: (Historic Site) Located near Carthage, North Carolina. Editorial appearing in The Pilot, Southern Pines, North Carolina recommends that the Alston House tract of about

PHILIP ALSTON HOUSE and HORSESHOE AREA--Continued
715 acres, and the wild area of about 900 acres be acquired by the Federal Government for park purposes. Mr. Horace Albright sent editorial to National Park Service. Service reply of March 19, 1952 indicated that we had little interest in the proposal from national interest, but that we would be glad to help State or local organizations in preserving the house or tract.

PILOT MOUNTAIN: (National Monument or Park) Located near Wilkesboro. Mr. Agnew H. Bahnson, Jr., of Winston-Salem, in a letter of July 2, 1940, to Senator Robert S. Reynolds, suggested that the Government buy Pilot Mountain and preserve it as a national monument. Senator Reynolds referred the matter to the State with a request that the area be investigated, and in a letter of July 10, 1940, to Region One, Acting Director A. E. Demaray requested investigation to determine the suitability of Pilot Mountain for national monument status. There is nothing further.

PINE FOREST: (National Monument) Near Raleigh. Our records do not indicate the source of this proposal, but there is noted on the card that Conrad L. Wirth had stated in a memorandum of April 23, 1936, that the area had been disapproved.

ROAN MOUNTAIN: (National Monument) In North Carolina and Tennessee. In 1938 the Service had offered assistance to the States of North Carolina and Tennessee in their proposals to establish and interstate park. The Secretary, on May 7, 1940, advised the Service that additional data should be secured with a view to establishment of a national monument in the area, recently authorized for purchase by the Forest Service. Planning Coordinator Wendell E. Little made a preliminary investigation on June 12, 1940, and recommended further study by the Region One office. The recommended investigation was made on September 17, 1940, and in transmitting a report on March 14, 1941, the Acting Regional Director recommended against national monument status. Members of the staff of the Washington Office concurred. No further record of action.

SMITH ISLAND: (National Park or Monument) In Brunswick County, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, near Wilmington. This area was proposed in 1936 by Dr. W. C. Coker, University of North Carolina, for its biological values. Investigated by Wildlife Technician O. B. Taylor and Neal A. Butterfield on May 9, 1936. Mr. Taylor's report, submitted June 10, 1936, stated that in his opinion Smith Island was not sufficiently important to warrant setting it aside as a wilderness area. Inspected April 26, 1937, by L. A. Sharpe who reported on May 25, 1937, that Smith Island was not of national importance. No further action.

SOUTH CAROLINA

DRAYTON HALL, near Charleston.
EXCHANGE, at Charleston.
MIDDLETON GARDENS, at Charleston.
MILES BREWTON HOUSE, at Charleston.
THE MULBERRY.
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, at Charleston.
ST. PHILLIP'S CHURCH, at Charleston: (Historic Sites). The Advisory Board, at its meeting of October 28-30, 1940, considered a list of public buildings, houses, and churches submitted by Dr. Kimball. It was voted to adopt the list as a beginning of the list under the theme of architecture, arts, and sciences as of national significance and approve it as such. The sites in South Carolina were included in the list.

BATTLE OF BLACKSTOCK: (National Park) On the Tyger River, Union County. Considered by the Advisory Board, February 13-14, 1936, in connection with a House Bill which would establish the area. Action was postponed, and the matter has not since been revived.

BATTLE OF CAMDEN: Site of Revolutionary War Battle. On April 29, 1954 Mr. A. Stanley Lewellyn, Chairman of the State of South Carolina Research Planning and Development Board, wrote Secretary McKay to ask that this site be included in the national park program. Service reply of May 19, 1954 stated that the site was not of national significance but was worthy of State or local preservation.

BATTLE OF MUSGROVE'S MILL: (Historic Site) Considered by the Advisory Board, February 13-14, 1936, in connection with a House Bill which would establish the area. Action postponed and the matter has not been revived.

CUSTOM HOUSE: Historic Federal Building in Charleston, South Carolina. Senator Johnston introduced a Senate Joint Resolution on March 14, 1956 to provide for preservation of this building. Service comment on the bill stated that no historic site survey had been made of this structure, and consequently could not recommend whether the building might be preserved under terms of the Historic Sites Act.

EUTAW SPRINGS: (Battlefield Site) October 30, 1941, the Advisory Board adopted a recommendation that the National Park Service defer indefinitely the utilization of authority granted to it by the Act of June 26, 1936, to establish a national battlefield site in this area. The area has since been flooded by the Santee-Cooper power project.

FORT JOHNSON: (Historic Site) No record of National Park Service action or Advisory Board action.

FORT MOULTRIE: (Historic Site) No record of National Park Service action or Advisory Board action.

FRANCIS PICKENS PARK: (National Monument) Located in Edgefield County. The Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937 concluded that the site did not warrant national monument status.

GENERAL ANDREW PICKENS HOME: (Historic Site) Oconee County, at Tamassee. A letter from the Acting Assistant Director to the Third Regional Officer on June 21, 1935, advised that investigation of this area had been approved and should be made by the regional historian. There is no record of a report having been made. No record since 1935.

EMILY GIEGER: (National Monument) Located in Lexington County, near Columbia. The Director wrote Hon. Butler B. Hare on February 12, 1932, stating that further investigation would have to be made of the claims of the area to national significance as cited in Mr. Hare's recent letter. The Third Regional Officer submitted a form report on June 26, 1935 and recommended that no further action be taken on the proposal.

GOLDEN ISLES: (See Georgia)

JEFFREY'S SWAMP: (National Park) Located near Florence. Senator Byrnes wrote the Secretary on September 18, 1936, concerning a proposed national park near Florence. On July 5, 1938, the Under Secretary advised Senators Byrnes and Smith and the city manager of Florence that the area did not appear suitable for administration by this Service, but that it might qualify for preservation by a State or local governmental agency. No further action recorded.

MAGNOLIA GARDENS: (Historic Site) Near Charleston. The Secretary asked on November 27, 1935, that the area be investigated. Mr. R. B. Lattimore submitted a favorable report on January 11, 1936. The Advisory Board, on May 7-9, 1936, referred the site to a subcommittee on scenic and natural areas; and in its meeting in November 1936, agreed to see civic leaders of the region who wished to present facts about the gardens. No action appears to have been taken. In the meantime the Service had asked Mr. Hastie for a definite proposal of terms under which he would transfer the property to National Park Service, since no funds were available for purchase. Mr. Hastie had replied that it would appear that the Service was no longer interested. He also explained that he had only a life interest in the gardens and that control must be passed on to a member of the family. No action recorded since 1936.

MARTIN FAMILY: Edgefield, South Carolina. Representative William Jennings Bryan Dorn contacted Mr. Wirth on July 24, 1951 suggesting that suitable commemoration be accorded the Martin family of Revolutionary War fame. Mr. Wirth's reply of July 31, 1951 stated that Regional Director, Region One being notified to investigate at first opportunity. No record that this was ever done.

McELWEE HOME: (Historic Site) Near Kings Mountain National Military Park. Reply to Mr. W. H. McElwee, Jr., of North Wilkesboro, North Carolina, stated that since the site is located on property belonging to the State of South Carolina we would not be in a position to assist with the preservation and suggested contacting State officials. Nothing since 1949.

MEDWAY CHURCH: (Historic Site) At Beaufort. Action on this area was postponed by the Committee on Historic Areas of the Advisory Board at its meeting in June 1937. No further record of action.

SAN MIGUEL: (Historic Site) Considered by the Advisory Board May 2-5, 1938. Action postponed. No action since 1938.

SANTA ELENA: (Historic Site) Considered by the Advisory Board, November 30-December 2, 1938. Action postponed. No action since 1938.

SILVER BLUFF: (Historic Site) Considered by the Advisory Board, May 2-5, 1938. Action postponed. No action since 1938.

STAR FORT: (National Monument) In Greenwood County. This area was proposed during 1936 by several Congressmen following enactment of the Historic Sites Act. Service replies stated investigations would be made when funds were available. Mr. Lewis F. Robinson of Columbia revived the matter on September 25, 1955 in a letter to Secretary McKay. Service reply of October 14, 1955 stated that the area was not of national historical significance and recommended private or State action to secure preservation.

TENNESSEE

ADMIRAL DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT BIRTHPLACE: (National Monument) Representative John Jennings, Jr., of Tennessee introduced a bill to provide for establishment of this area on April 15, 1948. Bills were also introduced in the 81st Congress by Mr. Jennings and Senator Estes Kefauver, but they failed to pass. Nothing recorded since 1948.

BUFFALO MOUNTAIN: (National Monument) Located at Johnson City. (Also known as Daniel Boone National Monument proposal) suggested in July 1946 by Mr. Bernard H. Cantor, Johnson City. The Assistant Director wrote to Mr. Cantor on July 13, 1946, that Congress had made provisions for a memorial to Daniel Boone in the act to establish Cumberland Gap National Historic Park and that creation of a second park as suggested by Mr. Cantor was not justified. No further action.

CANEY CREEK: (National Monument) In the central part of Tennessee. Formerly called Fell Creek Falls. Mr. Wirth's request for an inspection and report on this area in June 1937 resulted in considerable correspondence, pro and con, and eventually in the drafting of a form of proclamation and letter of transmittal to the President in December 1939. However, the drafts were not submitted and copies retained in the Branch of Lands files carry a note initialed by Mr. Ben H. Thompson to the effect that the Director had disapproved. Formerly a Recreational Demonstration Area, the site is now a State park. No record since 1937.

CAPITOL: (Historic Site) In Nashville. The record states only that the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941, postponed action on this site.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE: Historical significance. Located at Columbia, Tennessee. Mrs. J. S. Stephenson proposed through Senator Kefauver that the Federal Government aid in preserving the buildings. Service reply of November 15, 1955 indicated that State or local action should be sought. Mrs. Stephenson was referred to the National Trust for Historic Preservation for further advice.

COLYAR HOUSE: Located in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Historical significance. Mrs. Zella Armstrong proposed through Senator Kefauver that a bill be introduced to authorize the Federal Government to acquire the building. Service reply of December 2, 1955 stated that Federal participation in preserving historical park areas around Chattanooga was sufficient, and that the preservation of the house be by State or local means.

CORDELL HULL BIRTHPLACE: (Historic Site) Located in Pickett County, Tennessee. Congressman Joe L. Erins wrote Mr. Wirth on February 18, 1954 and asked that this site be considered for national historic site status in non-Federal ownership. Ensuring correspondence and meetings with interested persons seem to result in the National Park Service acting only in advising capacity. There is no evidence that the national historic site proposal was ever pushed.

FORT DICKERSON: Civil War Fort located in South Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Charles K. Wayland, Jr., proposed through Congressman Baker on April 6, 1955 that the site be developed with aid of Federal funds. Service reply of May 4, 1955 stated that money appropriated to the National Park Service could be spent on areas included in the National Park System.

FORT DONALDSON: Civil War Fort located in Knoxville. On April 26, 1954 the Service replied to a proposal forwarded through Congressman Baker that this fort be given national recognition. It was suggested that local aid be enlisted to secure preservation of the site.

FORT NEGLEY: Civil War Fort in Nashville, Tennessee. Governor Clement wrote the Secretary on December 28, 1953 to request that the fort be established as a national monument. In reply the Secretary stated that the Civil War period of our history was amply represented by units of the National Park System, and that the Department of the Interior could not therefore, favor the proposal.

FRANKLIN BATTLEFIELD AND CARTER HOUSE: (Historic Site) Scene of Civil War Battle. Action on this area was postponed by the Advisory Board at its meeting of March 25-31, 1940. The matter was revived in 1949 through Congressman Pat Sutton by Tennessee Historical Society which urged National Park Service to acquire Carter House and develop as a memorial to the battle. Service recommended against such action and suggested that State be approached. H. R. 6509 introduced by Sutton on October 19, 1949 failed to pass.

THE HERMITAGE: (Historic Site) Home of Andrew Jackson. Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board, October 28-29, 1937.

HORN LAKE: (Recreational Area) In Shelby County, Tennessee, and DeSota County, Mississippi. Congressman Walter Chandler wrote the Secretary December 9, 1939, suggesting that the Government acquire for park and recreational purposes Horn Lake, which is partly in Tennessee and partly in Mississippi. In a reply of December 19, Assistant Secretary Chapman indicated that from the information available it seemed questionable whether the area should be considered for national status but that he was referring the matter to the Service for investigation. The area was investigated by State Supervisor Allen T. Edmunds, and it was indicated that the potentialities of the area were largely concerned with the wildlife phase. The Director advised Mr. Chandler, the Mayor of Memphis, on March 12, that the Horn Lake Area did not appear suitable for establishment as a unit of the National Park System. No further action.

NATIONAL PARK: Located in Franklin County. Mr. Thomas J. Tyne, Nashville, offered to sell to the Government in 1934 approximately 50,000 acres for national park purposes. The Director, in a reply dated May 5, 1934, stated that from the information advanced it did not appear that the area would measure up to national park standards. No action since 1934.

OLD CAMP ZOLLICOFFER: (Historic Site) In Overton County. The Acting Director, in a letter of June 21, 1935, to the Fourth Regional Officer, requested that an investigation be made. There is no evidence of the request having been fulfilled.

OLD STONE FORT: (Historic Site) Near Manchester, Coffee County. The Advisory Board, November 20-December 2, 1938, postponed action on this site. No record of action since 1938.

JAMES K. POLK HOME: (Historic Site) In Columbia. A bill was introduced in Congress in 1936 to provide for the preservation of the Home of James K. Polk in Columbia. The Assistant Regional Officer, District D, Region One, was requested June 13, 1936, to have the Historian visit the site and submit a report covering the historical significance and comparative importance of the James K. Polk Home. No further record.

ROAN MOUNTAIN: (North Carolina and Tennessee. See North Carolina)

WILLIAM COBB HOUSE: (Historic Site) Located near Kingsport, Tennessee in Sullivan County. House in which Territory of the Southwest was formed by Governor William Blount. On March 29, 1955, Rev. P. T. Colt proposed through Senator Kefauver that the house be made a national shrine. Service reply of April 22, 1955 indicated the house was of regional or local interest and should be preserved by local private or public means.

VIRGINIA

BACON'S CASTLE, Surry County
BERRY HILL, Halifax County
BRANDON
BRENO, Fluvanna County
BRUTON PARISH HOUSE, Williamsburg
CAPITOL, Richmond
CHRIST CHURCH, Lancaster County
GOVERNOR'S PALACE, Williamsburg
GUNSTON HALL, Fairfax County
KENMORE, Fredericksburg
MONUMENTAL CHURCH, Richmond
MT. AVY, Warsaw
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Isle of Wright County
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, New Kent County
SHIRLEY
TUCKAHOE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville
WESTOVER

(Historic Sites) At the meeting of the Advisory Board on October 28-30, 1940, Dr. Kimball presented a report on the outstanding examples of American architecture. The Board voted to adopt the list as a beginning of a list under the theme of architecture, arts, and sciences as of national significance. Sites in Virginia are those above.

APPALACHIAN: (National Park) Near Norton. First interest in such a park appears to have been manifest in 1913, when resolutions and petitions were received from a number of civic groups. Congressman C. A. Slemp introduced two bills in the Second and Third Sessions of the 67th Congress in 1922, and Congressman Peery introduced a third bill in the 68th Congress. Assistant Secretary Finney and Secretary Fall submitted conflicting reports, and at the House Public Lands Committee hearing, representatives of various conservation organizations protested passage of the bill on the basis that no adequate survey had ever been made to determine the Appalachian areas most suitable for park purposes. The bill was reported favorably, but Congress failed to act upon it. However, the controversy resulted in Congressional authorization of a survey which ultimately brought about the Great Smoky Mountains and Shenandoah National Park projects. Senator Byrd introduced a bill in 1935 to establish a national park in the High Knob region. An investigation was made and a brief report submitted disapproving the area as inferior to the two parks already established. This latter area was within the Jefferson National Forest, which was established by Presidential Proclamation on April 21, 1936.

BELVOIR: (Historic Site) Estate owned by Lord Fairfax located about three minutes below Mount Vernon. Act of Congress approved August 29, 1935 authorized the transfer of the mansion site and part of the grounds to the Interior Department. On February 7, 1940 the Department advised the War Department that an attempt to repeal the 1935 Act would be opposed. No action recorded since 1940.

BLADENSFIELD: (National Monument) In Richmond County near Warsaw. Miss Evelyn Ward, owner, presented historical data and proposed restoration of the site in a letter of August 1, 1934. She was advised that the Service was not in a position to restore the structure, but that an investigation might be scheduled later. Mr. Roger W. Toll submitted an adverse report on November 24, 1934, and the Assistant Director concurred. Except for a form report which was submitted without recommendation by the Third Regional Officer in 1935, there has been no further action.

BREAKS OF THE SANDY: (National Park) Near Pineville. Inquiry was received March 8, 1935, from Wilbur C. Hall, Chairman, State Committee on Conservation and Development, relative to the procedure for application for aid from the Federal Government in establishment of this area as a national park with State maintenance and administration. The Assistant Director replied that such a proposal should be cleared and submitted by the Commission. The area was investigated in the summer of 1937, and a report was submitted by the Regional Director August 27 with recommendation that the proposed area did not qualify for inclusion in the National Park System. It was also indicated that local proponents of the proposed park were negotiating with the Forest Service to have the area considered for National Forest Status. A memorandum of March 16, 1938, from the Director to the Secretary, recommended that the proposed Breaks of the Sandy National Park be disapproved and enclosed letters for the Secretary's signature to the interested Congressmen, stating that the Breaks of the Sandy area was not suitable for inclusion within the National Park System. This memorandum was approved by the Secretary March 21, 1938. Subsequent action by States of Kentucky and Virginia led to enactment of legislation in United States Congress granting consent to interstate compact between the two States to develop the Breaks Interstate Park. A Breaks Interstate Park Commission has been established and is now working toward acquisition of needed lands.

BULL RUN MOUNTAINS: Extending north and south along the boundary between Prince William and Fauquier counties, this area was the subject of a preliminary report by Planning Coordinator Robert W. Ludden in April 1942. The investigation was made in consideration of the possibility of locating a summer "White House" in the mountains. The report summary states: "The Bull Run Mountains are interesting, though not unusual. They are badly scarred in many places by cutting over and quarrying operations. The area, while within 50 miles of Washington, is not easily accessible due to the extremely poor roads that must be encountered on the last leg of the journey and the construction of a road to one of the few possible sites would probably be a major project." No action recorded since 1942.

CARLYLE HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Alexandria. Action postponed by Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937. No further action recorded in files.

CARTER'S GROVE: (Historic Site) Located near Williamsburg, Virginia. On June 11, 1952 a letter from Acting Director to Mr. Kenneth Chorley of Colonial Williamsburg stated that the Service would be glad to draft a cooperative agreement providing for designation of the mansion and grounds as a national historic site. No record of action since 1952.

CAVE: (National Park) Near Roanoke. Mr. R. L. Goodwin of Bernie, Missouri, wrote the Secretary December 1, 1939, suggesting purchase of a cave he owned five miles south of Roanoke on the Roanoke River which was purported to be the third largest cave in the United States. The reply, dated December 8, from the Chief, Land Planning Division, stated that the Service had no funds for acquisition of such areas and suggested that he communicate with the Virginia State Park authorities. No further action.

DISMAL SWAMP: (National Park or Monument) In Norfolk County (also partially in North Carolina). An inspection, resulting in an adverse report, was made by Mr. Roger W. Toll in November 1934. In July 1935, the historical aspects were studied by L. A. Sharpe, Third Regional Inspector, whose report was also adverse. Records show that the area was removed from the list of proposed areas on April 20, 1936. That the

DISMAL SWAMP--Continued
area was not suitable for park purposes was stated in the Director's letter of May 9, 1940, to the Chairman of the Virginia Conservation Committee, at which time the establishment of a wilderness preserve or wildlife sanctuary was under discussion. The Suffolk Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution in July 1941, urging that a portion of the Swamp be established as a national park or monument. Senator Byrd forwarded the resolution to the Secretary and was advised of past consideration of the area and the lack of purchase funds. The Director in a letter of February 3, 1945, to Representative R. H. Daughton, who had asked for information as to laying the groundwork for possible future consideration of the region as a national park, reiterated the Service attitude and lack of funds. He suggested some other type of conservation which might give a sustained forestry program and encourage wildlife. No record since 1945.

DOGUE MILL: (National Monument) In Fairfax County, near Mt. Vernon. This site was first visited by the Director, Mr. Louis C. Cramton of the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development, and Mr. V. E. Chatelain on October 15, 1932, following which Mr. Chatelain submitted a report suggesting the mill be turned over to the National Park Service by the State Conservation and Development Commission. Mr. Toll submitted an unfavorable report on November 27, 1934. A form report by the Third Regional Officer on June 26, 1935, carried no recommendation. A Virginia Senate Bill in 1936 authorized the transfer of the mill to either the United States or the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Dr. Charles W. Porter, III, on February 16, 1940, stated orally to Mr. Little that the Service does not want to take over the mill since it is not operating and the historical operation of the mill is not certain. No action since 1940.

EISENHOWER'S MOTHERS' BIRTHPLACE: (National Memorial) Located near Fort Defiance. Mr. John D. Crowle, Staunton, Virginia proposed on September 4, 1953 that the house be established as a national memorial. Service reply on October 2, 1953 advised that the Advisory Board generally disapproves recognizing persons within 50 years of their death.

FERRY FARM: (Historic Site) Near Fredericksburg. Action on this area was postponed by the Advisory Board at its meeting of February 13-14, 1936. On July 16, 1935, the George Washington Farm, Inc., advised Senator H. F. Byrd it had purchased Ferry Farm and planned to raise funds for restoration, the farm and funds to be turned over to a qualified organization. The Department was under consideration as the recipient and Senator Byrd was asked to inquire if the Department would be interested. Senator Byrd was advised that Ferry Farm had been proposed for addition to Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania, but that the present plan of the owners would be incompatible with the land acquisition program of the service. The question of the authenticity of the site as a boyhood home of Washington was also raised, and it was stated that unless new and sufficient historical evidence could be found, the Service would not want to undertake the proposed project. On March 18, 1954 the Chief Historian in a memorandum to the Director outlined the research necessary to identify and authenticate the site. In a further memorandum on March 19, 1954 the Chief Historian recommended that the Service offer Advisory assistance to local group in efforts to preserve the site from threat of subdivision. In letter dated April 2, 1954 to Mr. Warren Farmer, Executive Secretary of Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Allen comments on success of efforts to identify the site, States that the site seemed accurately located and expressed hope that a State or national group might acquire the land and preserve the site.

FORT ABBOTT: (Historic Site) At Hopewell. One of the series of infantry trenches protecting City Point during the siege of Petersburg, this area was proposed as a historic site to be a part of Petersburg National Military Park in 1948. Representative W. M. Abbitt and the city of Hopewell were interested. Region One and Petersburg personnel investigated and submitted an adverse report in May 1948. On June 22, Mr. Abbitt was advised that the Fort was 10 miles from Petersburg and not suitable for addition to that area. However, because the earthen fortification was so well preserved, hope was expressed that the city of Hopewell which owns the site would continue to preserve it as an historical exhibit. Cooperation in planning development and interpretation was offered by the Service. Nothing since 1948.

FORT MONROE: Regional Director, Region One forwarded copy of the Curator's Annual Report on the Fort Monroe casement museum with the thought that the information might be helpful in the event that the Fort is ever proposed for national historic site status.

GADSBY'S TAVERN: (Historic Site) At Alexandria. Action postponed by the Advisory Board, May 7-9, 1936. No further record in files.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR: (National Monument) Norfolk. S. 1083 introduced by Senator Robertson would authorize Secretary of the Interior to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation the lands necessary to establish a General Douglas MacArthur National Monument. The Advisory Board resolved April 26-27, 1951 to make no consideration until 25 years after the General's death.

GEORGE WYTHE BIRTHPLACE: (Historic Monument) Chesterville. Representative Schuyler O. Bland, who proposed the area May 7, 1948 was informed by the Director that it was not likely that the Advisory Board would favor this site since it has adopted the stand that locations associated with the years of their prominence are more suitable for the commemoration of important personages. The heavy burden of maintenance already carried by the Service in established areas was also cited by the Director as an argument against acquisition of the site. No further action.

HARPERS FERRY: (See West Virginia)

GRAVES OF JAMES AND DOLLY MADISON: Mrs. Charlotte A. Miller of Cutbank, Montana wrote through Senator Mansfield on July 9, 1955 protesting the condition of these graves and proposing that appropriate action be taken to care for them properly. Service reply of July 26, 1955 stated that no funds were available to undertake the work proposed by Mrs. Miller. Hope was expressed that some suitable community association might be included to remedy the conditions at the Madison grave sites.

LEE CHAPEL (Historic Site) Lexington. Approved October 28-29, 1937.

MANAKINTOWN: (Historic Site) At Manakintown. The Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakintown had offered their property for national shrine purposes, in 1936. Senator Byrd was advised on May 2, 1940, that the Advisory Board had concluded, at its meeting of March 25-31, 1940, that while the site was of considerable historical interest it was not a site in which land could eligibly be acquired by the United States under the Historic Sites Act. No further action.

MATTHEW JONES HOUSE: (Historic Site) Fort Eustis. March 25-26, 1937, the Advisory Board recommended as urgent the protection by cooperative agreement or otherwise of the historic sites and building in Fort Eustis and their removal from undesirable use. No further action.

McCORMICK PLANTATION: (Historic Site) Approved March 25-31, 1940. Site where Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper. No further action.

MONROE'S BIRTHPLACE: See Oak Hill.

MONTICELLO: (Historic Site) Thomas Jefferson's home located near Charlottesville, Virginia. Approved by the Advisory Board. Home and grounds owned by Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, but it is considered important to secure cooperative agreement with the Foundation to provide for historic site status in non-Federal ownership.

MORVEN PARK: Estate of Governor Westmoreland Davis, Leesburg, Virginia. The estate of Late Governor Davis at Leesburg, Virginia. Mr. James M. Trennary wrote President Eisenhower on October 7, 1954, in behalf of Mrs. Davis who wished to donate the estate of about 1,200 acres together with about one million dollars to the United States as a public park. Service reply of October 21, 1954 stated that the offer would be given consideration and asked for additional information so that the matter could be studied further.

MOUNT VERNON: (Historic Site) In Fairfax County. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, as being first in national importance for designation as a national historic site. However, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association which owns and operates Mount Vernon has indicated that under the Association's Virginia State Charter there is no authority for agreement to such a designation.

NATURAL BRIDGE: (National Park or Monument) In Rockbridge County. Acquisition of this area has been suggested by a number of people, particularly since 1934. Replies have stressed the lack of funds for acquisition by the Government but that consideration could be given should the site be purchased and offered as a donation to the Government.

NATURAL TUNNEL AND CAVERN: (National Park) Near Bristol. E. S. Draper, Director of Land Planning and Housing, Tennessee Valley Authority, inquired on December 19, 1934, as to whether the Service would be interested in investigating the area. He was advised of the policy of avoiding duplication in the establishment of areas and that consideration would not be given to its administration unless the land could be donated. Mr. Fraper then asked for, and was told that the Service would investigate. There seems to have been no further action.

OAK HILL: (Historic Site) At Aldie, Loudoun County. The Advisory Board's Interim Committee, December 11-12, 1945, recommended this home of President Monroe as being worthy of national recognition as an outstanding building and the most suitable site be commemorate the work of Monroe since it represents his mature wish as to the location and character of the home he wanted and got. The site was considered at that time as the owner was planning a development, proceeds from which would go towards establishing scholarships for students desiring to enter the American diplomatic service. The motion declaring the site worthy of nation recognition was intended to stop there, its sponsor, Dr. Kimball declared. The Service could then negotiate with the owner in a plan of assistance in the preservation. The Washington Times Herald, on August 5, 1948, carried an item to the effect that the estate would be sold at auction on September 2, to settle the bankruptcy of Frank C. Littleton, the owner. Subsequently, the Avalon Foundation

OAK HILL--Continued
offered a gift of $300,000 for purchase and rehabilitation of the property, later increasing the amount to $350,000, and the President approved a plan for establishment of a national historic site. However, despite every effort of the Foundation, the property was sold to a private contractor. On February 25, 1954 in a memorandum to the Director, the Branch of History stated that Oak Hill was being well kept up by present owner.

OCCANEECHEE ISLAND: On November 29, 1946 the Acting Chief Historian forwarded to the Regional Director, Region One informational material and a map to aid in an investigation of the area. Dr. Porter pointed out that the area, while scientifically important, was subject to flooding and therefore not adaptable to park purposes. No further record of action.

RED HILL: (National Monument) In Charlotte County. The establishment of the Red Hill estate of Patrick Henry as a national monument was a definite project authorized by the Act of August 15, 1935, and funds for its acquisition were authorized by the Act of January 29, 1940. Since efforts to establish the area were unsuccessful, the Acts of August 15, 1935, and January 29, 1940, were repealed in 1944. A bill was introduced in the 80th Congress to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the patriotic services of Patrick Henry and to perpetuate his home, Red Hill, as an historic shrine.

REHOBOTH - ASSATEAGUE: See Delaware.

RIVERRIDGE: See Home of General Douglas MacArthur.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH: (Historic Site) Richmond. The Acting Director on August 20, 1946, suggested that the church be investigated in lieu of "Red Hill" as to its historical associations with Patrick Henry. Copies of the report were to be submitted for consideration by the Advisory Board. No further record.

SAM HOUSTON'S BIRTHPLACE: (Historic Site) At Timber Ridge. Disapproved for national significance by the Advisory Board, March 25-31, 1940. No further record.

SAYLOR'S CREEK: (Historic Site) In Prince Edward and Amelia Counties. In a letter of August 13, 1934, to Senator H. F. Byrd, from the Central Committee of Hampden-Sydney College, the group desiring to purchase the site would turn it over to the Federal Government. Reply advised that a study had been made and that Saylor's Creek might be considered in connection with Appomattox, but not alone, and that options should not be taken until an investigation had been made. The Advisory Board approved the site as of national significance on October 28-29, 1937. Subsequent establishment of areas bearing on the War between the States precluded the importance of this area, and the Interim Committee Meeting of March 1-2, 1944, voted that Saylor's Creek should not be included in the parks and monuments of the War between the States. Now included in the Virginia State Park System.

SHERWOOD FOREST: (Historic Site) Home of John Tyler. In Charles City County. In a reply of August 4, 1949 we suggested to Mr. D. Gardiner Tyler, Jr., Esq., that he seek the aid of the DAR in preserving this site. No action since 1949.

STRATFORD HALL: (National Monument) In Westmoreland County, south of Wakefield. Mr. F. M. Nash proposed, on March 17, 1932, to sell his lands near Stratford, but was advised of the inability of the Service to make such purchase. Mr. Roger W. Toll submitted an adverse report dated November 22, 1934 and on April 22, 1935, he advised that the property was not for sale and recommended that the proposal be dropped.

STRATFORD HALL--Continued
Mr. V. E. Chatelain agreed. A form report on June 26, 1935, recommended that the area remain in private ownership. Approved by Advisory Board in 1940 as nationally significant. No action since 1940.

THOROUGHGOOD (Adam) HOUSE: (Historic Site) Norfolk. Approved as of national significance, October 28-29, 1937.

TIDE SPRINGS: Near Broadway. Ebbing and flowing springs. No further information.

TYLER BIRTHPLACE (Greenway): (Historic Site) In ~~Gloucester~~ St. Charles County. Acting upon the site in connection with a House Bill proposing establishment of the area, the Advisory Board, on March 25-26, 1937, disapproved the site as not of national significance, but recommended it be preserved by State agencies. On June 26, 1946, Congressman Bland referred to the Secretary a letter from D. Gardiner Tyler, Jr., suggesting that a memorial structure in the form of a combined public library and school be erected on a portion of the "Greenway" tract. Assistant Secretary Davidson replied on July 9 pointing out that the Department was empowered under certain conditions to make cooperative agreements for the preservation of historic sites of outstanding national significance but had no authority for the erection of memorial structures or funds available for the purpose that Mr. Tyler had in mind. It is understood that the new school building is now constructed on the opposite side of the highway from Greenway. No further record.

WALTER REED BIRTHPLACE: Located in Gloucester. Owned by the Medical Society of Virginia. Society informed the Service on April 28, 1953 that it would like to turn the home over to the National Park Service to give national recognition to Dr. Reed. Region One asked to study the matter. On November 22, 1954 Chief of Interpretation Lee wrote Dr. A. A. Coucy of Newport News, Virginia that the Service could not accept the birthplace as a unit of the System, but expressed willingness of the Service to aid in preserving the property through advisory assistance or in other ways.

WARNER HALL: (Historic Site) In ~~Gloucester~~ County. Acting upon the site in connection with a House bill proposing establishment of the area, the Advisory Board, on March 25-26, 1937, disapproved the site as not of national significance, but recommended it be preserved by State agencies. No further action.

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION: (Historic Site) Williamsburg. Approved of national significance, October 28-30, 1937.

WOODLAWN: (Historic Site) January 16, 1951, Acting Director Demaray replied to Mr. Elwood H. Seal, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Woodlawn Foundation, that although the Service was interested in this site it had no funds to acquire or administer it. He pointed to an outstanding obligation of $35,000 as an additional obstacle to its acquisition by the National Park Service, and suggested that the assistance of the National Trust for Historic Preservation should be enlisted. In a memorandum of the same date, Mr. Demaray requested approval by the Secretary of the letter to Mr. Seal and recommended authorization for the Service to explore any new possibilities that may develop of relating Woodlawn to our program through donated funds. Approval was given by Assistant Secretary Doty, January 17, 1951.

WEST VIRGINIA

BERKLEY SPRINGS: (National Park) Representative J. Howard Swick transmitted a letter from Henry C. Cronemeyer, Beaver, Pennsylvania, concerning purchase by the Government (with Rockefeller funds) of 3,000 acres near Berkley Springs for park purposes. The Director, on May 27, 1933, advised Mr. Swick that the area did not appear to meet national park standards. No further record.

BLENNERHASSETT ISLAND: (National Monument) Island in the Ohio River near Parkersburg, West Virginia. First proposal in 1934 for national park purposes but no action ever resulted. However, on April 18, 1955 Congressman Burnside introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of the Island as a national monument to commemorate the activities there of Aaron Burr in 1805-1806 in his attempt to separate the western States from the rest of the country. Congressman Burnside indicated in a phone conversation with Dr. Porter that he had acted at insistence of local groups. Service provided Department with an adverse report on April 19, 1956 on the basis that Burr's activities on Blennerhassett Island were so questionable as to not merit recognition. The bill failed to pass session of Congress.

BLUESTONE DAM: (National Park) Near Hinton. Representative John Kee advanced this proposal in a letter of September 5, 1946. The Acting Director suggested the area as a State park or other type of recreational area inasmuch as the proposed artificial reservoir is the basis of the scenic qualities. A later letter to Mr. Kee quoted Region One's advice to this Office and indicated a lack of interest in the area because ...the presence of an artificial reservoir disqualified it for inclusion as a unit of the National Park System. Representative Elizabeth Kee inquired by letter on November 10, 1953 as to the possibilities for developing Bluestone Lake as a national park or recreational area. Service reply on November 20, 1953 cited Region One study of May 1947 and again recommended development by State or local government agencies.

FAIRFAX STONE: (National Monument) Old survey marker at western-most point of Fairfax grant. Located on West Virginia and Maryland State line at junction with Preston and Tucker Counties, West Virginia. Mr. John Grant, Manager, Monongahela Valley Association, Inc., wrote on August 29, 1955 asking requirements for making a small area around the Stone a national monument. Service reply of September 7, 1953 stated that suitable means of preservation should be sought on the local level.

FORT HENRY: (Historic Site) At Wheeling. The Acting Assistant Director, on June 21, 1935, advised the Third Regional Officer that investigation of the area had been approved and should be made by the Regional Historian. An investigation was made on July 14-16, 1936, by Dr. Charles W. Porter, who advised that the Wheeling Centennial Commission planned to restore the old Fort on a site other than the original. He concluded that if the Centennial Commission were to undertake a building program, a modern museum building ...would seem to be the safest and most practical plan of development. The Acting Director concurred, and the proposal seems to have died at that time. Nothing recorded since 1936.

GRAVE CREEK MOUND: (National Monument) Prehistoric mound located near Moundsville, West Virginia. Approved by the Advisory Board in 1941 as being nationally significant. Mr. Delf Morona, Secretary of the West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc., wrote Senator Kilgore on June 20, 1952 describing the mound and developments undertaken by the State of West Virginia and the Society. Site is owned by the State and administered by the warden of the State penitentiary. Senator Kilgore referred the matter to this Service and requested that the area be investigated with a view to its being designated a national monument. Acting Director Tolson replied on July 11, 1952 stating that Region One was being informed of the situation and asked to send an archeologist to the area. No further record in the files.

LITTLE STONE CREEK: See Virginia.

PHILLIPI BATTLEFIELD: (Historic Site) At Phillipi. This area was disapproved by the Advisory Board, November 7-9, 1939, as not of national significance.

POINT PLEASANT BATTLEFIELD: (Historic Site) At Point Pleasant. The Service appears to have been drawn into a controversy on this site when requested to submit a report on pending legislation to complete the monument on the site in 1936. An investigation was made of the area by Dr. Charles W. Porter, whose report seems to question the historic claims made for the area. The Monument had been erected on State lands with funds partially provided by the War Department. The minutes of the Advisory Board meeting of May 2-5, 1938, contain the following report: "Mr. R. F. Lee presented the present status of Point Pleasant, West Virginia. No further action was taken, but it was indicated that the Board would have no objection to the suggested plan for improving the Monument by the use of CCC help." Correspondence on the area seems to have ended when Mr. Lee, on June 20, 1938, in a letter to Mrs. George W. Johnson, stated: "I have not yet succeeded in finding a solution to your problem...I shall write you and make arrangements either to visit the area and talk with you in West Virginia, or get in touch with you when you may again be in Washington." No further action.

CANAL ZONE

BARRO-COLORADO ISLAND: (National Park) Island in the southern part of Gatun Lake. Suggested as a national park to Mr. Lorne W. Barclay and brought to the attention of the National Park Service by Mr. Thomas C. Vint, then Chief Landscape Architect, who submitted an adverse report on February 15, 1933, in which he stated that the island had been set aside as a wildlife preserve and was being maintained by subscriptions under the direction of the Institute for Research in Tropical America, thus serving its best use and with its administrative protection adequate as a result of its position within the Canal Zone. Mr. Wirth recommended that the area be disapproved as a national park and Director Albright approved the recommendation on March 15, 1933.

FORT SAN LORENZO: (Historic Site) The Service was informed on August 2, 1956 by Secretary Seaton that Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Commander-in-Chief, Caribbean Command, had brought to the attention of President Eisenhower the historical importance of old Spanish Fort San Lorenzo located at the mouth of the Chagres River in the Canal Zone. Gen. Harrison suggested that National Park Service assume administration of Fort since public use increasing beyond measure of Army to handle. On November 13, Director Wirth asked Regional Director, Region One to contact Gen. Harrison and arrange study of Fort San Lorenzo and other places of historical or national interest in the Canal Zone. Region One officials subsequently visited the Canal Zone during the week of February 4, 1957. The report of the reconnaissance, dated March 29, 1957 concluded that Fort San Lorenzo and the remains of the Las Cruces Trail each possess great significance in Spanish colonial history. Also that opportunity exists in Canal Zone to preserve examples of virgin and second growth of tropical forests. The report stated that there seemed to be sufficient justification for establishment of an area under National Park Service administration in view of above considerations.

PANAMANIAN NATIONAL PARK: (National Park) In the region of the Volcan de Chiriqui. This suggestion was advanced by Mr. Vinson Brown of Oakland, California, in a letter to Director Newton B. Drury under date of April 26, 1944. Mr. Brown's thought was that an advanced scientific agricultural school for Panamanian farmers and a national park should be established. On June 1, 1944, Acting Director Hillory A. Tolson acknowledged Mr. Brown's letter and, at the same time, transmitted a

PANAMANIAN NATIONAL PARK--Continued
copy to Mr. J. Stanton Robbins, Special Assistant to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. Mr. Drury advised that he had written to Mr. Brown suggesting, as had Mr. Tolson, that he contact Mr. William Vogt, Chief of the Conservation Section of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation, Pan American Union, who was then in Latin America on a program of conservation. Mr. Robbins also stated that it was possible that he might be able to contact Mr. Vogt in the field during the summer and further discuss the proposal.

PUERTO RICO

FORT SAN GERONIMO: (Historic Site) San Juan, Puerto Rico. Establishment of this area was not specifically sought but Mr. Virgil Baker of San Juan called upon Superintendent Ray Vinten at St. Augustine, Florida, on June 18, 1948, to explore the possibility of the National Park Service interesting itself in an exchange of Federal lands on Florida for Fort San Geronimo, on which he holds a 99-year lease. No further action recorded.

LA FORTELEZA: (Historic Site) At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Approved as nationally significant by the Advisory Board, November 30-December 2, 1938, with recommendation for preservation by cooperative agreement. The report of the Service group which visited San Juan on November 18-28, 1946, recommended a cooperative agreement with the Insular Government, designating the building as a national historic site and establishing certain minimum controls to insure a higher standard of workmanship in necessary repairs than was obtained in the past. No further action recorded.

LANDING PLACE OF COLUMBUS, 1493: (Historic Site) Near San Juan. Approved by the Advisory Board, May 2-5, 1938, as of national significance. Actual site of landing place apparently in dispute. Salt River site on Island of St. Croix in Virgin Islands also proposed for Columbus Memorial. Further study of entire subject indicated. Considerable correspondence in Branch of History files.

LUQUILLO: (National Park) Possibility of establishing a national park in Puerto Rico was first considered in 1934. In a subsequent report on July 17, 1934, Messrs. H. C. Bryant and G. M. Wright reported that the Luquillo National Forest was an area meeting the highest national park standards and that it was being efficiently administered by the Forest Service. Legislation to establish Luquillo National Park was introduced on April 29, 1936. The Department's reply to a request for a report on the legislation stated that it was desired to make a thorough study of the area. The Forest Service submitted a report strongly opposing the proposed park. On March 2, 1938, the Secretary suggested to the Secretary of Agriculture that wooded lands of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration be exchanged for Luquillo National Forest lands, which would then be administered by the National Park Service. Mr. Collins

LUQUILLO--Continued
visited the area in December 1939, and shortly thereafter a form of proclamation to establish Luquillo National Monument was submitted to the General Land Office. This one of 33 such proclamations which the Secretary requested the Service to prepare for his consideration. The proposal was more or less dormant until December 5, 1945, when the Director of the Insular Park Service, Miguel A. Barasorda, inquired whether the Service had abandoned the idea of acquiring the Luquillo Forest as a national monument. Mr. Barasorda visited the Director's Office in Chicago and the Washington Liaison Office in May and June 1946, and following these visits, arrangements were made for Park Service personnel to visit the several areas in Puerto Rico in November 1946. The group making the inspection included Chief Historian R. F. Lee, Chief, Architectural Division, Richard Sutton; and Region One Park Planner Allyn Bursloy. The report of their brief visit to Luquillo stated: "....Brief examination tended to confirm the conclusions arrived at by previous investigators that the area does not lend itself to national park status. Arrangements might be made by the Forest Service to designate a primitive area within the forest to preserve unaltered, certain extremely interesting forms of plant life. At some future time, national monument status might be considered in regard to a portion of this area." No further action is recorded.

VILLA CAPARRA: (Historic Site) San Juan, Puerto Rico. Proposed to Superintendent Jones, San Juan National Historic Site, who in turn wrote the Regional Director, Region One, under date of January 23, 1950. The Puerto Rico Planning, Urbanizing and Zoning Board requested that a study be made. In memorandum of March 6, 1950 to Regional Director, Region One it was recommended by Acting Director Demaray that this study be included as a part of a broad survey of the recreational resources of Puerto Rico, such as has been authorized for Alaska. Superintendent Jones asked to submit recommendation for composition and financing of such a survey, but there is no record that this was ever done.

SUGGESTED AREAS RESUMÉS

REGION TWO

Colorado
Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota
Wyoming
Grassland Studies

January 1957

COLORADO

ARAPAHO: (National Monument) Region Two records show that on September 14, 1939, the Acting Director forwarded to the Commissioner General Land Office, proposed proclamation to establish the Arapaho National Monument and a draft of a letter for the Secretary's signature transmitting the draft of proclamation to the White House. No record of this area in Washington Office files, nor was the reported proclamation listed among those submitted to the Secretary's Office in 1939. No further record.

BENT'S FORT: (Historic Site) Report prepared by Historian E. A. Hummel. Site located in Otero County owned by and marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Denver. Its relationship to the Santa Fe Trail and the western fur trading make it one of the most important historic sites on the Great Plains. It is located on the Arkansas River a few miles west of the mouth of the Purgatoire River. Post burned in 1853. A Region Two memorandum to the Director under date of December 6, 1938 forwarded an historic site survey card on this site indicating that the site has sufficient national historical interest to justify further study. Interest revived in 1956 when La Junta Chamber of Commerce wrote the Secretary urging establishment as National Monument. Reply stated that in reactivation of Historic Sites Survey in July 1950, Santa Fe Trail and Bent's Fort would receive attention.

CASTLE GARDENS: (National Monument) Chaffee County. An area of approximately one square mile located near Salida was investigated by Mr. Roger Toll, who submitted an adverse report on the area under date of January 14, 1936. The Director, on February 12, 1956, approved the recommendation that this area be removed from the active list of proposed monuments and that the Service go on record favoring local development and administration.

CHIMNEY ROCK: (National Monument) Located in Archuleta County. Roger W. Toll in memorandum of March 9, 1936 to the Director, advised that some of the archeological ruins had been excavated by the Colorado State Historical Society in 1921-22 and that the ruins are believed to be of considerable value that the ruins are scenically located; and he recommends that the ruins already excavated be protected, and that unexcavated ruins be preserved from injury and kept for future scientific study but that the project be disapproved as a national monument. This area is within the boundaries of the proposed National Elks Scenic Park. Mr. Wirth, in a memorandum of April 23, 1936, stated that the area had been disapproved.

DENVER NATIONAL PARK: (National Park) Located near Denver. Lesiglation to establish this park was introduced in 1918 by Congressmen Shaforth and Hilliard. The Director's Annual Report for that year stated that the area was under investigation and that detailed reports would be submitted for the information of Congressional committees. There does not appear to have been further action.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RR: (National Monument) Narrow gauge railroad extending between Salida and Saperino. On 4/8/54 Mr. Albert G. Roth, Pres., National Narrow Guage Museum, Yeadon, Pennsylvania, wrote President Eisenhower requesting the Government to purchase the railroad before D&RGW tears up the rails. Reply of 5/17/54 states we sympathize with desire to save the railroad, but have no funds available to do the job.

DINOSAUR TRACKS: (National Monument) Located in Delta County near Cedaredge. Proposal originated by Mr. Charles G. States in 1939 after tracks had been found in roof of his coal mine. Numerous petitions calling for the establishment of a national monument were forwarded and Mr. Trager reported the tracks were some of the finest he had ever seen. The proposal was deemed illogical by the Director in view of the fact the mine was active. Mr. Trager continued an interest and reported finding larger specimens and that the owner offered to donate one section of the mine. A Service memorandum of June 16, 1940, stated the belief that Dinosaur tracks near Glen Rose, Texas, would make a more attractive exhibit. Mr. States wrote in August 1940 that the national emergency likely would delay consideration of the petitions, but that in the meantime he would timber the entrance for the safety of visitors and was considering charging a small fee until".... the Government can again take up the matter of a national monument." Mr. States revived the proposal in 1953. NPS representatives visited the area in June 1953 and reported site unsuitable for national monument status. Also, Dr. W. C. Toepelman of University of Colorado visited site at NPS request and stated tracks not valuable specimens.

FISHER'S PEAK: (National Monument) Located in Las Animas County approximately 6 miles south and east of Trinidad. Reported on by Mr. Roger Toll in March 1931, in which report he suggested further investigation. A partial report was prepared by Inspector A. F. Ahrens, dated August 1, 1935, which was submitted to Regional Officer Maier in August 1935, who requested that the investigation of the site be completed at the earliest possible time. No further information in files.

FLORRISANT PETRIFIELD FOREST: (National Monument) Located in Teller County, central part of State. Regional Office records show Mr. Edward E. Nichols, Mantiou, Colorado, to be the interested individual. Director Mather, under date of April 12, 1920, wrote to Mr. Nichols stating that the land was worthy of national monument status, but that a personal examination would have to be made. The proposal was disapproved by the Director November 21, 1932. A preliminary survey of Colorado Petrified Forest, Florrisant, was prepared by Assistant Wildlife Technician Russell Grater, dated May 7, 1937, in which he states that he has seen several petrified forests, including the famous Petrified Forest National Monument, but the Colorado Petrified Forest has the largest petrified trees and the most diverse fossil flora that he has ever witnessed; stating further that its possible acquisition and protection would be very worthwhile. Under date of August 6, 1937, Acting Chief, Naturalist Division, Director's Office, advised the Regional Office that "This area is to be investigated during the coming year," suggesting that a member of the geological staff report on the area. Regional Office reply of August 16, 1937, indicated that, due to drastic curtailment in travel funds, it was not possible to authorize this investigation. Matter lay dormant until 1952 when Secretary Chapman requested NPS to investigate. In January 1953, Superintendent Rogers and Park Naturalist Alberts reported area not of national significance, but of excellent State park caliber.

GIANT PINON GROVE: (National Monument) Located between Laramie, Wyoming, and Fort Collins, Colorado. On 10/17/51 Sen. Johnson wrote Secretary enclosing letter from Miss Josephine A. Lamb of Livermore, Colorado, who proposed national monument status. Area is owned by State and contained oldest giant pinons in America. Secretary replied that area should be saved if possible but should be done by State since it is already State-owned. Regional Director was requested to contact State officials to see what could be done. On 11/21/51 a report by Naturalist Alberts and Recreation Planner Hubler stated area is not of national significance. Local civic groups working actively to establish as a State park.

GLENWOOD CANYON: (National Monument) Located in Farfield County near Glenwood Springs. Contains three caves. Mr. George W. Branch, Manager of local Chamber of Commerce wrote urging area be included in National Park System and in reply dated 11/4/54 Service advised he contact State officials.

GORE RANGE--EAGLE'S NEST PRIMITIVE AREA: (Recreational Area) A memorandum of August 8, 1941, from Acting Director to Region Three (Copy to Region Two) requesting study of this area, submitting reports thereon with particular reference to timber value of the area, suitability for recreational use, and desirable boundaries, advising that this area might more properly be managed as a national recreation area. Field investigation was made by George F. Ingalls, Chief, Recreation Planning Division, and Associate Forester George A. Walker. Report prepared October 1, 1941, did not recommend for or against, because: (1) they were unable to see area properly; (2) it would have to be compared with other areas; (3) a policy as to national recreational areas had not been established.

HUERFANO BUTTE (National Monument) Located in Huerfano County, about 12 miles north of Walsenburg. Congressman Chenoweth, Colorado, made inquiry of the Director, May 27, 1947, concerning this area in which his predecessor Congressman John A. Martin, Colorado, has been interested. A similar request from Mr. Ralph H. Faxon, Secretary, Huerfano Chamber of Commerce, was directed to the Smithsonian Institution July 12, 1947. Information indicated that area possesses geological, historic, and scenic qualities. No further information available.

LINDENMEIER SITE: (Historic Site) Located in northern Colorado, a short distance north of Fort Collins. A copy of letter of Senior Archeologist Nusbaum, Region Three, to the President, Colorado Archeological Society, dated May 22, 1947, wherein he stated that Archeologist Reed of Region Three had recommended in 1940 that the Lindenmeier site be designated as a national historic site. Site is privately owned. Comments prepared by Archeologist Jennings, Region Two Office, are to the effect that the Lindenmeier site is a Folsom site, evaluated by Dr. Roberts as equal in importance to the Folsom site itself. The importance given the site results from the completely undisturbed character of the deposits and the large number of artifacts found therein. No further information available.

MAROON-SNOWMASS PRIMITIVE AREA: (Recreational Area) Memorandum dated August 8, 1941, from Acting Director to Regional Director, Region Three (copy to Region Two) about Snowmass-Maroon, Gore Range, Eagle's Nest, and Pike's Peak regions, requesting that as opportunity is presented the regional representatives of the Service study these areas and render reports thereon, with particular reference to timber values; their suitability for recreational use, and desirable boundaries; stating that these

MAROON-SNOWMASS PRIMITIVE AREA--Con.

areas are considered to be more valuable for recreation than for timber production, and that they might more properly be managed as national recreational areas than as national forests. Memorandum for the files on August 7, 1941, by the Chief, Land Planning Division, covers an inspection of the area which was made in October 1940 with Mr. Daniel B. Beard. The following statement is taken from this memorandum: "The Maroon-Snowmass Primitive Area comprises one of the most spectacular mountain regions I have ever seen." He further states that the area is principally valuable as a recreational resource. No recommendation was made as to status.

MOUNT ELBERT AND MOUNT MASSIVE: (National Monument) Regional Office files contain information relative to this area. Copy of memorandum of January 7, 1941, from Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park, for the Director, wherein he indicates that there is a movement in the development stage in the vicinity of Leadville urging the establishment of Mount Elbert and Mount Massive as national monuments. Mr. Walter F. O'Brien of Leadville is one of the interested individuals behind the movement. Copies of correspondence from Mr. O'Brien and other information pertaining to this proposal were transmitted to the Director's Office by Superintendent Canfield under date of February 19, 1941.

MOUNT EVANS: (National Park) Representative Hillard and Mayor Dewey C. Bailey, Denver, appear to be the individuals sponsoring this proposal. Records show that H. R. 9220 and S. 3587 were introduced in the Congress. No further record. Records further show that Representative Hillard introduced H. R. 12276 February 25, 1916, pertaining to this area. Mr. Albright inspected the area October 1918, and a favorable report was submitted by him December 5, 1918. Director Mather advised Mr. Bailey, Mayor of Denver, of this favorable report by Mr. Albright, in his letter of July 3, 1919. No further action is believed to have been taken on this proposal. The above is from the Region Two files. Washington Office files show nothing.

NATIONAL ELKS SCENIC PARK: In the San Juan Range of the Rocky Mountains in the Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests. Senator Johnson introduced in the 79th Congress a bill (S. 2395) to establish such a park. Adverse report submitted by the Department of Agriculture. Service attitude at that time was that the bill should be amended to provide for National Park Service administration, in which event other amendments would be necessary. Senator Johnson has again introduced the bill (S. 251) in the 80th Congress. This Service has submitted to the Department a report, adverse in nature, stating that the bill as introduced would not only create a new category of park area, but would be inconsistent with Federal park administration generally. The area has been described as outstanding wilderness area of recreational value. A part of this area, namely, the San Juan primitive area, was investigated and a report prepared in 1937. A report prepared by Wildlife Technician Grater was transmitted to Region Three, September 27, 1937, to be incorporated with similar reports from other members of the investigating party. The Chimney Rock area referred to earlier is also within the proposed boundaries of the National Elks Scenic Park.

OURAY REGION: See National Elks Scenic Park

PAGOSA SPRINGS: (National Park) Under date of June 7, 1938, Mrs. Ward Anthony, Denver, addressed a letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt commenting on the scenic beauty and health benefits of Pagosa Springs area located in Archuleta County, Colorado. Correspondence was referred to this Service and, under date of June 16, 1938, Acting Director Demaray informed Mrs. Anthony that her inquiry was being forwarded to Region Two Office for further handling. Further action does not appear to have been taken. Information from Supt. Rogers indicates proposals for national park status were introduced in the 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses.

PIKE'S PEAK: (National Park) This proposal was active from time to time, with interest by various groups and individuals. However, in 1935, the Acting Assistant Director advised the Superintendent of Yellowstone that the area had been removed from the permanent list on the basis of disapproval by the Director. Region files show that the Acting Director on October 15, 1940, wrote to Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado, in reply to a telephone call from Senator Johnson concerning the possibility of bringing Pike's Peak into the National Park System, advising that--provided bills S. 3827 and H. R. 9351 were passed, and a suitable

PIKE'S PEAK--Con.

portion of Pike's Peak area should be offered to the Federal Government--the possibility of proposing the area for a National Recreational Area under the jurisdiction of this Service could be taken into consideration. By copy of Director's memorandum of August 8, 1941, for Regional Director, Region Three, the Regional Director, Region Two, was requested, as opportunity presented, to study Pike's Peak, the Gore Range, and Maroon-Snowmass regions in Colorado, and submit reports thereon with particular reference to timber value of the areas and their suitability for use, as a National Recreational Area.

PIKE'S STOCKADE: (National Monument) In Conejo County southeast of Alamosa. Memorandum from J. Les Brown to Mr. Wirth, August 22, 1934, advises that the review and recommendation for disapproval had been signed by Mr. Demaray. The Acting Assistant Director advised the Superintendent of Yellowstone on August 7, 1935, that the area had been removed from the permanent list. Area contains 120 acres. State of Colorado filed application with the Department of the Interior in May 1933 to purchase 840 acres adjacent to the Stockade--Recreational Withdrawal 52, File No. 0-55609. Acting Director, in memorandum to the Bureau of Land Management under date of July 15, 1947, favored consideration of withdrawal of 840 acres adjoining Pike's Stockade for inclusion in Zebulon Montgomery Pike Memorial Park. Region Two Office concurred in this proposal in memorandum of July 8, 1947, for the Director. The Colorado Magazine (No. 3, May 1947) contained article relative to the passage of an appropriation of $67,000 by the General Assembly for use in improving and developing historic monuments in Colorado, including Pike's Stockade Site, old Fort Garland, and Ouray Memorial Park near Montrose.

PURGATOIRE RIVER: (Recreation Area) A summary, compiled by Region Two, Recreation Study, March 21, 1940, shows this area to extend 15 to 50 miles south of La Junta, Colorado. Dominant value; scenic, archeological, historic, geological, and recreational. Report covering area prepared by Inspector Kent, October 18, 1937. Area is in a region where there are no public recreation facilities. Suggested that because its location and scenic values, it is suitable for a State recreational area. Dinosaur tracks most interesting.

RED CANYON: (National Monument) Located 14 miles north of Canon City. By letter of April 13, 1936, Congressman John A. Martin to the Director, stated that he would appreciate the Service's investigating possibilities of Red Canyon and Temple Canyon areas as National Parks or Monuments. Evidently there was earlier correspondence from Mr. Martin which is not contained in the files. Red Canyon Park, containing approximately 600 acres was deeded to the city of Canon City for park purposes by an act of Congress in the year 1917. The area at that time was Public Domain. A report on Red Canyon was prepared by Inspector Ahrens May 21, 1936. His investigation discloses that the area does not qualify for national park or monument status; better suited as State or municipal park.

ROBERT W. STEELE HOUSE: (Historic Site) Located in Jefferson County, Colorado, was suggested for possible consideration by the State, as a State historical monument, in a letter of September 3, 1941, by Acting Secretary of the Interior John J. Dempsey, to Mr. William Mathews, Mount Vernon, Colorado, in reply to Mr. Mathews' letter of August 18, 1941.

ROYAL GORGE: (National Park) Located near Canon City. This area also mentioned in Acting Assistant Director's 1935 memorandum as having been removed from the permanent list. Interest was revived by local interests in 1940, but as the result of a hearing on November 9, 1940 at Canon City, the area was determined as not suitable for national park status.

SAN JUAN NARROW GUAGE RAILROAD: (National Monument) Editorials appearing in The Denver Post asked for preservation of this last important narrow guage railroad, which runs between Durango and Alamosa, after there had been rumors to the effect that it was to be abandoned. Region Three Office has expressed the view that if abandonment is imminent at any time in the future, at least a preliminary consideration should be given and a decision then reached as to whether a project of detailed investigation is justified.

SAN JUAN-RIO GRANDE AREA: See National Elks Scenic Park.

SOUTH PARK: (Proposed Game Refuge) Area comprising approximately one million acres located southwest of Denver in Park County, and nearly surrounded by Pike National Forest. This area is principally an upland valley rimmed by mountains and is important as a winter range for wildlife. It is scenically attractive but is not considered to be up to national park standards. Supt. Rogers submitted a report reviewing the status of this area on May 5, 1936, in which was transmitted a copy of House Memorial No. 2, of the Colorado Legislature. A further report on the area was submitted on July 16, 1936, by Wildlife Technician Adolph Murie, who stated that the area had good possibilities as a wildlife refuge, provided artificial intrusions (oil prospecting and mining town) could be removed.

TEMPLE CANYON: (National Park or Monument) By letter of April 13, 1936, Congressman John A. Martin, to Director, NPS, stated he would appreciate the Service investigating possibilities of Temple Canyon and Red Canyon areas as national parks or monuments. This area is located 6 miles southwest of Canon City, and contains 640 acres. The Temple Canyon Park area was deeded to the city of Canon City, Colorado, by an Act of Congress in 1911. Assistant Wildlife Technician Grater prepared a report on the Temple Canyon Park area dated April 23, 1936. Inspector Ahrens prepared a report on this same area May 29, 1936. Analyses of these reports show that the area is of local scenic and recreational importance. By letter from the Director to Congressman Martin, dated June 17, 1936, he was advised that the Service considers the area not of national park or monument caliber.

TOLTEC RUINS: (National Monument) Near Cortez. Mr. Lee, Supervisor of Historic Sites, in a memorandum to Mr. Sager on February 14, 1940, stated adverse reports by Archeologist Nusbaum, 1932, and Supt. Toll, 1936, represent final views on this site. It may be reported eventually in archeologic sites survey but no further study appears urgent at present.

IOWA

DODGE HOUSE: (Historic Site) Located in Council Bluffs. Victorian house of General Grenville Dodge, foremost railroad builder. Historic Sites Survey report prepared by Regional Historian Mattison. R. F. Lee forwarded copy of report to National Trust for Historic Preservation with the comment that something must be done soon to protect it or the building will be lost.

FORT ATKINSON: (National Monument) Winnesbiek County. The Director's annual report mentions that this area was investigated by the Service during the year ended June 30, 1931. Mr. Toll recommended disapproval in a memorandum to the Director on September 10, 1934, and the Advisory Board at its meeting of March 25-26, 1937, disapproved further consideration of the area on the basis of national significance. This area is administered by the Iowa Division of Lands and Waters, and is a part of the State park system.

GRAVE OF SGT. FLOYD: (National Monument) Located in Sioux City. Grave of a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition who died during the treck. Several local citizens and organizations interested in national recognition of the site wrote through Representative Hoeven in 1954. Interest continued through 1956. Service replies indicated Advisory Board's long standing opinion that graves should not be marked and maintained in National Park System. Also that under MISSION 66 it is proposed to study entire Lewis and Clark route to select the site or sites associated with the Expedition most worthy of Federal recognition.

HOOVER BIRTHPLACE: (Historic Site) Mr. D. A. Donohue, Assemblyman, House of Representatives of Iowa addressed a letter dated October 17, 1945 to Director NPS suggesting that the Hoover birthplace, located in West Branch, Iowa, be acquired and administered by the National Park Service. In the Director's reply October 24, 1945, Mr. Donohue was advised that a record was being made of his request and that upon resumption of Historic Sites Survey the site would be included in those sites to be investigated.

LENOX COLLEGE: (Historic Site) Memorial on campus of Lenox College located at Hopinton honoring men who fought in Civil War. In reply of 8/14/53 to a suggestion received through Representative Tolle, Service stated that the Federal Government cannot preserve all Civil War sites and suggested the town or local patriotic groups be approached.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER: (National Park) From Lake Pepin, Minnesota, to Rock Island, Illinois. Legislation was introduced on several occasions, and investigations were made of the entire area as a result of which Effigy Mounds was selected as the only possible worthy area. The last investigation was authorized by Congress and was made by Roger W. Toll in 1930.

KANSAS

ALCOVE SPRINGS: (National Park) Located near Marysville, Marshall County. Citizens of Marysville, through Congressman W. P. Lamberton, first sought national park status for this area in February 1938. An investigation of the area was made by Edward A. Hummel. The citizen's group obtained an option on land for the area, but it was not until April 7, 1941, that Under Secretary H. W. Wirtz indicated Departmental disapproval in a letter acknowledging receipt of a resolution adopted by the Kansas State House of Representatives calling for establishment of Alcove Springs National Park. Senator Arthur Capper introduced S. 1335 on May 23, 1947, calling for establishment. An adverse report on the bill was submitted to the Secretary for signature. From 1947 through 1956 interest continued and bills calling for establishment introduced in Congress. In each instance Service reported adversely. One of 11 sites studied and reported on by Region Two in 1955. This site evaluated as of local significance.

BEAVERS SITE: (Historic Site) Location unknown. Approved by the Advisory Board on its meeting of October 28-30, 1941, with the notation"...perceived to be culturally outstanding, most worthy of being designated as of national significance, and therefore, eligible for preservation under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935."

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS: (National Park) Recommended to the President by Governor Landon in January 1934. The Secretary on February 9, 1934, advised Governor Landon that the area could not be considered for establishment as a national park but that the Department would be glad to cooperate in the development of the area as a State park.

FORT DODGE:
FORT HAYS:
FORT LARNED:
FORT SCOTT:
FORT WALLACE:
MEDICINE LODGE:
PAWNEE INDIAN VILLAGE:
ROCK CITY:
SHAWNEE MISSION:
WACONDA SPRINGS:
WYANDOTT INDIAN CEMETERY:

Considerable interest evident since 1954 in establishing these sites as national monuments and bills introduced in Congress on several occasions to provide for Federal recognition. Regional Historian Mattes studied the

FORT DODGE, FORT HAYS, ETC.--Con.

sites in 1955. Only Fort Larned and a site near Cimarron, Kansas continuing remains of the old Santa Fe Trail were found worthy of consideration for possible national recognition. It was recommended that additional study be made of Fort Larned and the Santa Fe Trail to determine possible future NPS action. The remaining sites were felt to be of local or regional importance, but in corresponding during late 1956 and early 1957 with Senator Carlson it was indicated that, upon resumption of the Historic Sites Survey under MISSION 66, each of the sites would receive attention and decision made whether additional study is warranted.

RUSSELL-MAJORS-WADDELL: Missouri and Kansas. See Missouri.

MINNESOTA

BRAINERD WAR DEAD: (National Monument) Congressman Knutson in 1947 introduced a bill calling for establishment of a memorial in Brainerd to commemorate all members of Armed Forces who gave their lives during World War II; upon establishment to be called Brainerd War Dead National Monument. Service reported adversely on bill and suggested that such a memorial should fall under administration and control of American Battle Monuments Commission.

BELLS OF THE ST. CROIX: (National Park) Investigated by NPS personnel in May 1939. Adverse report submitted. Acting Director Demaray, in a letter to Representative John G. Alexander dated June 6, 1939, stated that the area was not of national park caliber. Also listed under Wisconsin as "St. Croix Falls" since the proposal included the area now known as Interstate Park located in both Wisconsin and Minnesota.

DONELLY (Ignatius) HOME: (Historic Site) Near Hastings. Suggested in 1936 by Marion D. Woltman who has a life interest in the property. Advisory Board, as its 15th meeting in 1939, postponed action. Status was uncertain, according to Minneapolis Tribune article, June 23, 1946, indicating that the State Legislature had failed to appropriate money for repairs, costs of which were estimated at $25,000. Books and library paneling have been removed to the Minnesota Historical Society.

FORT BEAUHARNOIS: (Historic Site) Advisory Board at its meeting March 25-26, 1937, recommended this as a State or local park.

FORT RIPLEY: (Historic Site) Little Falls. In October 1948, Mr. Val E. Kasparek, President, Morrison County Historical Society through Representative Knutson, requested Federal aid in the rebuilding of the fort at Little Falls. The Director's reply of November 8, 1948, pointed out the lack of funds for restoration purposes and suggested that the Minnesota Historical Society might be willing to make the necessary historical investigations and the Minnesota State Park Department undertake the reconstruction of these projects without Federal assistance. The Morrison County Historical Society approached Senator Humphrey in November 1949 for assistance in preservation of this site. The NPS again turned down the proposal and suggested that aid be sought from the State.

FORT SNELLING: (Historic Site) Minneapolis. St. Paul. Service has been asked to consider this site on many occasions since 1946 and several discussions and much correspondence has occurred with State officials. Not considered to be of national significance. Area now under jurisdiction of Minnesota Historical Society.

KELLEY HOMESTEAD: (Historic Site) Near Elk River. Action by the Advisory Board postponed at its meeting of March 25-31, 1940.

LAKE WINONA: (National Park) Near Winona. The Regional Officer, Reg. 6 submitted a report on this area by Inspectors Lacy and Schellie on December 4, 1935, and three days later, Mr. Wirth received from the same source a memorandum to the effect that the national park idea for Lake Winona had been abandoned.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN: (National Park) Located near Virginia, Minnesota, in the heart of Musobi Range. Legislation introduced in 1955 to establish area as a national park was reported upon adversely. In 1956 Region Two officials studied the area and submitted a report stating that Service should continue to report adversely on any legislation regarding the area.

LOWER SIOUX AGENCY: (National Monument) Located at Morton, Minn. Proposed by Senator Henry Shipstead. Investigated by E. A. Hummel in August 1935, who recommended against its being included in the System.

NORTH WOODS: (National Park) Upstate Maine or Minnesota. One of several proposals contained in a letter of January 5, 1948 from Mr. Robert L. Wood of Seattle. The writer was advised of the current interest in the International project, involving the Forest Service, and contemplated to include the Quetico-Superior region in Minnesota.

PIKE'S STOCKADE: (Historic Site) See Fort Ripley.

QUETICO-SUPERIOR WILDERNESS AREA: (National Park) The Service for the past 13 years has been interested in preserving the Superior National Forest in northern Minnesota, adjacent to the Quetico Provincial Park of Canada. In 1934 the President by executive order set up the Quetico-Superior Committee, consisting of Messrs. Oberholzer, Tyng, Kelly, one person designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and one person by the Secretary of the Interior. In August 1937 this area was investigated by a NPS group composed of Messrs. Butterfield, Hummel, McDougall, Lacey and Shevlin. Also included in the party were Mr. Grosbeck, Land Use Official of the Forest Service. The individual reports submitted by the persons making the investigation were favorable to the proposal to establish this area as a national park. In 1940 a draft of a proclamation to establish the Superior National Monument was presented at the Secretary's request. The Director, however, requested that in view of the complicated land situation, the proclamation not be issued. It was feared that such a move might precipitate a serious controversy and thereby undo all of the work already accomplished. From 1940 to 1946 correspondence indicates continued Service interest in protecting wilderness values. The Ball-Thye bill introduced in the 80th Congress "To safeguard and consolidate certain areas in Superior National Forest Minnesota," was passed and signed by the President on June 21, 1948. (Public Law 733)

RUNE STONE SITE: (National Monument) The site at Kensington, Minnesota, where the Rune Stone was found in 1898. Mr. E. Stewart Peterson of Baltimore, Maryland, and others, inquired as to how the site might be made a national monument after having viewed the stone on special exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution in 1948. Replies to these inquiries pointed out that the authenticity of the stone is still a matter of doubt and that under the circumstances it would be inadvisable to consider the question of marking the site. In reply to a letter of June 7, 1949, from Senator Edward J. Thye, with which was enclosed a letter from Mr. W. K. DeLaHunt, of Kensington, it was pointed out that the Service did not have the funds to assist as Mr. DeLaHunt desired, in marking the site. It was held desirable for the citizens of Kensington to work with local or State historical group in providing at least a temporary marker until the authenticity of the find has been determined, probably through archeological research. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey also referred to the Service a letter from Mr. DeLaHunt.

SUGAR POINT BATTLE: (National Monument) Congressman Marshall inquired by phone on February 13, 1956 to ascertain Service interest. Purported to be site of last battle in last Indian war. Congressman was told to have proposing group submit essential information.

MISSOURI

ADAIR RANCH: (National Park). A letter of the Assistant Director, April 20, 1935, to C. L. W. Smith of Hinch, Missouri, advised that the area did not meet national park standards and therefore could not be considered.

BIG SPRING: (National Monument). One of the largest fresh water springs in America. The area is at present a State Park. Mr. Paul H. Shepard, Mountain Grove, Missouri, on July 1, 1949, wrote to the President suggesting monument status to insure preservation from exploitation. Associate Director's reply stated the belief that the need for preservation and protection was recognized by the State Park administration and that change in status would not be appropriate. It was suggested that he write the State Park Board advising them of his concern over the possibility of exploitation.

BISHOP SITE: (National Historic Site) Near Kansas City. These Indian mounds were suggested for preservation by Carl H. Chapman, Secretary-Treasurer, Missouri Archeological Society, to the Regional Director, Region Two by letter of April 23, 1947. Mr. Chapman told of the work he and a group of students had done at the site when the mounds were threatened by road work. He reported that chambers found in several of the mounds were in such a state of preservation that restoration was possible and suggested the tract as a park site. The Regional Director recommended to Mr. Chapman preservation as a State or local area and suggested contacting the Missouri Historical Society as a possible source of assistance.

BOONE HOUSE: (Historic Site) The Committee on Historical Areas of the Advisory Board in June 1937 postponed action on this area. Daniel Boone's home for 10 years. Letter of 10/25/55 from John W. Knierim, Jr., Kirkwood, Missouri, suggested Federal Government preserve site. Reply dated 11/25/55 indicates Boone's birthplace near Reading, Pennsylvania being preserved and State of Kentucky where Boon acquired greatest fame is trying to develop Boonesboro in his honor.

CALLAGHAN-CRAWFORD: (National Park) Near Philadelphia, Missouri. Mr. Harold H. Haines, Hannibal, Missouri, suggested in a letter of December 6, 1948, that the Government take over the Callaghan property for the purpose of establishing a park in honor of William Callaghan and his educated slave Isaac Crawford. Assistant Director Tolson replied that no funds were available for such a project and suggested the plan be referred to the State of Missouri.

CAMDEN COUNTY: (National Park) Under date of December 3, 1938, Mr. C. D. Nordstrand, Des Moines, Iowa, addressed a letter to President Roosevelt in which he described a tract of land in Camden County, Missouri, comprising 5,690 acres containing caves, mineral springs, and other natural features which, in the writer's opinion, warrant national park consideration. The area is also known as Ha Ha Tonka, named for an Osage Indian chief, meaning "Laughing Water." A similar letter was later addressed to the Regional Director, Region Two. The regional office replied, informing Mr. Nordstrand that it was doubtful if the tract was of sufficient caliber to meet established standards for national parks; but that in connection with the Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Studies, it would receive consideration for its suitability as a State park.

CAVES: (National Park) Located under the city of St. Louis (13th and Cherokee Streets). This proposal was active in 1946 until an adverse report was submitted by representatives of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, who recommended the area for local development. The Department so advised the owner-sponsor, Mr. Lee Hess.

CURRENT RIVER AREA: (National Park) Refer to Mammoth Springs Area, Missouri.

ELEPHANT ROCKS: (National Monument) Located near Graniteville. Immense bowlders lying on top of granite outcropping. Judge S. P. Dalton of Missouri Supreme Court wrote through Senator Hennings 6/19/52 to inquire whether the area had been reserved for national monument and that if not, he would contact State Park Board. Service reply stated area had not been withdrawn for national monument purposes.

FORT OSAGE: (Historic Site) Near Sibley in Jackson County. Suggested in 1940. Mr. E. A. Hummel conducted an investigation in 1940 in an effort to aid in the establishment of boundaries in connection with plans of the Committee for the Restoration of Fort Osage to acquire lands. He recommended considerably more land than was immediately available and reported much research necessary before reconstruction could be attempted. The proposal came to light again in 1946, and the Advisory Board, on October 21-22, deferred action. However, action toward designation was asked of the President on February 19, 1947, and the members of the Advisory Board were polled individually by letter in order that their recommendation might be secured so that restoration of the Fort might be included in a program for park work to be submitted to the General Assembly of Missouri. A letter of April 4 to Mr. Flavel Robertson advised that the Board was unanimous in its decision that the area was not worthy of national significance but that its preservation by the State be encouraged and that advisory assistance be given insofar as possible. The proposal was investigated in the summer of 1946 by Regional Historian Olaf T. Hagen, whose report was presented to the Advisory Board and was the basis of their adverse action.

FORT WYMAN: (National Monument) In September 1948, James D. Sears, Recreation Assistant, Missouri Division of Resources and Development, suggested the establishment of a national monument in a letter to NPS officials at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. In reply the Director advised that the Advisory Board had not listed Fort Wyman as being one of those historic sites which should be classified as nationally significant, and that it was not felt that under the circumstances the Fort could be recommended either as a national monument or as a national historic site. It was suggested that the Fort would fit into a State or local program for the conservation of places of historic interest.

GENERAL PERSHING: (National Park) A memorandum by Conrad L. Wirth dated April 23, 1936, stated that the area had been disapproved. Now State Park in Linn County.

JACOB'S CAVERN: (National Monument) East of Pineville. Information indicates an interest in the area by Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1935 and 1937. He was advised area did not measure up to national park and monument standards, but that it might be suitable as a State park or monument.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS: (National Park) In 1948 several persons inquired as to possibility of establishing area as a national park. Service suggested State investigate possibility of obtaining the excess land from Army for State or local park use. This was done and area now administered by Parks and Recreation Advisory Board of St. Louis County as Jefferson Barracks Historical Park. Considerable controversy arose during 1956 concerning use of lands by the County.

LEXINGTON BATTLEFIELD: (Historic Site) On the bluffs of the Missouri River near the city of Lexington. Voted by the Advisory Board at its meeting of November 7-9, 1939, as not of national significance.

MAMMOTH SPRINGS: (National Monument) This area is located in the southeastern part of the Missouri in Shannon, Carter, Ripley, and Oregon counties, containing approximately 1,050 square miles. Area contains large springs, caves, virgin timber, and other scenic, geological, and historical features. It appears that this area first came to light in 1934 and 1935, in connection with the submarginal land program. Report covering this area was prepared by Messrs. Bartholomew and Hare, consultants for the Missouri State Planning Board, July 1935. Letter signed by Mr. Bartholomew stated that the Missouri State Planning Board believes that an area of this unusual character should be included in some phase of the National Park program. Comments by Regional Historian and Regional Wildlife Technician indicated that the area does not have outstanding merit, and is not of national park caliber. No further action is believed to have been taken. A preliminary report on this proposal was submitted to the Washington Office June 26, 1935, entitled "Current River Area." The Big Spring, Round Spring, and Alley Springs State Parks are within the proposed boundaries. Most of the Fristoe National Forest lies within the proposed boundaries also. The Clark National Forest adjoins the area on the north.

MARK TWAIN: (National Monument) Southwest of Hannibal, Monroe County. Information reveals several periods of interest in this area until, on February 7, 1936, the Secretary advised Senator Harry S. Truman that the area would be considered under the Historic Sites Act. Now a State Park. There appear to be two sites, and the proposed national monument contemplated only the inclusion of Mark Twain State Park, whereas Service investigations favored the inclusion of the Mark Twain House at Hannibal,

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Missouri, in any areas to be established. It is believed that the childhood home in Hannibal is not a part of the State Park System, whereas the birthplace, at Florida, Missouri, is included in the State Park System in connection with Mark Twain State Park.

MARVEL CAVE: (National Park) H. R. 25313, providing for the establishment of the Marvel Cave National Park in the State of Missouri, was pending in Congress 1913. There does not appear to have been any further interest in the area.

MERAMEC SPRINGS: (National Monument) Proposal was last active in 1946, and, on the basis of a report of investigation by Messrs. Olaf T. Hagen and Ben Thompson, the area was declared as not of national monument caliber. The administrator of the estate of Lucy Wortham James was advised by the Department that acceptance of the proferred lands would not be justified.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL FOREST PARK: Senator F. P. Briggs and Representative Orville Zimmerman introduced indentical bills on April 10, 1946, calling for the creation of a memorial to World War II veterans in an area to be selected. Section 4 of the bills provided for National Park Service administration. The area was to be designated by the President with the advice of the Secretaries of the Interior, War, and Agriculture. The proposal envisioned planting trees, with name tags for veterans of World War II, recreational facilities and play areas. An adverse report on the Briggs bill was prepared for submission to the Secretary, but there is no record of signature. The report recommended placing the administration of the area in the Forest Service and recommended elimination of the word "park" from the title. H. R. 2957 introduced by Mr. Zimmerman, 80th Congress, April 3, 1947, is almost identical to the bills introduced in the 79th Congress.

NATIONAL PARK: Jefferson County near the mouth of the Meramec River. Letters from Congressmen John J. Cochran, Clyde Williams, and James R. Claiborne, all of Missouri, in August 1934, urged establishment of a public park near the mouth of the Meramec River in Jefferson County. The Acting Director replied that the Service had no funds for the purchase of new park lands but would be glad to consider the possibilities of the area in Service recommendations for new recreational areas.

OLD FORT DAVIDSON: (National Monument) Iran County. Missouri Outdoor Writers Association in 1951 wrote Congressman Carnahan that Association willing to secure labor and funds to rehabilitate the site and erect a simple memorial. Site lies within Clark National Forest. No record of reply.

ONONDAGO CAVE: Mr. R. E. Bradford, in letters to Senator Patterson and the President in 1934, sought to dispose of property to the Government. Director wrote Senator that the Service could not undertake acquisition of the property. He suggested it be incorporated in the State Park System. Proposal turned down.

OZARK: (National Park) Black River Valley. The Director, in a letter of January 26, 1933, to Harlean James, advised that the area did not meet NPS standards and was dropped from the list of proposed Service areas. Reference is made to the article which appeared in the Missouri Conservationist, March 1947, entitled "Taum Sauk for a National Park", written by L. L. Richardson. From a review of the State map this area is located in the upper reaches of the Black River Valley. It is, in all probability within the area which Miss James had in mind when she called the attention of NPS to the area.

PONY EXPRESS STABLES: (National Monument) This proposal (bill H. R. 2962, April 7, 1947) was investigated and reported on by Historian Olaf T. Hagen, and Architect Francis R. Roberson in 1947. The studies failed to establish the authenticity of the existing structures as the original Pony Express Stable, and suggested the further treatment of the site in connection with municipal parks by the city of Saint Joseph, where it is located. In August 1950 Region Two Office transmitted a copy of a memorandum to the

files by Regional Historian Mattes regarding this proposed area. The memorandum reveals that an article by Floyd C. Shoemaker in the July 1950 issue of the Missouri Historical Review stated that the stables are to be restored by the Goetz (beer) Pony Express Foundation. Mr. Mattes also stated that there was no evidence in the Shoemaker article that any movement will be revised to make the area a national monument.

RUSSELL-MAJORS-WADDELL: (National Monument) Alexander Majors' House in Kansas City. Originated by Senator Truman who introduced S. 147 in the 79th Congress. The Service did not recommend the area on the grounds that it was not of sufficient interest. The proposal was again in the foreground on the basis of the introduction in the 80th Congress of S. 435 (Hill) and H. R. 2449 (Peterson). This proposal was investigated by Architect Francis R. Roberson, and Historian Olaf T. Hagen, of Region Two, in February 1947, in order that an outline, and an estimate of the cost of the proposal could be prepared. Acting Under Secretary, in a memorandum of May 14, 1947, on the proposed legislation, stated that studies probably would not be favorable to the designation of this site as the one to commemorate the phase of transportation represented by the Pony Express.

DR. SAPPINGTON: (National Memorial) Located near Arrow Rock. This area was first brought to the attention of the Service by Representative Moulder in April 1949. The Director's reply to Representative Moulder cited the tendency of the Advisory Board to urge State groups to erect memorials to those who have made outstanding contributions to their States. Representative Moulder wrote further enclosing data which he requested be submitted to the Advisory Board for its consideration. At its meeting December 1, 1949, the Board concluded that the activities of Dr. Sappington were not of sufficient national importance to warrant the inclusion of a memorial to him in the National Park System. But since his contributions and achievements were distinctly of importance in the history of Missouri, the Advisory Board suggested that the Arrow Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution cooperate with local government agencies in the preservation of the Sappington Cemetery and the memorialization of Dr. Sappington as a frontier physician.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS: (National Park) Near Reeds Spring, Stone and Tarey Counties. Roger W. Toll investigated the area in connection with legislation which would establish the park in 1928. His report was adverse.

TAUM SAUK: (National Park) See Ozark National Park, Missouri.

THESPIAN HALL: (Historic Site) At Bonneville. Disapproved by the Advisory Board at its meeting of November 30-December 2, 1938.

TOWER ROCK: (National Park or Monument) Island in the Mississippi near Wittenburg. Information at hand states only that the area was turned down after an unfavorable report by Roger W. Toll in June 1931.

WATKINS WOOLEN MILL ESTATE: (Recreation Area) Located near Excelsior Springs. 1600 acres. Suggested as possible recreational area by owner in letter to Secretary dated 9/17/55. Reply of 9/27/53 indicated the property seemed to be of State and local interest.

WILSON'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD: (National Park) Green County, 12 miles southwest of Springfield. Proposal was active in 1934 as indicated by an exchange of correspondence between the Director and Congressman Reuben T. Wood, and the submission of data by J. T. Woodruff, President of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. On January 2, 1935, Director advised Congressman Wood that no funds were available with which a Federal program might be undertaken. He suggested initial development work could quite properly be undertaken in connection with the State Park program. October 28-30, 1941, the Advisory Board postponed action on the area. The Lion's Club of Republic, Missouri, wrote to Representative George H. Christopher, who referred a copy of their letter to the Service on June 4, 1949. The Director's reply stated that the Advisory Board had not seen fit to act favorably upon the area, and it was suggested that the State Park Board might be interested. Revived again in 1957 when Senator Hennings introduced a bill for establishment. Service recommended an adverse report.

MONTANA

ABSAROKA: (National Park) 220,000 acres near Livingston in Stillwater County. Proposal originated in 1916 by Henry Gerharz, United States Surveyor General for Montana. An adverse report was submitted in 1935 by Roger W. Toll, and the area was disapproved by the Director April 6, 1936.

BADLANDS: (National Park) Near Glendive. An adverse report had been submitted in 1937 by Inspector Hugh Kent. The Director of the Grazing Service brought the area to NPS attention on October 15, 1945, and a Service reply on November 27, 1945, following communication with Region Two, pointed out that the area is more suitable for a State park. This proposal was brought to life again in 1947 when the Secretary of the Dawson County Chamber of Commerce, on September 30, addressed a letter to Senator Zales Ecton inquiring as to the possibility of the area obtaining national recognition. The information was transmitted to the Director under date of October 6, who replied that the area had been considered by this Service a number of times, and, while it possesses worthwhile scenic and recreational attractions which would qualify it for State park purposes, it was not national park or monument caliber. The Billings Gazette of December 5, 1947, carried an account of State Park Director Rankin's talk before the Glendive Kiwanis Club, in which he outlined plans for development of Badlands Park, near Glendive.

BATTLEFIELD OF LITTLE BIGHORN: (Historic Site) Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance, October 28-29, 1937.

BEAR PAW: (National Monument) A letter from the Director to Miss Harlean James on January 26, 1933, stated that the area does not meet National Park Service standards and has been dropped from the proposed areas list. Senator Wheeler, Montana, introduced the 75th Congress, S. 540, to establish the Chief Joseph Battle Ground National Monument. Director's report for the month of May 1947, to the Acting Chairman of the Coordinating Committee, recommended that the withdrawal covering lands in this area be retained.

BEARTOOTH: (National Monument) 400,500 acres, near the northeast corner of Yellowstone. The Director, on October 14, 1939, forwarded a draft of proposed Presidential proclamation to establish the Beartooth National Monument, Montana and Wyoming, to the Commissioner, General Land Office, for consideration, and, if satisfactory, for forwarding to the Solicitor for approval and transmittal. The draft of proclamation was later recalled.

BIG HORN CANYON: (National Park or Monument) Listed under Wyoming.

CABINET: (National Park) 62,380 acres within Cabinet and Kootenai National Forests, Lincoln County. Identical bills introduced in 1916 by Senator H. L. Meyers and Representative Evans. Disapproved by the Director in 1916 and 1933. Adverse report submitted in 1935 following an investigation by Inspector C. A. Taubert.

CHIEF JOSEPH: (National Battlefield Site) Advisory Board recommended State preservation, March 25-26, 1937.

FLATHEAD: (National Park) Flathead County. Submitted on September 2, 1930, as an area of recreational value by J. L. Jones, Ronan, Montana. The Sixth Regional Office reported in 1935 that Inspector C. A. Taubert had not recommended the area for a national park because of its inferiority and proximity to Glacier. Region Two technicians submitted an adverse report in November 1937, but on December 19, 1938, the Director approved deferring action on this project pending developments that may justify active consideration at a later date. Land status was furnished to Commissioner Fred W. Johnson of the General Land Office in a letter of October 16, 1939. This area is described as a vast wilderness country containing over a million acres lying south of Glacier National Park and east and south of Flathead Lake, including Mission Range, Sun River, Pentagon, and South Fork primitive area. It lies mainly in the Flathead National Forest, but extends into the Lolo and Lewis and Clark National Forests. The main ranges are the Mission Range on the west, the Swan Range and Lewis Range on the east, which form the Continental Divide, extending southerly from Glacier National Park.

FORT BENTON: (Historic Site) The Advisory Board recommended development as a State or local park, March 25-26, 1937.

FORT PECK: (National Recreation Area) Near Glasgow. There were several proposals in 1934, through Senator Burton K. Wheeler, recommending the withdrawal of all lands within 5 miles of the proposed Fort Peck Dam for a national park. The Director pointed to the artificiality of the reservoir, but stated he had listed the area for study to determine recreational possibilities and what assistance, if any, this Service could render in developing such potentialities. There were conflicting reports submitted as to this aspect. The Regional Office conducted another survey in 1940 tying in with a study being made by the Bureau of Biological Survey, and on July 16, George F. Ingalls submitted his Report on the Recreational Aspects of the Fort Peck Dam and Game Refuge. He concluded with a recommendation that a master plan be evolved which would recognize the various suitable uses of the dam and reservoir. It was suggested that recreational planning and development be preceded by action by State or local agency, in consultation with the Federal agencies concerned, whereby a State or local agency would assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of recreational areas and facilities. In the meantime, Senator Wheeler had introduced legislation for the establishment of the Fort Peck National Recreational Area. The Department recommended no action on the bill pending completion of its study. The bill was reintroduced in January 1941. The Department reported adversely, pointing out that the Fish and Wildlife Service and Grazing Service jurisdiction assured proper conservation of the natural resources of the area.

FORT SHAW: (Historic Site) Recommended by the Advisory Board March 25-36, 1937, for development by State or local agency. Historical report prepared by Assistant Historian Hummel, dated July 31, 1936, contains no recommendations, since no investigation had been requested. The report is a compilation of material only. Copy of this report was transmitted to the Director's Office on August 14, 1936.

GATES OF THE MOUNTAIN: (National Monument) About 15 miles north of Helena. First suggested in 1922 by Senator T. J. Walsh. Disapproved by the Acting Director. Interest was again aroused in 1935 and Inspector C. A. Taubert and Regional Historian E. A. Hummel of the 6th Regional Office investigated and submitted an adverse report in which they expressed the belief that

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scenic and historical values warranted acquisition and preservation by the State. On March 21, 1936, the Director approved the recommendation of the Assistant Director that this Service favors State park development and administration, and that this area be removed from our active list of proposed monuments.

ICE CAVE: Near Maiden, in the Judith Mountains. Mr. Ashley C. Roberts, Secretary of the Central Montana Chamber of Commerce, wrote on January 24, 1947, requesting information as to an investigation of the cave by Service personnel. The letter was referred to the Region Two Office with the possibility of assistance being given. Regional Director, Region Two, under date of February 21, 1947, advised Mr. Roberts that a representative of his office, when in the vicinity, would call on him relative to Ice Cave. Assistant Chief Recreational Planner McKown, reporting on field trip October 21-31, 1947, wrote that: State Park Director Rankin had inspected Ice Cave, was unable to find any caves of great importance, and he seemed to feel there was nothing to warrant further National Park Service consideration.

LEGION HOT PLUNGE PARK: (National Park) The Acting Director, on February 9, 1934, wrote to Senator B. K. Wheeler, who had urged establishment of the area as a small national park for the benefit of local people. The letter stated that the area did not meet National Park Service standards, but that the Government would participate in improvement of the area under a relief program.

POMPEY'S PILLAR: (National Historic Site) Suggested by Dr. Russell G. Frazier of Kennecott Copper Hospital, Gingham Canyon, Utah, who was informed October 26, 1949, that we lacked the funds for purchase of such an area. We suggested he communicate with the State. Site is associated with Lewis and Clark Expedition.

THREE FORKS: (National Park) Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Executive Secretary of the N. W. Conservation League, on September 12, 1947, sent League petition to the Secretary of the Interior and the Director calling attention to the significance of the area in connection with the Lewis and Clark expedition. Historian Mattes made a field investigation in April 1948 with State officials and local historians, and a report was submitted to the Director on April 29. The site is a State Park project, though only a part of the proposed park has been acquired, and plans are being prepared by the State. Mr. Mattes reported no indication that State officials felt that the site should be administered by the Federal Government. The Assistant Director replied on May 10 that a detailed historical narrative was not required.

VIRGINIA CITY: (Historic Site) A mineral frontier (gold), 1865-1875, located in southwestern Montana. A special investigation and report of the mining town was requested by the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, August 1937. Report submitted to the Director September 27, 1937. No action taken. Under date of October 4, 1938, Regional Director Allen, Region Two, advised the Director that he had visited the city on August 17, 1938, and that it seemed to be worthwhile from a State or local viewpoint. News clipping appearing in the Billings Gazette, June 1, 1939, indicates that some of the original buildings in the city, including the hotel and express office, had been repaired and refurnished.

NEBRASKA

CHILDS POINT: (National Park) South of the city limits of South Omaha. Mr. A. A. Tyler, Secretary of the Bellevue Commercial Club suggested the establishment of a park in a letter of May 4, 1912, to Secretary Walter L. Fisher. He enclosed a report of the United States Forester relative to a proposed Childs Point State Forest Preserve. Clement S. Ucker, Chief Clerk and Chief Executive Officer, U. S. D. I., advised Mr. Tyler that his suggestion would receive due consideration.

DEVIL'S NEST: (National Park) Copy of house resolution, State of Nebraska, requesting the Federal Government to acquire, set aside, preserve and maintain a tract of land in Knox County known as Devil's Nest, as a national park, was furnished the Director's Office by Congressman Karl Stefan, Nebraska, February 11, 1935. This resolution was referred to the regional office for further handling. The Director's Office was notified by letter March 4, 1935, from Senator Norbeck, South Dakota, that the South Dakota legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 12, which was introduced by Norman E. Davis, Yankton County, South Dakota. Upon the request of the Director's Office, inspection was made and a report was prepared and forwarded to the Director, March 28, 1935, advising that the area is of considerable value for recreation purposes, but that it is not of national park caliber. Interested groups, including Devil's Nest National Park and Game Preserve Association, of Croften, Nebraska, continued to press their representatives for action in connection with this proposal up until 1938, when Regional Director Allen advised United States Senator Burke, Nebraska, under date of October 28, 1938, that this Service could recommend establishment of a CCC camp to assist in development of the area as a State park, providing the State acquired the land and gave assurance of its ability to plan, operate and maintain the area.

FORT ATKINSON: (Historic Site) This fort was known later as Fort Calhoun. It was established on the west bank of the Missouri River in 1819 and was abandoned in 1827. No remains of the fort buildings exist today. In 1934, Mr. Henry Rohwer, through the National Emergency Council, requested an investigation of the site by the National Park Service, and financial aid to purchase the site. The reply, addressed to the National Emergency Council, January 30, 1935, indicated that the National Park Service was not in a position to undertake the program at Fort Atkinson. A resolution of March 21, 1948, by the D.A.R. in Nebraska, recommended establishment of a national monument. By letter of April 27 and 28 to Senators Butler and Brooks, respectively, the Director presented information as to establishment of national monuments, and stated that the

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Advisory Board had not recommended the site. The letters suggested its suitability as a State area and advised that the Service would be willing to give advisory assistance in planning. On January 4, 1949, Senator Butler wrote suggesting that he would introduce a bill to establish a national historic site, thereby insuring a thorough investigation of the historic values. He asked that legislation be drafted. The Director's reply, dated January 14, 1949, pointed out the conclusions of a Service study of the Fort in 1934 and subsequent action of the Advisory Board in considering Fort Atkinson in relation to the advance of the American frontier. Copies of both actions were supplied, and it was asked that they be considered prior to requesting the drafting of the proposed bill. Draft of a bill was submitted to Senator Butler on February 3, 1949 and Regional Director was asked to study possible boundaries when weather would permit. May 5, 1950, a Departmental report on S. 1307 recommended that the bill not be enacted.

FORT HARTSUFF: (National Monument) Near Ord. Proposal originated in January 1946, with Dr. Glen Auble, Chairman of a Board appointed by Governor Griswold to investigate the area. A memorandum from Region Two on February 15, 1946, advised that Dr. Auble hoped to consult with the Director's Office while in Chicago, and through Senator Kenneth S. Wherry inquiry would be made about the investigation of the post with a view to its establishment as a national monument. The Director, in a memorandum to Region Two on March 13, advised that area should be preserved by the State rather than by the National Park Service. Interest has continued thru 1956, but Service position has remained unchanged.

FORT KEARNEY: (Historic Site) A State park which the State wished to have designated a national historic site in order that restoration might be accomplished. The Advisory Board in October 1946 found the post not suitable for national recognition. However, it was held to be of State historical significance. The Fort Kearney Memorial Committee is attempting to acquire funds for development, and is seeking the aid of the Service in advisory and consultant capacities.

FORT NIOBRARA: (National Monument) The area located in Cherry County, near Valentine, was proposed for national monument status by Mrs. Irene Kime. The Acting Director wrote Mrs. Kime on October 20, 1931, stating that the fort appeared more appropriate for local supervision.

FORT ROBINSON: (National Monument) Located near Crawford. Built in 1870. Site where Chief Crazy Horse was killed. 22,000 acres. Nebraska Historical Society and others interested in Federal recognition. Region Two advised should be State park. In 1955 Region Two cooperated with State in survey of recreation potential of the site.

FORT SIDNEY: Under date of June 19, 1939, Representative Harry B. Coffee, Nebraska, wrote to the Director, NPS requesting available information on the fort advising that the citizens of the community of Sidney and its Chamber of Commerce were interested in restoration and preservation of the fort. In a letter to the Secretary of the Sidney Chamber of Commerce, under date of June 30, 1939, the Acting Director advised that the information submitted by Representative Coffee was being forwarded to the Regional Office, Region Two for consideration; no further action appears to have been taken on this proposal.

LEWIS AND CLARK: (National Park and Trail Marking). This proposal has been presented several times. In 1934 there was suggested a national park of 2,600 acres on Highway 73-E, between Decatur and Homer. There was considerable correspondence, as Winnebago Indian lands were involved in the proposal. In 1935 the Nebraska House of Representatives memorialized the Congress to establish a Lewis and Clark National Park of 75,000 acres in Burt, Thurston and Dakota Counties. H. R. 7228 to establish the Lewis and Clark National Park and the Lewis and Clark Game and Bird Sanctuary, authorizing and directing the Secretary to acquire by purchase or gift, 30,000 acres from Homer, Nebraska, south along the Missouri River for approximately 25 miles including the camp of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was introduced early in 1935. Assistant Director Wirth, in memorandum of April 10, 1935, forwarded two copies of this bill to Regional Officer, George Gibbs, advising that Mr. John Ludwickson, Walthill, Nebraska, was one of the supporters of the project, and requesting that the area be investigated and a report submitted. The report, transmitted to the Washington Office under date of May 24, 1935, indicated that the area was not up to national park standards, but that it might well be preserved as a State preserve and recreational area. In 1941, an appropriation of $50,000 for the marking of the Lewis and Clark Trail was suggested. The suggestion, forwarded by Representative W. A. Pittenger of Minnesota to the Office of Indian Affairs, was referred to the Service, and Mr. Pettenger was advised that the Historic Sites Act made no provision for such work, and that, because of the defense program, it was unlikely that an appropriation at that time would be in keeping with the program of the President. During 1956, in replies to suggestions relating to Lewis and

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Clark Trail sites Service stated that under resumption of Historic Sites Survey in July 1957 entire Lewis and Clark route would be studied to select site or sites most worthy of Federal recognition.

NEHAWKA: (National Park) Mr. Alvin McReynolds, Nehawka, Nebraska, Secretary-Treasurer of the Cass County Historical Society, January 18, 1940, addressed a letter to Regional Geologist Wegemann, recommending the preservation of the Indian flint quarries which are located two miles north of Nehawka. In his memorandum of January 20, 1940, Mr. Wegemann recommended that the proposal be given careful consideration for preservation, in order to protect remains of archeological values. Copy of the correspondence relative to this proposal was transmitted to the Director's Office January 22, 1940, with no recommendations as to action.

PALMER SITE: (Historic Site) The Advisory Board, in its meeting of October 28-30, 1941, approved the site as of national significance. The Board stated in its approval of the site that in its opinion it conformed to the criterion accepted for the appraisal of archeological sites of national scientific importance.

PIKE-PAWNEE INDIAN VILLAGE: (National Park) Sponsors of a proposal to establish a national park in Republic County, Kansas, including Congressman Frank Carlson, Kansas, addressed letters to the National Park Service in 1935. There is disagreement between the State Historical Societies of Kansas and Nebraska as to the exact location of this site. The Nebraska Historical Society claims it is located in Webster County, Nebraska, instead of Republic County, Kansas. In a memorandum of February 10, 1936, the Director's Office advised the regional office, Omaha, that no further investigation would be undertaken, in view of the dispute as to the exact location of the site. Matter revived again in late 1956 when Senator Carlson introduced bill to establish Kansas site as national monument. Service replies indicated site would receive attention during Historic Sites Survey to be resumed after July 1, 1957.

PINE CREEK: (National Park) Various sponsors, including the Pine Creek National Park Association, Ainsworth, Nebraska, Secretary of State Swanson and others, in 1936 communicated with the regional office, Omaha, regarding the establishment of a national park in Brown County, Nebraska, to include the greater portion of Pine Creek; the area to contain approximately 10,000 acres. Several meetings were held in an attempt to promote this proposal. The Regional Director, under date of September 2, 1936, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Pine Creek Association, advising him that the regional office could render some advisory and consulting services in consulting services in connection with the development of the area as a State park or recreational area.

SAND HILL: (National Park) Located in eastern part of Cherry County, Nebraska. Records show that no investigation or report was made.

WILLA CATHER SHRINE: Located at Red Cloud. Dr. Elmer A. Thomas, Secretary, Willa Cather Shrine wrote on 12/15/54 suggesting Service assist in developing a national shrine at Red Cloud in commemoration of several historic events and personages but principally in recognition of Willa Cather's great work. Reply of 12/23/54 stated that Advisory Board had never considered the sites near Red Cloud nor were funds available for such purposes.

NORTH DAKOTA

FORT STEVENSON: (National Monument) Near Garrison in McLean County. W. C. Cull proposed the area in 1934 and at the request of the Director, furnished additional information from the North Dakota Historical Society. Mr. V. E. Chatelain advised Mr. Cull in November 1934 that the area was not of national significance.

FORT YATES: Files contain record of discovery in 1955 of 500-year-old Indian village at Fort Yates.

KILLDEER MOUNTAIN: (National Park) In Dunn County, west central part of the State. H.R. 7286 was introduced July 14, 1919 by Representative Sinclair, and Senator McCumber introduced a companion bill S. 2558. Roger W. Toll investigated the area in 1928 and submitted an adverse report. The Director informed Miss Harlean James in a letter dated July 26, 1933, that the area did not meet national park standards and had been dropped from the Service list of proposed areas. Report dated December 11, 1939, which was prepared following investigation made in fall of 1939, by personnel of the Region Two Office, including Messrs. Baker, Childs, and Wegemann, covering an area in North Dakota which would include approximately 75,000 acres in the vicinity of the Badlands, including the Roosevelt RDA, the petrified forests, the Theodore Roosevelt ranches, and an area of grasslands. The report stated that the Killdeer Mountains, in themselves, did not warrant national monument status, but were suitable for State park or recreational area purposes.

MALTESE CROSS CATTLE RANCH: (National Memorial) Legislation to provide for the acquisition and preservation as a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt of the Maltese Cross Ranch, Billings County, North Dakota, was introduced on February 2, 1948, by Representative Charles R. Robertson. An adverse report was signed on March 26, 1948, by Under Secretary Chapman.

SOUTH DAKOTA

BEAR BUTTE: (National Monument) Black Hills area. This area received considerable attention in 1939. A report by the Regional Geologist was adverse, but the proposal was submitted to the Region Two Office for study in connection with the Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study then in progress. Legislation was introduced by Representative Francis Case in November 1939, but a Departmental report on the bill was deferred until the Office of Indian Affairs had studied a second adverse report on the area. Mr. Case asked that the area be referred to the Advisory Board for consideration and, at their meeting of March 25-31, 1940, the Board, recognizing the local interest in Bear Butte, reached the conclusion that it was not of sufficient national significance to qualify under the Historic Sites Act.

BLACK HILLS: (National Monument) An investigation of a section of the southern Black Hills in South Dakota for national park purposes was made in October 1939. Representatives of the Region Two Office who participated in the investigation were Regional Landscape Architect Baker, Regional Forester Childs, and Regional Geologist Wegemann. Report covering the investigation was submitted to the Regional Director February 1, 1940. The investigating party reached a preliminary conclusion with Chief of Planning Ben Thompson that the area is well qualified from the scenic and conservation standpoint to warrant a favorable recommendation, and that setting aside of this area for recreational purposes will prove to be the best economical use of the land, although it is located in a highly mineralized and timbered section of the country. Proposed boundaries to include Wind Cave National Park, Custer State Park, the two Custer Game Sanctuaries, the Custer R.D.A. and some additional lands now within the Harney National Forest. These areas combined make a total of over 174,000 acres. A report recommending a Black Hills-Great Plains National Park was prepared by Assistant Chief of Planning William G. Carnes, dated December 5, 1941. Mr. Carnes recommended working towards the creation of a Black Hills-Great Plains National Park with the present Badlands and proposed Great Plains National Monument as detached sections, and establishing a coordinating superintendent's office in Rapid City, South Dakota. This report was submitted to Region Two Office for comments, and the Regional Director, Region Two, under date of June 5, 1942, replied advising that the personnel in the Region Two Office are not fully convinced that the proposal is an objective which the Service should strive to ultimately obtain, and that it does not seem that any action towards this objective should be taken at this time, in view of local opinion being adverse to such a proposal, advising that additional study of the Black Hills situation should be made. The investigating committee of the Service which, in 1939, made a tour of the areas in the West proposed for inclusion in the National Park System was unanimous in favoring the establishment of a national park in the Black Hills of South Dakota which would include the present Wind Cave National Park, Custer

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State Park and the Wildlife Sanctuary to the north, with the addition of a strip on the west about three miles wide, extending the length of Custer State Park: stating further that the committee believed a national park in the Black Hills country would be one of the most important in the System because of its location with respect to the population centers of the Mississippi Valley.

CHIEF CRAZY HORSE: (National Memorial) A proposal for a memorial to the Sioux Chief Crazy Horse has come to the attention of the National Park Service in various forms at different times since 1935. Correspondence indicates that in 1946, Congressman Case was interested in the possibility of a Sioux Museum in the Missouri River Basin, as a memorial to Crazy Horse. Recent publicity has been given to the proposal for a colossal sculpture in the Black Hills as a memorial to this Indian Chief. The Federal Register of October 28, 1947, page 6975, records the withdrawal of 364.75 acres in Section 34, Township 2 south, range 4 east, pending legislation for this memorial. From time to time legislation has been introduced in Congress concerning this proposal and correspondence was received regarding certain aspects of it. Service position is adverse so far as Federal participation. Considerable publicity has been noted concerning progress of sculpture.

CHIEF SITTING BULL: (National Memorial) McLaughlin. Legislation introduced by Congressman Case on June 9, 1947 (H.R. 3758) would provide for the erection of a memorial on ground within the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. Such memorial would be under jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Reservation. No record of further action.

EDGEMONT: (National Monument) Archeological. Located in Harvey National Forest about 10 miles north of Edgemont. Indian pictographs on walls of Red Canyon and on other cliff walls in the vicinity. Investigation made by Historian Hummel and C. M. Gates, Region Two Office in 1935. The following statement is taken from this report: "Interpretation of these drawings is very controversial, and they are not conceded by national authorities to have the significance attached to them by local enthusiasts. Nevertheless, they are deserving of the protection necessary to prevent them from being disfigured or obliterated." Interested individuals, Jesse L. Nusbaum, National Park Service, and Mr. Frank Bucker, Edgemont. First called to the attention of the National Park Service by letter of October 8, 1932, from Mr. Nusbaum. Regional Officer Gibbs in

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in transmitting report of investigation to the Washington Office on January 9, 1936, advised that no definite recommendations as to the importance of this area was being made. On January 5, 1952 the Department of Agriculture requested Bureau of Land Management to withdraw area from entry since digging for radioactive materials in vicinity was destroying pictographs.

FORT RANDALL: (Historic Site) In Gregory County. Area was disapproved at one time by the Advisory Board. However, there was correspondence in May and June 1946, between the Region Two Office, the Corps of Engineers and Mr. Will G. Robinson, Secretary of the South Dakota State Historical Society, the letters expressing concern over the possibility of obliteration of, or damage to, the remains of the fort during construction of Fort Randall Dam. This has been further investigated by the Smithsonian Institution in connection with its cooperative work with this Service on the Missouri River Basin Survey. NPS has no interest in the site and no plans for including it in the National Park System.

FORT SULLY: (Historic Site) Recommended for development as a State or local park by the Advisory Board at its meeting of March 25-26, 1937.

MATOPAHA: (National Monument) Director Commerer's letter of March 6, 1937, to Congressman Hildebrandt, South Dakota, replies to the Congressman's of February 19 concerning the establishment of the above-named national monument and game preserve near Bear Butte, advising that no information is available in the Director's Office regarding the merits of the area for these purposes. Copy of this letter was furnished Region Two Office, requesting a report on the area. No further action appears to have been taken.

MOUNT ROOSEVELT: (Historic Site) Congressman Francis Case, by letter of December 3, 1947, to the Director, inquired as to what consideration had been given to this landmark near Deadwood, South Dakota, as a possible national historic site. Following presentation of helpful material

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by Superintendent Liek, Regional Historian Hagen submitted a report on the site to the Director, on April 27, 1948. The report recommended against designation of the area as a national historic site. Congressman Case was advised of this recommendation by letter of May 6, 1948.

NEWTON AREA: (National Park) Near Canton. Congressman Fred H. Hildebrandt, in a letter of August 23, 1934, asked for consideration of this area as a national park. The Director explained the requirements for establishment of national parks and requested additional information with respect to the proposed area. It was also suggested that the proposal be brought to the attention of State conservation officials. There is no further evidence of interest.

PETRIFIED LOG: (National Monument) Cash, Perkins County. Representative Francis Case in May 1949 transmitted newspaper clippings to the Director concerning an unusually large petrified log specimen in Parkins County, South Dakota. Mr. Case inquired as to the advisability of a national monument to include the tree and a small surrounding area to insure protection and preservation. In our reply it was indicated that national monument status alone would not afford protection unless adequate policing were available. It was suggested that it more appropriately should be a State or county park and offered to have a geologist visit the area and make recommendations if the Congressman so desired.

WHITE ROCK: (National Monument) In city of Deadwood. This area was proposed by Mr. Horace S. Clark of Lead, South Dakota, in conversations with Congressman Francis Case and Mr. Conrad L. Wirth on May 7, 1947. The area is owned by the city and county and would be donated to the Government, Mr. Clark said. The monument would be in commemoration of several characters associated with the old west who are buried nearby. Mr. Wirth advised Mr. Clark that he would ask the Director to request an investigation during the summer of 1947 by Region Two personnel. Regional Director Merriam, under date of November 28, 1947, recommended to the Director that the sponsors of the proposal seek to accomplish their objectives as a local undertaking.

WOUNDED KNEE, BATTLE OF: (Historic Site) In January 1953 Director in letter to Congressman Berry suggested that legislation providing for erection of memorial with Federal funds but to be maintained and administered locally might accomplish desired purpose. Senator Mundt in 1954 indicated interest in the matter but no action has accrued.

WYOMING

AYRES NATURAL BRIDGE: (National Monument) Located in Commerce County near Douglas. Reported to be 40 feet high and 80 feet in length. Mrs. J. S. Ward, Secretary, Douglas Chamber of Commerce wrote Region Two on 9/18/51 to ascertain Service interest in national monument status. Area maintained for camping and picnicking by County. Service reply indicated that the arch is not comparable to those in Arches National Monument nor in Natural Bridges; commended county for maintaining for public use.

BIG HORN CANYON: (National Park or Monument) In Big Horn Mountains. Approximately 8 miles east of the Village of Tensleep Creek. Area first investigated in 1923 by National Parks Committee of National Parks Association. Service failed to approve the area, in spite of favorable recommendation. In 1934 the President asked for recommendations on the area. Several investigations were made and because overlapping interests made national monument status questionable, it was recommended by the Director, approved by the Acting Secretary, that no action be taken toward establishment as a unit of the National Park System.

CHURCH BUTTE: (National Monument) Winta County. Suggested in 1932. Adverse report submitted by Roger W. Toll with which V. E. Chatelain disagreed. Mr. Toll suggested disapproval by the Director in 1934 and in 1936 E. A. Hummel sent in an adverse report. Our record notes that the area was turned down.

DE MARIS NEEDLE BATHS: (National Park) Cody. This area was proposed in October 1950 by Mr. W. Peyton Moncure for its "marvelous curative powers." The proposal was rejected by Assistant Director Cook, who suggested that Mr. Moncure contact the Public Health Service.

FORT BRIDGER: (Historic Site) Approved by the Advisory Board as of local significance. State or local development recommended.

FORT PHIL KEARNEY: (National Monument) At Kearney. Mr. L. C. Morrison, Sheridan, Wyoming, suggested establishment on November 28, 1941. He referred to the Fort as having been restored and that he had discussed it with Mr. A. E. Demaray and Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers. Mr. Morrison and later Senator H. H. Schwartz, were advised the post would be studied for possible presentation to the Advisory Board. There is no record of further action, but on 6/12/46, Mr. Herbert E. Kahler stated that the Branch of History is no longer considering Fort Phil Kearney. In 1952 Secretary of the Army advised that since the area was no longer being used for cemetery purposes, he believed it should be transferred to NPS. On 9/22/52 Region Two was asked for recommendations. On 5/6/52 Region Two advised that Army had again asked for decision, and Region was requested to make an engineering report and a statement on authenticity of the site.

GEYSER SPRING: In vicinity of Afton. Said to be the largest known ebbing and flowing spring of 23 known in country. Had measured flow on September 29, 1933 of about 17,000 gallons per minute. The source of this information is not indicated, nor is there any indication of Service interest.

GUERNSEY LAKE: Considered for several types of areas, Platte County near Warm Springs and Guernsey. In replying to a letter from Mr. George W. Boyd, President of the Wheatland Lions Club, the Director on April 14, 1932, stated that since the proposed area is really a reservoir rather than a lake, it would be hard to qualify the scenery as natural. In 1936, the 6th Regional Officer submitted a report by C. M. Gates, recommending that Register Cliff and Fort Laramie be joined with Guernsey Lake for administration purposes. Mr. Ben H. Thompson's memorandum of October 18, 1938, for Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, discussed the history of this proposal and suggested recreational area status which would be extended to include Warm Springs section of the Oregon Trail, a section of the old Spanish Diggins, and Register Cliff. Proposed legislation was being worked out with the Bureau of Reclamation for the handling of the recreational aspects of reclamation reservoirs by this Service, and it was felt some solution of the Guernsey Lake matter might be worked out. On January 31, 1947, the Secretary approved a memorandum prepared by the Director on January 13, covering administration of recreational activities and facilities of Lake Guernsey and Lake Minataro Reservoirs. It was pointed out that the two areas are of local importance only. The recommendation was made that the National Park Service not assume administrative responsibility, but that the NPS work with the Bureau of Reclamation to attempt to secure the assistance of appropriate State or local agencies.

INDIAN WARS: (National Monument) While there is in our file a card with the above title, there is no additional information. It is believed the card may have been prepared on the basis of a Toll report in 1936 which, while incomplete, appears to have covered a number of areas in Wyoming associated with the Indian wars. The Regional Office has no record of this area.

MEDICINE WHEEL: (National Monument) North of Cody. The Director, in replying to a request of the Secretary for information concerning Medicine Wheel stated on November 15, 1941, that the area had come to the attention of the Service in 1915, and that a proposal to the Department of Agriculture that it be set aside as a national monument had been acknowledged, though apparently no action was taken. Mr. Roger W. Toll had described Medicine Wheel in a report on the Big Horn Canyon in 1934. The Secretary then approved the Director's suggestion that the area be investigated. Mr. C. G. Wegmann's report of the area was transmitted on December 2, 1941, and Dr. A. R. Kelly, Chief Archeologist, concurred in the recommendation of the Regional Office that Medicine Wheel be investigated by an archeologist. It was proposed to conduct the investigation in the spring of 1942, but the Acting Director advised the Region Two Office that "because of the war it is necessary to defer this investigation until some more appropriate time."

OLD FORT CASPAR: (National Monument) Located at Casper. The Chamber of Commerce at Casper requested consideration of this site on August 14, 1946. Restoration had been done by the city of Casper under WPA and the 1946 request appears to have been born of the fact that maintenance was found to be too costly for the city. Representative Barrett requested Service on May 8, 1947 to draft a bill to establish Fort Caspar as a national monument. Draft of bill was thereupon forwarded with comment that Service not committed with respect to position of Department. H. R. 3502 was introduced on May 29, 1947 in the 80th Congress to establish as a national monument. Regional Historian Hagen prepared a report dated August 20, 1947 and the Regional Director in his memorandum of August 21, 1947, transmitting the report to the Director, recommended that Fort Casper not be accorded national monument status. Bill failed to pass.

PETRIFIED FOREST: (National Monument) Area ten to twelve miles east of Buffalo, Wyoming, proposed by the Buffalo Commercial Club. The report made on this area following an investigation by Messrs. Robinson and Burroughs of Region Two in July 1950 concluded that "while the petrified specimens possess a certain intrinsic scientific value and educational interest which might justify scientific study, such values, as well as the general appeal, are definitely not sufficient to justify protection, development, or administration by the National Park Service. It is believed that, if the Bureau of Land Management does not wish to administer the area, it should be administered by the State of Wyoming, a local governmental agency, or a recognized scientific or educational agency." The matter was revived in 1956 when Senator O'Mahoney forwarded a letter from an interested citizen of Buffalo that the area be considered for national monument status. As a result, Region Two officials visited Buffalo to talk with these persons interested and to visit the site. Service upheld earlier position that area should be administered locally. Explanations of basis of position and the offer of Service advisory assistance in seeking suitable preservation seemed to satisfy local proponents.

SOUTH CITY PASS: (National Monument) This area, now a ghost town, was a thriving city of 6,000 during the boom years following the Civil War. Senator Hunt originated a request for preservation in a letter to Secretary Chapman in March 1950. On June 6, 1950, Mr. Mattes of Region Two accompanied Senator Hunt and others on a visit to South Pass City. In his report on the visit, Mr. Mattes states: "My only observation is that despite its picturesque setting and its relatively good state of preservation, South Pass City might not be the most eligible site in the West if the National Park Service is to take over an old ghost town representative of the gold mining frontier."

SPANISH DIGGINS: (National Monument) Nebraska, Platte and Goshen Counties. First called to the attention of the Service in 1915 by Mr. Neil M. Judd. Regional Historian C. M. Gates reported in 1935 that the area was not of a character to warrant Federal administration, but it might be preserved by the State. Mr. Earl Trager recommended referral to the State and disapproved as a national monument in 1936. It was subsequently disapproved by Associate Director A. E. Demaray and removed from the list.

TEPEE RINGS: (National Monument) Under date of November 15, 1941, the Director advised the Secretary regarding Medicine Wheel in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming, and the Tepee Rings, located north of Cody, Wyoming, both of which were recommended by Mr. Icke's cousin for national monument status, that the Service was not familiar with the particular tepee rings described as being north of Cody, and suggested that a thorouth study of the area be undertaken if he approved of such a study. Under date of November 26, 1941, the Secretary approved the study of both the Medicine Wheel and Tepee Rings, and the Director requested the Regional Director, Region Two, to undertake an investigation as soon as practicable and submit a report. On account of the season of the year and heavy snows, the investigation was deferred until the spring of 1942. The Director, under date of May 16, 1942, advised that due to the war, it would be necessary to defer an investigation until some more appropriate time. Information furnished by the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, indicates that tepee rings are not uncommon in the Big Horn section, and in other parts of Wyoming. A considerable number of these rings are located in the Spanish Diggings north of Lake Guernsey, and an old Indian battlefield is said to exist northwest of Cody. If the Tepee Rings referred to relate to this battlefield, they might take on an added interest.

THERMOPOLIS HOT SPRINGS: (National Park) At Thermopolis. Acting Director Demaray, under date of October 30, 1937, replied to a communication received from Senator Schwartz of Wyoming, in which the Senator suggested that the Thermopolis Hot Springs State Park be made a national park, advising that a report on the area was requested from the Region Two Office, Regional Director, Allen, under date of November 6, 1937, submitted a negative report. The area is now a State park.

WIND RIVER: (National Park) Freemont County, in Washakie National Forest and Shoshone Indian Reservation. Mr. Wm. B. Greeley initiated the proposal in 1935 and the Director requested a report. Mr. Roger W. Toll submitted a preliminary report in December 1935, in which he stated the time was not opportune for the Service to propose this area as a national park. He promised a further report when a complete investigation was possible. Special reports prepared by Messrs. Murrie, Wegeman, and Childs of the Region Two Office after a field investigation made in July 1937, were submitted to the Director on November 22, 1937. Opinions of these technicians were that the superb scenery, glaciers, and primitive character of the area make it appear worthy of inclusion in the National Park System. Form of proclamation and other papers to establish Wind River National Monument were submitted to the Secretary for his consideration in 1939. The draft of proclamation was later withdrawn.

GRASSLANDS

GRASSLANDS: (National Monument) Also known as the proposed Great Plains National Monument. Service has long believed that an area of grasslands, typical of the original Great Plains with its cover of native grasses and continuing its unique animal and plant life should be represented in the National Park System. In 1938, Victor H. Cahalane reported on an extensive area in southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska, covering some 800,000 acres; thought to be suitable for inclusion in the System.

Further studies were conducted in 1939 by Region Two and Washington officials. As a result of this study, an area in North Dakota encumbering some 750,000 acres, including in addition to a significant area of grasslands the North Dakota badlands as well as a petrified forest site, was proposed for national monument status. The report of the survey further recommended that consideration of the Nebraska-South Dakota area previously studied by Cahalane be abandoned. Cahalane objected stating that the substitute proposal was not suitable as a grasslands area. No concrete steps were taken to implement either proposal and they have lain dormant. In 1947 Region Two officials again studied the area in North Dakota, paying particular attention to the region surrounding the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park and the lands lying between the north and south sections of the former Roosevelt R.D.A. The purpose of this study was to determine whether the establishment of a Great Plains National Monument might not be accomplished within the area, which would at the same time solve existing boundary problems affecting the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. The report of this study recommended that a Great Plains National Monument not be established in this area since it was not sufficiently typical of the great plains. Following 1948, Service interest in the possibility of establishing a grasslands area as a unit of the National Park System remained high. Considerable correspondence was received from interested persons and organizations urging that such an area be established.

During 1950 Service personnel participated with representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Fish and Wildlife Service and others in general discussions related to grasslands preservation. On June 10, 1952, Director Wirth approved the following statement setting forth the position of the National Park Service with respect to a "Great Plains National Park": "In its unspoiled condition the Great Plains landscape has aesthetic appeal. The region is historically important. The animal life was once most varied and abundant, surpassing that of any other part of the New World. The plant life is diversified and colorful. A restored sample of the Great Plains would attract world-wide attention and visitation. Grassland is one of the world's most important types of vegetation, comprising more than 20 percent of the earth's land surface. A check area on the Great Plains would have immense scientific value in pure and applied research. Such an area should be acquired, when feasible, as public property. Its landscape and animal life should be restored to original condition. The area should be administered for the highest type of public recreational use."

In 1954 Region Two officials with Professor J. V. K. Wagar of Colorado A&M College surveyed a grasslands area in the Pawnee Buttes area of Weld County, Colorado. This survey concluded that the area seemed to be of considerable importance as representative of the short grass plains. Further study of the area was recommended with suggestion that Professor F. W. Albertson of Fort Hays Kansas State College be employed to conduct the studies. Dr. Albertson was subsequently employed by the Service to conduct studies of the Weld County area to provide information on which to base a decision on whether to recommend a national monument project to the Secretary. Dr. Alberton's report, submitted in November 1954, evaluated the area stating that the presence of native grasses and natural vegetation was disappointingly low. It was concluded, however, that the area was significant enough to warrant its being set aside for scientific study and the general education and enjoyment of the public. Difficulties of land acquisition, problems of oil leases, lakc of land evaluation data, etc., were listed as standing in the way of successful completion of the project.

On the basis of these and other considerations, it was decided in January 1955, to abandon further consideration of the Weld County, Colorado, area. As a result of his fine work during 1954, it was decided to re-employ Dr. Albertson in 1956 to conduct a more extensive survey of possible grasslands areas in southeastern Montana, western North Dakota, western South Dakota, eastern Wyoming, western Nebraska, northern and southeastern Colorado and northeastern New Mexico. Dr. Albertson's report of this study submitted on August 17, 1956 is at the present (Jan. 1957) undergoing review by Service officials prior to formulating a decision whether to recommend a national monument project.

SUGGESTED AREAS RESUMÉS

REGION THREE

Arizona
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas
Utah

January 1957

ARIZONA

ARAVAIPA CANYON: (National Monument) Located in southern Arizona in east-central Pinal County and west-central Graham County. In 1952 Director approved request of Region Three for reconnaissance survey of the area in which great interest had been shown as a result of article in Living Wilderness in 1950. Report of survey stated area not suitable for NPS administration, but recommended protection as wilderness and scientific preserve. Regional Director Tillotson in memorandum of transmittal states that due to land status and fact that public lands are subject to power withdrawals there seemed little opportunity for preservation by either Federal or State Government.

ARCHEOLOGICAL CAVES: (National Monument) Near Stephens Ranch in Graham County. Prehistoric dwellings, undisturbed and in excellent state of preservation. Suggested in 1933 by Robert H. Rose, Park Naturalist, Southwestern National Monuments. Called to Mr. Rose's attention by Padre Juan from the Apache Indian Reservation. Dr. H. C. Bryant, on March 9, 1933, expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to make a complete report. The Director's memorandum of October 4, 1939, requested that this area be scheduled for further investigation as time and personnel became available.

ARIZONA NATIONAL PARK: (National Park) In Maricopa County, within Tonto National Forest. Report by Mr. Roger W. Toll, 1932: "...so completely developed for irrigation and power seems to make the area ineligible for national park use." Prior actions indicate legislation was introduced in 1914. No report on the legislation by the Department. Memorandum of October 4, 1939, advises that area was considered not suitable for inclusion in the System but should receive consideration as possible state or local area. Disapproved by the Director in 1932.

AWATOVI: (National Monument) Located on the Jeddito Messa near Keams Canyon. Brought to Service attention, March 1933, by President Stoner, Arizona Archeological & Historical Society, in a letter to Senator Hayden who referred it to the Director. Assistant Archeologist E. K. Reed's report of 1938, favorable. An area of 40 acres sufficient should the monument cover Awatovi only. However, if the monument should cover the 16th Century Hopi sites and the four major historic sites, 600 acres would be required. The Office of Indian Affairs had no objection provided the Indians agreed. In 1940 the Indian Office wrote Superintendent Wilson to obtain viewpoint of the Indians. No further action according to our files.

BABOCOMARI RANCH: The Babocomari Ranch, located east of Tumacacori National Monument, in the Sonoita Valley, was brought to the Service's attention by Senator Hayden's letter of November 13, 1937. An investigation was requested by Acting Director Demaray's letter of November 18, 1937, and Mr. McColm advised him on November 26, 1937, that the Ranch site would be investigated as soon as convenient. Foundations measured by Habs field crew in December 1937.

BIG HATCHETS: (National Monument) Along the Arizona-New Mexico line, near the Mexican Border. Only recorded action is a letter of December 18, 1935, from Acting Director A. E. Demaray to the Ecological Society, Champaign, Illinois, advising that the Service has been working for months on a sanctuary in this area which is to be of considerable size and adjacent to the international boundary. The Mexican Government is planning a similar monument south of and contiguous to this proposed area. Suggested purpose of the area is to build up population of gopher snakes, foxes, badgers, etc., to hold rodents in permanent check. The following is quoted from the above-mentioned letter: "No decision has been reached by the National Park Service on the desirability of such an area but it does seem one or more of this type ultimately should be added to the Park System."

BORDER PARKWAY AREA: The Border Parkway area, including the border area from Ajo to Wellton, Arizona, was brought to the Director's attention in January 1939, by Mr. Maier. Investigative authority was granted by the Director who stated it did not appear that a new traffic artery through that section of Arizona was necessary. Wildlife Technician McDougall visited the area in January 1939, and suggested that the parkway not be encouraged due to the fact that the Biological Survey has a game refuge in that section of the State. The Region Three Office concured in the Director's and Wildlife Technician McDougall's opinions.

CACTUS AREA: (National Monument) Near Pinal, Gila County. Report by Mr. Roger W. Toll, March 31, 1932, recommended that this area be dropped in favor of Organ Pipe Cactus area.

CAMP VERDE: (Historic Site) Disapproved by the Advisory Board in 1941. Of State or local significance.

CASTLE DOME: (National Monument) Yuma County. On March 25, 1932, Mr. Roger W. Toll wrote the Director stating that he had not visited the area, but had made inquiries about it. He was of the opinion it would not make a desirable national monument. His adverse report, accompanying a report on Kofa Mountains, was dated March 29, 1933. Area approved by the Director on May 2, 1933.

CAVE CREEK: (National Monument) Representative Murdock, by letter of February 23, 1950, inquired about making this area a national monument. Acting Director Demaray replied on March 8, 1950, that we were asking Regional Director, Region Three, to provide us with recommendations concerning the problems involved. No record of further action.

CHAVES PASS: (National Monument) 1960 acres in Coconino County. Report by Associate Archeologist E. K. Reed in December 1939, recommended establishment. This recommendation approved by Senior Archeologist Jesse Nusbaum and by Regional Director, Region Three. All land in public ownership and no withdrawals complicating monument status. The Service prepared a proclamation and other papers and transmitted them on April 9, 1940, to Commissioner, General Land Office (now Bureau of Land Management) for reference to the Secretary's Office. The draft of proclamation has been recalled.

CLEAR CREEK RUINS: (National Monument Near Montezuma Castle, Coconine County. Report in 1934 by Superintendent Frank Pinkley, favorable. Report in 1939 by Mr. E. K. Reed, favorable. He strongly recommended that the ruins be acquired as a detached section of Montezuma Castle, to be conserved, not developed. A report in 1934 by Associate Engineer W. G. Attwell carried the same recommendation. A memorandum of February 25, 1941, for Ben H. Thompson from the planning Coordinator states: "A proclamation is pending in the Secretary's Office which would establish Clear Creek as a detached unit of Montezuma Castle National Monument." No further information available. Regional Archeologist Reed in 1947 continued to recommend this as an addition to Montezuma Castle.

COCHISE STRONGHOLD: (Memorial Park) Located within Coronado National Forest near Tombstone. Proposal originated by Tombstone Chamber of Commerce then Senator Hayden in 1954. In reply Service stated that the area would appear to be serving its best purposes as national forest.

COCONINO CAVERNS: (National Park) 13 miles east of Peach Springs. Adverse report made in 1940 by Naturalist E. McKee of Grand Canyon National Monument.

COLOSSAL CAVE: (National Monument) Near Vail, Pima County. Report by Mr. Roger W. Toll, March 14, 1932, adverse. The Director concurred that the cave did not measure up to national monument standards. Now a county park.

CRYSTAL CAVE: (National Monument) Near Portal, Pinal County. Report by Mr. Roger W. Toll, March 1932, adverse. Not considered of national monument caliber. Disapproved by the Director on January 23, 1933.

DINOSAUR CANYON AND TRACKS: (National Monument) On Navajo Indian Reservation near Cameron and Tuba City. March 1916 report by General Land Office favorable. Legislation was introduced during 1926. On March 14, 1936, an incompleted report by Mr. Roger W. Toll recommended disapproval as a national monument. Report by Geologist W. M. Vandiver, 1936, adverse. Disapproved by the Director on March 31, 1936. Asst. Secy. Chapman advised Indian Service of its responsibility to protect and preserve.

FORT BOWIE: (National Monument) Cochise County. Report by Region Three in March 1940, favorable. Recommended establishment by Presidential Proclamation. Submitted to Advisory Board which decided at October 1940 meeting that it should be considered in connection with the Extension of the Frontier 1830-90, and referred the matter to the Committee on Historic Sites. Wartime economies prevented furtherance of this proposal. In answer to suggestion of the Region that studies be resumed, the Director in May 1951 requested that Regional Architect Reed visit and make report on existing consitions and possibilities of development. His report indicated matter should be left open for further consideration. In 1957, Regional Director, Region Three requested provision to restudy Fort Bowie since local persons had indicated interest in establishment of national monument. Study was approved and scheduled for late April 1957.

FORT LOWELL: (Historic Site) April 11, 1950, Mr. E. G. Stowell Scout Executive, Catalina Council, Boy Scouts of America, suggested this old Army post which (from 1873 to 1891) gave southern Arizona protection from the marauding Apaches, should be preserved in some manner. By reply of May 1, 1950, Assistant Director Wirth expressed sympathy and suggested that some type of cooperative measures be taken by Boy Scouts, local government agency, or interested private historical association would assure preservation of the old site. It was also stated that we have no funds available for this purpose but that Region Three might give technical advice in the stabilization and preservation of the historical and archeological structure.

FORT YUMA: (National Monument) Yuma County. No report on this area, but Mr. V. E. Chatelain submitted a brief historical summary. The Acting Director's memorandum of October 4, 1939, requested the Region to make a further study and report. In 1939 the Acting Director advised that the area would be submitted to the Advisory Board which, in 1941, considered several areas in Arizona. It is possible this area was one of that group. There exists considerable doubt that the area has national importance.

FOUR CORNERS: (National Monument) Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado, within the Navajo Indian Reservation. Service attitude is that area is not of sufficient national significance. While the four-state common point is interesting and unusual, the area does not possess historic, scientific, or scenic qualities of the four States suggested. Interest reviewed in 1956 but Service reiterated earlier conclusions.

GREENWAY: (National Park) White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation. A letter on May 3, 1926, from the Director to the Boone and Crockett Club, New York, advised he had not seen or heard of the area and, therefore, could not give an opinion.

HARQUA HALA: (National Park) Near Salome, Yuma County. Mr. Roger W. Toll's report of April 24, 1933, adverse. Note dated December 31, 1936, states area was considered at the request of Mr. E. A. Trager in connection with certain petrified stumps in the vicinity. Area is in or near a State Game Preserve.

JOSHUA TREE-JUNIPER-CANOTIA: (National Monument) Near Kingman, biological and geological. Investigated and reported on by Region Three personnel in June 1939. There is considerable divergence of opinion on this area in connection with its being recommended for monument status. It is more or

JOSHUA TREE-JUNIPER-CANOTIA--Con.

less agreed, however, that the area is of biological and scientific, if not of scenic, interest. The chief point appears to be that in this area a combination of desert flora exists, the unique feature being not in the flora itself but in the fact that the several species grow within the same area.

KINISHBA RUINS: (National Monument) Located in Gila County within Apache Indian Reservation near Fort Apache. Investigated in 1937 by Assistant Archeologist Erik Reed who reported that the site is interesting and would make a good national monument, but not believed to be outstanding. He recommended deferring final action about two years, because of archeological work there by University of Arizona. Senator Hayden inquired about the area in 1941 and Service reply of March 12, 1941, states that preservation could best be handled by local officials of Indian Service, that work by University of Arizona had assured ruins stabilization; main section fenced. Moreover, it was concluded that the ruins would not add significantly to prehistoric story of Southwestern Monuments group and that area did not lend itself to effective park treatment. Matter lay dormant until early 1950's when correspondence from Bureau of Indian Affairs indicated that vandalism of ruins and museum had occurred due to lack of funds available to that agency for adequate custodial case. In January 1956 at the suggestion of Doctor J. O. Brew, Archeologist Schroeder of Region Three visited Kinishba and reported on its condition. Ruins found to be in good state of preservation; no protection, interpretation or maintenance services being provided by Bureau of Indian Affairs. In Dr. Reed's opinion Kinishba should unquestionably be set aside in national monument status. Report sent to Dr. Brew who wrote on January 26, 1956 that ways and means should be sought to transfer jurisdiction from Indian Affairs to NPS. Advisory Board considered the matter and resolved on March 30, 1956, that the area be studied under the Historic Sites Survey to be resumed in July 1957, and that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, meanwhile, be urged to provide better protection. Indian Affairs stated subsequently that funds for such purpose not available. Considerable correspondence with Region Three during 1956 revealed divergence of opinion as to importance of site and desirability for inclusion in System. Present status indicates area will be given high priority for study under Historic Sites Survey.

KOFA MOUNTAINS: (National Monument) Yuma County. Protection of palm trees and mountain sheep. Now a game refuge administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1935, Wildlife Technician W. B. McDougall, after visiting areas in Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico, recommended the region for national monument status. However, in 1943, he reported to Region Three that the native palms formerly believed to be a distinct species now have been identified as identical to California palms. Since the palms evidently were the main reason the Service was considering the area for monument status, it appears it may be considered closed. This is the same as Eagletail Mountains, reported on by J. D. Jennings, December 1937. Dr. Reed reports no archeological justification.

METEOR CRATER: (National Monument) Coconino County near Winslow. An area of rare scientific interest since it is apparently the largest crater of its kind in the world. Opinion was for years divided as to the origin of the crater, due largely to the fact no fragments of the supposed meteor could be found. However, it was pointed out in 1930 by F. R. Moulton that if a large meterorite did strike the plateau it must have developed at the point of impact such a high temperature as to result not only in a tremendous explosion, but also in vaporization of the meterorite itself along with part of the surrounding rock strata. Dr. Eliot Blackwelder in Science, July 12, 1946, pointed out the unique composition of the parapet which surrounds the crater and the material which partially fills the crater itself. These, he said, consist largely of quartz powder and silica glass, derived from the underlying sandstone by pulverizing and melting. No volcanoes, and temperatures high enough to produce silica glass, are probably rarely, if ever, attained in volcanic eruptions. The Board of Geographic Names on July 15, 1946, reversed a previous decision and adopted the name of meteor Crater. Mining interests had for many years attempted without success to locate the meteorite, which would possess valuable mineral properties.

In September 1946, Mr. Edward Smith of Phoenix wrote the Secretary concerning an area of great interest in that State, but did not locate the area. However, subsequent correspondence established that he had had reference to Meteor Crater and he expressed the belief that mining claims in the area were illegally located and should be declared invalid. Mr. Smith's letters were forwarded on December 19, 1946, to the Acting Director of the Bureau of Land Management for a decision as to the validity of the

METEOR CRATER--Con.

mining claims. A reply on January 17, 1947, stated that on December 24, 1903, patent No. 37620, issued to the Standard Iron Company for the Mars, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn placer mining claims under Prescott mineral entry No. 565, survey No. 1806. "Patent having been issued, the United States has no further jurisdiction and the only way to acquire the lands would be by negotiation with the present owner." About the same time as Mr. Smith's first correspondence, Meteor Silica, Inc., a firm organized by Salt River residents, began removal of the deposit of high grade silica sand after obtaining the silica rights from the Barringer family of Philadelphia, owners of the crater.

A favorable report in 1937 by Associate Geologist V. W. Vandiver is extensive and thorough and indicated he was inclined to the meteor theory. This, plus the established presence of the silica sand in apparent support of the theories of Mr. Moulton and Dr. Blackwelder tend to justify full consideration of the area for monument status. However, the activities of Meteor Silica, Inc., if continued, presents the likelihood of serious deterioration. The area has always been of "top priority" for inclusion in the National Park System, depending upon the acquisition of the requisite lands, which are in private ownership. There was considerable interest in this area during 1948 when it began to be apparent that the silica operators were not giving what was felt to be proper consideration to the scientific aspects of the Crater.

MOGOLLON RIM: (National Monument), near Winslow. Called to Service attention by the Game Protective Association, Winslow, Arizona, through Senator Hayden. Dr. Charles Gould, on July 11, 1939, wrote a geological comment and report which was adverse. Region Three staff members familiar with the area had not, in 1938, considered it sufficiently outstanding to merit inclusion.

MONUMENT VALLEY: (National Monument) Arizona and Utah. This area included in the Navajo National Park area recommended by Toll in 1931. Interest in Monument Valley are expressed during 1953-54 by Senator Hayden and Goldwater. In Service opinion are worthy of inclusion in National Park System but attitude of Indians indicate that recreation area status might offer better

MONUMENT VALLEY--Con.

chance of success. Situation remains at impasse unless and until Indians agree to same form of NPS plan for protection and development of Valley's scenic, natural and recreational resources.

NAVAJO: (National Park) Arizona and Utah. Report in 1931 by Roger W. Toll recommends a park to consist of three detached areas; Navajo Mountain and Rainbow Bridge, Monument Valley and Tsagi Canyon (park to include and supersede Rainbow Bridge, and Navajo National Monuments). All Arizona lands in ownership of Navajo Indians, Utah land largely the "Paiute Strip" which was given back to the Indians in 1933 by Act of Congress, approved by the President. A draft of a bill to establish the park was prepared in 1933 and transmitted to the Indian Service for submission to the Indians. The park boundaries included the above three areas, but not as detached units. The Indians, did not give approval to the proposed legislation. The matter was considered at several of their tribal councils and, in 1943, the Indians passed a resolution that it was their wish to control all national monuments on their reservations and to have the National Park Service relinquish its right. They also expressed the feeling that although they had given their consent to the establishment of Canyon de Chelly, they did not feel that they had been adequately represented in the matter. This hostile attitude of the Navajos created an impasse. A memorandum of October 4, 1939, from the Acting Director pointed out that because of land status difficulties, action must be deferred.

OAK CREEK CANYON: (National Monument) In the vicinity of Flagstaff. In a letter of July 27, 1950, the Regional Director, Region Three, assured Mr. George Babbitt, Jr., that the National Park Service has no program of any kind which involves the inclusion of Oak Creek Canyon or any area in that vicinity in the National Park System.

OLD ORAIBI: (National Monument) Navajo County, Hopi Indian pueblo, considered to be the oldest continuously inhabited community in the United States, dating from 1200 A.D. Suggested in 1932 by Superintendent Edgar Miller of the Hope Agency. Director Horace M. Albright stated he was very interested and believed the area had sufficient merit to warrant our investigating its possibilities fully. However, he also said there were several obstacles since the Service did not wish to become involved in the

OLD ORAIBI--Con.

Indian problem and yet continued occupancy would be essential to preserving the atmosphere of the village. The Advisory Board in 1937 had the area under consideration as an important site considered in need of special protective measures. In 1940, Region Three was instructed to prepare a special report as to 17th Century Spanish significance of the area. Report by E. K. Reed submitted in February 1940. Advisory Board resolved that the site be classified as eligible and recommended that it be designated a national historic site provided a cooperative agreement could be made by the NPS Office of Indian Affairs and the Hopi people.

PAINTED ROCKS: (National Monument) Near Sentinel, Maricopa County. Suggested by Mr. Joseph Miller through Senator Carl Hayden. The Water Resources Committee was advised July 7, 1949, that the proposed Painted Rocks Reservoir would not interfere with any interests of the National Park System. If the dam is authorized for construction, investigation and possible salvage of archeological material may be necessary under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

PETE KITCHEN RANGE: The Pete Kitchen Ranch Area, located southeast of Tucson in the Huachuca Mountains, was brought to the Service's attention by Senator Hayden's letter of November 13, 1937. An investigation was requested by Acting Director Demaray's letter of November 18, 1937, and Mr. McColm advised him in replying on November 26, 1937, that the Pete Kitchen Ranch site would be investigated as soon as convenient.

PICTURE ROCKS: (National Monument) Indian Pictographs near Tucson. Mr. Roger W. Toll's report of 1932, adverse. Not up to standard of similar features in other national monuments. Disapproved by the Director April 3, 1933.

PUEBLO GRANDE: (National Monument) Located in Phoenix. In reply to a letter dated November 22, 1954, from Superintendent, City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department offering the ruins to the Service, Director replied commending the City for preservation and offering advisory assistance if desired in the future.

PRESCOTT COURTHOUSE: (Historic Site) Located at Prescott. Suggested by Senator Hayden on November 13, 1937. Region Three requested to make a study of site on November 18, 1937. Region advised by letter of November 26, 1937 that site would be investigated as soon as possible.

PYEATT CAVE: (National Monument) Cochise County. Approximately one-fourth mile in length. Report by R. A. Maxwell in March 1941 was adverse.

ROOSEVELT: (National Park) See: Arizona National Park.

SAN CAYETANO DEL TUMACACORI: (National Monument) Possible addition to Tumacaconi National Monument. Located 15 miles north Nogales; 4.7 miles from Tumacacori National Monument. First Indian village in Arizona to be visited by Jesuit Priest, Padre Eusebio Kino in 1691. Congressmen Patten and Rhodes and Senator Goldwater wrote in 1954 urging the site be added to Tumacacori National Monument. Service advised willingness to cooperate with State in preservation, however, final decision would be made after examination of Amerino Foundation's report, our excavation, and study of site. On August 6, 1954, Director Wirth requested Region Three to investigate the site and submit a report recommending whether to add to Tumacacori National Monument. Region was requested to submit report in sufficient copies to be submitted for Advisory Board consideration at its fall meeting. The Advisory Board did not consider the matter and there is no record of the report being received.

SAN COSME: The San Cosme area at Tucson, Arizona, was brought to the Service's attention by Senator Hayden's letter of November 13, 1937. An investigation was requested by Acting Director Demaray's letter of November 18, 1937, and Mr. McColm advised him in replying on November 26, 1937, that the San Cosme area would be investigated as soon as convenient.

SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS: (National Monument) Coconino County. Report by Ben H. Thompson in October 1939 recommends that proposal be held in abeyance until such time as other factors make the promulgation of national monument status more feasible.

SAN TAN MOUNTAINS: (Recreational Area) Near Mesa, Arizona. During July 1948, letters from Mr. John G. McPhee, president of the Mesa Chamber of Commerce, were referred to the Secretary, Ernest W. McFarland and Carl Hayden and Representatives Richard F. Harless and John Murdock. Mr. McPhee outlined a proposal that a recreational area be established embracing a scenic canyon area and featured by a concentration of petroglyphs, and that the area be added to Casa Grande National Monument. Information regarding the area was requested from Region Three and it was learned, and the Congressmen were advised, that the San Tan area was not suitable for addition to Casa Grande, although it could be adapted to active recreation use, probably under state jurisdiction. Cooperation of the Service in planning was prefered.

SAN XAVIER MISSION: (National Monument) Near Tucson in Pima County. Best preserved, finest and most interesting of all Spanish missions in this country. Started in 1700; property of the Catholic Church; administered through National Catholic Council for Indian chruches. The Advisory Board agreed on its importance historically, and, in a letter to the Secretary, the Director recommended that if funds were made available for repairs the Service be authorized to give cooperative assistance. The Secretary approved this recommendation on April 7, 1938. Regional Historian Aubrey Neasham made a special report in January 1940 in which he did not recommend Federal ownership, even though the area had been approved by the Advisory Board. He recommended a cooperative agreement with the Church, placing the Service in an advisory and consulting capacity. He also stated that drawings were being made by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Regional Archeologist Reed concurs with Neasham's recommendation.

SIERRA ANCHA: (National Monument) Within the Tonto National Forest just north of Roosevelt Reservoir. A form of proclamation and letter of justification were prepared in 1939 at the request of the Secretary and submitted to GLO. The Draft of proclamation was later withdrawn.

SIERRA ANCHA--Con.

Geologist Charles Gould and Associate Archeologist Erik K. Reed submitted a favorable report in 1939, and Planning Coordinator Wendell E. Little and Junior Park Archoelogist Charles R. Steen visited the area in 1940. The area is administered by the Forest Service.

SOLOMONSVILLE: (Historic Site) Located in Graham County, Arizona, in the Gila Valley. Was brought to the Service's attention by Mr. Frank Champ of El Paso, Texas. In October 1937, the Director requested that this Office make an investigation of the area to determine whether the ruins were of special importance and suitable for a national monument. Regional Archeologist Reed states that there are several old ruins in that part of Arizona, the best being Buena Vista site at San Jose, but believes none of them is deserving of the Service's attention.

SUPERSTITION MOUNTAIN: (National Monument) Near Florence Junction. 131,820 acres. Investigation in 1939; reported not of national park or monument caliber.

SYCAMORE CANYON: (National Monument) Near Williams in the Kaibab and Prescott National Forests. Reported adversely by Archeologist E. K. Reed in 1939. Form of proclamation and letter of justification were prepared in 1939 at the request of the Secretary. The Director, in 1941, said: "This Service has no proposals affecting Sycamore Canyon under consideration." Area is of doubtful national significance and inclusion in the National Park System is strongly opposed by the Forest Service and certain groups in Arizona.

THREE TURKEY HOUSE: The Three Turkey House area, located in northeastern Arizona about 15 miles south of Canyon de Chelly National Monument, was brought to Superintendent Pinkley's attention in November 1938 by Director Harold S. Colton of the Museum of Northern Arizona. No formal investigative authority was requested; however, Regional Archeologist Reed inspected area and recommended it be added to Canyon de Chelly.

TISNASBAS CANYON: The Tisnasbas Canyon is located in the Carrizo Mountains in the Navajo Indian Reservation about 5 or 6 miles southwest of the four corners area. In October 1938, the Director requested an investigation to determine what, if any, interests the Service should take in the area, particularly a waterfall which is supposed to be frozen, or partially so, during the entire year.

TOMBSTONE: (National Monument) Cochise County. An old Southwestern mining town. A report by Historian W. R. Hogan in October 1936, declared Tombstone is important enough historically to warrant national recognition, and he recommended that the Bird Cage Theater be declared a National Historic Site and that other "ghost" towns be investigated to find which offers the best possibilities. In January 1937, the Acting Director informed Senator Carl Hayden that the historic Sites Survey would have to be completed before the importance of Tombstone could be estimated. In February 1937, Mr. R. F. Lee asked Mr. Hogan for a proposed itinerary for an investigation of towns of the same character as Tombstone. This appears to have become inactive without formulation of Service attitude. The town of Tombstone has since been considerably revived and commercialized

TRAVERTINE BRIDGE or TONTO NATURAL BRIDGE: (National Monument) 280 acres, near Payson, Gila County. Report by E. A. Trager, June 1937, favorable. Report by Mr. C. A. Richey, November 1937, favorable. Report by Mr. Miller, 1937, favorable. The trager report also stated that some arrangements would have to be made with the owners to receive returns of their improvements and investments before they would be willing to donate any of the land for a national monument. Report by Mr. Trager in 1938, favorable. H. R. 5140 to establish the area as a monument introduced by Representative J. R. Murdock in 1939. Bureau of the Budget submitted an adverse report on the bill because it would have provided funds for purchase of the land. Another bill, H. R. 1102, introduced in 1945. The National Parks Association offered the assistance of its Executive Committee in furthering the establishment of the proposed monument in January 1948. The Service, however, did not feel that it would be propitious to press the matter unless possibilities should develop whereby the property could be donated to the United States. This was held to be unlikely. Joint field study conducted in 1953 by NPS and USFS Service report recommended no action toward national monument status be taken unless Congress authorizes and appropriates money to acquire lands.

WHITE MESA: (National Monument) On the Kaibito Plateau, Arizona. This area of scenic and archeological interest was suggested to Regional Naturealist Natt N. Dodge for national monument status by Mr. Barry Goldwater, of Phoenix, Arizona, in a letter of December 1, 1948. Regional Chief of Land and Recreational Planning Milton J. McColm signed a reply to Mr. Goldwater, advising that "....features.....do not..... include any single item which is unique or of a category not represented in existing national parks and monuments. The cliff dwellings and other antiquities of the area are protected by the Lacey Act of 1906."

YAMPAI CAVERN: (National Monument) Coconino County. Report by Regional Geologist Charles Gould in June 1939, adverse.

YAVAPAI COUNTY: Approximately 1,416 acres withdrawn for monument purposes. Report by Mr. E. K. Reed in September 1937, adverse. Withdrawal revoked by E. O. 7870, April 19, 1938.

YUMA COUNTY SITES: (Inter-County Recreational Area). Yuma and Imperial Counties. Disapproved by the Advisory Board in 1941.

NEW MEXICO

ABO MISSION RUINS: (National Monument) Located in the central part of the State; land privately owned. Suggested in 1916 in a report by A. A. Wilhelm, Special Agent, General Land Office, recommending a national monument be established. Adverse report by Mr. Roger W. Toll on April 19, 1933. Disapproved by the Director May 5, 1933. Now a State Monument. See Salinas National Monument proposal. October 1947 the State offered this area to the Service.

ACOMA: (Historic Site) Indian Pueblo of Acoma (a living pueblo). Available information is meager, but the Director, by memorandum in 1939 said that because of land status difficulties action must be deferred for the time being. Historic American Building Survey drawings are available of the mission and most of the older pueblo houses.

ARCHEOLOGICAL: (National Monument) Located in Lincoln County within the Lincoln National Forest. Land owned by Dr. S. M. Johnson. Area contains open canal and laterals said to be of pre-Columbian period. Dr. Jesse L. Nusbaum's report in 1930 was adverse. Report by Mr. Roger W. Toll dated February 27, 1932, adverse. Disapproved by the Director January 23, 1933.

CHIHUAHUA TRAIL: Historic Site Survey report in Branch of History files.

CIMARRON CANYON: (National Park or Monument) Located in Colfax County, Eagle's Nest to town of Cimarron. A report by John E. Kell in 1936 on the Eagle's Nest Watershed mentioned this canyon as a possible monument. It was later inspected by Regional Geologist Charles Gould in 1939 as a possible State Park. His report was adverse. Correspondence in 1946 to Secretary Krug and Senator Chavez from Mr. O. D. Groom. The Acting Director's reply to this correspondence refers to previous investigations of the area as indicating it was not qualified.

CITY OF ROCKS: (National Park) Near Faywood. A letter from Mr. Cammerer to Senator Bronson Cutting on September 11, 1931, advised that the area would probably not qualify and suggested State Park status for the area.

CLIFF CITIES: See Pajarito.

EAGLE'S NEST LAKE: (National Park) In Colfax County. South of Vermejo Park, privately owned. Overall area 432 square miles suggested park about 30 square miles. One of the oldest stops on the Santa Fe Trail. In his "Recommendations for Eagle Nest Watershed" on June 13, 1934, John E. Kell reported that the area was not of national park character, though some parts might be preserved as a national monument, especially along the Cimarron Canyon including the Palisades (see Cimarron Canyon). A memorandum of October 4, 1939, from the Director, advises that the area is not suitable for inclusion in the System but should receive consideration by the Recreation Study and Historic Sites Survey as a possible state or local park or recreation area. Regional Geologist C. N. Gould (Reg. III) reported adversely because of commercial exploitation.

ELEPHANT BUTTE AND CABALLO RESERVE: (National Park) Approximately 585 square miles. Report on September 23, 1941, by Regional Geologist concludes that the area is definitely not of park or monument caliber and is satisfactorily administered by the Bureau of Reclamation. Congressional support for establishment of the area by Congressman Clinton P. Anderson, Senator Carl A. Hatch and others. The Director on April 1, 1942, advised Mr. Anderson that the scenic and recreational lands already are being administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service (Rio Grande Wildlife Refuge), and the Forest Service, but that this Service will study the area from time to time and may yet be of further assistance in developing recreational resources. These are recreational areas administered by the Bureau of Reclamation. In fall of 1947, Bureau requested Service to consider administering them. No further record.

ESPUELAS MOUNTAINS: A special report by Mr. M. S. Johnson and Dr. McDougall of October 1935, indicates that the Espuelas Mountains in Arizona and New Mexico are not of such outstanding quality as to recommend the area as a park or monument, but that consideration should be given to the possibility of establishing an international wildlife refuge to include portions of Arizona, New Mexico, and the States of Sonora and Chihuahus, Old Mexico.

FORT MARCY: (Historic Site) Santa Fe County. Disapproved by the Advisory Board at its meeting of March 25-26, 1937.

FORT SELDON: (National Monument) Near El Paso and Las Cruces. Privately owned. Disapproved by the Director on June 21, 1938. After repeated efforts were made by the owner of the property, Mr. H. H. Bailey, to interest the government.

FORT SUMNER: (National Monument) In DeBaca County. Proposal active in 1935. Report of historic survey concluded not important.

GALLINAS CAVES: (National Monument) Near Las Vegas. Following an investigation in March 1939 by Charles N. Gould, the Director advised the Regional Director that the area was not suitable for inclusion in the National Park System but should receive consideration by the Recreation Study and Historic Sites Survey as a possible state or local area.

GILA: (National Park) Largely the primitive area of the Gila National Forest in Grant and Catron Counties. This area of 654,000 acres would include the present Gula Cliff Dwellings National Monument of 160 acres. A report in October 1937, by Region Three personnel, including Messrs. C. A. Richey, and Charles Gould, was favorable for a national park. A form of proclamation was later rewritten to make administration of the monument subject to power site reserves and water power designations. In this form the papers were cleared by the Geological Survey and submitted to the General Land Office for further handling. The proclamation has since been withdrawn.

GLORIETTA BATTLEGROUND: (National Park) Santa Fe County. Legislation introduced in 1908 (H.R. 11795 by Representative Andrews). Passage was precluded by involved land status and there appears to have been no other action.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE: (Historic Site) Santa Fe County. Original structure built between 1610-1612. Is considered to be one of the outstanding public buildings in the country. Approved by the Advisory Board. Historic report in June 1939 states that the site merits classification and recognition as a national historic site because of the importance of its history and the surviving buildings.

GRASSLANDS: (National Monument) Northeastern New Mexico between the towns of Springer, Mosquero, and Clayton. A special report on this area was made by W. B. McDougall in 1937 at the request of the Committee on Ecology of Grasslands of the National Research Council. The report carried a mild recommendation of the area, stating: "If a suitable grassland cannot be obtained nearer the center of the typical short grass plains, I recommend that the Committee give this area further consideration." This area was touched on only in connection with the Nebraska--South Dakota Grasslands National Monument proposal and is not considered in the strict sense to be a suggestion or proposal for a national monument although such an area, if set aside, would probably come under some form of Federal jurisdiction.

HAWIKUH: (National Monument) Hawikuh, located 12 miles southwest of the Pueblo of Zuni in west McKinley County, New Mexico, about 55 miles south of Gallup, is the largest of the historic "Cities of Cibola." According to history, it was occupied before 1100 A.D. by the Zuni Indians. Assistant Archeologist Reed is of the opinion that, from an archeological and historical standpoint, this pueblo is one of the most interesting in the United States. He recommends that it be made a national monument, or be included in a Cibola National Monument with Katsaki, Kiakima, K'wakina, and K'inanwa, and, perhaps, the ruins of Towayalove. From historical and archeological standpoints and from that of visitor-interest, Hawikuh is the only extremely important one.

HAWIKUH--Con.

Hawikuh is within the Zuni Indian Reservation owned by the Zuni Indians and is under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It was excavated in 1917-23 by Dr. F. W. Hodge, at which time no stabilization was attempted for protective measures undertaken; therefore, it is badly in need of stabilization.

The following are comments by Regional Archeologist Reed as of December 1947:

Hawikuh and five others among the now ruined stone pueblos of the late-prehistoric Zunis continued to be occupied through the early historic period of Spanish exploration and colonization, 1450-1680. Hawikuh was the first pueblo ever seen by an European. A mission was in existence there from 1630 until destruction and abandonment in 1672. Hawikuh was excavated by Dr. F. W. Hodge in 1917-1923 and has not been stabilized. Not much is left at some of the other unexcavated sites.

Recommended in the 1934 survey by Dr. Hodge and Mr. Judd. Report on Hawikuh by Reed, April 1938, recommended national monument status for this site and others on the Zuni Indian Reservation, Hawikuh being the most important. In report of December 1940 on archeological sites on the Zuni Indian Reservation, Reed suggests a National Historic Site cooperative agreement covering prehistoric and historic ruins, including the Eighteenth century mission church in Zuni Pueblo itself. Aspects of this problem discussed by Reed in memorandum of August 19 and September 11, 1941. No further action.

ICE CAVES AREA: (National Monument) Valencia County. Accesibility poor. Report in November 1938 by Region Three personnel M. J. McColm, J. S. Kell, Charles Gould, and E. K. Reed recommended no action be taken toward establishment until a more complete investigation could be made. A report by Mr. Roger W. Toll in 1934 had been adverse. By memorandum to the Regional Director in 1939, the Director advised that the area was not considered by the Recreation Study and Historic Sites Survey as a possible State or local park area.

JEMEZ CRATER: (National Park) Sandoval, Rio Ariba and Santa Fe Counties. Reputed to be the largest known volcanic crater in the world. A report in 1939 by Regional Director Hillory A. Tolson, Region Three, recommended national monument status, and acknowledged the difficulty of obtaining the necessary lands. While reports and correspondence indicate the worthiness of this area, acquisition problems and developments in connection with the Los Alamos atomic research projects make it appear likely no movement toward establishment will arise immediately. Also known as Jemez-Frijoles.

KENZIN CRATER: (National Monument) 160 acres near Afton. Area withdrawn May 17, 1929, by Executive Order 5120 for archeological investigations by Smithsonian Institution. Report by Regional Archeologist E. K. Reed in March 1940, adverse in tone, but recommended further study by geologists. There is no indication of any such study, nor of action on the withdrawal.

KIT CARSON HOME: (Historic Site) near Taos. Approved by the Advisory Board in 1937.

LATIR LAKES: (Recreational Area) Taos County. A chain of nine high lakes located in an area of some 16 square miles, surrounded by mountain scenery of recreational value. The area is partly within Carson National Forest and largely owned by Farm Security Administration through the Rio Costilla Cooperative Livestock Association. Interest in Latir Lakes revived through a suggestion to this Service by the Farm Security Administration. Area investigated in 1943 by Region Three Office group. Regional Director M. R. Tillotson recommended in his letter of September 17, 1943, to the Director, that rightfully the area is for preservation by the United States Forest Service. The Director, in a letter to Director C. B. Baldwin of the Farm Security Administration on November 18, 1943, rejected the area on the basis that it was not sufficiently desirable.

LIMESTONE CAVERN: (National Monument) Called to the attention of the Service on April 17, 1933, by Captain A. L. Lane, 2nd Engineers, Fort Logan, Colorado. No record of any action on the area.

LORDSBURG AREA: (National Monument) A petrified forest of about 400 acres located 17 miles southeast of Lordsburg, at the foot of the Pyramid Mountains. The Director's memorandum of October 4, 1939, stated that the area was not considered suitable for inclusion in the System, but should receive consideration by the Recreation Study and Historic Sites Survey as a possible State or local park area.

MASTODON: (National Monument) This area was proposed for consideration by the Commissioner, General Land Office, as outlined in the Director's annual report for 1921. Withdrawal of the area was made by Executive Order of May 3, 1921, but was later rescinded after the area had been inspected.

MESCALERO: (National Park) Otero County. Area is known as Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation. Legislation introduced in 1912 and 1914 to establish a national park. The Indian Office made an adverse report on February 2, 1916. Legislation also introduced in 1933. Many protests were filed against this proposed park and hearings were held before the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

NATIONAL PARK: Near Cloudcroft. October 23, 1934, Senator Hatch wrote to suggest that ownership be obtained of 3000 acres of virgin timber near Cloudcroft, New Mexico. In his reply of October 26 the Assistant Director stated that since funds were not available an investigation at this time would be inadvisable.

OLD PLAZA: (National Monument) Santa Fe. Mr. Harland Bartholomew, St. Louis, Missouri, wrote the Director March 9, 1950, to request information on steps necessary to preserve the Old Plaza in Santa Fe. The Director's reply outlined the necessary steps to bring about establishment as a national monument and suggested that proper preservation of the Old Plaza might perhaps be facilitated if it were proposed to designate the area as a national historic site rather than to seek establishment as a national monument.

PAJARITO: (National Park) Also known as Cliff Cities. Adjacent to Bandelier National Monument. The Jemez Crater proposal is in the area immediately west of this area, but at no time was encompassed as a part of it. Lands withdrawn July 31, 1900, by authority of Acting Secretary Ryan at the request of the General Land Office, for Pajarito Park. The order was revoked May 27, 1939, by Under Secretary Harry Slattery. The first known report on the area is that of James D. Mankin dated December 4, 1899. Legislation was introduced in 1914 employing the title "National Park of the Cliff Cities." Other bills were introduced at various times, but none was passed. There was Forest Service opposition to this proposal and to the transfer of Bandelier National Monument in 1925. The Service, by letter dated March 15, 1939, did not object to the proposal to revoke the 1900 withdrawal. It is assumed therefore, that the proposal may be considered inactive.

PECOS: (Historic Site) Pueblo ruins in San Miguel County. One of the seven cities of Cibola sought by Coronado in his march from Mexico to the Southwest. Approved by the Advisory Board. (Now a State Monument). State offered these ruins to the Service, October 1947. Memorandum from Regional Archeologist Reed dated February 10, 1954, commented on area stating that it was of some historical interest and great archeological interest. Evidently State will not press again for Federal ownership. Proposal may be considered inactive, but should not be forgotten.

PETRIFIED RANCH: (National Monument) Santa Fe County, Investigated by John E. Kell in 1936, but found not qualified. The Director said in 1939 that the area was not suitable for inclusion in the National Park System but should receive consideration as a possible state or local park area.

PUARAY: (Historic Site) Near Sandia. Approved by the Advisory Board at its meeting of November 30-December 2, 1938.

QUARAI MISSION RUINS: (Historic Site) Torrence County, 30 miles east of Rio Grande. In a report in 1939, Regional Archeologist E. K. Reed recommended designation of a national historic site under a cooperative agreement. (Now a State Monument). See Salinas National Monument proposal. State offered this area to the Service in October 1947.

RATON-TRINIDAD PARKWAY: This proposal covers U. S. Highway 85 from Raton, New Mexico to Trinidad, Colorado, over the Raton Pass. This was an interstate project with the Service acting in ~~an advisory~~ capacity. Action originated in 1937, and covered the period until 1941. The Service, in a letter to the Raton Chamber of Commerce dated November 4, 1937, outlined development of the parkway and suggestions for the road design, right-of-way requirements establishment of an Interstate Parkway Commission, etc. The Service took part in a meeting with interested persons and officials of the two States on September 14, 1938, at which time plans for State action on the proposal were made. In 1941, the Service was advised by the Secretary of the Raton Chamber of Commerce that the new road was practically done and asked for further advice, instructions and interest from the National Park Service. The letter seemed to infer that the entire proposal was one of the Service, that the Service had constantly pressed it, and had now seemingly lost interest. Ensuing correspondence attempted to clarify this attitude through the Regional Office which dealt directly with local interests. Our letter of January 17, 1941, to the Secretary of the Raton Chamber of Commerce reviews the Service action and attitude throughout the active stages and states that our interest was previous actions. It stated that the Service would be glad to cooperate and advise further, but that the responsibility for further action fell to State and local persons. This is the final action reflected in our files

RIO GRANDE: (National Park) Legislation (S. 6714) introduced in February 1913. Details lacking.

ROSWELL CAVES: (National Monument) Chavez County, privately owned. Suggestion originated in 1932. Regional Officer Herbert Maier on June 24, 1935, transmitted a form report and recommended unfavorably because of numerous cave-ins. Disapproved by the Director on August 12, 1935.

SALINAS: (National Monument) In the vicinity of Mountainaire. Assistant Regional Director C. A. Richey, Region Three, in a memorandum to the Director on March 11, 1943, reiterated a previous recommendation for establishment in connection with the preparation of the Gran Quivira Master Plan. A memorandum from the Acting Director to the Director on September 11, 1941, recommends that the Abo and Quarai Missions, both State Monuments, be acquired and combined with Gran Quivira National Monument into one administrative area under the name Salina National Monument. The areas would be detached with an administrative headquarters in Mountainaire. No further action taken since the war. However, the State, in 1947, offered to the Federal Government the Abo, Pecos, Quarai and Jemez State Monuments, together with the State-owned lands in Gran Quivira. These sites were to be scheduled for consideration by the Advisory Board.

SAN GABRIEL MISSION: San Gabriel Mission, located near San Juan, 30 miles north of Santa Fe, New Mexico, was brought to the Region Three Office's attention by Mr. Wirth's letter of February 12, 1936, requesting a "quiet investigation" of the site, stating that it was his belief the area should be in public ownership.

In August 1936, Dr. Gould and Mr. Reed visited the area, reporting that there seemed to be a lack of decision among the best sources as to the exact location of San Gabriel Mission. It was necessary for Mr. Reed to have some tree ring date examinations made and collect other necessary information and data before the final report could be sent to Washington. In 1937, the Washington Office wired for necessary information for the Advisory Board. They were advised on March 9, 1937, that it would be impossible to submit a final report on the site in time for the Advisory Board's meeting due to the fact that further investigation had revealed that the problem was far more complicated than was first anticipated. The main difficulty was to determine the location of the site. They were also informed that neither Mr. Hogan nor Mr. Reed felt the possibilities of the ruins for a national monument were impressive, even when a definite site should be established.

TAOS: (Cultural Art Area) Mr. Phillips Kloss, in a letter to President Truman on September 1, 1945, proposed setting aside an area where the natural landscape shall be the background for artistic and scientific pursuits. The Director, in a reply on September 25, 1945, advised that the Service knows of no way short of Congressional action by which any such status could be given.

TRINITY ATOMIC: (National Monument) Site of first test explosion of atomic bomb. In August of 1945, soon after the test, proposal was advanced to commemorate the site which lies within the Army's Alamagordo Bombing Range. Several discussions were held with Army and AEC officials in an attempt to arrive at a workable solution. Since the area lies within an active bombing range however, there seems to be no means of solving the problem in the foreseeable future. There is also some question as to whether this site or some other should be selected to commemorate the development of atomic power.

TRUCHAS PEAK: (National Park) Located in Sangre de Cristo Mountains within the Carson National Forest. Proposed by the Senator Chaney on January 13, 1956. Service replied on January 31, 1956, stating that the area is protected by the Forest Service and that it probably should remain so.

TULAROSA MALPAIS: (National Monument) Lincoln and Otero Counties 160 square miles, zoological, geological and biological. Also suggested as a detached unit of White Sands National Monument. Of important biological interest is the subspecies of black mice occuring here in contrast to the white subspecies in White Sands. A report by Regional Geologist Ross Maxwell in 1940 states: "The writer does not believe that a recommendation to establish a national monument could be justified on geology alone." Mr. W. B. McDougall, in a report in April 1939, had said: "...not sufficiently unique in its biology to be worthy of national monument status." Part of the area has been within a United States Bombing Range. Whether the Army has released the range has not been ascertained. There is a goat grazing problem, and it was suggested at the time use of the lands was assigned to the Army that it would be opportune to attempt to acquire some of the lands for the Service when the Army released them as the grazing had been eliminated by the Army. There has been some periodic interest expressed to the Service over the years 1939-45, the last correspondence being an exchange of letters between Professor Fred W. Emerson of New Mexico

TULAROSA MALPAIS--Con.

Highlands University and Park Naturalist W. B. McDougall, referred by copies to the Director. In a letter dated January 4, 1945, the Acting Director suggested to Professor Emerson that he discuss the matter with Region Three officials since they would be in a better position to discuss the merits of the area.

VERMEJO PARK: (National Park) Colfax County. 350,000 acres of the "Maxwell Land Grant" owned in 1938 by Mr. Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times. Buildings on the property include there enormous residences and some 20 other buildings with power plant, stables, green houses, etc. in some area, plus the Adams Cattle Company layout of a dozen or more buildings a mile removed. Scattered over the property are six or eight lodges which are utilized for fishing and hunting parties. About 1936 the Vermejo Park Club, consisting of sportsmen from all sections of the country was formed. The Club was a financial failure from the outset and has been inactive for a number of years. In 1938 when Mr. A. E. Demaray saw Mr. Chandler, the impression was given that if the area were considered suitable for national park or monument purposed Mr. Chandler might consider its donation to the Federal Government. Region Three was requested to make a field investigation. By special report in October 1938, the Acting Regional Director advised that definite recommendations on the area were difficult since, while it was felt that it would take a valuable position in the System, it could not be classified either as a park or a monument in the light of scenic or scientific qualifications. The report stated that the only possible classification was as a national recreational area since the area does possess a high character of scenery and beauty for recreational purpose and an unusual opportunity for wildlife and public observation. An adverse report was made in 1937 by Mr. V. W. Vandiver. Apparently Mr. Chandler was interested only in national park classification for he wrote to Mr. Demaray in 1939 that he had a tentative offer to sell the property where it would perhaps render as great or greater service as if it has measured up to national park standards. Mr. Ben H. Thompson rendered another adverse report in 1941. In that same year Mr. Demaray notified the Secretary that the President of the American Wildlife Institute (former Senator Walcott) had been invited to the property by Mr. Chandler to consider its suitability for Federal administration for public recreation and that Mr. Walcott did not care to make the trip without assurance that some Federal agency was interested. As a result, the Secretary approved the suggestion that if the area could be donated, the Department would be interested in its establishment as a national recreational area. At the time the American Wildlife Institute was notified of this decision the Service was informed that Mr. Walcott was not able to make the trip

VERMEJO PARK--Con.

due to defense activities and that he might not see the area until the following year. The Institute assured the Service that Mr. Walcott would be advised of our views and very likely would transmit them to Mr. Chandler. There has been no further action on this proposal.

VIA GRANDE: See Jemez Crater.

WAGON MOUND: (National Monument) In Mora County. Two thousand acres privately owned which includes a mesa some 2,000 feet in altitude resembling a covered wagon. A form report submitted in 1935 by the 7th Regional Officer was adverse. The area was not recommended due to insufficient importance, being but one of many interesting landmarks on the Santa Fe Trail.

WHITE MOUNTAINS: (National Park) The White Mountains area, located north of Ruidoso, was brought to the Region Three Office's attention in March 1939 by State Senators Coe and Spears, who believe the area contains outstanding geologic and archeologic features. Senator Coe proposed to gather additional information concerning the area and write to the Director requesting its investigation. No further record.

ZUNI RESERVATION: (National Historic Site) Near Ramah, McKinley County. In a report on the sites in this reservation December 1940, Regional Archeologist Reed recommended a cooperative agreement. Acquisition or administration by the National Park Service was not recommended.

OKLAHOMA

ARBUCKLE MOUNTAINS: (National Monument) Murray and Carter Counties. Parts of this area have been proposed for monument status. Of the 19 sites investigated by Region Three for monument status, the Cool Creek area (geological) was selected as most favorable. It has been proposed for parkway purposes, as a national recreational area in connection with Platt National Park, and as an addition to Platt National Park. Several studies and reports on the area appears to be for consideration as a parkway addition to Platt National Park as shown on the 1942 edition of the Platt National Park Master Plan, which was approved by the Acting Director on June 29, 1944.

BATTLE OF THE WASHITA: (Historic Site) Roger Mills County. Report by historical LeRoy W. Hagerty, September 1937, favorable. Letters to various persons during 1937 and 1938 stated the proposal would be submitted to the Advisory Board for action. Advisory Board decided action should be postponed. The memorandum of October 4, 1939, advised that because of land status difficulties action on the area must be deferred for the present.

CHOUTEAU TRADING HOUSE AND STOCKADE: (Historic Site) This area near Salina, was suggested as an historic site by William A. Tibbets, President, Pioneers of Oklahoma, to Congressmen George B. Schwabe on February 3, 1947. Mr. Schwabe forwarded the letter, without comment, to the Service. In reply it was pointed out that surveys under the Historic Sites Act had been discontinued during the war, but that the area, reportedly the site of the first white settlement in Oklahoma, established by Major Jean Pierre Chouteau in 1796, would be listed for future investigation. This site is within or near the site of the authorized Markham Ferry Dam reservoir, which Region Three may be called upon to study.

COOKSON HILLS: (National Park) Near Cookson. A letter dated November 23, 1934, from the Director to Senator Gore states that the area did not meet the standard of requirements for establishment as a national park.

DEER CREEK SITE: (Historic Site) Kay County, near Newkirk. Approved by the Advisory Board at its meeting of October 28-30, 1941. Recommended for national monument status in a report by Archeologist C. R. Steen, July 1951.

FORT GIBSON: (National Monument) Muskogee County. Investigated and reported on favorably by Historian W. R. Hogan in 1936. The Advisory Board in March 1937, decided to postpone action on the area. Historian L. W. Hagerty's report of September 1937, was also favorable. In 1939 the Director requested the Region to schedule further study. Letters to several Congressmen from the Director in 1940 stated that the Service had been interested in preserving this historic old fort and had cooperated with the Oklahoma Historical Society in the restoration work done as a WPA project. The area was listed for consideration by the Advisory Board under the theme Extension of the Frontier, 1830-1890. It is at present a unit of the State Division of Forestry and Parks. Latest action is a recommendation by the Old Fort Gibson Commission, in its report to Governor Kerr for the years 1942 to 1946, that every effort be made to cause the stockade and military reservation to be designated a national monument or military park and that it be turned over to the National Park Service to be owned, maintained, and operated by the National Park Service in the same manner as other national Monuments or military parks. However, there was also the recommendation that the area be transferred to the Division of State Parks of the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, in which the Service concurred in a letter of February 14, 1947, from the Acting Director to Mr. Q. B. Boydstun, Chairman of the Commission.

FORT WASHITA: Record states only that Advisory Board resolved in 1954 that the Fort should be preserved and developed as a State Monument.

SEQUOYAH'S HOME: Located near Akins in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, was brought to the Service's attention in July 1930 by Mr. Grant Foreman of Muskogee, Oklahoma. Mr. Foreman was of the opinion that, possibly, the Service would be interested in investigating the old home of Sequoyah with the idea of making it a national park. He was informed in November 1937 that the Advisory Board was designating Sequoyah's home for definite investigation, but no decision has been made as to its status.

SEQUOYAH'S HOME--Con.

In a letter of November 12, 1937, Judge R. L. Williams, chairman of the committee to preserve the old site, stated that the Oklahoma Historical Society now owns 10 acres of the land on which the old home is located and that considerable improvements have been made through the WPA. Mr. Williams further stated that, if the Service wished to take over the site, any additional land would be acquired and the movement inagurated to improve the roads to the site.

Secretary James W. Moffett of the Oklahoma Historical Society; Assistant Landscape Architect Marsh; Dr. Grant Foreman; and Regional Historian Hogan visited the area in January 1938. The Advisory Board was requested to make an immediate investigation of the area.

Judge Williams was informed in April 1938 that it was not then advisable for the Oklahoma Historical Society to make application for the establishment of the Sequoyah Home Park as a national monument. Senator Josh Lee called attention to the need for maintenance and upkeep of the shrine by letter of July 13, 1939, and inquired concerning the possibility of the Service taking over. He was advised by the Acting Director on July 19, that no funds for the preservation and maintenance of historic sites had been, appropriated under the Historic Sites Act, but that his letter was being forwarded to the Region Two Office in order that it might be considered in the Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Study.

SPIRO MOUNDS: (Historic Site) Near Scullyville. In a letter dated May 27, 1936, Mr. V. E. Chatelain asked the 7th Regional Officer at Oklahoma City to have the area investigated by Archeologist Erik K. Reed. Acting Regional Officer Milton J. McColm submitted a special report by Mr. Reed on July 21. The report was adverse, and Mr. Chatelain advised Mr. McColm on August 20 that he concurred in the conclusions by Mr. Reed that emphasis should be placed on other areas of similar nature.

WICHITA MOUNTAINS: (National Park) Kiowa County, within Wichita National Forest. Legislation (H. R. 13190, June 1930, and H. R. 292, December 8, 1931) was introduced. However, no reports were required and none was made on this legislation. Disapproved by the Director. Recreational Area developed by F&WLS on Wildlife Refuge.

WILL ROGERS RANCH: (National Park) Rogers County. Mr. Roger W. Toll's report of April 9, 1935, was adverse, stating that the area has no scenery of national character. Mr. V. E. Chatelain agreed. In a memorandum dated October 4, 1939, the Director advised that action must be deferred for the present because of land status difficulties. Now a State Memorial.

TEXAS

THE ALAMO: (Historic Site) San Antonio. Approved by the Advisory Board, May 7-9, 1936. Now a State Historical Park.

ARROYO COLORADO: (National Park) Willacy and Cameron Counties. In reply to a letter of Mr. E. A. Warren, Lyford, Texas, the Director Stated March 11, 1948, that it appeared doubtful that this site could qualify for National Park status. He referred the writer to the Texas State Park Board.

ASCARATE PARK: (National Park or Monument) El Paso. Region Three advised County Judge Victor B. Gilbert on August 22, 1949, that, although the Federal Government had expended approximately $200,000 on this area during the CCC program, all developments were predicated upon the sponsors agreement to not only maintain and operate the area and development provided by the Federal Government but would also complete facilities not terminated at the end of the work program. The Region also stated that since it deemed the park of only local importance it could not recommend it for national status.

BENTSEN-RIO VALLEY PARK: (National Park) Hidalgo County. Representative Lloyd N. Bentsen, for whose family the present State Park is named, wrote to the Director on March 18, 1949, following a discussion with Mr. Wirth as to possible national park status for the area. The Director's reply expressed doubt that the park would meet the standards by which an area is judged for inclusion in the National Park System. However, a field investigation was promised at the first opportunity, with a copy of the report to be furnished to the Congressman.

BIG THICKET AREA: (National Park) Eastern part of State. Director Arno B. Cammerer, by a memorandum dated October 4, 1939, advised the Regional Director, Region Three, that because of land status difficulties action on the area must be deferred for the present.

CADDO LAKE: (National Park) Texas and Louisiana. The Director, in a letter to Representative John C. Box on April 8, 1926, advised that as the lands were in private ownership, it is doubtful that the lake could be included in a national park. Now a State Park.

CAVE NEAR EL PASO: (National Park) Suggested by Mr. S. V. Wright of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1941. Correspondence in Regional Office. Mr. Wright stated - "I found this in cave described on the map attached hereto pure gold nuggets. The sand inside of this cave is yellow. There is a river running through the cave about 5 to 6 feet deep. There is a fall of about 4 feet. You will find sacks full of nuggets sunk in the water at the foot of the falls. I believe you will find millions there waiting to be claimed. I think it is the long-lost Peg Leg Mine." The Cave cannot be located by the crude maps. No investigation has been made since Mr. Wright did not specifically propose it as a Service area, no further action planned unless again brought to Service attention.

DAVIS MOUNTAIN: (National Monument) Jeff Davis County. Adverse report by Mr. Roger W. Toll in 1934. Disapproved by the Director. Now a State Park.

DAWSON COUNTY: (National Park) La Mesa. Colonel F. M. Weaver, owner in 1934, offered to donate outright the land (100 Acres) provided developments (recreational) of the area were begun within 90 days. The Service suggested State Park status.

DEVIL'S SINKHOLE: (National Monument) Near Rocksprings, Edwards County. Proposal was initiated in October 1946 by Mr. Dan McKnight, Vice President of the Edwards County Chamber of Commerce, and Representative O. C. Fisher. An investigation was made on February 3, 1947, by Regional Director M. R. Tillotson, Regional Chief of Lands Milton J. McColm, and Park Planner John E. Kell. Mr. Kell's report recommended consideration of Devil's Sinkhole as a national monument to be included in the System, provided there are not better known examples of such a collapsed sink. Mr. Fisher was provided with a copy of the report on July 15, 1947, and it was recommended to him that the sponsors seek to have the area considered for State park status.

DINOSAUR TRACKS: (National Monument) Somervell County, near Glen Rose. Regional Geologist Ross A. Maxwell furnished a preliminary report in December 1940, in which he stated that these tracks are probably the largest and finest known to date. However, he stated, in order to preserve the tracks, it would be necessary to change the channel of the Plauxy River. Mr. Maxwell again visited the area in January 1941 in company with Associate Regional Engineer H. A. Montgomery and Regional Landscape Architect H. Cornell. Mr. Montgomery and agreed that the stream diversion required would be costly and should not be considered until estimates had been prepared regarding the most economical and satisfactory location, and until it had been determined that the tracks were or sufficient scientific value to justify the heavy expenditure. A letter from the Acting Director to the Acting Regional Director on June 30, 1941, stated that geological investigation should go on and data be provided for decision regarding further participation of the Service in the project. In 1956 a fine example of dinosaur tracks located near Bandera was brought to Service attention. Information was forwarded to Region Three with suggestion that site might be studied in connection with National Park System Plan of MISSION 66 program. In correspondence between Region Three Office and originator of proposal it was indicated that the site would probably be surveyed as a part of Service MISSION 66 programs.

FORT BROWN: (Historical Park) Brownsville. A report submitted by Regional Director M. R. Tillotson in 1947 recommended action be taken with War Assets Administration toward deferring disposal of that portion of the reservation recommended by him for inclusion in an historical area of the System. To be referred to the Advisory Board for consideration. The property was declared surplus early in 1948 and it was suggested to Mr. O. M. Longnecker of the Brownsville Chamber of Commerce that the State, city of Brownsville, or other local political subdivision request the property for historic purposes immediately and that the Service might be able to assist as soon as we had been requested to make an investigation and recommendations by WAA as provided in Public Law 616. October 3, 1949, a memorandum to the Region stated the inadvisability of interfering with the State Department since the Fort was turned over to the International Boundary and Water Commission.

FORT CONCHO: (National Monument) San Angelo. An informational report dated August 1, 1935, not based on an inspection of the area, was submitted by A. P. Stauffer. Quoting from the report: "To pick Fort Concho for recognition would inevitably aggrieve the friends of other stations and probably lead to an agitation for memorializing all the posts in this region."

FORT DAVIS: (National Monument) Jeff Davis County. Disapproved by the Director in 1934. Advisory Board failed to take action on this proposal in 1941, and in 1949 it was not submitted as planned because of the large number of proposals before the Board at that meeting. In 1952, Region Three advised that owner of the property had died and that Fort was for sale. Regional Director requested that possibility of acquiring the Fort be considered. Director replied stating matter would be discussed at Advisory Board meeting. This was apparently not done. On 2/10/54 memorandum from Regional Archeologist Reed stated that the proposal should not be discarded completely.

FORT GRIFFIN: (National Monument) Albany, Shackelford County. Mr. V. E.. Chatelain reported in 1934 that this area could not be recommended for national monument status at that time. A letter from the Director to Representative Garrett in 1939 stated that the area should remain under State administration (it is now a State park) but that the National Park Service would be glad to assist in its development, presumably under CCC.

FORT ST. LOUIS: (Historic Site) Placedo. A report in June 1939 by Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, historian, following an inspection of the area states that the fort is in almost complete ruin. Federal ownership, he said, was not practicable. However, it might be possible through a cooperative agreement to mark the site and preserve what there is remaining.

FRIO CANYON: (National Monument) Ulvalde County. Report by Mr. Roger W. Toll in 1934, adverse. Disapproved by the Director. The Secretary agreed to have the area studied when it was brought to his attention in 1939. Acting Regional Director Milton J. McColm's memorandum of February 2, 1940, with a further report, recommended disapproval of the area.

GULF COAST BEACH PARK AND PARKWAY: The Gulf Coast Beach Park was first considered as a possible State park site in 1935. A letter from Superintendent of Parks Bertschler, Beaumont, Texas, suggests that a suitable State park be established on the Gulf between Port Arthur and Galveston. Inspector Thompson visited the area and reported that the program would

GULF COAST BEACH PARK AND PARKWAY--Con.

not involve a great amount of work and would probably bring good results, and that the principle difficulty would be securing title to the land, due to oil developments in that section.

After receiving letters from Representative Mansfield, in August 1938, the Director requested that an investigation be made of the 800 acres of Government-owned land on Galveston Island, Ft. San Jacinto, near the City of Galveston. Inspector Tripp visited the area in August 1938, and reported that no extensive development appeared to be necessary and that recommendations of any kind would not be advisable until more information had been obtained and a further study had been made.

In September 1938, Messrs. Christiansen and Fuller made a preliminary inspection along the Gulf Coast from Corpus Christi to Galveston, Texas, to obtain a general impression of the recreational features and possibilities of this section of the coast. Mr. Fuller's report states that the possibilities of this section are almost unlimited and that the Texas Gulf Coast is destined to become of primary national importance as a winter resort region. He believes that this is ample justification for an investigation of the possibilities of establishing a National Seashore Park. Messrs. Fuller and Christiansen covered only the central section of the coast, however, being reasonably familiar with the other sections of the coast, Mr. Fuller states that the south section from Corpus Christi to Brownsville includes the wilderness area of the King Ranch, which is in itself an empire with unlimited recreational possibilities. Padre Island is just a few miles offshore and extends for about 125 miles. The north section of the Texas coast from Galveston to Port Arthur and Beaumont is near large centers of population.

Messrs. Fuller and Tripp visited the Galveston Island area in March 1939. Their report indicates that the area is badly in need of sanitary facilities; and that, due to the fact that the War Department is unwilling to give the interested persons a long-time lease on the land, it is suggested that the Service make an agreement with the War Department, but should be developed and maintained by the National Park Service.

GULF COAST BEACH PARK AND PARKWAY--Con.

In Acting Regional Director Tolson's memorandum of April 20, 1939, it is stated that Texas has other national seashore possibilities much larger in area than Galveston Island and that the Texas Recreational Study report now being prepared will indicate other potential beach park sites. Acting Demaray's memorandum of June 12, 1939, states that Mr. Wendell E. Little has been designated to gather information in regard to this seashore area, and that Region Three Office techincians should accompany Mr. Little on this investigation trip, when made.

HOT SPRINGS: (National Park) Presidio County, near Ruidosa. Proposed as a national park by Mr. J. H. Tremble, Charleston, Illinois, on June 12, 1950. Associate Director Demaray ruled unfavorable on the proposal and suggested that Tremble contact the U. S. Public Health Service.

HUECO TANKS: (National Monument) 30 miles northeast of El Paso in El Paso County. Suggested to the Service in 1933 by Captain B. L. Lane of Fort Logan, Colorado. Regional Archeologist Erik K. Reed was not impressed by the area according to a report in 1936. There is no recorded action until 1940 when, on February 14, Historic Sites Supervisor R. E. Lee in a memorandum for Mr. Merle Sager, reported that no survey data would be requested from the field as more important sites would receive urgent attention.

LANDA PARK: See New Braunfels.

LA VILLITA: (Historic Site) San Antonio. Disapproved by the Advisory Board, December 7-9, 1944. Reconstructed with WPA assistance by City of San Antonio; now operated by city as a historical exhibit.

METEOR CRATER: (National Monument) Ector County, near Odessa. Suggested by the Regional Director, Region Three. Investigation made by George W. Olcott in July 1950. Area was found to be definitely inferior to Meteor Crater, Arizona. For that reason it was concluded not to recommend it for addition to the National Park System.

NEW BRAUNFELS OR LANDA PARK: (National Park) Comal County. The Director's memorandum of October 4, 1939, for the Regional Director, Region Three, advised that the area was not suitable for inclusion in the National Park System, but should receive consideration by the Recreational Study and Historical Sites Survey as a possible State or local park area.

PADRE ISLAND: (Seashore Area) Near Corpus Christi. Proposal first active 1930-40, but was complicated by land ownership problems. Following an investigation by Region Three personnel in 1940, use as a seashore area was recommended, but the ownership matter was eventually settled in favor of private interests. The Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce revived interest in September 1946. An investigation was made in February 1947, by Regional Director M. R. Tillotson, Regional Chief of Lands Milton J. McColm, Regional Park Planner John E. Kell, and Biologist Victor H. Cahalane. The quality of the area was stressed in Mr. McColm's report, commented that: "probably the most we can do would be to cooperate and assist in plans for the establishment of the area as a State park or for development of the recreational features by interested municipalities or counties, or both." Following a review of the report in the Director's Office, Representative John E. Lyle, Jr., who had sponsored the investigation on behalf of the Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce was furnished a copy of the report. The letter of transmittal stated "it is the consensus that, in view of the complicated land ownership status, oil speculations, and impending causeway developments, the area does not lend itself suitable for inclusion within the National Park System. We do believe, however, that if the requisite lands can be obtained, an excellent State or county park or seashore recreational area might be developed." Cooperation in the selection of an appropriate site on the Island would be available if desired, it was pointed out. Island surveyed again in connection with the Seashore Study of Atlantic and Gulf Coasts during 1954-1955. Island judged to be one of best remaining stretches of seashore; recommended public ownership and preservation of natural and recreation values.

PALM GROVE: (National Monument) Cameron County, near Brownsville. Disapproved by the Director in 1933. Adverse report by Mr. Roger W. Toll in 1934, due primarily to prohibitive acquisition cost.

PALMITO HILL: See Palto below.

PALO ALTO AND RESACA DE LAS PALMA: Battlefield sites near Brownsville, Cameron County. Palto Alto the first battle of the Mexican War, Resaca de las Palma the second. A letter on October 25, 1933, from the Hon. Milton H. West to Secretary Dorn that these battlefields deserve study for commemorative purposes. Letter referred to Secretary Harold L. Ickes who referred it to the National Park Service. No action is indicated until the proposal was renewed by the Brownsville Chamber of Commerce in a letter of August 18, 1939. As a result of the letter, the Regional Office was asked to initiate a study. Dr. Aubrey Neasham's report, submitted to the Director on March 19, 1940, stated that though the sites were worthy of national distinction, it was suggested that careful consideration be given to what effect national classification and designation would have upon the present program of the President to promote international good will and friendship with Mexico along cultural lines. National historic sites close to the border and emphasizing the defeat of Mexico might not add to a feeling of friendship, he said, and it was suggested that the Department of State be consulted before national recognition of the sites be given. The sites were mentioned in Regional Director M. R. Tillotson's recent report on Fort Brown and, in a memorandum for the Director dated May 12, 1947, he stated that he would investigate the sites when next he was in the vicinity of Brownsville, and that he would submit a supplemental report. The supplemental report submitted fall of 1947. This should not be considered as an individual area, but as an integral part of the Fort Brown project.

PALO DURO: (National Park or Monument) Randall County. Disapproved by the Director on January 19, 1933. Now a State Park. Inspected by Mr. Herbert Maier in 1935, report adverse. Again inspected by the Regional Office at the request of the Director. The report of this investigation in 1939 was reviewed by the Washington Office staff, the consensus of opinion favoring national monument status provided the necessary lands could be acquired. The Acting Under Secretary, on January 19, 1940, advised Senator Morris Sheppard that there was no

PALO DURO--Con. the establishment of the area as a national

change in the situation as to the establishment of the area as a national monument. Assistant Director H. A. Tolson visited the area in 1944, and in a memorandum dated August 17, 1944, indicated that while Palo Duro was a fine State park, it would not, in his opinion, qualify as a national monument.

PORT ISABEL LIGHTHOUSE: (National Monument) Port Isabel. Associate Director A. E. Demaray, in a letter to Senator Tom Conally, on June 3, 1946: "No funds". "It is possible that the State Park Commission might be interested in insuring that the old Port Isabel Lighthouse does not deteriorate." Observed by Tillotson, Cahalane, McColm, and Kell during investigation of Padre Island--February 1947. Learned: privately owned, interest locally in stabilization and reconditioning for tourist exhibit estimated cost (that time) around $6,000 for such work.

RESCA De LAS PALMA: See Palo Alto.

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL MISSION PARK: San Antonio. Out of recent discussions of the San Antonio Conservation Society has come a plan for a complete system of parks including all of the missions and a driveway along the river, the ancient acequias, the aqueduct and any or all properties which will consummate the plan. Dr. Reed, who offered the technical assistance of the National Park Service, reported that present discussions tend toward local or State rather than National Park administration.

SAND HILLS: (National Monument) Texas and New Mexico. An area 150 miles long approximately 4 miles wide, unique botanical specimens reported. Proposed on 12/18/51 by Mr. J. C. Dunagan and Robert S. Dunagan on a visit to Washington Office. They were told area did not seem to be of national significance; suggested they contact Texas State Parks Board; advised that Region Three Office would be pleased to assist.

TIOGA HOT SPRINGS: (National Park) Tioga in Grayson County. The Director, in a letter dated February 7, 1934, stated that the area is a duplication of Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.

TROPICAL GARDEN PARK: (Horticultural Park) Near Brownsville, Texas. In a letter addressed to Miss Margaret Truman on February 28, 1949, Mrs. Mae Martin of Brownsville suggested that the Interior Department take over the nearby Palm Grove area and establish it as a horticultural park. She suggested further that the development and maintenance of the park be entrusted to her father, who she described as highly successful in this work with flowers and vegetables. The Director's reply, dated March 18, explained that the proposal was not in keeping with the Service's program of preserving natural areas. It was suggested that the plan might possibly be worked out with a local garden club or horticultural society, perhaps in conjunction with State or county park authorities.

UTAH

ARCH CANYON: (National Monument) In part within the LaSal National Forest, part on the public domain within Grazing District 6. Recommended in Mr. Merle Sager's 1937 report on the Escalante area (now called Canyon Lands of Utah) as a unit of interest. Draft of letter and form of proclamation prepared on area in 1939, cleared with Grazing Service without objection. The papers were approved by all bureaus and were pending in the Department in 1940. Action on this area then became dormant and it was apparently intended to establish the area as a part of the Escalante proposal. The form of proclamation was recalled from the Secretary's Office in 1948.

CANYON LANDS OF UTAH: (National Monument) This proposal originated in 1935 under the name Escalante National Monument, including an area in southwestern Utah of some 6,000 square miles. Due to strong opposition from grazing interests, area reduced to some 2,000 square miles. Despite favorable reports of NPS investigation of the area or any part of it as a unit of the System.

In 1952, attempt was made to work out with BLM a withdrawal of lands for recreation area status. Joint field study by representatives of NPS, BLM and AEC indicated that area was of national significance, but that only minimum development for recreation should be undertaken since patterns of oil and gas explorations and uranium mining had not become established. It was recommended that a memorandum of understanding between NPS and BLM be worked out leaving lands under jurisdiction of BLM but permitting public to visit. In 1955 a memorandum of understanding between NPS and BLM signed by field officials covering the "Dead Horse Point--Junction Butte Recreation Area" was submitted for Director's approval and signed by him on January 23, 1956. Purpose of agreement is to insure that disturbance of natural features by mining and minerals explorations, etc., will be kept to a minimum. Administration of area to remain under BLM; NPS to prepare plans for development for recreational uses; BLM to undertake developments of facilities, etc. As of present (1957) NPS believes the area to be nationally significant, but problems of mining leases, etc., preclude administration as a unit of the System for foreseeable future.

COVE FORT: (National Monument) Near Beaver in Millard County. Disapproved by the Advisory Board and recommended for State or local establishment in March 1940. Report by Mr. P. P. Patraw in 1936 states: "Cove Fort... is well worthy of preservation, either by the State or Federal Government as a monument to pioneer history, not only in Utah, but in adjoining territory as well."

DINOSAUR BEDS: (National Monument) Near Henrieville. Report by Mr. W. W. Vandiver in 1936, adverse.

EMIGRANT CANYON: (National Monument) Located near Salt Lake City; of historical significance associated with Brigham Young's settlement near Salt Lake City. Brought to Service's attention by Congressman Robinson in 1943 and investigated same year by Paul Franke who stated that area was of national significance. No Service action resulted and in 1947 State of Utah dedicated 85 acres within area as the "This is the place" State Monument as a part of Utah's centennial celebration.

ESCALANTE: See Canyon Lands of Utah.

GREAT SALT FLATS: (National Park) In the Great Salt Lake Desert, Utah. This was one of several proposals advanced by Mr. Robert L. Wood of Seattle, Washington, in a letter of January 5, 1948, to the Director. Mr. Wood was advised on January 14 that his suggestion would be listed for study when funds and personnel are available.

GREEN RIVER: (National Monument) Proposed for national monument status during considerations related to the Canyon Lands of Utah area.

JOHNSON CANYON HIEROGLYPHICS: (National Monument) Near Johnson in Kane County. Executive Order No. 3743 withdrew the land in 1922. Mr. Roger W. Toll submitted an adverse report on November 4, 1932. The Director, on November 22, 1932 recommended a complete investigation of the area. Mr. R. F. Lee, in a memorandum dated February 14, 1940, recommended that the area be disapproved. Regional Director H. A. Tolson's memorandum dated February 28, 1940 stated that Mr. E. K. Reed would report on the area during the coming year, but there is no record of such a report on the area.

LOST MESA: (National Monument) San Juan County. Prehistoric ruin. Suggested in 1930 by Mr. Gilbert E. Gale, American Museum of Natural History. Nothing further. The area is included in the Canyon Lands of Utah proposal.

MITER CINDER CONE: (National Monument) Fillmore. Volcanic crater of geological interest. A letter from Under Secretary John Dempsey to the Hon. Abe Murdock on May 14, 1942, states that this type of area is well represented in the System and we would not be justified in recommending the area. He suggested preservation by State, county or municipal offices.

MOUNT OLYMPUS CAVE: (National Monument) Also known as Neff's Canyon Cave. East Mill Creek near Salt Lake City. Proposed by Mr. Alton C. Melville through Congresswoman Bosbone. In a memorandum of February 16, 1951, to the Regional Director, Region Three, Assistant Director Wirth authorized an investigation of the cave to be made. Mr. Wirth stated that while it is doubted that this cave has any particular national significance that would qualify it for addition to the National Park System, we believe an investigation is justified. If it is found to be of sufficient value, perhaps it should be recognized by the Forest Service or by some local government agency. Later the Region 3 Office was in touch with a Forest Service representative who was familiar with the cave, and who indicated that it was dangerous for anyone to enter the cave without an experienced guide. In 1951 Region Three forwarded a report covering investigation of the cave. No qualities of national significance found. Cave dangerous and explorations should be discouraged. Representative Bosone provided with copy of report.

NAVAJO: Arizona and Utah. See Arizona.

NINE MILE CANYON: (National Monument) Carbon County. Mr. Roger W. Toll and Mr. Ben H. Thompson visited the area on October 26, 1933. Their report recommended disapproval. Disapproved by the Director on January 27, 1934.

PICTOGRAPHS AT ASHLEY: (National Monument) Near Vernal in Uintah County. Adverse report by Mr. Roger W. Toll in December 1933. Received no special attention or recommendation by the Smithsonian Institution in 1934 study. The Director approved a recommendation on February 2, that determination be held in abeyance pending further study of other pictographs.

RADIUM HOT SPRINGS: (National Monument) Beaver County. Report by Mr. Roger W. Toll in 1932, adverse. Disapproved by the Director on November 16, 1932.

SAN RAFAEL RIVER CANYON: (National Monument) Near Price in Emery County. Adverse report by Mr. Roger W. Toll on April 19, 1934. Disapproved by the Director on June 7, 1934.

UINTA: (National Recreation Area) Also known as High Uinta. Located in the Wasatch and Ashley National Forests. Report by Mr. Ben H. Thompson in September 1941, recommends the area for further study. The Forest Service proposed an extension of their holding which the Park Service requested be denied on the basis that national recreation area status could more effectively accomplish the desired purpose.

VALLEY OF THE GOBLINS: (National Monument) Wayne County near Capitol Reef National Monument. Proposal originated by Dr. A. L. Inglesky in 1944. In 1945 Frank Beckwith and Charles Kelly, NPS representatives visited similar nearby area called Cathedral Valley. NPS investigation of Valley of Goblins in 1950 reported favorably for national monument status. Further investigation in 1951 reported favorably on Valley of Goblins. Although Cathedral Valley also visited at this time only Valley of Goblins covered in report which recommended withdrawal of lands for national monument purposes. In 1954 NPS and BLM people looked over the area and agreed on boundaries of area to be withdrawn. As of present (1957) action awaits results of a public hearing on proposed withdrawal to be held at Cedar City, Utah, in June 1957, called at request of Senator Watkins.

WASATCH MOUNTAINS: (National Recreational Area) From Mount Nebo northwest to the canyons easy of Salt Lake City. Report by Mr. Ben H. Thompson in September 1941, favorable and recommended further study. Mining, water conservation, grazing, and other complications, land scars (commercialization, water flumes, railroad, etc.) makes park establishment not recommended though the report states parts of the area are worthy.

SUGGESTED AREAS RESUMÉS

REGION FOUR

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Idaho
Nevada
Oregon
Washington

January 1957

ALASKA

ADMIRALTY ISLAND: (National Monument) Including more than two-thirds of Admiralty Island in Southeast Alaska. Suggested a number of years ago by several conservation agencies, and recommended by the Department to the President on April 29, 1939. Several bureaus and Delegate A. J. Dimond raised questions and, on November 27, 1941 the Secretary decided to postpone indefinitely further consideration of the proposal. On December 24, 1946, Dr. Willard G. Van Name of the American Museum of Natural History wrote the Secretary, and on January 7, 1947, the President, urging prompt action to establish the area as a national park. The Director recommended to the Secretary, that Admiralty Island be no longer considered favorably for inclusion in the System, and the Assistant Secretary so informed Dr. Van Name in a letter of February 17, 1947. The scenery is said to be mediocre as compared with much of Alaska, the forests are not unusual and industries are already established on the Island. Furthermore, the enlargement of the Glacier Bay National Monument provided additional protection for the Alaska Brown Bear. In mid-1954 there was agitation to revive the Admiralty proposal and in February of 1955, a bill was introduced in Congress calling for its establishment as a national park. At the request of the Secretary, this Service on 2/16/55 prepared a factual statement for Departmental use in Committee hearings opposing the bill. The bill failed to pass.

ALASKAN VOLCANOS: (National Park) On December 6, 1948, Assistant Secretary Warne suggested that perhaps Mt. Shishaldin or one of the other volcanos in the Aleutian Chain might be worthy of national park status. Mr. Drury stated that Shishaldin was very inaccesible and the mountain was seldom seen because of fog and stormy weather and that so far we have been unable to prevail upon Congress to make adequate provision for protection or development of the large areas already set aside in Alaska. Mr. Been, former Superintendent of Mt. McKinley said that the mountain was spectacular but he would hesitate to single out one volcano for national park status without further study. On January 21, 1949, Governor Gruening recommended that we do something with the areas we now have before creating new areas. Assistant Secretary Warne replied on March 8, 1949, that the time for selection of these areas was now before commercial interests moved in. May 17, 1949, the Director wrote Assistant Secretary Warne that if funds are made available this Service would make a field study of this and other volcanos.

AMAKNAK ISLAND: (National Monument) Proposed by Dr. H. L. Shapiro, American Museum of Natural History, February 14, 1946. Said to contain an undisturbed Aleut archeological site. In reply the Director told Dr. Shapiro we would discuss with Smithsonian Institution. No record of action since February 14, 1946.

ARCTIC WILDERNESS: (National Park) As a result of the Alaska Recreational Resources Survey. Members of the NPS investigation group focused particular attention on arctic wilderness area north of the Brooks Range in the Mt. Michelson-Kongakut-Firth River areas. On September 12, 1952, the Sierra Club wrote Secretary Chapman urging that an active study be made of the problem of establishing an arctic wilderness area, and in succeeding years, other conservation groups have given their support to the proposal. On June 15, 1955, Governor Heintzleman of Alaska in conference with Mr. Thompson, expressed opposition to the establishment of any large wilderness areas north of the Brooks Range. Mr. Thompson informed him that more studies were needed and that no recommendations were eminent.

COLLEGE FIORD: (National Park or National Monument) This glacial region in Prince William Sound was suggested for investigation as to its potentialities by Mr. Cahalane on March 30, 1942. Superintendent Been reported on the general area on January 23, 1943, and described it as lying near the Portage Bay Tunnel project of the Alaska Railroad. He stated that the area was very similar to Glacier Bay National Monument and did not urge consideration of the area.

CHICHAGOF ISLAND: (National Park) Southeast Alaska. There is no record of action on this area other than the statement in a memorandum by Mr. Conrad L. Wirth dated December 6, 1935, to the Regional Director, Region Four, to the effect that the Director had disapproved the area on November 14, 1935.

FIORD: (National Park) South of Juneau. Includes Holkham Bay, Tracy Arm and Endicott Arm. This general area was apparently first proposed for national park purposes in 1941 by Director Gabrielson of the Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1943, a Mr. Wallace G. Schwass urged establishment of the area. No Service investigation has been made and there is no record of action since 1943.

KENAI: (National Monument) Located on the Kenai Peninsula. Archeological interest. Executive Order 7888, dated May 16, 1938, withdrew an area of 1,920 acres pending a determination as to the advisability of reserving it for national monument purposes. Dr. Roberts, of the Smithsonian Institution, on July 6, 1948, said that he agreed that since the site lay within a Moose Refuge, that would probably constitute sufficient protection. On November 24, 1953, the withdrawal was revoked.

KENNICOTT: (National Monument) Located in Eastern Alaska in the vicinity of Kennicott in the Chitina Valley. The area was proposed by Governor Ernest H. Gruening when he was the Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, in 1938. Study by the Service has been limited. A form of proclamation to establish the area as a national monument was forwarded by the Secretary to the President in 1940. On January 21, 1941, the White House determined that it would be inappropriate to issue the proclamation during the national emergency. No further action has been taken on this area which falls within the larger region embraced by the St. Elias International Park proposal.

KODIAK ISLAND: (National Monument) The possibility of establishing the Island as a national monument was raised by the Department in October 1939, for the purpose of protecting the Alaskan Brown Bear. The area was investigated by Frank Been and Victor H. Cahalane September 28 to October 11, 1940. Cahalane examined it from the air, land and sea. His report said that the presence of a well-established fauna, the lack of many fine scientific features, and probable conflict of economic enterprises would make it unwise to designate Kodiak Island as a national monument. This Service recommended that in order to assure protection of the Kodiak bears a wildlife refuge be established there. This was accomplished and the Service indicated that there was no longer any need for national monument status.

LAKE GEORGE: (National Monument) First proposed by Mr. Harold Snell, Assistant General Manager of the Alaska Railroad in 1937. Was inspected by Superintendent Been, September 3 and 4, 1939. It is what is known as a self-dumping lake, which action it is claimed will soon cease. The report says the surrounding country is neither unusual nor spectacular and recommended against national monument status. In a letter to Mr. Snell, Mr. Demaray, on December 29, 1939 stated that no further consideration would be given the proposal.

POINT BARROW: (National Monument) It was at this spot that Will Rogers and Wiley Post met their deaths. The Commissioner of the General Land Office suggested the possibility of a national monument. On April 4, 1938, Director Cammerer wrote Director Gruening intimating that monument status would not be suitable and suggested instead erection of a memorial. No further action is recorded.

ST. ELIAS INTERNATIONAL PARK: (National Park) A large area of Eastern Alaska bordering the Canadian boundary; included the area of the Kennicott proposal and part of the Wrangell Mountains. In 1942 when Canada withdrew lands on the Canadian side for possible park purposes, the Honorable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources wrote the Secretary of the Interior suggesting that an area on the Alaska side might also be established to form an international park. In reply, the Department indicated that the NPS would undertake studies and make recommendations in this regard. In 1944, a Service group made a preliminary study of the area, and in succeeding years, the area or parts of it have been studied for the purpose of evaluating its recreational resources and significance. However, no concrete steps have been taken toward establishment of the area.

VALDEZ or THOMPSON PASS: (National Monument) In the Chugach Mountains, and including Keystone Canyon. Members of the General Land Office suggested this area in 1938 and later submitted a suggested boundary at the request of the Service. The proposal was referred to the Departmental Committee on Alaska, but no action was taken. Superintendent Been reported January 19, 1942, that he could not give the proposal unreserved endorsement. He said the scenery is not superlative, glaciers are small, historical aspects are no more important that many others, and the geology is not outstanding. No action recorded on this proposal since 1942.

YUKON ISLAND: (National Monument) An Island of about 700 acres lying south of the town of Homer, in Kachemak Bay. The exploratory work of Dr. Frederica de Laguna of Bryn Mawr College in the early 1903's proved the archeological significance of several sites on the Island. In late 1955, a movement was started to secure the protection of Yukon Island from the standpoint of its archeological and biological values. This movement has had the support of several prominent scientists as well as the Homer Society of Natural History, Homer, Alaska. On April 17, 1956, the Territorial Department requested the Bureau of Land Management to withdrawal all of Yukon Island from all forms of entry pending determination whether the Island should be permanently dedicated for its archeological and historical values.

CALIFORNIA

NAME - Alabama Hills
LOCATION - Inyo County, west of Lone Pine
CATEGORY - Scientific, principally geological. Described as a lava rock formation.
RESUME -
6/28/48 - Suggested by W. J. Bauer, President of Lone Pine Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to NPS.
7/9/48 - Mr. Wirth replied stating that such lava deposits not considered unusual; that the area was not considered suitable for national monument status. Mr. Bauer was referred to the State parks people.

NAME - American River
LOCATION - American River from Sacramento to Coloma
CATEGORY - Historical. To commemorate the gold discovery of 1848.
RESUME -
10/31/34 - Robert J. McPherson of Fair Oaks, Calif. in a letter to the President proposed the establishment of a national monument to commemorate the discovery of gold in 1848.
12/24/34 - Director Cammerer acknowledged the letter and inquired if the lands were to be donated. There is no evidence of a reply to this inquiry.
4/30/47 - Regional Historian Neasham reported on the Sutter Sawmill site in Coloma County where gold was first discovered, and in this same year (1947) the State of California established the Gold Discovery Historical Monument.

NAME - Arrowhead Landmark
LOCATION - Within San Bernardino National Forest
CATEGORY - Scientific, principally geological.
RESUME -
1/31/55 - The San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce sponsored a proposal through Congressman Sheppard to establish the Arrowhead Landmark in the San Bernardino National Forest as a national monument.
3/11/55 - NPS reply to Congressman Sheppard stated that the Landmark was not of sufficient national importance to warrant national monument status. It was indicated that steps were being taken to have the Calif. State Parks people consider the Landmark for State purposes.

NAME - Ash Meadow Desert Springs
LOCATION - Calif. and Nev., east of Death Valley National Monument
CATEGORY - No description.
RESUME -

- In 1943 Dr. Carl L. Hubbs, Ann Arbor, Mich. suggested this area. Dr. Russell of this Service replied (date unknown) requesting Dr. Hubbs to make a formal recommendation with supporting data. It was indicated that if the area appeared worthy the Government would undertake an investigation when funds became available.

NAME - Bald Rock Canyon
LOCATION - Butte County. Within the Plumas National Forest.
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME -

1913 - Congressman William Kent requested a survey of an area in Butte County which encompassed Bald Rock and the 500-ft. falls of the Fall River. This request was prompted by the passage of a resolution in the Calif. legislature which called for the establishment of a national park in Butte County. Later correspondence on the matter revealed that the lands proposed for survey lay within the Plumas National Forest.

9/13/13 - The Ass't Secretary suggested that Mr. Kent continue the matter with the Secretary of Agriculture.

NAME - Banner Mountain
LOCATION - Nevada County, near Nevada City
CATEGORY - Scenic, historical. Associated with early gold mining era.
RESUME -

7/10/47 - Proposal of Mr. and Mrs. Val D. Baima of Grass Valley, Calif. to establish a national park in the Banner Mountain area was forwarded to NPS by Congressman Clair Engle.

5/21/48 - Investigation of the area by Messrs. Hoyt and Bigler of the Region 4 Office.

6/16/48 - The Director wrote Mr. Baima indicating that field investigation showed the scenic values of the area to be of only average quality, and that the historical significance of only local interest.

Considerable correspondence from the Baimas followed which pressed for further consideration of the area.

5/10/50 - Investigation of the area by Messrs. Hill, Crowley and Hilton of Region 4 confirmed the findings of the 1948 investigation and the Baimas so informed. State officials informed of the area for their consideration.

NAME - Bodie Ghost Town
LOCATION - East-central Calif., near highway 395
CATEGORY - Historical. Remains of town associated with advance of American frontier.
RESUMÉ -
7/20/54 - W. Richard Meyers of San Pedro in a letter to President Eisenhower proposed that the ghost town of Bodie be saved.
8/6/54 - Acting Director R. F. Lee replied outlining the inability of this Service, legally and financially, to undertake such a project. Hope was expressed that State or local interests might save all or a part of Bodie.

NAME - Boulder Park
LOCATION - Imperial County, near Mountain Springs
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUMÉ -
1939 - Congressman Izac forwarded an offer of a Mr. Vaughn to donate a small piece of property for national park or monument purposes.
4/12/39 - Inspector P. T. Primm, NPS, investigated the area and found that one acre was being offered. Primm reported that the area was not of either national or State caliber.
5/4/39 - The Director disapproved the area.
12/1/39 - The Director disapproved the area.

NAME - Borego Palm Canyon
LOCATION - San Diego County. Within the Borego State Park.
CATEGORY - Scenic, scientific. Native palm groves.
RESUMÉ -
3/30/33 - Roger W. Toll reported that the area was included within the program of the Calif. State Park Commission, and that the protection of the palms was thus assured.
1/9/36 - Dr. W. B. MacDougall and Mr. P. T. Primm of this Service further reported on the area and stated that this area did not measure up to the Palm Canyon of Riverside County. They agreed that since the area was included within the Borego State Park it should remain in that status.

NAME - Buckeye Creek Canyon
LOCATION - Near Bridgeport
CATEGORY - Historical. Relic oxcart, lumber mill site.
RESUME -
2/13/47 - Senator Sheridan Downey forwarded the proposal of Mr. Rufus Ogilvie to establish a national monument in Buckeye Creek Canyon.
2/18/47 - NPS reply indicated that a historic site survey would be planned for action when funds became available.

NAME - Burney Falls
LOCATION - No record
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME -
11/13/19 - Mrs. L. P. Joerger of Carbon, Calif., who originated the proposal, was informed that title to the lands must be tendered to the United States.
12/12/19 - In a letter to Director Mather Mr. Warren Gregory of San Francisco advised that a Mr. Frank McArthur had purchased 160 acres of land which included the Falls, and inquiry was made whether title to the lands should be transferred to the State or the Federal Government.
1/22/20 - Director Mather wrote Mr. Gregory advising that the State should protect Burney Falls. The State of Calif. now administering the area as McArthur-Burney Falls State Park.

NAME - Burning Rocks
LOCATION - San Luis Obispo County, near Cambria
CATEGORY - Scientific.
RESUME -
7/15/35 - Report by Mr. P. T. Primm, NPS, who believes the area to be an underground fire of oil-bearing shale. He recommended that the area not be considered for national monument status.

NAME - Butano Forest
LOCATION - San Mateo County
CATEGORY - Scenic, scientific.
RESUMÉ -
1/4/45 - Mrs. Rheta L. Zimmerman wrote the Service asking whether the State or NPS should take over and save the Butano Forest.
1/20/45 - Director Drury replied stating that the Butano Forest was logically a matter for the State to handle, and that the area was not suitable for addition to the National Park System.

NAME - Calaveras Groves
LOCATION - Calaveras County. Between North and South Calaveras Groves State Parks.
CATEGORY - Scenic, scientific. Area contains magnificent stands of sugar pines and Sequoia gigantea.
RESUMÉ -
11/28/41 - Proposed by Dr. Willard Van Name in an attempt to save these stands of trees. The proposal had the support of various garden clubs and individuals. No action was taken at this time.
12/27/45 - Dr. Van Name wrote Secretary Ickes renewing his earlier request.
1/7/46 - NPS prepared a memo for Secretary Ickes suggesting an investigation of the area to determine acreages required, etc.
1/29/46 - The subject was discussed in conference with Director Drury who expressed the opinion that ten to twelve thousand acres might have to be purchased, and that six to eight thousand dollars might have to be spent for the purpose. He advised against the Federal Government purchasing the land for national monument purposes.
4/54 - A Rockefeller gift of $1,000,000 to be matched with State funds made possible the preservation of the Calaveras South Grove of 2,155 acres.

NAME - Calico
LOCATION - San Bernardino County, 9 to 13 miles east of Barstow.
CATEGORY - No description.
RESUMÉ -
1/27/49 - Congressman Sheppard forwarded the proposal on behalf of the people of Barstow who desired to obtain use of certain public lands for recreational purposes. No record was found of any previous proposal by such a name. NPS records show that in 1933 the State requested, and the Federal Government allowed,

a withdrawal of lands 9 to 13 miles north of Barstow for recreational purposes; but the State apparently never took up the lands.

2/24/49 - Director Drury's reply detailed the above history and further stated that general knowledge of the area left little doubt that it was not of national significance.

NAME - California Caverns
LOCATION - Kern County. Between Bodfish and Isabella.
CATEGORY - Scientific, geological.
RESUME -

1937 - Proposed by Mr. William S. Kellog, publisher of the Glendale News Press.

3/20/38 - W. G. Attwell, NPS, investigated the area and reported that the caverns were not impressive; that the formations were small and poor. The area was not recommended for national monument purposes.

NAME - Calistoga or Redwood Petrified Forest
LOCATION - Sonoma County. Five miles west of Calistoga.
CATEGORY - Scientific. Petrified remains of redwoods.
RESUME -

4/29/32 - Roger W. Toll, NPS, reported and rated the area as eligible for national monument purposes, but stated that it was privately owned and adequately protected so that no action was needed by NPS.

11/25/35 - H. V. Johnston, NPS, reported that from the standpoint of geology, biology and history the interest in this area would be local or State rather than national.

9/37 - In a report by NPS Geologist Chappell it was agreed that the area was being competently managed privately, and that monument status was not necessary.

3/25/38 - Merel Sager, NPS, recommended against monument status for the area.

4/1/38 - The Director recommended to the Secretary that the area be disapproved.

4/14/38 - The Secretary recommended the area to State officials for inclusion in the State park system.

1/31/52 - Mr. Ralph W. Chaney, member of the NPS Advisory Board, wrote to the Director stating that the area would soon probably be taken into the State park system; that in his opinion the area was of national monument caliber; and that a recent change in ownership made desirable an early move to change the tract from private to public ownership.

NAME - Campo de Cahuenga
LOCATION - City of Los Angeles
CATEGORY - Historical. Site where General Andres Pico surrendered to John Charles Fremont. Site located on lands administered by the Los Angeles City Park Department.
RESUME -
9/1/34 - Harry Chandler, President of the Los Angeles Times suggested national monument status for this area in a letter to the Service.
3/20/36 - Letter from Supt. of Los Angeles Dept. of Parks stated that NPS report of Mr. Olaf Hagen commented favorable on the site.
5/5/36 - Mr. Chatelain of the NPS wrote Supt. of Los Angeles Dept. of Parks that no final recommendations for the site could be made until a more comprehensive survey of the country was undertaken.
3/30/46 - Letter from Mrs. E. S. Fuller to Director endorsed a proposal of the San Fernando Historical Society to establish the Campo de Cahuenga as a national monument.
4/17/46 - NPS reply to Mrs. Fuller stated that Region 4 Historian would meet with a representative of the Historical Society to discuss the matter.

NAME - Catalina Island or Santa Catalina Island
LOCATION - Southern Calif. Coastal waters off Long Beach.
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME -
3/19/53 - Mrs. Benjamin Pinsker of Hollydale, Calif. wrote to the Secretary proposing national park status for Catalina Island.
5/13/53 - NPS reply stated that no study had been made of Catalina Island; that such information as the Service has indicates that much of the land is privately owned which presents a major difficulty in establishment.
8/10/53 - In a letter to the Secretary Mr. Arthur Van Norden proposed that Santa Catalina Island be established as a national park.
8/25/53 - NPS reply parallels the letter of 8/10/53. Pencilled footnote to file copy of this letter indicates that the State planned to investigate Catalina Island on Oct. 6, and that Region 4 thinks the Island does not warrant NPS status.

NAME - Caves near Valley Wells (Crystal Cave, Dorr's Cave, Kokoweef Cave)
LOCATION - San Bernardino County. All lie within a few miles of each other.
CATEGORY - Scientific.
RESUMÉ - One or another of these caves has been suggested for national monument status for many years the earliest record being 1936. In 1942 a NPS party investigated the caves and reported that they were in no way spectacular or unusual.
9/26/46 - Mr. Melvin W. Stringer in a letter to the Director proposed that one of the caverns of this group, possibly Dorr's or Kokoweef, be established as a national monument.
10/2/46 - NPS reply stated that it seemed doubtful that this cavern was of national significance, but that Region 4 was being notified and advised to contact Mr. Stringer. A note on the Region 4 copy of this letter suggests doubt that the area warrants field investigation.
11/27/46 - Letter from Region 4 to Mr. Stringer identified the area as Kokoweef Peak (Kokoweef Cavern?) which was investigated by this Service in 1942. The letter further stated that this cavern and many like it in the vicinity are not especially large or significant, etc.

NAME - Caverns (No further designation)
LOCATION - Calaveras County
CATEGORY - Scientific.
RESUMÉ -
1939 - Suggested by a Mr. Frank Vanciel.
2/27/39 - Mr. Vanciel was informed that the Service hoped to investigate the area under the PPRA Act.

NAME - Cima Dome-Joshua Tree
LOCATION - Six miles northwest of Cima, Calif. near the Nevada State line.
CATEGORY - Scientific, scenic. Extensive stand of Yucca brevifolia jaegerina.
RESUMÉ -
2/12/46 - In a memo to Director Drury Mr. Demaray discussed a meeting with Mr. Walter T. Swingle, member of the Executive Board of the National Parks Association. Mr. Swingle proposed the establishment of a national monument to protect an area containing unique specimens of this variety of the Joshua Tree.
3/15/46 - NPS memo to Region 4 suggested that arrangements be made to investigate the area proposed by Swingle.

5/5/46 - Report of Region 4 investigation stated that the area has no outstanding scenic attractions; no scientific interest except for Cima Dome. Presence of large-scale cattle operations, private local holdings, range improvements and telephone and power line rights-of-way create problems which reduce the desirability of creating a monument in this area. Monument status is not recommended.

3/21/47 - NPS letter to Mr. Swingle cited the adverse recommendation of the investigating party, and advised that the State be notified of the need to protect the area.

12/12/47 - Region 4 reported that this area had been brought to the attention of the State. No definite action resulted, and the general feeling was that the State Park Commission was not interested.

NAME - Corn Springs (see Giant Pictographs)
LOCATION - Riverside County
CATEGORY - Historical, archeological.
RESUMÉ - The record is not conclusive as to the location and description of the area. It seems likely that this area is identical with the Giant Pictographs or Giant Desert Figures proposal.

NAME - Drake's Bay
LOCATION - Marin County, point Reyes Peninsula. About 19 miles from San Rafael.
CATEGORY - Historical. Supposed site of landing of Sir Francis Drake in 1579.
RESUMÉ -

9/25/40 - Report of NPS investigation stated that the site appeared to be of adequate historical interest, but that some doubt exists among historians that the site can be designated as the place of Drake's anchorage.

10/30/40 - NPS Advisory Board approved a recommendation to designate the area as a national historic site. This action was defined as a step toward recognition of the area rather than NPS administration of it.

2/41 - Mrs. N. B. Livermore wrote in support of the establishment of the area and the Director replied that the NPS would be glad to offer all advisory assistance; but indicated that not much could be done directly by the Service.

5/3/46 - Mrs. Livermore revived the proposal in a letter to the Director. In his reply the Director explained that the area was not qualified for inclusion in the System, and he suggested that local support be enlisted to develop the recreational facilities of the area.

1949-1950 - Excavations at the site undertaken jointly by the Univ. of Calif., Calif. Archeological Survey, Calif. Historical Society, Calif. State Park Commission and the NPS in an attempt to prove the site to be the Drake Fort. Regional Historian Neasham continued a study of the site and its history.

NAME - Fall River Springs
LOCATION - Northern California
CATEGORY - No description.
RESUME - Nothing found in the files relating to this proposal. A note in the Proposed Areas Card File states only that, "this group of springs is scenically outstanding".

NAME - Feather River Canyon
LOCATION - Not known
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME -

12/16/46 - Elizabeth A. Everett proposed the area in a letter to former director Albright. Reference is made to prior communication with Region 4 and a reply by the Regional Director who suggested the possibility of aid in the matter through contact with the Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Project. The Director penned a note on file copy of the Region 4 letter to Mrs. Everett that the State should preserve some of the Feather River Canyon which is very spectacular.

9/2/49 - Memo from C. A. Richey to Region 4 stated that the Bureau of Reclamation proposed to withdraw 24 power sites in the Feather River and American River Basins. Not known whether this would affect the Feather River proposal.

NAME - Fort Point
LOCATION - Presidio of San Francisco
CATEGORY - Historical
RESUME -

9/24/47 - Article appearing in Los Angeles Examiner states that General Mark Clark proposed that Fort Point be maintained as a national monument by Federal, State or city government.

8/31/49 - San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce proposed, through Congressman Havenner, that Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco, be established as a national monument because of its historical significance.

9/19/49 - Mr. Demaray's reply stated that Fort Point would best be preserved by State or local agencies and San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce is referred to Region Four Office for direct action.

7/25/50 - Director Drury appended a footnote to a letter to Congressman Nolen which stated that in his opinion, the State or city should be responsible for Fort Point.

NAME - Freedom Memorial; Statue of Justice; Statue of Democracy; Monument of Peace.
LOCATION - San Francisco Bay region; Los Angeles-Long Beach region.
CATEGORY - Similar in meaning and purpose to the Statue of Liberty.
RESUME -

5/18/43 - The White House referred a copy of House Resolution 226 of the Assembly of the State of California which describes the design and recommends the construction of a monument symbolic of the spirit of freedom.

6/7/43 - Mr. Wirth acknowledged receipt of the Resolution and transmitted the information to the Region Four Office.

9/28/49 - In answer to a proposal of Mr. Ray Mason of Frazier Park, California, who proposed a Statue of Democracy monument for the Long Beach-Los Angeles harbor area; Mr. Richey acknowledged the proposal and cited the lack of funds to accomplish the project.

9/3/52 - Mr. Diederich's memo to Assistant Director R. F. Lee comments on the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Victor P. Medaglia of California who stopped at the Washington Office to seek support for the proposed Freedom Memorial. Diederich suggested they seek State support or work through a Member of Congress.

2/26/55 - Letter from Anne Graham of Pinebluff, North Carolina to President regarding establishment of a Monument of peace on Alcatrez Island.

3/15/55 - Reply of Assistant Secretary Lewis to Miss Graham suggests achieving the goal by organizing interested persons to raise funds, etc.
7/12/55 - Mr. Arthur Robinson of Volcano, California wrote to Presidential Press Secretary James Haggerty proposing that the President consider the establishment of a Statue of Justice in the Golden Gate at San Francisco.
7/26/55 - Mr. Robinson wrote substantially the same letter to Sherman Adams, Assistant to the President.
8/26/55 - Assistant Secretary Lewis replied to Mr. Robinson on behalf of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Haggerty, and commended Mr. Robinson for the spirit of the undertaking. No commitments as to the feasibility or establishment of the proposal were made.
2/11/56 - Letter to the President from Mrs. G. W. Brolley of Fontana, California, supporting the construction of a statue on the Pacific Coast which would be similar to the Statue of Liberty, was referred to NPS for action.
3/28/56 - Mr. Ben Thompson's reply states that no funds are available for such a project.

NAME - Geyser area
LOCATION - 22 miles east of Geyserville, California
CATEGORY - Scientific.
RESUME -
8/14/54 - Mr. Horace Weller of San Francisco wrote the White House proposing that an area containing many extremely impressive steam geysers be considered as a national park.
8/30/54 - By referral from the White House, Mr. Thompson replied stating that although no studies of the area have been made by this Service, such information as we have indicates that the area does not qualify for national park status.

NAME - Giant Pictographs or Giant Desert Figures
LOCATION - Riverside County, 30 miles north of Blythe
CATEGORY - Historical, scientific
RESUME -
10/27/32 - Brought to attention of Service by DeWitt Hutchings of Riverside, California
4/21/33 - Investigated by Roger W. Toll who states that the pictographs have a great value as archeological specimens. Recommendation that State of California should administer them rather than Federal Government. Lands in this area were withdrawn by Executive Order of 4/5/33.

1/7/47 - The California Division of Parks and Beaches in reply to a request from the Region Four Office states that it had no interest in the figures, but that they had been designated as State Historical Landmark, No. 101.

12/48 - NPS investigation by Messrs. Yeager, Sumner, and Hoyt, in connection with the withdrawal mentioned above. The group recommended as follows: that the figures should be preserved; that the four sections in which the figures are located should be continued in a withdrawn status; that the Advisory Board be asked to determine the historical significance of the figures; and that every effort should be made to interest the State of California, or the County of Riverside, or the Colorado Indian Reservation in assuming proper care of the figures.

1/17/49 - NPS recommended to the BLM that the withdrawal be revoked except for the four sections containing the figures.

NAME - Hornitos
LOCATION - Mariposa County, near Burns Creek and Bear Creek
CATEGORY - Historical.
RESUMÉ -

6/21/35 - In a letter from the Acting Assistant Director to the 8th Regional Officer in San Francisco it was requested that the Regional Historian investigate the area.

11/13/35 - Historian Ewing's report states that the area was not of sufficient historical significance and did not warrant monument status.

NAME - Kern River
LOCATION - Ten-mile strip along the Kern River
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUMÉ -

1939 - Mr. R. Spehr wrote to Secretary Ickes proposing that a ten-mile strip along the Kern River east to Edison Powerhouse No. 2 be established as a national park.

7/31/39 - Washington Office reply stated that the area was not believed to be of national significance. It appears that all of the area lies within the Sequoia National Forest and is used for recreational purposes by the U. S. Forest Service.

NAME - La Brea Asphalt Pits
LOCATION - Santa Barbara County
CATEGORY - Scientific
RESUME -
1940 - First suggested by Engineer W. G. Attwell who pressed for its consideration. The area is privately owned. Chief Naturalist Trager investigated the pits and reported them practically exhausted of all asphalt; that they are not of national importance; that the Service should make no effort to obtain them.

NAME - La Casa del Rancho Aguajo de la Centinela
LOCATION - Inglewood, California
CATEGORY - Historical. Ranch house built in 1844 or earlier, and possibly a reconstruction of an old adobe house built in 1786.
RESUME -
3/6/50 - Mr. Roy L. Hill of the Historical Committee, Inglewood, Chamber of Commerce proposed the area through Congressman King.
4/50 - The Advisory Board considered and disapproved the site.

NAME - Lake County
LOCATION - Lake County
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME -
5/24/47 - Mr. Henry Mauldin, a supervisor of Lake County, wrote Director Drury to inquire if the Service would be interested in setting up a Federal park in the county.
6/5/47 - In reply Mr. Richey set forth the qualifications and requirements which govern the establishment of national parks and monuments. Mr. Mauldin was referred to the Region 4 Office for further suggestions.

NAME - Lake Tahoe
LOCATION - Placer and Eldorado Counties, California, Washoe, Ormsby and Douglas Counties, Nevada
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME -
1912 - Legislation for the establishment of a national park here was introduced by Mr. Knowland in 1912 and again in 1918, but no action was ever taken.

4/30/32 - Investigation and report by Roger Toll. Lake Tahoe was rated attractive but not important scenically. The lands surrounding the lake were privately owned. Recommendation made that the one not be considered.

12/13/35 - Investigation and report by Mr. William P. Mott offered identical recommendations as Toll report.

NAME - Lancaster Joshua Tree Area
LOCATION - Los Angeles County, 17 miles east of Lancaster
CATEGORY - Scientific. 1,600 acres of giant Joshua trees.
RESUME -

1936 - Resolution passed by Los Angeles County, California Federation of Women's Clubs calling for preservation of this area by Federal, State or county governments. National Park Service referred the resolution to the California State Park Commission.

NAME - La Purisima Concepcion Mission
LOCATION - Santa Barbara County
CATEGORY - Historical
RESUME -

19/30/41 - The Advisory Board approved the site as one of the important early missions. The Mission is now a State Historical Monument.

NAME - Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly
LOCATION - Tehana and Trinity Counties
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME -

9/11/37 - This area was investigated and reported by John S. McLaughlin and Joseph S. Dixon of this Service. This report states that the area, although isolated, was not truly primitive, and that it did not contain superlative or outstanding characteristics which would warrant its inclusion in the National Park System.

NAME - Minarets
LOCATION - Mona and Madera Counties, within the Mona and Sierra National Forests
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME - This area was formerly a part of the Yosemite National Park, but in 1905, 56,800 acres were excluded from the park because of the presence of presumed valuable mineral deposits. The deposits have since been found to be of no commercial value.

1939 - An executive proclamation was drafted and sent to the Office of the Secretary which would provide for the re-establishment of the area under the name of the Minarets National Monument. No action was taken to implement the proclamation. Activities

1939-1954 - in regard to the possibility of re-establishing this area remained largely dormant although Service interest in the matter never completely slackened. During 1949 and 1950 the Sierra Club interested itself in the area because of the possibility that roads might be built into the region in connection with certain mining claims. The Sierra Club aligned itself in support of re-establishment of the area as a unit of the National Park System. This Service maintained contact with the Forest Service and in 1953 U.S.F.S. officials indicated that they would have a field study made of the area. In 1950 and 1954 NPS officials made trips into the area and reported favorably as to either its re-establishment or its inclusion in Yosemite. While no firm commitments have been obtained from the Forest Service it appears certain that they prefer the Minarets region to remain in its present status.

10/54 - The Advisory Board expressed its approval that this area be added to Yosemite National Park.

NAME - Mitchell's Cavern
LOCATION - San Bernardine County
CATEGORY - Scientific, geological
RESUME - Numerous proposals were advanced during the middle and late 30's regarding the establishment of this area as a national monument, and several NPS investigations were undertaken to determine its significance. Each report indicated that the caverns lacked national significance and should not be included in the national park system.

8/3/49 - In a letter to Congressman Harry Sheppard Mr. Drury outlined the Service record regarding the area and reiterated that it did not warrant NPS status. This letter further states that the California Division of Beaches and Parks had become interested in the area, and that it was possible that the cavern might be acquired for State park purposes.

4/18/56 - During the period 1949 to 1956 exact date unknown, Mitchell's Caverns State Park became a unit of the California Park System (First listed in State Parks Areas, etc., in 1955).

NAME - Mojave Desert
LOCATION - San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties
CATEGORY -
RESUME - In 1938 some intra-bureau correspondence was carried on regarding this area mentioning particularly Seaber's Well and Inscription Canyon. No investigation.

NAME - Mono Craters
LOCATION - 20 miles east of Yosemite National Park near Mono Lake.
CATEGORY - Scientific scenic.
RESUME -
8/23/53 - Mr. Martin Litton of the Los Angeles Times wrote Director Wirth announcing an early visit in Washington of Mr. & Mrs. John Haddoway who propose that the Mono Crater area be protected from logging and Mining exploitations by its establishment as a national monument. NPS files have no previous record concerning this area, but Bennett Gale who is personally familiar with the region supplied the following information. "There are several good explosures of obsidian. The area is of enough significance to warrant occasional naturalist guided trips from Tuolumne Meadows. It is close to the "finger" of "Rain Forest" that extends to the east of the Sierra Nevada".
9/17/53 - Correspondence from Region Four indicate that the Regional Office of the U. S. Forest Service is familiar with the Haddoway proposal. Most of this area lies within the Inyo National Forest and the Haddoway's are fighting the use of the area as contemplated by the Forest Service. Region Four suggests that this office contact the office of the Chief Forester for more details.
9/28/53 - Congressman Engle in a letter to Secretary McKay enclosed a copy of a letter from the Mono County Board of Supervisors to the Secretary of Agriculture which opposed the establishment of Mono Craters National Monument. Engle stated that he would appear in opposition to the proposal if this Department held a hearing on the matter.
10/2/53 - In a memorandum to the Director Mr. Diederich reported the results of a telephone conversation with Mr. Grover of the Forest Service. This conversation revealed that a local squabble had developed over Forest Service practices in the area. Mr. Diederich explained that the NPS had no proposal of it own for this area, nor had we ever made an investigation here. An agreement was reached that each Service would keep the other posted on the matter.

(Mono Craters--Con.)

10/12/53 - In reply to Mr. Engle Assistant Secretary Lewis explained that this Department had no proposal to establish the Mono Craters National Monument; that the information to date indicated that the proposal was only a local matter and did not require this Department's participation; that if an investigation of the area were required the NPS would not undertake to do so without the consent and participation of the Forest Service.

12/14/53 - Memo from Mr. Thompson to the Director states that the Haddoway's visited the Washington Office regarding the Mono Craters. At this meeting the Haddoways were urged to get in touch with the Forest Service to see if Forest Service policies might adequately protect the area. They were also asked if the State Park angle had been explored.

5/25/54 - NPS received a copy of a resolution passed by the Mono County Chamber of Commerce which opposed the formation of the Mono Craters National Monument, amd further, which approved the Forest Service management of the area.

1/19/55 - In a letter to Dr. McArdle, Chief, U. S. Forest Service Director Wirth acknowledged receipt of a copy of Forest Service letter to John Haddoway. Mr. Wirth commended the Forest Service decision regarding Mono Craters area which recognizes the recreational values of the area, and which proposes to manage the area primarily for recreational purposes. Mr. Wirth again stated that this Service had never considered the Mono Craters proposal as Service objective.

NAME - Mono Lake
LOCATION -
CATEGORY - Scenic
RESUME -

7/17/34 - W. K. Jewett of Pasadena wrote Secretary Ickes proposing that Mono Lake be preserved as a national park.

7/27/34 - Mr. Demaray's reply suggests possibility that the area be established as a State park.

NAME - Monterey, Presidio of Monterey
LOCATION - Monterey
CATEGORY - Historical. Founded by Spanish in 1770 and was Spanish Capital of California.
RESUME -

19/30/40 - Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance. Recommendation that the NPS cooperate with the city of Monterey in preservation and restoration work.

2/24/46 - Col. Roger S. Fitch, President, Monterey Historical and Art Association sent identical wires to Secretary of War and Director, NPS, urging that the area be transferred to the Federal Park Service as a national monument.

3/1/46 - Director Drury's reply to Col. Fitch stated that this Service would prefer to assist the State of California in preserving the Presidio for park or historic site purposes.

3/21/46 - Investigation of the area by Regional Historian Neacham confirmed earlier estimates of the site, that the area was of outstanding national significance.

4/2/46 - The Secretary of War wrote the Secretary of the Interior stating that if the Presidio should become surplus to military needs, the suggestion of Col. Fitch would be given full consideration.

4/18/56 - No record of action since 4/2/46, however it appears that many of the historic sites associated with the Monterey area have been designated or established as California State historical monuments.

NAME - Montgomery Memorial Project
LOCATION - San Diego County, near Otay Mesa
CATEGORY -
RESUME -

9/6/44 - A suggestion was received (apparently) that a memorial be erected on the site from which John Montgomery made the first(?) flight of heavier-than-air craft. It appears that this area is now a unit of the California State Park System.

NAME - Monticello Watershed
LOCATION - Near Vallejo, California
CATEGORY - Recreational
RESUME -

6/18/55 - In a letter of the Bureau of Reclamation, which was referred to this Service for reply, the Vallejo Rod and Gun Club asked what steps were necessary to establish a national park in the Monticello Reservoir watershed area.

8/18/55 - Mr. Diederich's reply stated that a prior investigation of the area had been made by this Service under cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. This investigation determined that the Monticello Reservoir was not suited for recreational purposes, and totally unsuited for national park purposes.

NAME - Morango Pass and Devils Garden
LOCATION - Riverside and San Bernardino Counties
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUMÉ -
4/17/33 - Mr. Roger Toll's investigation and report of the area indicated that it lacked sufficient interest nationally to justify its inclusion in the System.

NAME - Mount Diablo
LOCATION - Near San Francisco
CATEGORY - Scenic
RESUMÉ - The proposal to establish this area as a national park was advanced by the native Son of the Golden West and the Northern California Hotel Association. The Director suggested that the area would more properly be qualified for State park status, and the area subsequently has become a unit of the California system.

NAME - Mount Shasta
LOCATION - Siskiyou County
CATEGORY - Scenic
RESUMÉ - Legislation to accomplish the establishment of the Mount Shasta National Park was introduced in Congress in 1913 and again in 1925. No action were taken on these bills.
8/7/35 - In a letter from Acting Assistant Director to the Superintendent of Yellowstone it was stated that the Director had disapproved Shasta area for National Park purposes.
7/11/55 - A Dr. Whittemore, Professor of Landscape Architecture proposed the inclusion of this area in the system.

NAME - Mount San Gorgonio and Mt. San Jacinto
LOCATION - Riverside County; within the San Bernardino National Forest.
CATEGORY - Scenic. These areas are separate and distinct entities, but the various proposals for national park or monument status have usually included each area.
RESUMÉ - Each of these areas lies with the San Bernardino National Forest and the U. S. Forest Service has placed each area in that Service's "wilderness or primitive" area category. Adjacent to Forest Service's Mount San Jacinto area the State of California administers some 12,000 acres as the Mount San Jacinto State Park. During 1943 several proposals were advanced by Californians to place these areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service in park or monument status. These proposals seem to have been motivated by the possibility that the Forest Service might modify the purposes for which the wilderness areas were designated. This Service did not actively consider the proposals, and in fact Director Drury wrote on May 18, 1944 that he felt that the Mt. San Gorgonio area did not qualify for national monument purposes; nad further that the establishment of a Mt. San Jacinto National Monument was not feasible because of California law which would require a constitutional amendment to effect the transfer of State lands to Federal ownership. From 5/18/44 to date there have been no recorded proposals regarding the establishment of these areas as units of the National Park System. However, in late 1946 the Forest Service proposed to modify the boundaries of the San Gorgonio area to allow for the construction of a ski-tow road, hotel-resort, etc. and the hue and cry stemming from this announcement resulted in considerable correspondence.

NAME - Mystic Maze
LOCATION - Ten miles southwest of Needles
CATEGORY - Historical, archeological
RESUMÉ - The 1921 annual report of the Director stated that an investigation of the area had been promised by the American Bureau of Ethnology of the National Museum.
4/20/33 - Roger W. Toll, NPS, investigated and reported that the area was more or less under the protection of the State which can adequately care for it; that the area has archeological value but not of sufficient interest to warrant its consideration as a national monument.

NAME - Painted Canyon
LOCATION - Riverside County, Five miles northeast of Mecca
CATEGORY - Scenic, scientific.
RESUMÉ -
4/12/33 - Roger W. Toll, NPS, investigated and reported that while the area was scenic and geologically interesting, yet it did not warrant consideration for national monument status.

NAME - Painted Cave
LOCATION - Inyo County
CATEGORY - Scientific
RESUMÉ -
6/67/38 - Mr. E. T. Ross of Alhambra apparently wrote this Service indicating that the cave had promising geological and archeological values, and requested that the NPS investigate. There is no record that this has ever been done.

NAME - Painted Rock
LOCATION - San Luis Obispo County
CATEGORY - Scientific.
RESUMÉ -
4/29/36 - Russell C. Ewing, NPS, investigated and reported that the pictographs are some of the finest Indian pictography. It was recommended that some public agency preserve the area.
2/14/40 - Mr. R. F. Lee, NPS, wrote to Mr. Sager that preservation of this site was needed, but that the values were not sufficient to warrant Federal acquisition.

NAME - Palm Canyon
LOCATION - Riverside County, Agua Caliente Indian Reservation near Palm Springs
CATEGORY - Scientific, extensive stands of native palms.
RESUMÉ -
3/12/12 - In a letter to the Secretary Mr. C. E. Kelsey of San Jose, California suggested the desirability of establishing

(Palm Canyon--Con.)

a national monument to preserve this stand of palms. No definite action resulted.

1/15/20 - Congressman Kettner at the insistence of a group of Riverside citizens, introduced a bill which would set aside 1,600 acres as a national monument. This bill failed to pass but a sumilar bill was introduced on 7/6/21.

8/26/22 - The above bill was signed by the President which authorized the establishment of the area and allowed the acquisition of Indian lands with the consent of the Indians, provided that the funds were contributed from outside sources.

2/10/23 - In tribal meeting the Indians unanimously refused to give consent to the relinquishment of their lands.

4/7/33 - NPS introduced a plan whereby this Service and the Indians would enter into a cooperative agreement for NPS administration of the area, but title to the lands would remain with the Indians.

9/14/33 - By Executive Order all unappropriated lands in the area under consideration were withdrawn.

1937-1946 - During this period the NPS attempted repeatedly to get the Bureau of Indian Affairs to recommend action regarding the land problems. Several bills were introduced into Congress which would have aided in the establishment of the area, but these were never enacted.

5/2/46 - Riverside County officials requested the State of California to investigate the area with the idea of establishing a State park.

8/12/47 - Region 4 reported that the State recommended the area for State park purposes. However, the State has since all but abandoned its plans for the area in the face of Indian opposition.

7/26/51 - Congressman Phillips introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of the area, but it failed to pass because of the opposition of the Indians.

NAME - Palomar Mountain
LOCATION - San Diego County
CATEGORY - Scenic.
RESUME - The first proposal that this area be established as a national park was suggested in 1929 in a letter to the Secretary from Mrs. Mary Gemmel. There has been no

(Palomar Mountain--Con.)

investigation of the area at this time and the Service advanced no opinion as to its qualifications.

6/22/38 - Congressman Izac requested its consideration for national monument status.

7/16/38 - NPS Inspector Primm investigated the area and reported that several thousand acres were within a national forest and that about 7,000 acres were included in a State park.

8/3/38 - Acting Director Tolson informed Congressman Izac of the findings of the investigation and stated that the NPS decision was to allow the area to remain in State park status.

NAME - Patton Memorial or Patton Monument

LOCATION - San Bernardino County, 10 miles east of Joshua Tree National Monument.

CATEGORY - Memorial to include the area where Patton's 3rd Armored Division trained during World War II.

RESUMÉ -

52/20/47 - The earliest reference seems to be a memo from Mr. Demaray to the Bureau of Land Management asking for information about lands in connection with a bill introduced by Senator Knowland calling for the establishment of a monument in honor of General Patton.

8/22/47 - In reply to the Committee on Public Lands of both Houses the Department reported that this area was not suited for national monument purposes, that it should more properly come under the jurisdiction of the American Battle Monument Commission. The Department recommended that the bill be amended to eliminate all references to administration of the area by this Department and that the name be changed from National Monument to National Memorial.

NAME - Pinnacles
LOCATION - San Bernardino County, Mohave Desert
CATEGORY - Scientific
RESUME -
5/5/53 - In a memo to Associate Director Lee Mr. Gale discussed a proposal by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs of the Scripps Institute to establish a Service area in the Pinaccles area. The area is considered a unique geologic pheonmenon which should be protected. The suggestion was made that the area should be investigated.
9/22/53 - In a letter to Dr. Hubbs Mr. Lee reported that Region 4 had looked into the matter and found the area to contain scientific values of great interest. The State of California, when informed of the area, indicated that their officials had already studied the Pinnacles and was very much interested in the area. The State indicated its intention of carrying on with its work in the area.

NAME - Point Lobos
LOCATION - Monterey County
CATEGORY - Area not sufficiently described.
RESUME - At the request of the Washington Office this area was investigated in January 1937. This area at present a unit of the California State Park System.

NAME - Precidio Hill
LOCATION - Suburb of San Diego City
CATEGORY - Historical. The site of the first permanent European settlement of the Pacific coast of the continental United States.
RESUME -
10/10/35 - In a report of the area Historian Ewing cited the historical significance of the area and recommended serious consideration be given to its establishment as a national monument.

NAME - Rancho Brea Asphalt Pits
LOCATION - Los Angeles County
CATEGORY - Scientific
RESUME - In August 1940 Mr. Demoray wrote a Miss Dorothy Stevenson concerning a proposal that the NPS administer this area. Inasmuch as the area lies within a county park it was agreed that its status should remain as such.

NAME - Red Rock Canyon
LOCATION - Kern County
CATEGORY - Scenic
RESUME - As early as April 1934 the area was proposed for establishment but was not considered because of difficulty in acquisition.
1/10/36 - Mr. P. T. Primm, NPS, investigated the area and found that it did not have enough significance to warrant its inclusion in the system.
4/23/36 - A memo by Mr. Wirth stated that the area had been disapproved.

NAME - Redwood
LOCATION - Del Norte and Humboldt Counties
CATEGORY - Scenic, scientific. An attempt to preserve the best remaining tract of coast redwood.
RESUME -
5/23/20 - The House passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the possibility of establishing a national park in the redwood region. A survey of 450 miles of the Pacific Coast was made, but no action resulted.
1935-1937- Two NPS investigations of the coast redwoods area were conducted and recommendations were made for the establishment of a national park in those areas considered to best represent the coast redwoods types. Nothing came of these recommendations, and in succeeding years much of the area recommended for national park status has been included in the State Park System.

NAME - Roosevelt Redwood Memorial or National Forest
LOCATION - Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Sonoma Counties
CATEGORY - The purpose of the proposal was to establish a memorial to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, but it was never quite clear as to whether the area would be administered according to NPS standards or Forest Service Standards.
RESUME - Congressman Douglas Introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of some 2½ million acres of redwood forest lands as the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Redwood Forest. The bill provided that about 180,000 acres would be preserved according to park principles. Some opposition was expressed by the California Federation of Women's Clubs and the American National Livestock Association. The bill was never passed.

NAME - San Bernardino National Park
LOCATION - Riverside and San Diego Counties
CATEGORY - Scenic
RESUME -

1/6/50 - Mr. Wirth acknowledged a letter from Mrs. Andree Pulley of Crestline, California who proposed that the San Bernardino National Forest to transferred from Forest Service jurisdiction to NPS jurisdiction as a national park. Mr. Wirth cited the differences between national parks and national forests and pointed out the difficulties involved in obtaining the transfer.

2/15/50 - Mrs. Pulley repeated her request through Senator Sheridan Downey, and Mr. Demray replied stating that such a change in jurisdiction was not felt to be in the best public interest. The area was not rated as measuring up to national park standards and the large amount of privately-owned lands in the area would preclude this Service's acceptance of it.

NAME - Salmon Trinity Alps Primitive Area
LOCATION - Northwestern California, within the Trinity, Klamath, and Shasta National Forest
CATEGORY - Scenic
RESUME -

9/19/37 - NPS investigators John McLaughlin and Joseph Dixon stated that the Trinity Alps were attractive and pleasing, yet they were not superlative and did not merit inclusion in the National Park System.

NAME - Sand Hills
LOCATION - Imperial County, along Highway 80.
CATEGORY - Scenic, extensive sand dunes
RESUME -

4/3/33 - Roger W. Toll investigated the area and reported that these dunes were not outstanding, that their features were duplicated in two of our existing monuments.

7/21/35 - William H. Ballard, NPS, investigated and reported that it would be impractical to develop the area.

NAME - San Juan Hot Springs
LOCATION - Orange County
CATEGORY - Not described
RESUME - In May of 1938 the Public Lands Committee asked the NPS to report on a bill which proposed to add certain lands in Orange County to the Cleveland National Forest. A report was made by Inspector P. T. Primm.

NAME - San Juan Plaza
LOCATION - San Benito County
CATEGORY - Historical
RESUME -
1/13/36 - Russell C. Ewing, NPS Historian, investigated the area and recommended that it not be considered for national monument status. The site is now a State Historical Monument.

NAME - Sespe Hot Springs
LOCATION - Santa Barbara National Forest, 75 miles from Los Angeles
CATEGORY - Scientific
RESUME -
4/2/34 - Mr. P. J. Hays of Huntington, California, offered to place the area in public ownership.
4/18/34 - Director Cammerer replied that the NPS was not interested in acquiring this type of area.

NAME - Shell Beach Caverns
LOCATION - Shell Beach
CATEGORY - Scientific
RESUME -
11/19/54 - Mr. H. D. Brown of Shell Beach wrote to Secretary McKay urging that the caverns on the coast in this vicinity be established as a national park or monument.
12/6/54 - Mr. Thompson replied on behalf of the Secretary and cited the difficulties in establishing such areas or lands not in Federal ownership. It was suggested that Mr. Brown contact the State of California Division of Beaches and Parks.

NAME - Sierra Madre Mountains
LOCATION - Los Angeles County
CATEGORY - Scenic, recreational
RESUME - As early as 1914 proposals were advanced to establish a Sierra Madre National Park in the mountains north of Los Angeles. The plan was abandoned when it was found that so much of the land was privately owned. In 1936 Louis Brandt, NPS, reported on the area and recommended against its inclusion in the System. Suitable recreation facilities had been developed by the U. S. Forest Service and Los Angeles County.

NAME - Thousand Palms
LOCATION - Riverside County
CATEGORY - Scientific, scenic
RESUME -
3/31/33 - Roger W. Toll investigated and reported that the native palms in this area were decidedly secondary in importance to the palms in Palm Canyon (also in Riverside County) and to the palms of Borego Palm Canyon in San Diego County. In 1948 a Mr. Paul Wilhelm wrote this Service suggesting that this area be made a national monument.
6/7/48 - Director Drury replied suggesting that monument status could ~~not~~ be obtained for this area, and that Mr. Wilhelm get in touch with California State Park people.

NAME - Valley of the Moon
LOCATION - Sonoma County
CATEGORY - Scientific, scenic
RESUME -
8/30/44 - Mrs. Ellen Franklin of Napa wrote suggesting that this area be established as a national park.
10/19/44 - In reply Mr. George L. Collins stated that the area was well known to the Service and that it was not considered to be suitable for national park purposes.

NAME - Yuha Desert
LOCATION - Imperial County near El Centro
CATEGORY - Scientific fossil remains of oysters, clams, scallops, etc.
RESUME -

(Yuha Desert--Con.)

2/3/53 - Suggested by Mrs. Ruth E. Conn of El Centro through Senator Knowland and State Senator Ben Hulse.

8/20/53 - Mr. Tolson replied through Senator Knowland that this area lay in the vicinity of the Anza Desert State Park and that the State had indicated an interest in the Yuha Desert area and that it would investigate when time permitted.

10/23/53 - The Region Four Office advised that the State had indicated it would probably not acquire the area; however, in reevaluating the Anza Desert State Park they expected to consider at least a portion of the Yuha Desert.

HAWAII

KAUAI: (National Park) Proposed by Dr. Ernest Gruening, Director of Division of Territories, in a letter to Secretary Ickes dated 10/6/37. Dr. Gruening suggested particularly that the Wainea Canyon and Napali Coast be included in the proposed area. The Wainea Canyon was described as exhibiting such coloring and scenic grandeur as to permit favorable comparison with the canyon parks on the mainland. The Napali Coast was described as unique and relatively undisturbed because of its inaccessibility. The Secretary approved the proposal in principle and directed this Service to investigate. Director Cammerer in a letter to Superintendent of Hawaii National Park instructed that a report on the area be submitted but stated that as a result of his own investigation of the area in 1926 he did not feel the area to be qualified for inclusion in the System. The subsequent report of the investigation by Superintendent Wingate and CCC supervisor Tillett stated that the area was best suited for a territorial park or forest system. The proposal has remained inactive since 1938.

PUNA PARKWAY: Located on the Island of Hawaii and in close proximity to Hawaii National Park. The Parkway proposal originated as a result of various attempts to secure proper protection of the unique Black Sand Beach Area and the ancient Hawaiian village of Kalapana by adding these areas to the national park. The development of local opposition to such an enlargement of the park led finally to the proposal that a parkway development might adequately protect the areas. Support for the parkway idea has been expressed by the Hawaii Island Chamber of Commerce, the Puna Lions Club, the Helo Kiwanis Club, and the Hawaii County Board of Supervisors. The matter has lain relatively quiet and no concrete plans have been advanced since 1951.

MOUNT WAIALEALE: (National Monument) Located on Kauai Island. December 27, 1950 Mr. Max H. Carson, District Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey suggested this area for inclusion in the National Park System. Superintendent Oberhansley in memorandum to Regional Director, Region Four, stated that the area appeared to have outstanding scientific interest as the wettest spot on earth, but it was felt that unless its acquisition were tied to that of Waimea Canyon and the Napoli Coast, as had been proposed previously, it would be pointless to seek national monument status for Mount Waialeale alone. Since there had been local opposition to setting aside the larger area previously it seemed unwise to continue to consider this proposal.

PALMYRA ISLAND: (National Monument) Approximately 1,000 miles south of the Hawaiian Island group near the Equator. Director Ernest Gruening of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions recommended on January 29, 1938, that Palmyra Island be investigated as a possible national monument. Such an investigation was authorized and subsequently made by Assistant Park Naturalist Samuel H. Lamb and Assistant Geologist Hugh H. Waeshe of Hawaii National Park. Their report dated April 16, 1938, recommended joint administration by the National Park Service and the Navy Department. On July 11, 1938, Secretary Harold L. Ickes sent a memorandum to President Franklin D. Roosevelt pointing out the scientific importance of Palmyra Island and suggesting that the plans of the Navy Department for acquisition of the island be deferred pending negotiations for its establishment as a national monument. The President suggested some form of joint administration by the two departments and negotiations were carried on with Commander R. P. Molton of the Navy Department in an effort to work out a draft of proclamation to be submitted to the President. Some difficulty was experienced, however, since the Antiquities Act was found not to apply to public lands in the Territory of Hawaii. At a staff meeting on January 12, 1940, Mr. Conrad L. Wirth indicated that because of the Navy's interest and the importance of the island for national defense purposes, the monument proposal should be dropped. Acting Director Demaray's memorandum of August 15, 1940, for Superintendent Wingate of Hawaii National Park transmitted a copy of the memorandum from Acting Solicitor Frederic L. Kirgis, dated July 31, 1940, and pointing out certain difficulties in the establishment of Palmyra Island as a national monument. Mr. Demaray stated in his memorandum that no further action could then be taken to establish the island as a national monument. On December 19, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8616, placing Palmyra Island under the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

IDAHO

BRYAN ROCK: (National Monument) Located five miles west of Orofino, Clearwater County. A report was made by Inspector Mark Astrup in July 1935. It was stated that the area was very inaccessible and not scenically outstanding. In the opinion of Inspector Astrup considerable imagination was required to recognize a likeness of Bryan on the rock. Director Cammerer recommended it be disapproved, November 7, 1935.

BUFFALO RIVER SPRINGS: Located in the eastern part of the State at the foot of the Rhyolite plateau of the Yellowstone River. An interesting group of springs assuming additional importance because of its proximity to Yellowstone National Park. Information extremely meager.

CANOE CAMP: (National Monument) Located in Clearwater County. Memorandum of August 7, 1935 from Acting Assistant Director Lawrence C. Merriam to the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, stated that this area had been removed from the permanent list on the basis of disapproval by the Director. A report made by CCC Assistant Historian Douglas on January 3, 1936, stated that the site has none of the features necessary to measure up to the standards of a national monument.

CASSIA CITY OF ROCKS: (National Monument) Located in Cassia County. Originally proposed in 1924 by Senator Pope and Congressman White. Director Cammerer wrote Congressman Clark February 1938, stating that the rock formations were "fantastic" but that they are not restricted to this area and were not of sufficient importance to warrant national monument status. Area investigated by Superintendent Rogers, of Yellowstone National Park in December 1938, with a party including Senator Pope. Considerable correspondence during 1939 and 1940 as to historical significance of the area, particularly with reference to the Old Oregon Trail. Various letters to proponents from Director's Office during this period intimated area not of outstanding interest or national importance, and not suitable for inclusion in the National Park System. A report submitted by Regional Historian Hagen in January 1941, was adverse from national monument standpoint, but stated that the area qualified for State park or State monument status. In 1950 Dr. C. Gregory Hampton wrote Director Drury proposing that the area be established as a national monument. The Service replied on 3/15/50 stating that previous investigations had determined that the site was not suitable for inclusion in the System.

CHIEF JOSEPH: (National Park) Letter written to President on February 1, 1948 requesting that a national park be established to commemorate Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indian tribe. Mr. Tolson wrote on March 2, 1948 that there was no money available for surveys of sites. No further action has been recorded since 1948.

CLEAR LAKES AREA: (National Park) Area covers a distance of some 35 miles in length along both sides of the Snake River near Twin Falls, Idaho. At the request of Senator James W. Pope of Idaho a preliminary report on this area was made in 1937 by Associate Landscape Architect Solberg. He said that undoubtedly the area at one time had great scenic beauty but at that time many of the falls were dry due to power projects, and it was recommended that the inclusion of the area in the National Park Service be disapproved. On 11/1/37 Secretary Ickes wrote Senator Pope stating that the area was unsuitable for national park purposes, and that the State should be contacted.

CRYSTAL LAKES AREA: Located in Clark County. In 1939 after investigation by Superintendent Edmond B. Rogers, Park Naturalist Bauer, and Assistant Park Naturalist Oberhansley, all of Yellowstone, a report written by Naturalist Bauer recommended these caves for preservation by the State or some local agency rather than by the National Park Service. Acting Director Demaray wrote Senator Clark that the area was considered to be an important local recreational resource and further that the Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Study for Idaho made by the State of Idaho with the cooperation of the National Park Service, has listed this area as a potential State park.

COEUR d'ALENE: (National Park) Northern portion of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. Legislation introduced in 1907 and 1908, passed by the Senate but there is no indication of subsequent action.

FORT HALL: (National Monument) Roger W. Toll investigated the area and reported on 1/29/35 that the site was best suited to administration by the State or by the Bureau of Indian Affairs within whose jurisdiction

FORT HALL--Continued
it lies. In April 1953 Mr. Edwin Wyeth wrote urging that the area be recognized for its historical importance through the erection of a suitable monument. The Service replied that funds were not available for such purposes.

GOODING CITY OF ROCKS: (National Monument) Certain lands near Gooding, Idaho, were withdrawn for recreation purposes on 11/9/25. Inspection of the area by Superintendent Rogers in 1941 resulted the recommendation that the withdrawal be revoked since the area possessed no values of national significance. No further record of action.

INDIAN POST OFFICE: (National Monument) Senator Neuberger of Oregon apparently was the first to sponsor the proposal when he introduced a bill into the Senate on 7/12/55 providing for the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing the Indian Post Office National Monument. The area is located within the Lolo National Forest and its significance is based upon the legend that Indian hunters left messages under a rock here telling of their successes and leaving information as to best hunting grounds. On October 3, 1955 a memorandum was prepared for the Department presenting the Services views on the bill. In this memo it was stated that from the information available about the area nothing was found to support the belief that the site possessed qualities of national significance. It was recommended that the Department submit an adverse report on the bill. The bill failed to pass and no further action is recorded.

LAKE PEND O'REILLE: (National Park) Located in Bonner County. In 1940 in answer to a request that a national park be established at this spot, we said that we had assisted the Idaho State Board of Land Commissioners, and the Idaho Forestry Department, in a study of parks and recreation areas of Idaho. At that time this region had been suggested as suitable for State park purposes. No further record of action.

LAVA HOT SPRINGS: Located in Bannock County. In 1941 bill was introduced in Congress to get Federal aid for this area, but was not enacted. Now a unit of the Idaho State Park System.

LEWISTON: (National Monument) Early in 1948 a proposal was advanced to establish a national monument at Lewiston, Idaho. No description of the area is available. In reply Assistant Secretary Davidson stated that funds for investigation were limited and that nothing could be done at this time. Nothing further is recorded.

PERRINE RANCH: (National Monument) Located in Twin Falls County. Area of about 1,200 acres contains two small lakes within precipitous canyon walls 400 to 500 feet high. Suggested by Representative Henry O. Dworshak in November 1943, to commemorate the inception of irrigation in Idaho. Adverse report by Claude E. Greider in 1945, concurred in by Regional Director. Disapproved by Associate Director Demaray in a letter to Mr. Dworshak on June 23, 1945. Area is now under 50-year lease to Blue Lakes Country Club and is used recreationally to good purpose.

SALMON RIVER: (National Park or National Monument) Located in central Idaho. This proposal by Mr. Robert L. Wood of Seattle, Washington, was one of several contained in a letter of January 5, 1948, for the Director, and involved an area along the famous "River of No Return." Mr. Wood was advised on January 14 that his proposal would be listed for study when funds and personnel are available. The area is a tract of about 150 miles long through the Salmon River Canyon, and is reported to be quite spectacular. Although not accessible by road, trips are conducted by professional guides and can now be made down the river in small boats from Salmon, Idaho. Much of the area is within existing national forests. On 3/19/54 Senator Dworshak forwarded a proposal of a Mr. Henry Benson to establish a portion of the Salmon River gorge as a national park. In reply Assistant Director Allen on 4/2/54 cited the difficulties in accomplishing the objective, but indicated that the Service hoped to be able to study the area carefully to determine its park or monument possibilities.

SAWTOOTH: (National Park or Monument) Central part of the State. Clubwomen of Idaho endorsed a plan for action to establish a national park in the Sawtooth Range in 1911. The 1916 annual report of the Director states that a bill had been introduced in Congress to establish the Sawtooth National Park. The report comments that the park should be known as Idaho

SAWTOOTH--Continued
National Park. Senate Bill S. 3382 was introduced July 29, 1935, by Senator Pope. Following an investigation of the area in 1935, CCC Inspector Mark Astrup recommended against including it in the National Park System since: "area is under public ownership and an administration that recognizes the high scenic and recreational values." Also he stated that its inclusion "would duplicate the major exhibits of an existing national park." Proposal in 1939 to make area a monument was dropped due to reclamation withdrawals and plans providing for two tunnels which would go through the heart of the monument.

SHOSHONE ICE CAVES: (National Park) Lincoln County. Senator William E. Borah called attention to the caves in a letter to the Director on February 11, 1935. S. 2417 was introduced. Report by I. B. Solberg, April 19, 1935, adverse and recommended as State park. Solberg's report says area comprises 3,840 acres and outstanding feature is "Black Butte," an extinct crater. He intimated, however, nearby Craters of the Moon National Monument far outclasses this area in matter of volcanic formations. He also stated ice caves not outstanding. A second bill, S. 442, was introduced by Senator Pope, January 6, 1937. A Departmental adverse report was submitted to the Public Lands Committee March 30, 1937. January 6, 1939, Senator D. Worth Clark, at the instance of residents of the area, requested consideration as a national monument. Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers was asked to investigate and report when weather would permit. On July 14, 1939, Mr. A. E. Demaray advised Senator Clark that the caves should be preserved by some agency. The Park, Parkway and Recreational Study Report for Idaho, May 1939, lists the caves as a potential State park. This Service, he said, concurs in the recommendations of the report.

SNAKE RIVER CANYON: (National Monument) Also known as: Hell's Canyon, Wallowa, Wallowa Mountains, and Grand Canyon of the Snake River. Located along the Idaho-Oregon boundary. Mr. J. C. Ainsworth, Portland, Oregon, proposed this area to Senator McNary on June 13, 1938. Subsequent to a meeting of Park Service representatives with the Idaho State Planning Board and other interested groups September 1939, Messrs. Lewis, Sumner, and Davidson made a joint investigation with representatives of the U. S. Forest Service. The report of the Park Service investigators recommended against park status but stated that geologically and scientifically it warranted national monument status. On March 31, 1940, a form of proclamation to establish the Snake River Canyon National Monument with letter of justification was submitted to the Geological Survey

SNAKE RIVER CANYON--Continued
for consideration and further handling. Only recent action appears to have been a letter from Congressman Franck R. Havenner on January 21, 1946, enclosing a letter from the California Alpine Club listing among several resolutions one which called for formulating adequate provisions for leaving Hell's Canyon in its primitive state. Because of the prior interest of the Service in this area, a representative of the Service attended a hearing at Lewiston, Idaho, at which a proposed plan for development of the middle Snake River, including a high dam at Hell's Canyon was discussed. Attendance of the Service representative was for observatory purposes only, as Acting Director Hillory A. Tolson had advised the Regional Director that the Service had no present plans to acquire the area. Since 1948 the matter has remained fairly quiet. Correspondence regarding the area continues to be received, however, so that Service interest in the area never becomes completely lapsed. With the possibility that a dam or series of dams may be built in this area the present Service attitude tends to the position that recreational area status is more desirable than national monument or park status.

NEVADA

ARROWHEAD CANYON: (National Monument) Clark County, northwest of Moapa. (Many fine pictographs) Recommended in 1942 by Dr. Carl W. Hubbs, Curator of Fishes, University Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Data on this and other areas in Nevada forwarded to the Superintendent, Boulder Dam Recreational Area, for further study by personnel when the opportunity was presented.

BEOWAWE GEYSER: (National Monument) Eureka County. Senator Key Pittman transmitted to the Secretary a reprint from the American Journal of Science, March 1934 issue, describing the area and requesting that a draft of bill, recommending establishment of a national monument be prepared for his consideration. The Secretary replied that an investigation would be made of the area by the National Park Service and that he would be advised of the result. The geologists' report indicated there is very little geyser action and chief interest is a few hot springs. Congressman Scrugham in 1937 and Senator McCarran in 1938 were both notified by Director's Office that area did not justify national recognition.

BLACK ROCK DESERT AND EMIGRANT TRAILS: Humboldt County. In answer to a request by Dr. George R. Stewart of the University of California in 1946 we stated that due to lack of funds it was not considered an opportune time to investigate this area. Region Four report of this area in 1950 was noted by the Director, and in a memorandum dated February 18, 1952 the Director encouraged further investigations of the area as time permits. It was indicated that this area had potential interest and that a study of this area should be included in a long-range program to be initiated for rounding out the National Park System.

COMSTOCK LODE: (National Monument) Ten miles northeast of Carson City. This area was mentioned in the Director's annual report for 1931, as having been inspected by a Service representative. Mr. Roger W. Toll recommended disapproval of the area in 1934.

DARROUGH HOT SPRINGS: (National Monument) Reputed to be the hottest spring in the United States. This is another of the areas recommended by Dr. Carl W. Hubbs and listed for possible action by Boulder Dam National Recreational Area personnel.

DIANA PUNCH BOWL: (National Monument) Nye County, south of Potts, a spring that has built up a dome of minerals. Another of the Hubbs recommendations. Data for this was forwarded to Superintendent, Boulder Dam Recreational Area, in 1942, for further study and report by his staff.

FORT CHURCHILL: Near Carson City, Nevada. An article in Lincoln-Mercury Times for January-February 1956 describes this old cavalry fort which is now a State park. Copy of the article is filed with a note from Mr. Thompson stating that this area will someday be proposed for Federal status.

FORTY MILE CANYON: Nye County. Investigation was made of area in 1948 by Regional Naturalist Dorr Yeager, Region Four, together with engineers from Nevada State Highway Department and Arthur Woodward of the Los Angeles County Museum, and recommendation made that area was not of sufficient interest to be made a National Park Service area. As a result of this investigation it was recommended to the Bureau of Land Management that the withdrawal of nine sections of land in this area be revoked.

GENOA: (National Monument) Douglas County. Letter to Congressman Scrugham in 1940 stated that this area was being listed for investigation in connection with the Historic Sites Survey. The area now appears to be a unit of the Nevada State Park System. The 1955 edition of State Parks Areas, Acreages and Accommodations lists this as the Genoa Fort and Stockade State Park.

GRAPEVINE CANYON: (National Monument) Located in Bullhead City, Davis Dam, Nevada. Contains Indian petroglyphs. Proposed by Lex A. Shields, President, Bullhead City Chamber of Commerce, February 1951. Proposal referred to region for information. A field report by Region Four in May 1951 stated that, though the site was not believed of sufficient importance to warrant its establishment as a national monument, it should, nevertheless, as an existing part of the Lake Mead National Recreational Area, play an important part in the interpretive story of the region.

HUDSON FOSSIL FIELD: Near Yerington, Lyon County. In a report made by Robert Alan LeBaron in 1935 he states that without doubt this area offers the greatest and most widely diversified fossils to be found. No record of action since the 1935 report.

LUNAR CRATER AREA: (National Monument) Nye County, 85 miles east of Tonopah. Congressman Scrugham, in a letter to the Secretary on October 12, 1942, requested a study of the area with a view to having it brought under Service jurisdiction to be administered by Boulder Dam National Recreational Area. Park Naturalist Alberts of Death Valley investigated the area and submitted an adverse report in April, 1943. Mr. Alberts indicated area is neither superlative or unique. The report, while it recommended against the area itself as a national monument, stated the belief that Nevada's "Great Basin" area, which includes the Lunar Crater area, should be studied in the future to determine whether it would qualify as a national park or monument. The possibility of Lunar Crater being established as a State park was also suggested in a reply to Congressman Scrugham on June 16, 1943.

MOAPA VALLEY: (National Monument) Sixty or seventy miles northwest of Las Vegas in Clark County. Lands were withdrawn for study, including Lost City and Valley of Fire areas, by Executive Order No. 5105, dated May 3, 1929. The area was investigated by Mr. Roger W. Toll, whose report submitted May 1, 1931, was adverse insofar as consideration of the area for national monument purposes. However, it was recommended that the area be considered as a portion of the Boulder Dam Recreational Area. Mr. Conrad L. Wirth prepared a review of the proposal in 1933 and recommended disapproval as a national monument. Director Horace M. Albright concurred and disapproved the area on May 16, 1933. A draft

MOAPA VALLEY--Continued
of proclamation to establish a Boulder Dam National Monument was prepared in 1939, and in the letter of justification it was indicated that the Lost City area had been flooded by Lake Mead. The Valley of Fire was mentioned as part of the lands proposed to be included in the monument. There was no action on the proclamation. At a meeting in Washington, D. C., on May 7, 1947, Mr. Wayne McCloud, Director of Land Management for the State of Nevada, inquired as to interest of the National Park Service in an exchange of lands out of the Valley of Fire for Federal lands in other sections of Nevada. Mr. Wirth stated that the Service had long desired to add the Valley of Fire to the Boulder Dam Recreational Area (now Lake Mead Recreational Area). He added that an official letter should be written requesting the exchange, in reply to which the Service would indicate its position and get in tough with the Bureau of Land Management. Western representatives of both bureaus would then arrange a meeting with Mr. McCloud to discuss the exchange. Subsequently an exchange of lands occurred. The Valley of Fire is now a unit of the Nevada Park System.

NEVADA PETRIFIED FOREST: (National Park or Monument) Esmeralda County, Fish Lake Valley, 50 miles west of Tonapah. Congressman J. G. Scrugham, and Mr. George Francis, Secretary, Eastern California Museum Association suggested in June 1940, that steps be taken to protect this area from vandalism. Accordingly, a two-fold investigation was made in August 1940 by Regional Geologist J. Volney Lewis for the National Park Service, and a representative of the Division of Investigation, General Land Office, who was to take necessary protective measures. The resultant report submitted by Mr. Lewis was adverse in nature, recommending against monument status at any level. The area was posted by the Division of Investigation warning against vandalism.

NORTHUMBERLAND CAVE: (National Monument) Twenty miles east of Millet in Nye County. Has fine delicate formations. Another of the areas recommended by Dr. Carl W. Hubbs in 1942. Data for this area was forwarded to Superintendent, Boulder Dam Recreational Area in 1942 for further study and report.

PIONEER METHODIST CHURCH: (Historic Site) In February 1950 Charles L. Richards, Esq., of Reno, Nevada, proposed the preservation of a Pioneer Methodist Church in Austin, Nevada. Church was erected in 1860's. Also suggested Gridley Grocery Store in Austin. We turned down and suggested State or local preservation.

PYRAMID LAKE: (National Monument) This area was disapproved by the Director on May 12, 1933, because of the overlapping interest of the Indian Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, and because of lack of public interest. Senator Pat McCarran again suggested the area for establishment as a national monument in 1946. Representatives of the three interested Services, at a meeting held on August 20, 1946, agreed upon reinvestigation to determine the attitude of the Office of Indian Affairs and the tribal council toward the monument proposal; and to determine the qualifications of the area for inclusion in the National Park System. A group of Service personnel investigated the area in October 28-31, 1946, and a report was prepared in January 1947, by Mr. Dorr Yeager, Mr. Lowell Summer, and Mr. Thomas E. Carpenter of Region Four, and Mr. Leo J. Diederich of the Branch of Lands, Director's Office, in which it was concluded that unless means could be found to stabilize the lake at or near its present level, further consideration of the monument proposal seemed futile. The Acting Secretary, in a letter to Senator McCarran accompanying a copy of the report stated that the Department recommended against the establishment of the monument at this time. The reason for the disapproval was based not upon the area's lack of qualification, but upon the fact that upstream diversion of the water of the Tancher River for irrigation and power was destroying the unique qualities of Pyramid Lake. In reply to a query from the National Park Association about Pyramid Lake Mr. Diederich on 8/2/54 stated that the possibility of a national monument in this area should be kept in mind, but that the greatest hindrance in accomplishing the proposal was the lack of guarantee of sufficient water to maintain the lake.

SPA NATIONAL PARK: Steamboat Hot Springs, Washoe County. Investigation was made in 1935 by William Penn Mott, Jr., of State Park ECW and recommendation made that no further consideration be given to making this area a national park or recreational area. Area privately owned and had very little hot water activity at that time.

VIRGINIA CITY: (National Monument) Senator Pat McCarran introduced S. 3631 on May 19, 1950, authorizing establishment of the "Virginia City National Historical Monument" in the State of Nevada. By letter of June 23, 1950, Senator McCarran advised the Director that he had requested the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to postpone indefinitely consideration of S. 3631. This request was made due to serious objections raised by the citizens of Virginia City.

WHIPPLE CAVE: (National Monument) Lincoln County. Large caverns northeast of Sunnyside. Another of the areas suggested by Dr. Carl W. Hubbs. Data for this was forwarded to Superintendent, Boulder Dam Recreational Area in 1942 for further study and report by his staff.

OREGON

ASTORIA: (Historic Site) The Advisory Board, at its meeting of March 25-26, 1937, postponed action.

BOULDER PICTURE WRITINGS: (National Monument) Near Warner Lake in Lake County. Picture writings of prehistoric peoples. Suggested in 1912 by C. L. Farrar, Special Agent, General Land Office, to preserve the writings and a submerged bridge built across the lake chain by General Brook's Army in 1866. The General Land Office, with Presidential approval, removed the area from public entry and requested the Smithsonian Institution to make an investigation. Associate Recreational Planner J. L. Bossemeyer of Region Eight, National Park Service, recommended establishment of a national monument (Hart Mountain) in 1936, and Associate Director A. E. Demaray in 1940, requested Region Four to schedule the area for further study and a report. On December 12, 1946, the Regional Director recommended to the Director that the withdrawal of 1912 be revoked. The recommendation for revocation was submitted to the Smithsonian Institution for comment on December 26, 1946, and to the Bureau of Land Management on April 28, 1947. The Fish and Wildlife Service has agreed to protect the picture writings which are within the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge.

BREITENBUSH MINERAL SPRINGS: (National Park or Monument) Quarter section located in heart of Wallamette National Forest. Over 60 hot springs with flow of over 100,000 gallons per day according to owner. Representative Walter Norblad, on June 21, 1949, inquired as to the procedure necessary for the establishment of a national park or monument at Breitenbush Mineral Springs. His letter enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. M. D. Bruckman, whose family owns the springs property, inquiring as to the possibility of its sale to the Government. A reply prepared for the signature of the Secretary outlined the methods by which parks and monuments are authorized for establishment and pointed out that Federal ownership of the land is necessary and that there are no funds available to the Service for the acquisition of new areas. Referral to the Public Health Service or to the Forest Service was suggested. Assistant Secretary Davidson on July 11, 1949 stated that he could not recommend this area for national park status. Mr. Bruckman on May 21, 1953 renewed his proposal to sell the property containing the mineral springs to the Federal Government. In reply Assistant Secretary Lewis stated that the National Park Service had no funds to purchase the property, and referred him to the Oregon State representative of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

BURNT RIVER: Mr. Hosey of Durkee, Oregon, offered a portion of his property on which there are located hot and cold water springs which flow into Burnt River. Washington Office on November 20, 1940 suggested that he communicate with Oregon State Parks.

CAMP ADAIR: (National Park) Benton County, near Corvallis. Suggested by the Hon. Lyle Thomas, Oregon Hall of Representatives, in April 1946; and a letter from Congressman Walter Norblad to the Director, dated May 7, 1946, inquired as to the procedure necessary to establish a national park. Mr. Norblad was advised that the area would not qualify for national park status, and he and Mr. Thomas were referred to State officials. This area was declared surplus by the War Department and the War Assets Administration suggested this approach to Congressman Norblad. The creation of a national park was urged by a few citizens interested in the area as a park, "either State or national."

CHAMPOEG: (Historic Site) Marion County. The Advisory Board, at its meeting of February 22-28, 1939, stated that the site possesses exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. Site of the organization of the first American Government west of the Rockies (1843). On December 4, 1941, Associate Director A. E. Demaray in a letter to Mr. Scott Leavitt, Newberg, Oregon, cited the report of the Advisory Board and the possibility of designation of the area as a historic site by cooperative agreement with the State under the Historic Sites Act, but concluded with the statement that in view of the President's request that establishment of new historic areas be curtailed during the emergency, it was doubtful if the necessary approval of the President and the Bureau of the Budget could be secured. On March 24, 1954 the Advisory Board reversed its earlier stand and stated that recent historical studies led to the conclusion that the area would best be handled by State or local action. Champoeg is now a unit of the Oregon State Park System.

COLUMBIA RIVER: (National Park) Oregon and Washington. Various suggestions have been received proposing national park status for scenic portions of the Columbia River. A suggestion in 1934 which was forwarded through Sen. McHenry proposed a Columbia River highway National Park. In the Service reply it was stated that no studies of the area has been made

COLUMBIA RIVER--Continued
and no opinion could therefore, be expressed. In 1935 the report of the National Resource Board suggested a Columbia Gorge National Park, and in ensuing years studies were made of the area in an attempt to determine its values. These studies apparently showed that the area was scenically and geologically significant, but that a tremendously complicated land ownership problems would hamper its establishment as a unit of the System. However, on October 2, 1939 a draft of a proclamation was prepared which called for the establishment of a national monument of 38,000 acres on the Oregon side of the river near Bonneville Dam, but no action resulted. On September 19, 1941 Congressman Angell forwarded a proposal of the Portland Women's Forum to preserve the scenery of the Columbia River gorge along the Columbia River Highway. The proposal was prompted because of the activity of logging interests in the area. In the letter of reply to Mr. Angell, Director Wirth stated that because of the many conflicting interests in the Columbia Gorge area national park or monument status would be inappropriate, but that State or inter-State action should preserve the scenic and scientific values of the area by means of a recreational area organization or a State Parkway arrangement. In April of 1952 a member of the Oregon State Highway Commission wrote to inquire as to the possibility of establishing a Columbia Gorge authority which would adequately preserve the scenic and scientific values of the Columbia Gorge. Director Wirth replied in support of the proposal and offering the assistance of this Service through the Region Four Office. Such an authority apparently was established. A memo from Mr. Thompson to the Director dated 1/9/53 in reviewing the activity relating to the Columbia Gorge states that an agreement had been reached between the State authority, the "Save the Columbia Gorge Committee" of the Portland Women's Forum, and the BLM in an attempt to work out a procedure for land exchanges whereby the recreational values of the gorge would be saved. In a memo to the Director dated 1/30/53 Mr. Thompson indicated that legislation was being introduced in the Oregon legislature which would establish a Columbia River Gorge Commission and that further legislation might be sought to authorize the State to match donated funds dollar for dollar so that lands might be acquired for park or recreational purposes. There is no record of action since 1/30/53.

DOUGLAS: (National Park) Located in Douglas County, Oregon about 30 miles east of Roseburg. The Cavitt Creek Improvement Association of Glide, Oregon on 11/21/55 submitted a proposal through Senator Wayne Morse and Congressman Harris Ellsworth that an 80-acre parcel of land be set aside and established as the Douglas National Park. The Director's reply dated 12/13/55 stated that the area was a parcel of the reversed O and C lands now managed by the BLM, and further that such a small area

DOUGLAS--Continued
did not seem suitable for national park purposes. On January 31, 1956 the Chief, Columbia River Basin Recreation Survey wrote to the Regional Director, Region Four, presenting information on the area. The tract was described as containing only an ordinary Douglas-fir type forest located on the west slope of the Cascades at an elevation of about 1,200 feet. The tract was said to contain no particular scenic or scientific attractions and the area was judged to fall short for qualification as a national park.

FORT CLATSOP: (Historic Site) Clatsop County. As early as 1937 this area was considered for recognition of its historic values, but no concrete action resulted. On 10/27/53 Mr. Frank B. Queen wrote to the Secretary proposing that this site, the winter camp which marked the end of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, be established as a national monument or national historic site. In reply on 11/16/53 Director Wirth stated that the Advisory Board had evaluated the site in 1937 and had recommended that it be preserved and developed as a State historical area. On July 12, 1955 Senator Neuberger introduced a bill into Congress which would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop as a national monument. In preparing the departmental report on the bill this Service on 3/28/56 recommended its passage in order that the historical significance of the area might be determined.

FORT ROCK: (National Monument) The monthly narrative report of the Lands Division, Region Four, for December 1946, states that in connection with land withdrawal cancellation studies the Division had submitted a report to the Director's Office to the effect that the Secretary's Order of September 7, 1909, withdrawing this site, appeared to have been revoked. There is no previous record of this area in our files.

MARION COUNTY COURT HOUSE: (Historic Site) Salem, Oregon. Miss Renska L. Swart of Salem, Oregon, through Senator Cordon suggested participation under Public Law 408, 81st Congress (National Trust). We replied to Senator Cordon that P.L. 408 does not authorize Federal appropriations to assist in the preservation of historic sites and buildings. It was suggested that Miss Swart communicate with the Executive Secretary, National Council, for information and advice in the preservation of this old building.

MOUNT HOOD: (National Park) A Mr. C. S. Jackson first suggested this area in 1915, but the opposition of cattle and utility interests defeated the proposal. Later proposals were disapproved by this Service because it was felt that the values duplicated those of Mount Rainier. When an attempt to establish a Cascades National Park failed it was proposed that Mount Hood be included in a proposal to establish Glacier Peak, Mount Adams, Mount Baker, and Mount St. Henels as separate national monuments. Nothing came of this proposal and the Forest Service has since undertaken the development of the Mount Hood primitive area by providing an elaborate lodge on the mountain and a tramway to the summit.

MULTNOMAH FALLS: (National Monument) The monthly narrative report of the Lands Division, Region Four, for December 1948, states that in connection with land withdrawal cancellation studies the Division had submitted to the Director's Office a report to the effect that the Acting Commissioner's Order of June 6, 1907, withdrawing this site, appeared to have been revoked. There was no previous record of this area in our files, except that it was mentioned as being included in the area covered by the proposed Columbia Gorge National Monument.

NEWBERRY CRATER: (National Monument) Deschutes County, south-central Oregon, forty miles from Bend, eleven miles east of Sapine. Detailed report was prepared by Regional Geologist Volney Lewis, March 1938. He recommended "further consideration as a possible national park, monument, or recreational area." However, in the final report Chief Trager, Naturalist Division, recommended against monument status, stating that the scenery is not magnificent and that the scientific values somewhat duplicated those of Crater Lake. On June 14, 1938, Region Four Office was notified by Acting Assistant Director that area would not be recommended.

OREGON COAST AREAS: (National Park) Seacoast area of about 25,000 acres with forests, beaches and sand dunes, along the coast line in southern Oregon. Divided into three area:

1. Curry County (National Park)
2. Woahink Sand Dunes - Lake County (Recreation area)
3. Sea Lion Caves - Lane County (National Monument)

Though such an area had received some attention earlier, the first definite proposal was the Curry County area recommended by a committee of

OREGON COAST AREAS--Continued
Region Four personnel after a study of the site in 1938. The report by Messrs. Lewis, Sumner, and Davidson included all three areas and recommended status as indicated respectively above. No action was taken on Area No. 2. The third area, Sea Lion Caves, is in private ownership and is now shown commercially to the public. For that reason at present it is well protected. Associate Director A. E. Demaray recommended in a memorandum to the Secretary in May 1940, that the area be included in the System. During the same month, Senator Charles L. McNary introduced a bill to establish the park, and a favorable report was submitted by the Department, but the Bureau of the Budget subsequently advised that enactment of the bill would not be in accord with the program of the President. There is interim correspondence touching on State development of the area with Service cooperation. However, there is mention of little likelihood of the State Legislature's approving the necessary funds, and that the area was of national significance. There is no recent action indicated.

OREGON COAST: (National Park) In 1938 NPS technicians investigated the Oregon coast in detail to determine the most suitable place for a national park. As a result this group recommended that consideration be given to an area in Curry County, extending from Bueno Vista State Park on the north to Harris Buck State Park on the south--an area about 37 miles in length. In 1940 Senator McNary introduced a bill to establish the Oregon Coast National Park but the Bureau of the Budget advised that the proposal would not be in accord with the program of the President. Since World War II the matter has lain dormant.

OWYHEE DAM: (National Monument) On 6/26/53 the Associated Chambers of Commerce of southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon wrote the Secretary suggesting that a suitable area at the Owyhee Dam be set aside as a national monument. In reply the Service on 7/14/53 stated that the need for recreation facilities in this area was recognized, but that there was no authorization for the National Park Service to develop such facilities at reclamation reservoirs. It was further stated that the area did not qualify for national monument status.

PETRIFIED FOREST: (National Monument) Linn County. This area contains a number of fossilized stumps of trees which are still standing as well as many pieces of petrified wood, both large and small. On June 17, 1939, Regional Geologist Lewis commented on a memorandum report of this area by Mr. H. C. Dake, which was forwarded to us by Superintendent of State Parks Sam Boardman. Mr. Lewis suggested that he make a brief visit to the area during the summer but there is no record that he ever did visit it.

PETRIFIED FOREST: (National Monument) Crook County. Col. C. G. Thomson made an adverse report on May 8, 1928. Area was disapproved by Director January 23, 1933. Adverse report was also made by Inspector J. L. Bosseneyer on October 24, 1935. Owner of tract at that time was willing to donate property to any public ownership willing to perpetually maintain it. A letter from the Director to Miss Harlean James of January 26, 1933, stated that the area did not meet Service standards and had been dropped from the list of proposed areas.

PIONEER POST OFFICE: (National Monument) After it became known that the Postal Department had declared as surplus property the Old Pioneer Post Office, on 9/30/55 the Council of the City of Portland passed a resolution calling for its establishment as a national monument. The Secretary replied on 10/31/55 stating that in his opinion the site lacked historic values of national significance and that the area consequently, could not be considered for inclusion in the National Park System.

PLUTO'S PIPE ORGAN: (National Park) Three miles east of Springfield, Oregon. On 1/1/54 Mr. Hardy Walker proposed through Senator Morse that an area called Natron Quarry be established as a national park. It is described as an unusual rock formation consisting of tall hexagonal shaped columns, 100 feet or more in height, bedded side by side. When these columns are struck with a hammer they are reputed to "ring like a hollow pipe". In reply on 1/26/54 the Service stated that the area appeared to lack qualities of national significance and could not be considered for inclusion in the System.

RAINBOW ROCK: (National Park) On 3/31/53 Mr. W. H. Brady of Brookings, Oregon first proposed that the Federal Government buy his Rainbow Rock property, erect thereon a "Swanky Inn or Hostelry", and undertake to develop a resort comparable to the Banff and Lake Louise areas. The Service replied on 5/14/53 setting forth the requirements necessary for an area to qualify as a national park, and the difficulties inherent in any attempt to establish a national park. Mr. Brady was referred to the Oregon State Park people, but he renewed his proposal on 1/12/54 and continued to correspond intermittently through 2/29/54, the date of his latest letter on the subject. All Service replies to Mr. Brady's various letters have covered the same interest as the letter of 5/14/53.

RED BLUFFS: (National Monument) Area of active landslides and faulting, of interest geologically. Chief Naturalist Trager in April 1937 stated that he hoped to visit the area, but nothing apparently further was ever done. Oregon State file 4/29/37.

SADDLE MOUNTAIN: (National Park) East of Seaside in Clatsop County. Legislation proposed establishment as a national park in 1908 and 1910. Lands were withdrawn but later restored to entry. (Mr. I. B. Solberg, in his 1935 report, recommended that the area be dropped from further consideration.) The area is now a State park.

SEA LION CAVES: (National Monument) This area was investigated twice by NPS groups--in 1936 and in 1937. Each reported that the area was privately owned and probably difficult to acquire. On 2/10/48 as the result of a verbal request Mr. Demaray asked Region Four to investigate the area and check on the welfare of the sea lions. No further record is contained in the files. The area is mentioned in reference to the larger Oregon Coast National Park proposal.

SILVER CREEK FALLS: (National Park) Marion County. 30 miles east of Salem. In 1928 a bill was introduced into Congress for the purpose of creating a national park in this area. The bill failed to pass and in

SILVER CREEK FALLS--Continued
1931 the State of Oregon acquired title to most of the property and created a State park. In 1948 the lands which comprised the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project were transferred to the State of Oregon for inclusion in the State park.

THREE SISTERS: (National Park) Deschutes and Lane Counties, Central Cascades area. Files show that original suggestion for national park came from Judge Sawyer and local citizens of Bend, Oregon, in 1927. Adverse report in area was made by Inspector L. L. Hohl, October 1935. Area proposed for inclusion is entirely within two national forests and the greater part of it is now a State Game Refuge.

TILLAMOOK LIGHTHOUSE: (Historic Site) On 2/17/56 Mrs. C. E. Fitch of Portland wrote the Secretary asking what steps could be taken to preserve the Tillamook Lighthouse which the Coast Guard had indicated was to be abandoned. The Service replied on 3/6/56 indicating the method of disposal of surplus Federal property and advised Mrs. Fitch that a State of local groups should properly care for the lighthouse.

WALLOWA: (National Park) Wallowa County. This area has been mentioned in reference to the Hell's Canyon or Snake River National Monument proposal, but the two are entirely separate. The proposal to establish a Wallowa National Park originated in 1927 as an objective of the Chamber of Commerce of La Grange, Oregon. Further interest was generated a year later when a Wallowa National Park Association was formed, a campaign director employed and financial assistance sought. As a result of this interest an NPS investigation was conducted in 1929. The report of this investigation stated that the area should be properly protected and developed for its recreational values, but that the area lacked any features of national significance. The area should not therefore be considered for national park purposes. Local proponents maintained interest in the proposal and in 1935 NPS Inspector Hohl investigated and reported on the area. His report was similar in its findings to the earlier report of 1929. The proposal was reviewed again in 1938 by Senator McNary and in 1939 by Senator Holman but no action resulted. The matter has lain relatively quiet since 1939.

WILHOIT SPRINGS: (National Park) Mrs. Albert Schoenborn wrote the President early in 1953 proposing that Wilhoit Springs and its surroundings be established as a national park. The Service replied on 2/12/53 and outlined the requirements that an area must possess the quality for national park purposes. It was suggested that the Oregon State Park people be contacted in the matter.

WOAHINK SAND DUNES: This area was studied in connection with the survey for the Oregon Coast National Park. The area consists of sand dunes, lakes, and forest in such a relationship that a unique geologic picture is presented. The area lies entirely within the Sinslaw National Forest and the Forest Service has designated and developed it as a recreational unit. No definite recommendations for NPS action were made, and the matter has lain dormant since 1940, when the Oregon Coast National Park bill was disallowed by the Bureau of the Budget.

YAQUINA BAY LIGHTHOUSE: (Historic Site). The lighthouse is located within the Yaquina Bay State Park. On 7/13/53 Mr. Walter R. May wrote the Secretary asking that the lighthouse be designated a national historic site so as to aid the Lincoln County Historical Society in raising funds to preserve the structure. The Secretary's reply of 7/29/53 stated that the Advisory Board would probably not recommend such a move, but that the NPS upon request would be glad to advise on preservation measures. On 11/20/54 the Advisory Board passed a resolution recommending that the lighthouse continue to be preserved by State and local authorities. No further action is recorded.

WASHINGTON

CAPE ALAVA: Clallam County. Westermost point of land in the United States and located on the Olympic Peninsula. Report on area was made by Dr. Bryant and Asst. Supt. Carlson of Olympic National Park in September of 1937 and recommendation made that further study be made of the relationship of this area to proposed Olympic National Park.

FORT COLUMBIA: (National Park or Monument) Pacific County. U. S. Military Reservation near mouth of Columbia. Chinook Progressive Club, April 23, 1948, asked if it couldn't be made a national forest, park, or monument and was informed, April 30, 1948, that the area did not possess qualities necessary for a park or monument and the Club was referred to the Department of Agriculture regarding the possibility of Forest Service status. The state of Washington in 1949 requested a portion of this area as a historical monument under Public Law 616, 80th Congress. The area is now administered as the Fort Columbia Historical Park.

FORT SIMCOE: (National Monument) Yakima Indian Reservation. June 21, 1935 E. A. Pesonan, Acting Assistant Director to the 8th Region Officer, advised that this area had been approved for investigation and that the Regional Historian should inspect the area due to its historical nature. The area was disapproved by the Advisory Board, March 25, 1937. On December 8, 1948 Mrs. Frederick Swanstrom called to inquire about the possibility of national monument status for the area. Mr. Lee replied that in his opinion Fort Simcoe would be a better exhibit and more helpful to the Indians if it could remain with Indian participation. He also stated that Congress is reluctant to authorize new national monuments, it being difficult even to secure funds adequate for the areas we now have. In answer to a letter from Congressman Hal Holmes (June 1951) stating the interest of the Washington State Historical Society, the Yakima Tribal Council, and prominent citizens of Yakima in having this area established, the Director advised that there could be no authorization of funds without congressional legislation. In June 1951 monument status was also urged by Mrs. Ruth Peeler, Vice-Chairman, State Parks and Recreation Commission, and Mr. L. W. Markham, Manager, Yakima Chamber of Commerce. Subsequent correspondence on the matter brought out the fact that the Service did not consider Fort Simcoe as warranting national monument status, but rather recommended the area be considered for State monument purposes. On 9/6/51 the proposal was renewed by Mr. H. G. West who indicated that steps might be taken to prepare historical material relating to the area for presentation to the Advisory Board in an attempt to reopen the matter. To date this has not been done.

GINKGO PETRIFIED FOREST: Kittitas County. Derives its name for a fossil ginkgo tree discovered in the area. First discovered in 1934 by Superintendent Tomlinson and Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Acquired for State Park purposes in 1935. Investigated by CCC Inspector Ross in same year and recommended for national monument status. However, Mr. Wirth recommended against this, as area appeared to be well taken care of by State, and both Dr. Bryant and Dr. Merriam (Carnegie Institute) believe it lacks national significance. Director Cammerer approved removal from list of proposed areas November 7, 1935. The area remains a State park.

GLACIER PEAK: (National Monument). The decision to create separate national monument for this similar areas was in lieu of the establishment of the proposed Cascades (or Northern Cascades) National Park. Draft of a proclamation for establishment and a letter of transmittal were prepared and sent to the Secretary's Office in 1939, but no action thereon has been taken. Subsequently the Forest Service established the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in this region. In a memo dated 3/27/56 from Associate Director Scoyen to Region Four it is stated that the Sierra Club had learned of Forest Service proposals to delete some lands from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The Sierra Club indicated that if this were to happen action would be taken by conservation groups to have the area established as a national park.

GREEN RIVER GORGE: (National Park). Near Enumclaw, Washington. On 8/15/55 Mrs. H. H. Munro proposed, through Congressman Tollefson, that an area in their ownership be sold to the Federal Government for park and recreational purposes. Director Wirth's reply of 8/23/55 stated that the proposal could not be given consideration due to the area's lack of qualification for national park status.

LAKE CHELAN: Douglas County. (National Park). The only pertinent information appears to be a letter of January 20, 1939, from Senator Homer T. Bone to the Director enclosing a resolution of Lake Chelan Grange No. 1080 protesting against the formation of a Lake Chelan National Park. This area was at one time considered for inclusion within the proposed Cascades National Park but was finally eliminated largely because of the development around it and its general use as a "waterway". The area is now a unit of the State Park System.

MOUNT ADAMS: (National Monument) near Yakima in Skamania County. Proposed in 1918 by the Yakima Commercial Club. Legislation introduced in 1919 to create Yakima National Park, which would include Mt. Adams and surrounding lands. Form of proclamation and letter of transmittal submitted to the Secretary's Office in December 1939. Files show no subsequent action. This area also considered as part of Cascades National Park.

MOUNT BAKER: (National Park or National Monument) within the Mount Baker National Forest. This area first came up for consideration by the Congress in 1908. However, no legislation was introduced to establish it as a Service area until 1916, and several bills were introduced through 1921, all calling for national park status. The Department, in its reports on the bills, appeared not favorably disposed toward their passage. The Director, on March 18, 1933, approved the recommendation that this area be dropped from the list of proposed parks. In 1935, Eighth Regional Inspector Grant D. Ross reported adversely on the area because of its similarity to Mount Rainier. Form of proclamation to establish Mount Baker as a National Monument and letter of transmittal submitted to the Secretary's Office in December 1939. Files show no subsequent action. This was one of the areas considered in the Cascades Survey.

MOUNT ST. HELENS: (National Monument). Proposed as a national park by C. R. Miller in a letter to Representative Albert E. Johnson in 1920. The letter was forwarded to the Service and the Acting Director advised that the proximity of the area to Mount Rainier would probably cause the Congress to look upon the proposal with disfavor unless it had unusual merit. Form of proclamation and letter of transmittal forwarded to the Secretary's Office in November 1939. Files reveal no subsequent action. This was another of the areas included in the Cascades National Park proposal.

MOUNT SPOKANE: (National Park) Spokane County. Correspondence in 1916 between Frank W. Guilbert, Vice President of the Spokane County Good Roads Association and Stephen T. Mather, then assistant to the Secretary, dealt largely with the problem of acquiring private lands. It was brought out that there were but 284 acres of public land in the area proposed. Mr. Mather concluded the exchange of correspondence with the statement that in view of the small amount of public land it was not deemed advisable to take steps toward setting it aside for park purposes.

MOUNT STICKNEY: (National Park) within the Snoqualmie National Forest. Civic and fraternal organizations in adjacent towns fostered the proposal in 1920 and requested of the Department that the lands be withdrawn from entry pending their investigation and the submission of a petition. Since the proposed area was within the Snoqualmie National Forest, Secretary John G. Payne suggested that they communicate with the Department of Agriculture and seek a legislative course of action. No further information is recorded.

NORTHERN CASCADES: (National Park) Cascade and associated mountain ranges. This proposal was studied by a committee of Regional Four personnel in 1937. Their report concluded that the area was unquestionably of national park caliber, and was more valuable used as such than for any other use then ascertainable. The Service and the Washington State Planning Council remained interested in the proposal for some time, but in 1939, after some consideration, it was decided to submit to the Secretary drafts of proclamation covering four separate areas, each to be established as a national monument. These included: Mount Adams, Glacier Peak, Mount Baker and Mount St. Helens. There has been no further action on these areas. The Washington State Planning Council held hearings and presented a report in 1940 strongly opposing any change in status of these lands. Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Executive Secretary of the Northwest Conservation League attempted to revive the original proposal in 1941. Her letter to Secretary Harold L. Ickes indicated that a draft of proposed legislation had been submitted to Senator Mon C. Wallgren. No recent action indicated.

POINT GRENVILLE: (National Park). North of Pacific Beach. Mr. Leo J. Kenney wrote through Senator Magnuson proposing that Point Grenville be established as a national park, and that a jetty be built to provide anchorage for small pleasure boats and fishing craft. The Director replied on 4/21/55 stating that the proposal seemed more for the purpose of improving the sport fishery than to preserve significant scenic values, and Mr. Kenny was referred to the Corp of Engineers as the agency responsible for harbor development.

PORT GAMBLE: (Historic Site) Mr. Cyrus T. Walker of Portland, Oregon, wrote in May of 1953 proposing that the old lumbering town of Port Gamble be established as a national historic site. The claim was made that Port Gamble is the most perfectly preserved lumbering town in

PORT GAMBLE—Con.

existence. A meeting was held between Region Four representatives and representatives of Pope and Talbot Counties and the West Coast Lumbermen's Association to discuss the matter. As a result it was decided that the State of Washington would be contacted to determine its interest. No further information is recorded.

SAN JUAN ISLANDS: (National Monument) in Puget Sound. Protection of the wildlife on these islands through the establishment of a national monument was suggested to the Secretary by Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Secretary of the Northwestern Conservation League in late 1936. Inspections were made by Associate Landscape Architect Emerson Knight in January 1937, and by Regional Landscape Architect Ernest A. Davidson, Associate Wildlife Technician Richard M. Bond, and Regional Geologist J. Volney Lewis, in June and July 1937. This 1937 report stated that scenically the islands, while excellent," could not be considered of character sufficiently outstanding above adjacent areas to merit national park status. Highest scenic values judged to be of such character as to be in no grave danger of impairment". Report also recommended enlargement of existing state park properties on these islands. On January 4, 1943, the Director, in reply to an inquiry from the General Land Office concerning Service objections to the disposition of certain lands in that region, stated that there were no objections, and that the general area of the San Juan Islands in Puget Sound had been studied by our field representatives previously and the area judged not to warrant establishment as a Federal Recreational Area.

SPOKANE HOUSE: (Historic Site) Spokane. Dr. Russell C. Ewing submitted an adverse report in 1937. Mr. J. Nielson Barry brought up the proposal in a letter of June 24, 1946, and was informed to Dr. Ewing's report which recommended local or State development.

SULTAN BASIN: (National Park). An item in the Everett Herald in 1912 reported a suggestion that the area, recently stocked with Yellowstone elk, be set aside as a national park. Our records show that the suggestion was disapproved.

WAPTUS LAKE: (National Park) Mr. John F. Warth of Seattle proposed through the National Parks Association that this area in the Cascade Range be established as a national park. In support of the proposal he supplied a series of Kodachrome slides and a report of the area to be used in evaluating its significance. The slides and report were carefully studied by members of the Washington Office staff. In a letter to Mr. Warth dated 4/29/55 Mr. Thompson cited the interest of the Service in the Cascades area and pointed out that previous studies had determined those areas in the Cascade Range most suitable for national park purposes. The Waptus Lake area was not one of those previously selected. The problems of private land ownership and conflicting uses such as grazing and mining in this area were cited as reasons that the proposal could not be given consideration by the Service.

SUGGESTED AREAS RESUMÉS

REGION FIVE

Connecticut
Delaware
Illinois
Indiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
New Hampshire
New Jërsey
New York
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont
Wisconsin

January 1957

CONNECTICUT

NATHAN HALE BIRTHPLACE: (Historic Site) At South Coventry. Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance, June 21-22, 1943. The Board also recommended that Mr. George Seymour of New Haven be requested to establish a trust fund and appoint a board of trustees for administration of the site in view of his offer to donate to the United States the site of the Nathan Hale Birthplace, together with a fund of $50,000. When the Trust is ready to function a cooperative agreement may be entered into between the Trust and the Government. This was apparently never done and the site is now a State Memorial.

OLD STATE HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Hartford. Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance, October 28-30, 1940.

STOCKADE HOUSE: Located in Milford, Connecticut. On January 7, 1956 Senator Bush forwarded a letter from a constituent asking for Federal assistance in saving the house from destruction. $25,000 quoted as sum needed. Service reply of January 19, 1956 stated that no funds were available to assist. It was suggested that a local historical society or other interested groups be contacted to aid in preservation of the building.

VILLAGE OF LEBANON: (Historic Site) Proposed by the Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut and information requested as to how to proceed to secure such designation. Service reply of July 26, 1956 cited procedures as established by Historic Sites Act and the role of the Advisory Board in such matters.

WHITNEY ARMORY: Original buildings still standing in New Haven where Eli Whitney had tool and machine shop. Mr. W. B. Edmunds of Chicago proposed on September 15, 1953 that the manufactory be reconstructed as of the 1840 period. Service reply of December 15, 1953 cited lack of funds to undertake such work and suggested that the State or some suitable local group do it.

DELAWARE

JOHN DICKINSON HOUSE: (Historic Site) Kent County, near Dover. Suggested January 27, 1950 by Senator Allen Frear, Jr., in a letter enclosing an illustrated brochure and letter from State Archvist and Director, Delaware State Museum, Mr. Leon de Valinger, Jr., March 3, 1950, the Director wrote Senator Frear stating that the Service was aware of the unusual interest of the John Dickinson House and that it would be considered at the April meeting of the Board. At that meeting the site was found not to warrant national recognition but a resolution was adopted recommending to the State of Delaware that steps be taken to preserve this building. Correspondence in 1952 indicates that the Service was rendering Advisory assistance to the State of Delaware in its efforts to preserve the House.

FORT DELAWARE: (National Monument) Near New Castle. Proposal originated February 9, 1950 by W. Emerson Wilson, President and William P. Frank, Secretary, the Fort Delaware Society. Assistant Director Wirth informed the author that the Service would be glad to give the proposal full consideration upon receipt of further historical data. This apparently was not done. Site owned by State of Delaware.

HOLY TRINITY (Old Swedes') CHURCH: (Historic Site) Wilmington. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, as of national significance because of its architecture and historical associations. On April 11, 1946, Mr. H. Edgar Hammond, Vicar, in a letter designated as a national historic site. The Director advised Mr. Hammond of the previous action of the Advisory Board and that the Board would have to consider the advisibility of the suggested designation and that its action, if favorable, would then be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the President. There has been no further action.

MCKEMMIE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: (Historic Site) New Castle. By letter of May 1, 1946, the Director acknowledged a recommendation of Mr. J. Henry Smythe, Jr., of New York City, that this church be designated a national historic site, and informed him that it would be considered as the historic sites survey progressed. No further action recorded.

NEW CASTLE: (Historic Site) New Castle. In a letter to Senator Frear, August 3, 1950, the Secretary stated that the most interesting and

NEW CASTLE--Con. important group of historic sites and buildings in Delaware were located in the town of New Castle. No further action recorded.

REHOBOTH-ASSATEAGUE: (Seashore Recreational Area) (Rehoboth-Assawoman or Rehoboth-Chincoteague): Sussex County, Delaware; Wicomico and Worchester Counties, Maryland; and Accomack County, Virginia. Bills for the establishment of this area were introduced in successive Congresses beginning with the 76th throughout the 81st, but have not been enacted. Since 1934 a number of reports have been made on the proposed area, the latest being one by Assistant Regional Director E. M. Lisle and Regional Chief of Land and Recreational Planning Allyn P. Bursley, dated July 1947. The area has also been referred to as Rehoboth-Chincoteague and Rehoboth-Assawoman.

SWEDISH FORT CHRISTIANA: (Historic Site) Wilmington. Approved by the Advisory Board as of National significance, October 28-30, 1940. Now a State park.

ILLINOIS

ALTON POOL AREA: (Recreational Area) Near Alton. Turned down. Nothing further recorded.

ARGONNE LABORATORY: Site associated with the development of atomic power, located in the Cook County Forest Preserve. Mr. J. R. McDonald of the Atomic Energy Commission discussed the possibility of suitably memorializing this site where the first nuclear reactor using heavy water was activated with Diederich, Young and Kahler on January 27, 1956. Opinion was expressed that some site should be selected to adequately recognize the advent of atomic power but doubt was expressed that this was the proper site. AEC would be willing to help to determine the most significant event associated with atomic power and to determine the site associated with that event.

BICKERDYKE: Grave and statute of Mary Ann Bickerdyke, famous Civil War nurse, located at Galesburg. Proposal for national recognition by State Representative Richard Torson thru Congressman Robert Chiperfield on January 11, 1954. Service replies in March 1954 stated that the Advisory Board had recommended that graves of historical personages should not be given national historic site status, that the National Park Service is not especially staffed or equipped to care for graves and burial vaults.

CAHOKIA MOUNDS: Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941. No further action.

CAHOKIA: (Historic Site) Dr. Leland of the Advisory Board having expressed an interest in the village of Cahokia, Illinois, the Director on March 1, 1948, requested the Regional Director to submit a report and recommendations on the historic village for consideration by the Advisory Board. By memorandum of April 8, the Regional Director transmitted a report by Landscape Architect Peterson, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, together with the Regional Director's covering comments and concurrence in Mr. Peterson's recommendations that the "Holy Family Church" in Cahokia would be elegible for designation as a national

CAHOKIA--Con. historic site representive of the French colonial culture in the Middle West. Congressman Melvin Price asked the Secretary on May 11 regarding action by the Advisory Board. The Secretary's reply stated that the Board was favorably impressed with the historical significance of Cahokia, and that additional information had been requested from Region Two. On March 28, 1951 Director Drury advised Congressman Price that the Church was undertaking to restore the structure. Opinion was expressed that the accuracy of the restoration of the Church should be a determining factor whether it should be designated a national historic site. Church Officials had been so-advised.

CAIRO: On July 30, 1955, Mr. Victor Hovey, Assistant to Manager of Cairo Evening Citizen wrote asking how a national park might be established at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Area primarily important historically. Service reply of August 12, 1955 stated that Civil War sites already amply represented in the National Park System and referred Mr. Hovey to Division of Parks and Memorials of Department of Conservation at Springfield.

DEER NATIONAL PARK: LaSalle County, east of town of LaSalle. A memorandum in the file, prepared by Mr. Wirth on December 6, 1935, states that the area had been disapproved by the Director.

GALENA OLD MARKET HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Galena. The Advisory Board, at its meeting of March 25-26, 1937, recognized the importance of preserving the building and left to the discretion of the Service the means. Work was begun under a WPA program arranged by local authorities, but work was ordered stopped because of a lack of skilled labor and supervision. The Illinois State Planning Commission attempted in 1937 to have the Service obtain title to, and assume responsibility for maintenance and protection of the building. The Acting Director, on September 8, 1937, informed the Commission that he hoped that the State would find means to restore the Market House as a State Monument. Became a State Monument June 7, 1947.

GLACIAL DRIFT: (National Monument) East side of Embarass River. Southeast of Charleston, Coles County. Adverse report submitted by Regional Inspector Charles M. Gates in October 1935. No further action taken.

ILLINOIS CANAL: Old Canal connecting Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Proposed for national park status in February 1593 by Mr. J. H. Brittorf of Sterling, Illinois. Corps of Engineers abondoning the Canal. At a meeting of interested State officials and National Park Service officials it was decided that the Service would study the Canal, but opinion was expressed that the canal area probably was not of national park caliber. On July 2, 1953, Director Wirth replied to a public letter printed in the April 22, 1953 issue of the Bureau Valley Chief, which commented on Service attitude as expressed in April meeting with State officials. Letter cited criteria, standards, and procedures for establishing national parks, stated that the Service was studying the canal, suggested that the canal would make a valuable addition to the State Park System. No record since 1953.

KAPPA NATIONAL PARK: Woodford County, along the Mackinaw River. Disapproved by Acting Director Demary, September 9, 1935, on the basis of a report by Inspector Gordon F. Dagett, submitted to the Fifth Regional Officer on July 18, 1935. No further record.

KINCAID MOUNDS: (Historic Site) Designated as of national significance by Advisory Board at its meeting of October 28-30, 141. No further action recorded.

LINCOLN HOME AND TOMB: (Historic Site) Near Springfield. Approved by the Advisory Board as of a national significance under Theme IX, Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860, at its meeting of October 28-29, 1937. Now a State Park.

NAUVOO: Historic town associated with founding of Morman Church. Mr. John Green of Boston spoke to Mr. F. L. Rath, Jr. of the National Trust for Historic Preservation concerning his desire that several buildings associated with the Morman Church in this town be preserved by the Federal Government. Mr. Rath referred Mr. Green to the NPS and wrote Service a memorandum regarding the discussuion. Mr. Green never approached the Service. Memorandum to Mr. Thompson from E. Hagner in Illinois State file recites factual data about Nauvoo and the historical church buildings. No further action recorded.

NEW SALEM: (National Monument) This area, which is now a State Park, was suggested as a national shrine or monument by W. A. Rosenfield, Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings, Springfield, Illinois. In replying to Mr. Rosenfield, Director Drury stated that the area would be thoroughly investigated by the Park Service, and report submitted to the Advisory Board for review. Regional Director Merriam, in a memorandum dated February 18, 1942, to the Director, recommended that, if the Advisory Board's review was favorable and it was decided that the area had sufficient historical importance to be included in the National Park System, a cooperative agreement with the State of Illinois be entered into for the operation and maintenance of New Salem Village. No record of action since 1942.

OLD MAIN: (Historic Site) Building at Knox College, Galesburg. Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance at its meeting of May 7-9, 1936. April 19, 1952 letter from K. D. McClelland, Treasurer, Knox College inquired whether the building had been designated a national historic site by the Secretary of the Interior. Service reply of May 15, 1952 stated that a cooperative agreement had been drafted in 1937 but that the Board of Trustees of the College did not approve the draft. No further action has been recorded.

OZARK HILLS: (National Park) In Union County. Mr. Charles O. Otrick, Union County Assessor and Treasurer, in a letter of May 25, 1933, suggested the setting up of a national park in southern Illinois. He stated that Governor Horner was urging an area of 600,000 acres instead of 212,000 acres. Mr. Demaray replied that the Service had no information relative to the Governor's proposal and suggested the possibility the area was being urged as a national forest. He stated it would be necessary for the Service to investigate the possibilities for National Park Service status and that there were no funds available for such work. No further record.

U. S. GRANT HOME: (Historic Site) At Galena. Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance under Theme X, War between the States, 1861-1865, at its meeting of October 28-29, 1937.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY: (National Hisotical Park) Carbondale. Supposedly the first Memorial Day ceremony was held at this cemetery in Carbondale in 1866. Mr. Paul F. McRoy, through Senator Lucas, requested national recognition of this area. In letter of July 14, 1950, Director to Senator Lucas it was stated that the Service had not established any of the numerous cemeteries as national historical parks. It was suggested that the Quartermaster General be approached regarding a national cemetery. No further action recorded.

INDIANA

ANGEL MOUNDS: (National Monument) Near Evansville. The Service collected material in 1941 with the thought of having the area considered by the Advisory Board. However, during the war, investigation and consideration of sites was discontinued. The Assistant Director, on September 30, 1944, advised Mr. Charles G. Sauers, River Forest, Illinois, that the area would be included among the historic sites which should be presented to the Advisory Board for consideration when the historic sites survey work is resumed. Article contained in Outdoor Indiana, August 1945, indicated that the site then owned by the Indiana Historical Society was being offered to the Indiana Department of Conservation. No further information on this area.

ANTHONY WAYNE'S FORT: Mr. James E. Hooding of Fort Wayne, Indiana wrote on July 12, 1954 seeking Federal funds to aid City in building full-scale reproduction of Wayne's Fort. Service reply of August 2, 1954 stated that lack of funds and authority did not permit such work.

CROWN HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY: The Secretary of War was advised May 6, 1947 that the National Park Service could not undertake preservation of this area. No further record.

FLETCHER CEMETERY: The White House referred a letter dated May 27, 1955 from the Fletcher Cemetery Association asking financial aid in developing a memorial park with the cemetery as its center. Service reply of June 6, 1955 cited lack of funds for such purposes.

GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN: (Historic Site) In Spencer County. Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board - 1939. Now a part of Lincoln State Park in Spencer County.

HARRISON MANSION: (Historic Site) At Vincennes. Proposal made by Mr. Curtis G. Shake at time of conveyance of Harrison Park to the trustees of Vincennes University. The Acting Director in a letter to Mr. Shake on May 23, 1945, stated it seemed more appropriate that it continue under present responsible sponsorship. (Daughters of American Revolution) or, as had been suggested, that it eventually be made a unit of the Indiana

HARRISON MANSION--Con.

State Park System. Further inquiry was made by Mr. T. Russell Townsend on April 2, 1956. He was advised that preservation should be sought at local level.

LINCOLN'S BOAT LANDING: Site of Lincoln's flatboat landing at Rockport, Indiana. At the insistence of Congressmen Merrill and Beamer, Region Two was asked to investigate and report on this site. This was done and the report stated that there was considerable question among historians as to the events associated with this site. The report recommended that the citizens of Rockport concentrate on developing and preserving the excellent Lincoln Pioneer Village which more effectively commemorate Lincoln. The Congressmen were forwarded a copy of the report on July 24, 1953. No further record of action.

NATIONAL DUNES PARK: (Indiana Sand Dunes) Significant and extensive sand dunes and lake shore along Lake Michigan. Not to be confused with Warren Dunes in Michigan. The Service has been interested in this area since 1917 when Stephen Mather proposed a report on the area strongly recommending it for national park status. In spite of much interest nothing came of the matter. The State of Indiana subsequently acquired and established a small section as a State park. From 1942 to the present time there has been constant and strong pressure on the part of individuals and conservation organizations to find a suitable means of preserving the remaining lake frontage from industrial development. Region Two officials investigated the area in 1951 in connection with a proposal to undertake extensive harbor developments. Service attitude expressed in considerable correspondence since 1950 has been that the best opportunity for preservation was lost in 1917 and that subsequent developments in the area indicate that State or local action should be sought to assure adequate protection and development.

MAINE

COLBY COLLEGE CHAPEL: Located in Waterville. Mrs. Ernest Bow wrote President Eisenhower on February 12, 1955 suggesting that Federal aid needed to preserve the building, proported to be the first building in United States erected as a memorial to Civil War Soldiers and sailors. Chapel now abandoned. Service reply of April 1, 1955 stated that no funds available to undertake such a task, suggested that the College might be pursuaded to leave the building and permit some interested group to maintain it.

FORT POWNALL: (Historic Site) Disapproved by the Advisory Board at its meeting of November 7-9, 1939.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW: (Historic Site) On Fore Street Portland; birthplace of Longfellow. Suggested August 13, 1946 by a group of citizens of Portland. Senator Owen Brewster was interested. A field investigation of the site was reported by Edwin W. Small on September 30, 1946. By letter of April 30, 1947, the Director informed Senator Brewster that the Advisory Board had recommended that the Longfellow birthplace not be considered for preservation as a unit of the National Park System for the reason that the house most firmly associated in the public mind with Longfellow the Vasally-Craigie-Longfellow house in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which the Board had already declared worthy of national recognition. At its meeting of April 28-30, 1948, the Advisory Board, after hearing Senator Brewster who appeared personally in behalf of recognition of the site, reaffirmed its previous resolution. No further action.

KNOX COUNTY: (National Park) in Knox County. A letter of February 4, 1938, from the Acting Director to the Superintendent Acadia National Park, requested submission of a report on an area in Knox County proposed for establishement as a national park, on which a report had previously been requested by a Service letter on June 8, 1937. There is no record of further correspondence.

MCINTIRE GARRISON HOUSE: (Historic Site) Near New York. Approved by the Advisory Board at its meeting of October 28-30, 1940, as of national significance under Dr. Kimball's list of 17th Century Houses.

MONTPELIER: (Historic Site) In Thomaston. This area was brought to the attention of the Secretary by Senator Owen Brewster's letter of April 8, 1947. By a letter of April 15, 1947, Assistant Secretary Gardner informed Senator Brewster that no funds were available to assist in the preservation of General Knox's home, Montpelier. Preservation was also suggested in Mrs. C. L. Northrot's letter of December 3, 1947, written on behalf of Sara DeSota Chapter, DAR, at Sarasota, Florida, and referred to the War Department by Senator Holland, expressed regrets that no funds were available and the hope that local, State, and national patriotic organizations would combine their efforts to preserve the structure. Mrs. Lewis Howes Johnson also suggested preservation in a letter of August 2, 1948, and the Acting Director replied on August 10, pointing out that the Advisory Board was reluctant to approve reconstructions and replicas of structures, but that the Service is anxious to further important State and local historical conservation projects. The letter was referred to Region One for whatever assistance could be offered. Superintendent Edwin W. Small of Salem Maritime National Historical Site reported to the Regional Director on September 14, 1948, that he had discussed Montpelier with Mr. Dudley W. Holman, President of the Knox Association which is attempting to establish an endowment to perpetuate the mansion. Mr. Holman stated that he did not seek Federal funds, and that the letters written to the Service were not authorized by the Association. No further record of action.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE: (National Park) Senator Smith's Office inquired by phone on August 28, 1951 regarding possibility, procedures, etc., in seeking national park status for this area. Senator Brewster's Office made a similar inquiry on September 10, 1951. Information was given as requested. Origin of requests were not known but it appears that no concerted drive to seek establishment of the area was being made. Mr. Lewis Kingman, sporting camp owner at Rockwood wrote on July 19, 1954 advocating northern Moosehead region for national park status. Service reply of July 30, 1954 cited difficulties standing in way of acquiring lands in Moosehead area. Considerable development there by recreational interests.

MOUNT KATAHDIN: (National Park) in Piscataquis County. Of scenic geological, recreational, and biological interest. A favorable report by Messrs. Ben Thompson and O. G. Taylor was submitted in 1936. Legislation to authorize such a park was introduced in 1913 and 1916. In later years Mr. Percival P. Baxter deeded much of the land to the State of Maine in trust for Baxter State Park. Subsequent donations by Governor Baxter

MOUNT KATAHDIN--Con. has brought total acreage of Baxter State Park to 193,254 acres. This constitutes the heart of the proposed national park and it appears likely that the proposal should no longer be considered active.

NORTHWOODS: (National Park) Upstate Maine or Minnesota (no definite location). Mr. Robert L. Wood, who proposed the project was informed January 13, 1948, that the proposal would be held in abeyance pending availability of personnel and funds to investigate. On June 13, 1956 Regional Director, Region Five, wrote Director proposing that a wilderness area of some 1,115,200 acres surrounding Allagash River be established as a national park. It was recommended that the area be investigated in late September. Acting Director Scoyen relied on June 20, 1956 approving the proposal and requesting that arrangements be made with State of Maine officials.

RANGELY LAKES: On June 23, 1954 Senator Smith forwarded to the Director a letter from Dr. Edward S. Cameron of Providence, Rhode Island who proposed that an area in the Rangely Lake region be established as a national park. Service reply of July 12, 1954 cited the findings of the New England-New York Survey which reported that the Rangely area, although very scenic contained well-established lumber and tourist industries that State and local agencies had plans for public recreation development. It was stated that in view of these conditions it did not seem possible to consider the area for national park purposes.

SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN: (National Park) Franklin County. By letter of October 20, 1938, Assistant Secretary Oscar L. Chapman advised Congressman Clyde Smith that it had been determined that neither Mount Waldo nor Saddleback Mountain could be considered at that time for inclusion in the National Park System.

WEST QUODDY HEAD: Lighthouse reservation. The most easterly point in the United States. Mr. Robert S. Peacock of Lubec suggested through Congressman McIntire on March 6, 1956 that the area be developed for tourist use, perhaps as a part of Acadia National Park. Service reply

WEST QUODDY HEAD--Con.

of March 19, 1956 stated that since the area was under jurisdiction of United States Coast Guard it was not feasible for the Service to administer the area or any part of it for park purposes.

WHITE MOUNTAIN: New Hampshire and Maine. See New Hampshire.

MARYLAND

BATTLE MONUMENT, Baltimore
BRICE HOUSE, Annapolis
CATHEDRAL, Baltimore
CHASE HOUSE, Annapolis
HARWOOD HAMMOND HOUSE, Annapolis
HOME WOOD, Baltimore
ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, Yaocomico
WASHINGTON MONUMENT, Baltimore
WHITEHALL, Near Baltimore

The Advisory Board, at its meeting of October 28-30, 1940 APPROVED as of national significance a large group of buildings and monuments of various periods of history as listed by Dr. Fiske Kimball. The above in the State of Maryland were included.

ADELPHI MILL: (Historic Site) On northwest branch of the Anacostia River, 3½ miles northwest of College Park. Mr. Wirth was advised on May 5, 1937, that Mr. L. McCormick-Goodheart, owner of the Mill was interested in donating it and a plot of land to the Government or other agency for preservation. R. F. Lee visited the site on May 16, 1937. His adverse report suggested possible consideration by the State, and on June 18, 1937, the proposal was referred to the Maryland State Forester for consideration. Apparently nothing was done by the State as the mill was noted as having been abandoned in 1954.

CALVERT MANSION: (Historic Site) At Riverdale. The Advisory Board, November 30-December 2, 1938, suggested the site for State or private maintenance as a historic building of interest. No further action.

CARROLLTON MANOR: (Historic Site) At Frederick. The Reverend Joseph F. Thorning, D.D., in a letter to Secretary Julius A. Krug on September 3, 1947, suggested that Carrollton Manor be designated as a national shrine. In a reply on September 16, 1947, the Secretary informed Dr. Thorning that funds of the National Park Service had been so curtailed that the investigation of historic sites could not be pursued at that time but that his suggestion would be brought to the attention of the Service and the Advisory Board. No further action recorded.

CAVES: (National Park or Monument) In Allegany County. By letter of February 16, 1941, Mr. Marshall G. Wilson brought to the attention of the Service purportedly significant caves on his property about 9 miles east

CAVES--Con. of Cumberland. In a letter of March 1, 1941, Ben H. Thompson, Chief, Land Planning Branch, informed Mr. Wilson that no funds were available to the Service for the purchase of his property and suggested that he communicate with the Director of the Maryland Division of State Parks. No further record.

DUNKARD CHURCH: (Historic Site) Washington County, near Hagerstown. Proposal originated by Mr. Frederick L. Rath, Jr., (National Council for Historic Sites) and Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr., (President, Washington County Historical Society), February 7, 1951. In a letter of February 16, Chief Historian R. F. Lee advised Mr. Rath that, since the site of the Dunkard Church is private property, action which can be taken by the National Park Service to protect it is limited. He also stated that he would welcome the donation of the site to the Service if the proponents should be able to accomplish it. No further action.

GENERAL SAM SMITH: (Historical Park) At Baltimore. Representative Thomas D'Alesandro introduced a bill, H. R. 5554, calling for the establishment of this area in 1946. The Acting Secretary submitted a report on the proposed legislation on July 18, 1946. It was recommended that the bill be not enacted. Attention was called to the Historic Sites Act which provides authority for the acquisition and preservation of historic sites of national significance, and it was stated that the Advisory would give due consideration to the role played by General Smith in American History. No further action.

GLEN MILL: Proposed that the Federal Government aid in preserving the Mill by a Mrs. Buchmann of Cabin John Park on July 30, 1956. Service reply of August 6, 1956 stated that funds were not available for Federal Government to participate and explained that State and local organizations should preserve sites of local or regional interest.

IRON FURNACE: (Historic Site) Mt. Savage. In a letter to Congressman Beall, November 9, 1949, Acting Director Coffman advised that in view of the expense of preserving a site of this nature and since the Hopewell Village National Historic Site already preserves one such outstanding area, the Service did not feel justified in recommending the Mt. Savage furnace for Federal preservation. He suggested possible State participation. No action since 1949.

JERUSALEM MILLS: (Historic Site) Hartford County. Listed for investigation at the first favorable opportunity. No further action.

MASON AND DIXON LINE MARKER: Near Pen Mar Station, Maryland. Mrs. Wright, Chairman of the National Park Committee, Garden Club of American, was advised that we did not have funds and that State recognition might be possible.

MONOCACY: Military Markers located near Frederick. Authorized a National Military Park by Act of June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1198). Dormant, no longer.

MT. AVENTINE: (Historic Site) At Chapman's Point. In a reply of June 17, 1936, to Senator Millard F. Tydings' letter of June 5, Director Arno B. Cammerer outlined for the Senator the general quilifications required of areas to be considered for establishment in the National Park System and indicated that if in Senator Tydings' opinion Mt. Aventine met the standards the Service would be glad to receive data concerning the area further consideration. Nothing further.

MT. CLARE STATION: (Historic Site) At Baltimore. The Committee on Historical Areas of the Advisory Board, meeting in June 1937, postponed action on this site. No further record.

OLD TRINITY CHURCH: (Historic Site) In Dorchester County. Designation of Old Trinity Church as a national shrine was recommended to Secretary Harold E. Ickes by Senator George L. Radcliffe in a letter dated May 8, 1944. By letter of May 23, Assistant Secretary Oscar L. Chapman informed Senator Radcliffe that active historic site survey work had been suspended for the duration of the war at the request of the President and indicated that the Church would be listed for consideration when the historic site survey work is resumed. No record of action since 1954.

REHOBOTH-ASSATEAGUE: See Delaware

ST. CLEMENTS ISLAND: (National Park) On May 7, 1934, the Director in replying to a letter from Mrs. Francis J. Perran urging establishment of the Park, expressed doubt that the area would qualify. No further action.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH: (Historic Site) Near Leonardtown. Originally suggested by Arthur Hays Sulzberger as a possible Catholic institution for designation as a national historic site. Reports were prepared by Superintendent J. W. Coleman and Regional Architect Ralph W. Emerson in March 1944. In a letter to Mr. Sulzberger on July 2, 1945, Secretary Harold L. Ickes stated that the church had been investigated and was not considered of outstanding historic importance. No further action.

SMALLWOOD'S RETREAT: (Historic Site) Near Marbury. The Advisory Board October 28-30, 1940, approved action of the National Park Service to encourage the Smallwood Foundation to preserve this site as a State project.

SMITH POINT: (National Park) In Charles County. Mr. P. D. Brown, County Agent of Charles County, suggested such a park to Representative Lansdale G. Sasscer, who referred the proposal to the Secretary in June 1946. The Acting Secretary advised Mr. Sasscer on July 2, 1946, that the area was not qualified and referred him to the State which was then investigating waterfront sites for park development. No further record.

STATE HOUSE: (Historic Site) Annapolis. Approved by the Advisory Board October 28-30, 1940. Now a historic site under the Tercentenary Memorial Commission.

MASSACHUSETTS

BARREL HOUSE (McLEAN ASYLUM), Charleston
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT, Charleston
CHRIST CHURCH, Cambridge
GORE MANSION, Waltham
HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE, Boston
JEREMIAH LEE HOUSE, Cambridge
KINGS CHAPEL, Boston
LYMAN HOUSE, Waltham
NICHOLS PIERCE HOUSE, Salem
OLD SHIP CHURCH, Boston
OLD STEVE HOUSE, Boston
PETER TUFTS HOUSE, Medford
PINGREE HOUSE, Salem
ROYALL HOUSE, Medfore
SHIRLEY PLACE, Boston
STATE HOUSE, Boston
VASALLY (Longfellow House, Cambridge

(Historic Sites) The Advisory Board, during its 13th meeting, on October 28-30, 1940 considered a number of historic sites in the State of Massachusetts. The above were classdfied as eligible for designation under the Arts and Sciences in the Historic Sites Survey. The minutes of the 6th meeting of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission listed Bunker Hill Monument as needing improvements. Also listed Christ Church, Kings Chapel, Old State House, and Old South Meeting House as possessing high survival value.

CAPE COD: (National Seashore & Historic Parkway) On Cape Cod. A letter of October 21, 1935, from Inspector Hyde to the Assistant Regional Officer (Region One, Springfield) reports on "Province Lands" in Provincetown for possible development in connection with the CCC program. In December 1938 at the request of Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, a preliminary inspection of Duxbury Beach was made by Messrs. Wirth, Butterfield, and Desmond. Subsequently, a more complete investigation was made by Mr. Desmond whose report, "A Proposed National Seashore and Historic Parkway on Cape Cod, Massachusetts," was prepared under date of June 30, 1939, and included description of historic sites from Marshfield to Provincetown, prepared by Edwin W. Small. Cape Cod area was carefully studied during the Seashore Study, 1954-1955. The Great Beach section of the Cape was recommended for national status.

CAPE COD CANAL: (National Park) Canal and Canal lands proposed as a national park by James L. Tyson of Bourne, Massachusetts on December 22, 1952. Service advised that the area not of the type administered by the National Park Service. Suggested that the town arrange with the Corps of Engineers, canal operation, to make lands available for park purposes. The Town of Bourne pushed for establishment of the area as a national monument or park and in the town meetings of 1953, 1954, 1955 adopted unaminous resolutions calling for such action. Representations were made by Congressman

CAPE COD CANAL--Con. Donaldson and Senator Saltonstall from the period 1952 - 1956 but Service attitude constantly has been that the area is best suited for State or local development.

CHARLES W. MORGAN WHALING VESSEL: The Advisory Board, October 28-29, 1937, voted to approve acquisition of the ship as a gift, provided it shall appear, after investigation, that the cost of maintenance can be assured by fees. The ship, preserved on land in a private park of four acres at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, had been offered by Whaler Enshrined, Inc. This ship is now well cared for at Mystic, Connecticut, by the Marine Historical Association, Inc. No further record of action.

CONCORD BRIDGE: (Historic Site) Near Concord. Mr. Wallace B. Conant, President of the Conant Machine and Steel Company suggested to the Department on September 26, 1945, that the Government make a reservation of the premises on which the Minutemen of Concord and neighboring towns fought to gain the independence of the American colonies. The Acting Director replied that if the City of Concord should be interested in preserving a significant portion of the battle area, the Service would recommend to the Secretary the seeking of Presidential authority to discuss the matter with Concord authorities with a view to establishing a national historic site. The Regional Director's memorandum of Novermber 6, 1945, to the Director, asserted the Concord Bridge, Lexington Green and other such areas should be designated historic sites.

CUSHING TOMB AND STOCKBRIDGE GRIST MILL: For national recognition and Federal aid in upkeep by Philip H. Wood of Egypt, Massachusetts through Senator Saltonstall on March 4, 1954. Judge William Cushing, member of United States Supreme Court in 1796. Service reply of April 2, 1954 stated that Advisory Board had recommended that grave sites of distinguished persons not be designated as national historic sites. Suggested that the State or some appropriate local group might protect and preserve the site.

DANIEL WEBSTER HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Green Harbors, Marshfield. Governor Robert F. Bradford wrote to the Service on June 28, 1948, expressing his concern over the pending sale of the Webster Estate, and inquiring

DANIEL WEBSTER HOUSE--Con. if the National Park Service might acquire it for preservation. The Acting Director replied on July 7, stating that Congress had not appropriated funds for the purchase of historic properties and that no funds were available to the Service. The historic interest of the property was recognized, and it was suggested that the pending sale be brought to the attention of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in case that organization should be in a position to make some provision for its preservation and use as an historic shrine.

DIGHTON ROCK: Near Berkley on shore of Taunton River. New England's oldest petroglyph and believed to oldest monument in United States bearing a white mans's message. Proposed through Congressman Martin in April 1952. Service reply stated that the matter would be presented to the Advisory Board in the fall and that an historical investigation and report had been requested. No record of further action.

FANEUIL HALL: (Historic Site) At Boston. Voted as being nationally significant by the Advisory Board, October 28-29, 1937. Minutes of 6th meeting of Boston National Historic Sites Commission listed this as low in survival value for colonial periods but of national significance for 19th century period. Action by the Commission recommended.

FARM MUSEUM AND HUNTINGTON HOMESTEAD: (Historic Site) At Hadley. The following resolution was adopted by the Advisory Board at its meeting of October 28-30, 1941. "Resolved that the collection of objects constituting the Farm Museum at Hadley, Massachusetts, as illustrating the agricultural history of the United States together with the antique farm buildings in which it is housed and the farmstead on which this building originally stood, namely, the Huntington Farm at Hadley are, in the opinion of the Advisory Board, of national significance." No further record.

GORE MANSION: (Historic Site) In Waltham. Classified as eligible for designation under the Arts and Sciences in the Historic Sites Survey by the Advisory Board during its 13th meeting on October 28-30, 1940, in a letter to Mrs. F. Gordon Patterson, Director, Gore Place Society, dated August 28, 1947, the Director refers to an oral promise he made

GORE MANSION--Con.

Mrs. Crowninshield that he would place the policy questions involved in connection with the designation of the Gore Mansion as a national historic site before the next meeting of the Advisory Board. No further record of action.

GREEN HILL MANSION: Located in City park in Worcester. Old mansion of Green family. Andrew H. Green influential in establishing Central Park in New York City and Niagara Falls Reservation. Mrs. Clayton T. Jenks wrote Director in December 1954 urging that the National Park Service take immediate action to save the mansion which the City Council desired to tear down. Service advised Mrs. Jenks of inability to preserve the mansion and suggested that the National Forest Society For Historic Preservation be contacted.

CHARLES GOODYEAR HOUSE: Proposed on September 26, 1955 that the Service aid in preserving the house where Goodyear invented the vulcanizing process for rubber as a part of the Boston Historic Sites program. Service reply stated that such a proposal was outside the scope of the Commission's work which was limited to the Colonial and Revolutionary period.

HORSENECK BEACH: (National Park or Seashore) In Bristol County. In a letter of November 3, 1938, Acting Secretary Slattery advised Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, Secretary to the President, that Horseneck Beach was too restricted in size for use as a national park or national seashore and that the Department had no funds for acquisition of the complicated private ownerships involved. No further action.

JOHN WISE HOME: Concluded by the Advisory Board that the building was not nationally significant. No further action.

LONGFELLOW HOUSE: See Vassaly House

LEXINGTON-CONCORD-MEMORIAL PARKWAY: The Director wrote Congressman John W. McCormack May 18, 1949, relative to his interest in commemorating the Lexingtin-Concord Story, possibly by the construction of a memorial parkway between the two communities. Mr. Drury suggested that, if he wished to consider possible legislation in this connection, a bill to authorize the Service to make a survey and report to Congress on the feasibility and desirability of a parkway or other form of commemorative development might be the best approach.

LEXINGTON GREEN: (Historic Site) At Lexington. Mr. Charles W. Ryder, Boston, suggested in a letter of October 7, 1941, to the Director, a special appropriation to acquire lands necessary for the site of his proposed Liberty National Park. The Director replied that the particular lands under consideration for the park were not believed to have been the actual scene of any of the fighting of April 19, 1775, and thus there was no historical basis for its establishment. Earlier correspondence was had between Mr. Ryder and the Director, the former having proposed a Liberty National Park, and having been advised by the Director on October 1, 1941, that no funds were available for the purchase of land for such a park. The national historic site designation stems from the drafting at about the same time Mr. R. F. Lee, supervisor of Historic Sites, of a possible cooperative agreement between the Secretary and the Town of Lexington for the designation of the Lexington Green Battleground as a national historic site. There is no indication that the draft was considered further. No further record.

MC LEAN ASYLUM: See Barrel House.

OLD NORTH CHURCH: (Historic Site) Boston. Voted by the Advisory Board as being of national significance, October 28-29, 1937. Minutes of 6th Meeting of Boston National Historic Sites Commission listed this as possessing high survival value and recommends action by the Commission.

PLYMOUTH ROCK: (Historic Site) Plymouth and environs. The following resolution of the Advisory Board, formulated at its meeting of October 28-30, 1941, is quoted; "That Plymouth, Massachusetts, with its ancient

PLYMOUTH ROCK--Con. historic sites and structures, its celebrated landmarks, and its environs of colonial towns with Pilgrim associations, constituted a rich American cultural heritage, cooperation in the preservation and interpretation of which is a proper national concern." No further action.

SHIRLEY-EUSTIS HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Roxbury. Mrs. Mary P. Caner, Boston, wrote concerning preservation of the historic old house on May 17, 1946. The Director in reply stated: "Aside from the question of funds with which to restore the building property, the chief question at issue is whether the house should be moved to a more fitting location." He said Superintendent Small of Salem Maritime National Historic Site would investigate after July 1, and that his findings would be submitted to the Advisory Board. Aid was offered in the reply to State or local groups interested in preserving the building. On September 8, 1948, Mrs. Philip Gardner, President of the Shirley Eustis House Association, in a letter to Chief Historian R. F. Lee, told of activities of the Association toward preservation of the house. Minutes of 6th meeting of Boston National Historic Sites Commission lists this as above average survival value, but did not recommend immediate action by the Commission.

STURBRIDGE GRAPHITE MINE: (National Monument or Historic Site) Proposed through Senator Saltonstall on February 3, 1955 that the site be established as a national monument or historic site. Beginning of modern mining in the United States. Supposedly contains the purest graphite in the world. Service reply of February 24, 1955 states that parks or monuments can only be established on lands owned by or donated to the United States. Suggested that some segment of American mining industry might be interested in preserving the site.

VASALLY-CRAIGIE-LONGFELLOW HOUSE: (Historic Site) Cambridge. There has been considerable and continuing interest in preserving this House. Approved as of national significance, October 28-30, 1940, and classified as eligible for designation under the Arts and Sciences in the Historical Sites Survey. In a letter to the Director October 28, 1949, Dr. Leland, advisory Board Member, stated that the house was in his opinion one of the most interesting and important historic buildings in the New England area. In solution of the problem presented by the presence of valuable books and manuscripts within the house. Dr. Leland suggested that these

VASALLY-CRAIGIE-LONGFELLOW HOUSE--Con. objects might be donated to Harvard University for preservation with the privilege of borrowing various items from time to time for display in the house. Minutes of 6th meeting of Boston National Historic Sites Commission on March 26, 1956 listed this as above average in survival value but did not recommend action by the Commission.

MICHIGAN

BOIS BLANC LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION: (National or State Park) Investigated and an adverse report submitted. Suggested as a State park. No further record.

DRUMMOND ISLAND: (National Park) This area discussed with Mr. Sager in Director's Office by Mr. Melvin D. Hildreth, Attorney at Law, Evans Building, Washington, D. C. in January 1938. Turned down as not being of national park caliber in a letter signed by Acting Assistant Director Fred T. Johnson.

FORT DE BUADE: (Historic Site) Mrs. O. J. Sundstrom proposed through Representative Potter, December 30, 1949, the marking and preserving of the site of this old fort at St. Ignace. In reply to Representative Potter we stated that the area is not suited for inclusion in the National Park System and suggested preservation by the State.

FORT WAYNE MILITARY RESERVATION: (National Monument) Senator Homer Ferguson and Representative Harold F. Youngblood introduced bills in the 80th Congress proposing the establishment of Fort Wayne National Monument, in the event the Secretary shall determine such action to be in the national interest. The report prepared for the Secretary is favorable to the setting aside of this area for historical park purposes, but believes it "highly suitable as a State historical park, or as a part of the Detroit Park System." and advocates the transfer of the property to either the State or the City. (quoted from draft sent to the Secretary for signature on November 25, 1947.) The bills died with the 80th Congress, however, following the enactment of Public Law 616 the City of Detroit made application WAS for the property. No further action.

FORT WILKINS: (Historic Site) Located on the extreme tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula. Presently included in the State Park System. The move to make this a national area seems to have been limited to a suggestion or two. The files contain little information on it.

GRAND ISLAND: (National Park) Alger County. Recommended by Mr. John M. Bush, Manager, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, Negaunee, at conference in

GRAND ISLAND--Con.

Director's Office, September 29, 1944. Mr. Bush advised by letter from Mr. Wirth dated October 10, 1944, that the area did not measure up to national park standards. No further action.

KEWEENAW POINT: (National Park) The files contain no reference as to when and by whom this area was proposed as a national park. It was investigated by CCC Inspector Karl Zander in 1935, but no report of his findings has been found. The proposed area includes Fort Wilkins, which is listed elsewhere in the resumes as an historic site. In 1936, Mr. Wirth, P. J. Hoffmaster, Director, Michigan Department of Conservation, and Charles E. Shevlin visited the area briefly and some discussion was had concerning the possibility of establishing an area here to be administered in connection with Isle Royale National Park. The project does not seem to have been pushed very strenuously at any time and has not been active since 1936. This area was included in a list prepared in the Director's Office, copy of which was recieved in Region Two April 4, 1945, captioned "List of Areas by States on which action is completed or which have been disapproved for inclusion in the National Park System".

KINGMAN MUSEUM AND LEILA ARBORETUM: (National Monument) Battlecreek, Michigan. Adverse reports submitted in 1936 and no further action taken.

MACKINAC ISLAND: (Historic Site) Also called Michilimackinac. Located in the straits connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan. The Advisory Board has twice postponed action on this area - 1936 and 1940. The files contain considerable correspondence regarding the transfer of the Mackinac Island State Park to the Federal Government, but there was some local opposition and the Governor and State Legislature of 1939 were opposed. Considerable land is in private ownership and developments, existing and proposed, are extensive. Correspondence early in 1942 indicates a willingness on the part of the Service to cooperate in planning restorations. Branch of History, in September 1946, recommended the proposal be kept active. (Bill S. 1304 to establish the island as a national park was introduced in the third session of the 42nd Congress. This bill was defeated. Two bills, S. 28 and H. R. 4566 to establish the island as a national park were introduced in the 43rd Congress. S. 28 passed and was approved by the President March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 517). Administration of this area was placed under the Secretary of War who administered it for 21 years. The Secretary of War, by a Sundry Civil Act (FY 1896) approved March 2, 1895, was authorized to convey the area to the State of Michigan, which was consummated by the Adjutant General in 1896.)

MISSION ON SAGINAW RIVER: (Historic Site) Letter from Mr. E. A. Pesonan, Acting Assistant Director to the 5th Regional Officer, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised on June 21, 1935, that the area had been approved for investigation and that the regional historian should make the study because of the historical significance. No record of further action.

PORCUPINE MOUNTAINS: (National Park) In Gogebic and Ontanagon Counties. Individuals and conservation agencies were interested in this proposal for many years, beginning in 1928. Following an investigation and report by a group of Service personnel headed by Mr. Ben Thompson in 1938, the area was approved for national park status. There followed negotiations to bring a portion of the recommended acreage into Government ownership through donation, and the files contain considerable correspondence on the subject. However, after appropriation by the State Legislature of $1,000,000 for the purchase of 43,000 acres in the Porcupine tract in February 1944, Michigan officials projected plans which resulted in the establishment of a State Park in 1945.

ST. CLAIR RIVER AREA: (National Park) About 1600 acres located near Algonac. Recommended by Mr. Earl L. Paige of Port Huron, Michigan, August 1935. Adverse report submitted by Inspector Oscar D. Osthoff, September 20, 1935. Suggested as a State recreation area. No further record.

ST. IGNACE: (Historic Site) Near Port Huron. Included with MISSION 66 on Saginaw River in Mr. Pesonan's letter of June 21, 1935.

SHERMAN VALLEY: (National Park) Representative Hoffman by letter of December 30, 1949 enclosed newspaper clippings, forwarded to him by a constituent, which suggested National Park status for this area in Saint Joseph County. Our reply stated that the area was apparently not of outstanding quality (part of it being under cultivation at the time) and suggested State or County participation. No further record.

WARREN DUNES STATE PARK: (National Park) Berrien County, 80 miles from Chicago. An adverse report was submitted on the area in 1917. The Director, in 1930, wrote Hon. J. C. Ketcham stating that an investigation had been made, but that the area should be established as a State Park. It was disapproved by the Director on January 23, 1933. Sterling Myrick, Fifth Regional Inspector, reported on the area in 1935, classing it as too small, too irregular, and too lacking in level land to constitute a complete national park site. However, he recommended the area as the nucleus of a larger national park preserve should it be desired to preserve a section of the lakeshore duneland and its plant and animal life in a natural state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BRETTON WOODS: (Historic Site) Near Bretton Woods. Mr. W. H. Weston, in a letter of October 30, 1945 to Senator Charles W. Tobey suggested that some type of memorial tablet or other form of recognition be made of the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944. Senator Tobey referred the suggestion to the Director on November 2, 1945, for advice as to bringing the plan before the Advisory Board for consideration. In a letter of November 19, the Director advised Senator Tobey that it did not seem advisable to give consideration to a proposal for national historic site at the scene of the Bretton Woods Conference because the event was so recent as to preclude adequate historic perspective for its proper evaluation. He suggested that the State of New Hampshire or patriotic groups be urged to erect a suitable memorial to mark the site of the Conference. No further action.

CATHEDRAL OF THE PINES: Located at West Rindge. Also known as the Altar of the Nation. Outdoor place of worship founded and built by Douglas Sloane as a memorial to his son, a B-17 bomber pilot, killed in World War II. Proposal to establish site as a national shrine or memorial originated by Mr. Sloane through Senator Bridges on April 27, 1951. Considerable correspondence from widely scattered parts of the Country has been received in support for such a move. Service attitude from the first has been that such memorial development is within the province of the American Battle Monuments Commission or some suitable agency other than the National Park Service. Bills introduced into Congress in 1951, 1953 and 1956 to provide for designation of the area as a non-Federally owned national shrine failed to pass. Actions to designate this and other sites as national shrines opposing the creation of a new category of areas as so-called "National shrines."

CORBIN PARK: (National Park of Monument) At the western boundary of the State near Newport. Disapproved. No further action recorded.

FORT CONSTITUTION: (Historic Site) At New Castle. Senator Styles Bridges in a letter of July 4, 1945, inquired as to the possibility of designating this area as a national historic site. The Director replied that investigations had been curtailed due to the war, but that the Fort would be listed for early study and investigation in the postwar period. He asked that maps and plans mentioned in the incoming letter be forwarded for study if possible. Senator Bridges advised that he had referred the request to

FORT CONSTITUTION--Con. Mr. Alvin F. Redden, Executive Secretary, New Hampshire Seacoast Development Association, at Portsmouth. There is no record of the material having been sent. Prior interest of the Service in Fort Constitution is in the files of the History Division, a report having been made in 1936 by Edwin W. Small Assistant Historian, Region One, District A, at Boston. Mr. V. C. Chatelain, in acknowledging the report, pointed out that attempts were being made to ascertain the general attitude of the War Department on the possible transfer of areas such as this to the respective States. An Advisory Board recommendation adopted in 1949 stated that the site was not nationally significant and that the State or a suitable local organization should preserve the site.

FORT NO. 4: Old colonial fort site of which is located at Charlestown. Proposed as a national historic site by Senator Bridges in 1954. Service reply stated that the fort was not of national significance, and that commemoration of the site was more appropriate for State or local action.

JOHN MARTIN GARRISON HOUSE: (Historic Site) An historic site report was prepared for this building. No other record available.

MADISON BOULDER: (National Monument) Near Madison. Miss Ann P. Lonergan Secretary to Representative Chester E. Merrow, writing at the request of a constituent on October 6, 1948, asked if it would be possible to protect the boulder under the terms of the "Antiquities Act". Acting Director Paul E. Franke's reply dated October 15 stated "...we do not feel that the Madison Boulder is of sufficient national significance to warrant its being set aside as a national monument." It was suggested that the preservation of the boulder be discussed with State officials.

PRE COLONIAL VILLAGE: Mr. Rogers C. Aldrich of Crawford, N. J., wrote on October 10, 1952 calling attention to this site located near North Salem, New Hampshire. Service reply of November 6, 1952 stated that no information was available on the site, but that the area was being brought to the attention of Service historians surveying archeological and historical sites in New England. It was suggested that the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities be contacted.

SOUTH POND: Located near Stark. Proposed through Senator Bridges on March 10, 1955 that the area be established as a national park. Service reply of March 21, 1955 stated that since the area lay within the White Mountains National Forest the United States Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture would be the proper agency to develop recreational opportunities in the area.

ST. GAUDENS MEMORIAL: Located near Cornish. On February 17, 1956, Mr. William Platt wrote asking aid and advice from the Service regarding the proper care, maintenance etc., of the memorial. It was suggested that some form of cooperative agreement might be worked out. Service reply of March 20, 1956 acknowledged the letter and requested Regional Officer to give such advisory assistance as might be possible.

TOBIAS LEAR HOUSE: (National Monument) At Portsmouth. Miss Jesse Varrell, Old Orchard, Maine, owner of the property wrote to Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt in October 1934, suggesting acquisitions of the property by the Government for preservation. The Director advised Miss Varrell that the Service did not have funds for the purchase of property and suggested that the State might be interested. No further record.

WARNER MC PHAEDRIS HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Portsmouth. On Dr. Fiske Kimball's list of 18th Century domestic buildings declared of national significance by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940. No further action.

WENTWORTH HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Portsmouth (Little Harbor) A fine example of Colonial craftsmanship, built in 1701 by Colonel Wentworth, a wealthy leader of church and State, and still standing on its original site. Declared of national significance by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940. No further action.

WHITE MOUNTAINS: (National Monument) Extending north from Lake Winnipessaukee 60 miles and eastward from the Connecticut River Valley 50 miles, Elizabeth L. McQueen of the Anglo-American Society of America, first called attention to the possibility of creating a national park in the White Mountains. There was considerable correspondence with her during 1932 on the subject. In 1939, largely throggh the efforts of Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, East Boxfore, Massachusetts, an effort to determine the possibilities for park of monument establishment was made by Service personnel. There was some opposition to any proposed change of administration of the area from the Forest Service to the Park Service, but in August 1939, a form of proclamation and supporting papers, prepared at the request of the Secretary, was submitted for consideration. These papers have since been recovered from the Secretary's Office. No further action is recorded.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY: (National Recreational Park) On an island immediately adjacent to Atlantic City. Suggested by Mr. Orlo A. Bartholomew, President of the Senator Hotel, during a visit to the Washington Office, as a means of alleviating crowded and unsatisfactory conditions at Atlantic City beaches. The island, he said, was available for donation to the Federal Government, and it was believed desirable that the United States develop the area because of potential use by residents of Pennsylvania as well as New Jersey. Mr. Bartholomew was advised by Messrs. C. A. Richey and S. A. Kennedy in their meeting with him on May 11, 1949, that such a park would not be in line with the national park concept. A cooperative development by the two States was suggested and attention was called to the possible enactment of pending legislation that would provide aid to the States for park work. No further action.

BARNEGAT NATIONAL SEASHORE: See Island Beach.

BOXWOOD HALL: (Historic Site) At Elizabeth. Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board, November 7-9, 1939. No further record.

BRISBANE ESTATE: (National Park) Location unknown. A letter of April 11, 1939, from Director Arno B. Cammerer to Congressman W. H. Sutphin referred to the Congressman's letter of March 29 concerning a proposal to donate a part of the Brisbane Estate to the Government for park purposes.. The Director informed Mr. Sutphin that the area would be investigated to determine the best public use to be made of Mrs. Brisbane's offer and that he would be further advised when the results of the investigation were available. There has been no further correspondence.

CHRISTIE HOMESTEAD: (Historic Site) At Teaneck. Mrs. Gene Christy wrote to Secretary Harold L. Ickes on April 11, 1941. concerning the possible sale of the old family homestead to the Government. Associate Director A. E. Demaray replied to Mrs. Christy on April 18, 1951 advising her that, having no funds for buying historic structures, the National Park Service was not in a position to purchase the property and suggested that she might interest the State or patriotic or historical societies in acquiring the site. No further action.

CAMP MERRITT: (Historic Site) In Bergen County. Representative Edward C. Kenney introduced bills in the 74th and 75th Congresses to establish this World War I port of embarkation as a national monument and shrine. The House Public Lands Committee reported the bill favorably, and the Advisory Board was asked in 1937 to survey the site. The Board's Committee on Historic Areas postponed action. No further record of action.

DESMAREST HOUSE: (Historic Site) The Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937, postponed action on this site. A family organization later acquired the property and planned restoration. Aid in the restoration work was offered by the Service. No further record.

DOROTHEA DIX LAWRENCE HOME: Home of noted concert singer. Proposed for preservation by the National Park Service by a Mr. Pengell on January 31, 1956. House contains many antiques. Service reply cited lack of national significance and suggested that local authorities or nearby organizations be contacted.

FENNER HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Pluckemin. Alleged to have been Washington's headquarters after the Battle of Princeton. Recommended by the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937, for acquisition or cooperative development. The house has been destroyed and this site is of no further concern.

FINN'S NATIONAL CEMETERY: Salem. One of five cemeteries suggested for consideration of the Service by the Secretary of War. The Acting Secretary of the Interior expressed disapproval in a reply May 6, 1947. No further action.

FORT HANCOCK: (Historic Site) On August 14, 1950 the Secretary, in a reply to a letter of Governor Driscoll of New Jersey, stated his pleasure in knowing that the State of New Jersey intended to take over Fort Hancock for historic monument purposes. He also informed the Governor of the interest of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the possible development of the Sandy Hook area at Fort Hancock as a National Wildlife Refuge. No further action.

GENERAL GRANT'S HOME: (National Shrine) Long Branch. Mayor Alton V. Evan's letter of October 15, 1943 to Senator Barbour advised that the cottage once owned and occupied by General Grant had been put up for sale and requested assistance in securing funds for its preservation. The letter was referred to the Service on October 20. In a letter of October 23, the Director informed Senator Barbour that no funds or resources were available to the Service which could be used for the purpose suggested by Mayor Evans and that also, at the request of the President, the historic sites survey had been suspended for the duration of the war. The Director indicated that proper consideration would be given to the matter when the historic sites survey work was resumed after the war. No further action.

HESSIAN BARRACKS: Maintained on original site in City of Trenton. Proposed by Congressman Frank Thompson on February 9, 1955 that they be commemorated by National Park Service in form of an annual historic pageant along lines of the drama at Roanoke Island. Service reply stated that such drama usually sponsored by local private associations - not by the Service. Suggested he seeks support of proper local group to promote such a pageant.

HISTORIC HOME: (Historic Site) Newark. In a letter to the President, July 1, 1949, Mr. Michael Lence, Newark, suggested that an old house near the Lackawanna Station in Newark be preserved and marked. Our reply July 14, 1949, cited lack of funds for such a project and suggested referral to New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, or to the local Chamber of Commerce. No further record of action.

JOYCE KILMER BIRTHPLACE: (Historic Site) At New Brunswick. The Advisory Board, March 25-31, 1940, referred this area to its Committees on Birthplaces. The Committee postponed action. No action recorded since 1940.

LITTLE SNAKE HILL: (National Monument) Near Hudson Tunnel. Herbert H. Beck, Director, Franklin and Marshall College Museum, proposed monument status for this area described as "a beautiful exhibit of geological monadnock" in his letter of February 13, 1947. Mr. Beck was advised "... its scientific or historical interest is not of national significance." No further action.

MIDDLEBROOK CAMP: Continental Army encampment. Site approved as being nationally significant by the Advisory Board in 1940. On July. 1956 a proposal was forwarded through Congressman Frelinghuysen that this area be accorded national recognition and jurisdiction by the Federal Government. Service reply of July 20, 1956 cited procedures whereby national historic sites were designated and requested that the interested organizations in New Jersey submit the proposal together with supporting data to the National Park Service for referral to the Advisory Board.

PHILIP FRENEAU HOME: (Historic Site) Near Matawan. Mr. F. Howard Lloyd of Matawan suggested in a letter of May 3, 1944 to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt the preservation of the burial place of Philip Freneau and the remaining portion of his estate as a historic shrine. Secretary Harold L Ickes replied on May 29, that no funds were available to the Department for the preservation of the home and burial place of Philip Freneau but that the area would be listed for study and investigation in the survey conducted under the Historic Sites Act which would be resumed after the War. No further action.

ST. JAMES P. E. CHURCH: (Historic Site) Long Branch. Proposed by Mr. George F. Edwards in a letter to Senator Alexander Smith, August 10, 1949. Acting Director Tolson advised Senator Smith August 22, 1949, that State or local preservation should be sought. No action since 1949.

SANDY HOOK: (National Seashore Park) Sandy Hook. This scenic seashore area was referred to President Truman by Mr. H. P. Brainard of Newark, in a letter dated December 15, 1948. Mr. Brainard cited 12 years of effort to have the area given up by the Army for State Park purposes, and asked that the President declare the area as a national park. The letter was forwarded to the Service, and the Associate Director replied on December 29, that the lands in question, and the proposed active recreational use, were more adaptable to State or local development. It was suggested that in the event Sandy Hook was declared surplus by the Army, application might be made under Public Law 616 - 80th Congress. Mr. Brainard was persistent, writing several letters, including another to the President, and referring copies to Governor Alfred E. Driscoll and Representative James C. Auchincloss. The Region One Office was asked to determine from the State whether it was still interested in Sandy Hook. Secretary Chapman, in reply to a letter of Governor Driscoll's, dated April 12, 1950, stating the intention of the State to take over Fort Hancock for historic monument purposes, informed the Governor of the

SANDY HOOK--Con. interest which the Fish and Wildlife Service has had for many years in the possible development of the Sandy Hook area at Fort Hancock as a national Wildlife Refuge. No further record of action.

SPRINGFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: (National Shrine) Srpingfield. Mr. James M. Dengurd, New York City, requested information relative to the preservation of the old church. Mr. V. E. Chatelain advised Mr. Dengurd on August 15, 1934, that a Presidential proclamation or Act of Congress would be required to set aside the structure as a national monument. He stated that should a representative of the National Park Service be in the vicinity he would investigate the importance of the church. Nothing further.

TWIN LIGHTHOUSE STATION: On January 14, 1953 the Mayor of Highlands proposed through Congressman Auchincloss that the lighthouse, soon to be declared surplus, be established as a national historic site. In reply the Service recommended that the State make application the the GSA for the property, since is was not of national significance.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK: (National Park) In Herkimer County. The history of this proposal begins in 1934 when Mr. Maurice Callahan of Old Forge, recommended establishment by the Federal Government through acquisition of approximately 15,000 acres of private lands. An adverse report was submitted in 1935 by Charles R. Cooley and the Director's Office suggested that Mr. Callahan bring the matter to the attention of the New York State Council of Parks. Senator James M. Mead introduced a bill to establish the Park in 1938, but the measure was not given final approval. In 1939 the Herkimer County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution calling for Federal acquisition of approximately 100,000 acres of private lands for development and devoted to public interests. In August 1939, Senator Mead forwarded to the Secretary data concerning the proposal to establish the park and was advised that a study would be made. Congressman Hamilton Fish also became actively interested. Following an investigation by J. B. McGovern and George F. Whitworth, a report was submitted in November 1939, stating that the area was not suitable for national park and recommending it as part of the Adirondack Forest Preserve. The Congressmen were so advised and in April 1940, Senator Mead introduced a bill for the establishment of a national recreational area in the State of New York (not restricted to any given area). Probably the current attitude of the Service in relation to this proposal is contained in a letter on August 28, 1944, from the Director to Mr. H. Gordon Miller, Acting Director, Bureau of Industry, New York State Department of Commerce: "The position of the National Park Service is that until the State authorities have a specific proposal to offer, and make a definite request for our assistance, we should not attempt to define any national park area or make any recommendations." Mr. Miller had written as to the possibility of the establishment of national park in the Adirondack region (now a State Forest Preserve).

ANSLEY WILCOX HOUSE: (National Memorial) In Buffalo. Mr. Leonard S. Spires, President of the Theodore Roosvelt--Spanish War Veteran's Memorial Association, suggested, through Senator James M. Mead, memorial status for the house in 1934. Mr. V. E. Chatelain subsequently investigated and advised Mr. Spires that believed the house to possess national monument qualities. However, he outlined Federal purchase policy for historical purposes and suggested interesting local persons in the plan. The desire of the Service to cooperate was mentioned. Senator Mead, on March 14, 1935, transmitted copies of two bills introduced in Congress, asked if they would give the Government authority to acquire the property. No further action recorded.

ASPINWALL HOUSE: (Historic Site) Flushing. A resolution (No. 188) of the Council of the City of New York would authorize the Secretary of the

ASPINWALL HOUSE--Con. Interior to accept on behalf of the United States the donation of the Aspinwall House and property for development as a national historical area. In a letter to Mr. Joseph T. Sharkey, Vice Chairman of the Council seek the means or work through cooperating private associations to achieve the preservations of this property.

BROOKLYN BATTLE SITE: (National Monument) or burial site of 256 Marylanders killed in Battle of Brooklyn during the Revolution by Mr. Joseph J. Philbin on March 4, 1953. Senate and House bills were introduced to authorize an investigation of the advisability of establishing such a national monument in 1953 and 1955. The 1955 version passed and was approved by the President. The appropriation of $10,000 was authorized to carry out the purposes of the Act. This sum was budgeted for the 1957 fiscal year and the investigation is being handled by Region Five officials.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE: (National Park) Near Haines Falls. Acquisition of this area for a national park was suggested in 1937 by Representative Philip A. Goodwin. Nothing further.

CLINTON SCHOOLHOUSE: (Historical Site) At Clinton. Our record indicates that the Advisory Board once postponed action of this site. A letter from Coordinating Superintendent Francis S. Ronalds to the Clinton Village clerk dated July 12, 1938, states: "The Advisory Board...has declared that it is its definite policy not to consider sites or monuments relating to event or persons of contemporary or near contemporary significance. In view of this decision it would be impossible for the building where President Cleveland attended school to be considered under the Act of August 21, 1935" No further action.

CONSTITUTION ISLAND: (Historic Site) On the West Point Reservation. First fort built in 1775. Recommended by the Advisory Board, March 25, 26, 1937 for acquisition by National Park Service or cooperative development. No further record of action.

CROWN POINT: (Historic Site) Related to Early French and Indian Wars, Revolution, and War of 1812. Considered by the Advisory Board as a suitable place for the housing and display of the United States Sloop Philadelphia (mentioned later). Recommended for acquisition by National Park Service or cooperative development. Now a State Reservation. No further record of action.

CYPRESS HILLS NATIONAL CEMETERY: (National Cemetery) in Brooklyn. In a letter of February 18, 1942, Mr. Chauncey P. Carter, of Washington, D. C. suggested that this national cemetery should be administered by the National Park Service. The Directors reply of February 20 advised that those national cemeteries which had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Service were ones which were a part of or closely associated with historical areas administered by the Service. No further action.

DUTCH FORT AMSTERDAM: (Historic Site) Southern end of Manhattan Island. First permanent Dutch Colonial Government under the administration of Peter Minuit established there in 1926. Approved by the Advisory Board October 28-30, 1940 as nationally significant. No further action.

DUTCH REFORMED (Sleepy Hollow) CHURCH: (Historic Site) At North Tarrytown. Reputed to be the oldest ecclesiastical building in New York State, also architecturally noteworthy. Approved as nationally significant by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940. No further action.

FORT HAMILTON: Located in Brooklyn. Nothing known as to its significance. Proposed as a national park by a Mr. Ed Stockton on November 20, 1953. Reply of December 4, 1953 stated that the Fort was still an active military installation and could not be considered for national park purposes.

FORT NIAGARA: (Historic Site) Near Niagara Falls, New York. Approved as nationally significant by the Advisory Board, March 25-31, 1940. The old Fort has been under the care of the Old Fort Niagara Association under a lease between the Secretary of War and the Association. Interest of the

FORT NIAGARA--Con. Service was aroused in 1945, when it was learned that the War Department planned to declare the post surplus. It was considered probable that the land would revert to the State of New York under the terms of the grant of the Fort from the State to the Federal Government. And it was felt that the War Department would, upon withdrawing from the post, arrange with the State for the carrying out of the terms of the lease with the Association, effective until February 1963. Mr. Kahler, on March 6, 1946, stated that the Service had tried at one time to arrange for a cooperative agreement. He suggested that the best course might be for the State to continue the lease with the Association and for the Service at the proper time to make an agreement with the State. No further action.

FORT ST. FREDERIC: (Historic Site) At Crown Point. Recommended by the Advisory Board March 25-26, 1937, for acquisition or cooperative development. Secretary Ickes approved dropping the proposed transfer on March 15, 1938. State Assemblyman L. Judson Morehouse introduced a bill in the 1947 State Legislature for the establishment of a State Commission to study the advisability of restoring Fort St. Frederic.

FORT STANWIX: (National Monument) Oneida County, Rome. Proposed by Senator Royal S. Copeland and approved by the Advisory Board October 28-29, 1937. Since no vestige of the Fort exists and the original site is occupied by valuable commercial buildings, establishment as a national monument was considered impracticable by the Board, which recommended insteas the erection of a suitable marker to commemorate the French and Indian War.

FORT TICONDEROGA: (Historic Site) At Ticonderoga. Recommended by the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937, for acquisition by the National Park Service, or for cooperative development. August 6, 1951 Acting Director Wirth in reply to Regional memorandum which stated that the Pell family was still interested in negotiating reaffirmed the Advisory Board feeling that the area should be added to the National Park System. No further action.

FRANKLIN MANSION SITE: Site of first "White House" Mansion occupied by President Washington in New York. Building gone and City of New York

FRANKLIN MANSION SITE--Con. planning to build a ramp and approach highway above the site. Mr. John A. Wood of New York City proposed that the site be acquired by the Federal Government and the building reconstructed. Service drafted a reply for White House action stating that Federal actions not feasible since the building was gone, and due to fact that Washington's career as planter, soldier, and statesman already adequately memorialized elsewhere.

FAUNCE'S TAVERN: (Historic Site) New York City. Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board, October 28-29, 1937. No further action.

GARDINER'S ISLAND: (Biological Sanctuary) The plan to acquire and maintain the island as a sancturay was fostered in 1937, when it appeared that the property would be lost to the Gardiner family by foreclosure. Dan Beard submitted a comprehensive and favorable report on May 6, 1937. However, a member of the family was successful in retaining the equity at the last minute, and the Service interest was dropped. No further record of action.

GENERAL HOWE'S HEADQUARTERS: (Historic Site) Elmhurst. Proposed in a letter to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, June 29, 1946, by Miss Consuelo D. Smith. Mr. Lee informed Miss Smith on July 8 that no funds for the purchase of such properties were available and suggested she seek State or local assistance. No further action.

GILEAD CEMETERY: (Historic Site) Carmel. Chester Pugley reported to Mr. Tolson in November, 1949, that he believed this area worthy of administration as an historic site by the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings. Mr. Tolson advised Mr. Pugley to write General U. S. Grant, President of that Council. No further record.

GLEN CURTISS: (Memorial Park) At Hammondsport. Said to be the site of the first public flight in the United States, July 4, 1908. Proposed on December 13, 1945, by Mr. J. Harold DeMike of the State Department of

GLEN CURTISS--Con. Commerce. Disapproved by the Director on February 27, 1946, with the suggestion that Mr. DeMike get in touch with aviation groups and State Park officials. H. R. 1946 was introduced by Representative W. Sterling Cole on January 14, 1947, calling for the creation of the Curtiss Memorial Commission. No further record of action.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS OF THE WORLD WAR: (National Shrine) In New York City. In 1937, Mr. George Gray Barnard offered to donate to the Government a parcel of land in New York City and to erect thereon his sculpture, the "Rainbow Arch and Tree of Life," as a national shrine and monument dedicated to the American Gold Star Mothers of the World War. Acting Director Demaray advised Mr. Barnard on May 13, that the policies of the National Park Service and budgeting limitations would prevent acceptance of the gift. A bill, S. 2446, introduced by Senator Copeland, May 13, 1937 authorizing and directing the Secretary to accept the land offered by Mr. Barnard was not enacted. No further action.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND: (National Park) In New York Harbor. The park proposal was advanced by Mr. H. L. Slobodin in a letter of May 4, 1934, to President Roosevelt. The Acting Director, replying to Mr. Slobodin, stated: "As you know, many expensive buildings have gone up there recently and it would be costly and confusing to move them at the present time. Also, it is extremely doubtful that Congress would authorize...because it does not measure up to the standards set for such areas...should be a function of the City Government or the New York State Council of Parks. No further action.

THE GRANGE: (Historic Site) In New York City. Home of Alexander Hamilton. It is owned by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940 as nationally significance, and confirmed by the Advisory Board at its meeting of April 20, 1955.

GRANT'S TOMB: (Historic Site) Located in New York City. On May 18, 1955 Mr. Thomas Stephens wrote the Secretary urging that the tomb be designated a national historic site, and that it be administered by the Federal Government. Considerable correspondence followed and meetings held between the Service and interested parties. No concrete action has resulted.

GREENE COUNTY: (National Park) in Greene County. The files indicate that in 1937 a Mr. John L. Myer suggested an area in Greene County as being suitable for national park purposes. Nothing further.

HOME OF MARTIN VAN BUREN: (See Lindenwald)

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE: (National Park) At East Hampton. Mr. Harry L. Bowlby of New York City suggested in a letter to the Secretary on September 6, 1934, that the birthplace of John Howard Payne, author of Home Sweet Home," be investigated for establishment as a national park. The Associate Director advised Mr. Bowlby that the Village of East Hampton owned the home and that present means of protection was satisfactory. Nothing further.

JOHN JAY HOUSE (Bedford House): House of first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In January 1953 Mrs. Arthur Iselin, present owner, suggested through National Trust for Historic Preservation that she would be willing to donate the house and property to a public agency as a memorial. Service attitude was that the State should accept the gift and preserve the House. A bill was introduced into Congress in August 1954 which would have authorized the Secretary to purchase the house, but it failed to pass. The Advisory Board in October 1954 recommended that the house be preserved by State or local effort.

JOHNSON HALL: (Historic Site) At Johnstown. Administered by New York State as a historical site. Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board, January 13-14, 1938. No further action.

JUMEL HOUSE: (Historic Site) In New York City. Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance October 28-30, 1940. No further action.

KNOX CAVE: Located near Altamont. On February 1, 1954 a Mr. D. C. Robinson suggested through Senator Ives that the National Park Service

KNOX CAVE--Con. acquire and develop this cave. In reply on February 25, 1954, it was stated that the Service could not assist Mr. Robinson in any way. It was suggested that Mr. Robinson contact the National Speleological Society for advice in the matter.

LINDENWALD: (Historic Site) Home of Martin Van Buren at Kinderhook. Recommended by the Advisory Board, March 25-26, 1937 to be acquired and maintained by State or local action. No further action.

LITTLE PARK: (Game Sanctuary) Near White Plains New York, by Dr. Adam E. Smith of White Plains, the owner of the property, in December 6, 1947. Dr. Smith was advised, December 16, that the site would probably not qualify as a national park area. He referred to New York State officials who had established game sanctuaries on nearby properties. No further action.

MADISON BARRACKS: (National Shrine) Congressman Clarence E. Kilburn wired the suggestion on July 15, 1946. The director replied "We advised the War Department that we would not request the transfer of the area." The matter was raised again by Congressman Kilburn on July 15, 1955 and Service reply indicated that the area did not possess sufficient historical significance to warrant Federal action.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE: (Historic Site) In New York City. Approved as nationally significance by the Advisory Board October 28-30, 1940. Nothing further.

MILLARD HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Clayville. Mrs. William Guiler offered the Millard House to the Government in 1944 on condition similar to those under which President Roosevelts's Home at Hyde Park was accepted. The Director's letter of March 8 to Mrs. Guiler explained the Congressional authority for the acceptance of the Roosevelt Mansion and pointed out that similar arrangements could not be made with regard to other properties as the joint resolutions of the Congress applied only to President Roosevelt's home at Hyde Park. No further action.

NEWBURGH: (Historic Site) At Newburgh. Mr. Frederic A. Delano has pointed out the numerous sites and buildings in and around the City of Newburgh which are historically significant. The Advisory Board recommended, on March 25-26, 1937, acquisition by the National Park Service or cooperative development. It was proposed on August 21, 1953 that Temple Hill, near Newburgh be saved from obliteration by the construction of the N. Y. thruway. Temple Hill is the site of the last encampment of the Continental Army under Washington. Service reply of September 14, 1953 stated lack of authority to assist; suggested contacting National Trust for Historic Preservation. No further action.

NIAGARA FALLS: (National Park) Representative Alfred F. Beiter introduced bills in the 75th Congress to establish a national park which would include Niagara Falls in New York State. In a letter of February 24, 1938, Governor Lehman indicated that the State of New York was unwilling to transfer jurisdiction of the State park area to the Federal Government for national park purposes and nothing came of the proposed legislation. Dr. J. Horace McFarland again raised the issue of an international park at Niagara Falls in 1945, and the Director advised him that since the State officials were still opposed to the Federalization of the Niagara Reservation, the Service could not become involved in the matter.

OLD CITY HALL: (Historic Site) In New York City. Approved by the Advisory Board October 28-30, 1940, as of national signifance. No further action.

OSWEGO: (Historic Site) The City of Oswego, because of its historical background, was approved as nationally significant by the Advisory Board at its meeting of January 13-14, 1938. No further record of action.

PHILLIPSE MANOR: (Historic Site) In the Lower Hudson Valley. Approved by the Advisory Board October 28-30, 1940, as nationally significant. Now a State Historic Site.

PRISON SHIP MARTYRS MONUMENT: Proposed national Monument to commemorate 11,000 Revolutionary soldiers who died on British prison ships. A bill authorizing the Secretary to acquire the property known as the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument, located in Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn, was introduced into Congress on May 16, 1956. The bill failed to pass.

RICHMONDTOWN: Located on Staten Island. Significant examples of English and Dutch Colonial architecture and contributions to American life. A move to reconstruct this area along the lines of the Williamsburg restoration was started by officials of New York City and the State in 1952. The Advisory Board in April 1952 approved a resolution commending the project and offering National Park Service advisory assistance. On February 2, 1956, Mr. Robert Moses wrote the Secretary asking Federal assistance and funds in furthering the project. The Secretary's reply of March 8, 1956 stated that such money was not available but again offered advisory assistance of the Service.

SAGAMORE HILL: (Historic Site) At Oyster Bay, L. I. Disapproved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1941. Mr. Albright raised the matter again at Advisory Board meeting in March 1954 since it was known that the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Foundation would cease to handle the Mansion in five years. No action resulted.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH OF MORRISANIA: (Historic Site) In the Bronx, New York. Bronx County Chapter No. 1, American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., urged consideration of the church, burial place of Gouveneur Morris. Stuart Barnette report on the site in August 1946, the Advisory Board considered it in its October meeting and disapproved it. A number of interested persons asked reconsideration on the basis of history, but were advised that historic facts had been considered and that there was no basis for reconsideration. Representative David M. Potts, speaking before the House on April 24, 1947, stated that the Church should be declared a National Historic Site. Disapproved again by Advisory Board after careful consideration at its meeting of April 29-30, 1948. No further action.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH: (Historic Site) In Yonkers. A letter of May 15, 1947, from Acting Assistant Director Miller to Mr. Joseph Harmon outlines the

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH--Con. procedure for the designation of historic sites and indicates that if at some future date funds and personnel are available an historic site survey will be made of St. John's Church in Yonkers as suggested by him. No further action.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH: (Historic Site) In New York City. (Not to be confused with St. Paul's Church, Eastchester). The Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940 approved the site as nationally significant. No further action.

SHERIDAN PARK: (National Park or Monument). In Tonawanda. Mr. Roy R. Brochett of Tonawanda proposed the acquisition of General Sheridan Park in Tonawanda by the Federal Government in a letter of August 26, 1941, to Senator James M. Meade, who referred the matter to the Service. Acting Director Tolson's letter of September 2 to Senator Meade indicated that the proposed area did not appear to be of national importance and worthy of being recommended for national park status, and suggested that the Erie County Park Commission might be interested in discussing the matter with Mr. Brochett. No further action.

STONY POINT: (Historic Site) Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board October 28-29, 1937. This battlefield is administered by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. No further action.

THOMAS PAYNE COTTAGE: (Historic Site) In New Rochelle. Mr. C. Eugene Keene in a letter of November 1, 1943, to Mr. Wirth suggested that the designation of the Thomas Payne Cottage at New Rochelle, New York, as a national historic site. A historic site survey report prepared by Regional Historian Appleman was submitted by the Acting Regional Director, January 13, 1947, with a recommendation that the Thomas Payne Cottage not be considered favorably for national historic site status. This recommendation was approved by the Director February 10, 1947. No further action.

THOUSAND ISLANDS: (International Park) In the Thousand Islands Region on the St. Lawrence. A number of individuals and groups have suggested the establishment of an international park in the Thousand Islands region since 1937. A joint investigation by Region One representative with representatives of Canada and the State of New York was made in May 1946, and a report was submitted by the Regional Director June 4, 1946 with recommendation that the area does not possess the superb qualities prerequisite to its consideration for establishment as a national park. Recent indications are that the State of New York is considering the establishment of a more extensive State park in the Thousand Islands region in New York State which would complement the Canadian park already established on the Canadian side of the river. No further action.

U.S. SLOOP" PHILADELPHIA": (Historic Site) At Crown Point. The Advisory Board, October 28-29, 1937 voted to approve acquisition of the sloop, salvaged from Lake Champlain, on the condition that no processes of restoration shall be undertaken except as may be approved by the Board.

VAN CORTLANDT MANOR: (Historic Site) At Croton, Westchester County. Significant historically and architecturally. Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940. No further action.

VAN SHICK RESIDENCE: (Historic Site) In Cohoes. Congressman William T. Byrne wrote the Secretary on August 27, 1945, at the instigation of the Rotary Club of Cohoes requesting advice as to whether under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act assistance could be given in preserving the Van Shick property which was being put up for sale. Acting Secretary Fortas advised Mr. Byrne by letter of September 13 that the Van Shick mansion would be scheduled for early consideration when the historic sites survey was resumed after the war. He also pointed out that the Historic Sites Act carried no appropriation for the acquisition of areas or structures and suggested that an attempt be made to interest the State of New York and local patriotic groups in the preservation of the mansion. No further action.

WALT WHITMAN: (Historic Site) At Huntington, L. I. Mr. William C. Hartman, Secretary of the Walt Whitman Society, in a letter of June 4,

WALT WHITMAN--Con. 1947, asked that the homestead be designated a national shrine through purchase by the Government and subject to supervision by the Society. The Acting Director replied on June 13 that the homestead would be listed for study when funds again became available if it was so desired. However, he added, material now in our files indicated that the site would be more appropriately the subject of preservation by a State or local organization. Walt Whitman is best commemorated by his house in Camden, New Jersey, which since July 1, 1947, is a New Jersey Historic Site. No further action.

OHIO

COLE FARMHOUSE: (Historic Site) In Delaware County. Senator George W. Malone and Mrs. Genevieve Cole, the latter Secretary of the Delaware County Historical Society, inquired early in July 1948 regarding the removal and preservation of historic Marlborough Church and the Cole Farmhouse in the area of the new Delaware Dam. The Corps of Engineers had previously mentioned the structure to the Service. Senator Malone was advdsed that the problem had been discussed with the newly organized National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings but that the infant organization had no funds. It was suggested that since the State had provided funds for the maintenance of the farmhouse, it might be willing to undertake removal. No further record.

ELWELL HOME: Located in West Farmington. On April 16, 1956 Mrs. John H. Elwell proposed that the Service accept the old family home as a gift to be used and managed as a musuem. In reply it was stated that the Service was not in a position to assist in this matter and suggested that the aid of the Ohio State Historical Society be sought.

FORT ANCIENT: (Historic Site) In Washington Township, Warren County. The Advisory Board stated in its approval of this site on October 30, 1941, that in its opinion it conformed to the criterion accepted for the appraisal of archeological sites as of national scientific importance. The same comment applies to Serpent Mound, Marietta Mounds and Miamisburg Mound. Fort Ancient is now a State Memorial. No further record.

FORT BROWN: Located in Paulding County. Considerable correspondence regarding this area occurred in the spring of 1955 when a proposal was received from Mr. Virgil Cotton suggesting that the Old Fort be preserved and a museum built to display historical items being held by the owner of the site, a Mrs. Lana Boot. Mrs. Boot wrote disclaiming any interest in such a proposal. Service attitude, expressed throughout all correspondence, cited lack of authority to proceed in such matters and intimates the lack of national significance of the site. No further action.

FORT LAURENS: (National Monument) In Tuscarawas County. The Director, in a letter dated February 7, 1931, to Mr. Frank Toland stated that the area is not considered of national park caliber, and recommended that it continue in its State Park Status.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL PARKWAY: Cincinnati to Fort Wayne. Secretary Ickes, in a letter of June 19, 1945, recommending againse enactment of a bill introduced by Congressman Clevenger for the purpose of authorizing a survey of the proposed parkway route. His objection was on the grounds that sufficient authority to make the survey already existed under the Recreational Area Study Act of 1936, and that all that was needed was appropriation of sufficient funds. There appearing no longer to be any active interest in this project, the Acting Director recommended July 22, 1949, that the proposal for this area no longer be considered active. The Anthony Wayne Parkway Commission has since been established and is actively promoting the project as a State responsibility. NPS has pledged advisory assistance and cooperation.

GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN BIRTHPLACE: (National Historic Site) Lancaster, Ohio, suggested by Congressman Harold K. Claypool in a letter of May 16, 1939, and Acting Director Demaray replied on May 25, that the area would be investigated under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. A bill was introduced in the 79th Congress by Mr. Claypool for the acquisition and establishmebt of the area as a national historic site but was no enacted. An investigation report was submitted by Roy Edgar Appleman in March 1940. Mrs. Juanita M. Schleicher wrote Mrs. Roosevelt on February 5, 1945, that the house would have to be sold and suggested that it be purchased by the Government. The Director's reply of February 28 to Mrs. Schleicher stated that consideration of the Sherman birthplace for designation as a national historic site had been interrupted by the war but further consideration would be given to the proposal as soon as active historic site survey work was resumed after the war. No further record.

GLACIAL GROOVES: (National Monument) On Kelley's Island in Lake Erie. Mr. Collins, in a report on November 30, 1944, recounted that in 1937 the Branch of Lands recommended national monument status for 318 acres on Kelley's Island, including four acres now in Glacial Grooves State Park, and that certain State officials were than (1944) hopeful of obtaining funds from the legislature to purchase the proposed lands after which the question of transfer to the Federal Government may be raised in view of costs for development. On August 9, 1945, Dr. E. C. Zepp, Curator of State Memorials, wrote Mr. Kennedy stating no appropriation for Glacial Grooves has been included by the Legislature in its approval of requested funds for other projects. It is noted that the Director (under conditions prevailing then) had approved the monument proposal on April 28, 1938. On June 26, 1952 a meeting was held in Columbus attended by Messrs. Kahler and Diederich with officials of the State. The Glacial Grooves proposal was discussed and a decision reached that while it

GLACIAL GROOVES--Con. should not be considered that the Service was pushing the proposal for monument status, we were willing to assist the State in its program for the area and that we would reconsider the monument proposal whenever it became feasible or desirable.

GNADENHUTTEN: (National Monument) In Tuscarawas County, south of New Philadelphia. Miss S. K. Heck of Gnadeenhutten, whose proposal was referred by Congressman C. B. McClintock, was advised by the Director on January 28, 1931, that thos project should be handled be either the State Park authorities or the local Chapter of the D.A.R. Regional Inspector Diggs, in December 1935, we recommended in a form report that the State continue administration. Now a State Memorial. No further action.

GREENVILLE TREATY SITE: (Historic Site) At Greenville, The Advisory Board agreed, May 7-9, 1936, that this site was of national significance but recommended that the matter of development be postponed for further co nsideration. The site was the subject of Senate and House Resolutions in 1935, but there is no indication of action beyond introduction of the Resolutions. No further action.

JAMES A. GARFIELD BIRTHPLACE: (Nat onal Historic Site) Moreland Hills. The Director in a letter to Representative Frances P. Bolton, who originated the proposal, replied September 28, 1949, that no funds were available for acquisition or preservation of this area and suggested State preservation. No further action.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND: (National Monument) In Sandusky Bay. Establishment of the area as a national monument was suggested in 1934 by several organizations, and all were advised that the question of the historical significance of Johnson's Island would be presented to the Advisory Board for consideration. In a letter of July 23, 1940, to Congressman Dudley A. White, Acting Director Demaray stated that it was the opinion of the Advisory Board that Johnson's Island, not being a site of outstanding national significance, was ineligible for classification under the Act of August 21, 1953, and suggested that the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society might be interested in establishing the area as a State park or monument. No further action.

MARIETTA MOUNDS: See Fort Ancient.

MARLBOROUGH CHURCH: See Cole Farmhouse.

MIAMISBURG MOUND: See Fort Ancient.

McGUFFEY HOMESTEAD: (National Historical Park) At Coitsville, Mahoning County. William A. Brownlee, through his attorney, offered on August 4, 1933, to sell his farm, home of the author of the McGuffey Reader and Text Books. The Director replied, advising Mr. Brownlee of National Park Service standards and stating that it was not possible to give the suggestion further consideration. No further action.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL: (Historic Site) At Canton. Advisory Board, November 7-9, 1939, adopted a resolution recognizing the historic importance of the City of Canton in its associations with the life of William McKinley, but resolving further that: "...the large number of sites so related to the lives of Presidents would make it inadvisable for the National Park Service to assume the expense of structural rehabilitation of such monuments." Now designated as McKinley National Memorial under the Ohio state Archeological and Historical Society, Divsion of State Memorials. No further action.

PIGEON SWAMP: (National Park) In Licking County. Mrs. Louise Mason wrote several letters in 1938 to the Service requesting that her farm be purchased for a park. The final letter from the Regional Director to Mrs. Mason on April 28, 1938, informed her that the Service had no funds which could be used for the purchase of her lands but that it would be noted in connecton with the State Recreational Survey. No further action.

SERPENT MOUND: See Fort Ancient

ST. CLAIR HEADQUARTERS: (National Historic Site) In Chillicothe. Mr. A. C. Spetnagel in a letter of June 23, 1942, suggested that the Headquarters of Governor Arthur St. Clair at Chilicothe, Ohio, be designated as a national historic site. Acting Director Demaray's reply of June 23 advosed that it was not possible at the time for the Service to consider the matter because of the curtailment of activities due to the war. No further action.

START WESTWARD OF THE UNITED STATES MEMORIAL: In Marietta. In a letter of November 23, 1938, Executive Director E. M. Hawes of the Northwest Territory Celebration Commission wrote that the Commission was winding up its affairs and thought it should turn over the Memorial to the National Park Service. The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society assumed custody of the Monument in 1939 and has been caring for it ever since. It appears that the land on which the Memorial was erected does not belong to the United States. No further action.

PENNSYLVANIA

ANDALUSIA: (Historic Site) Originally built by John Craig in 1794, now owned by Charles Biddle. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, as of national significance. No action since 1940.

ANTHONY WAYNE'S GRAVE: See Garrison Hill

BARTRAM HOUSE: (Historic Site) In Philadelphia. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1937, as nationally significant. No action since 1937.

BIRTHPLACE OF DANIEL BOONE: Berks County, Pennsylvania. This area was the subject of an Historic Sites Survey report in 1935. The report serves to clarify the debate regarding Boone's actual birthplace. No correspondence; no proposal that this area can be included in the System.

BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD SITE: (Historic Site) In Chester County, six miles south of West Chester. Proposed in 1935 by the Hon. James J. Davis. An investigation was made in August 1935 by Roy E. Appleman. His report made no clear-cut recommendations beyond suggesting the possibility of setting aside a few acres for limited development. Assistant Chief Historian Herbert E. Kahler, in July 1946, indicated in a conversation with Mr. J. B. Rasbach that there was no desire on the part of the Service to erect markers or otherwise establish the area as a unit of the System. Steps were being taken in 1948 to have the area acquired by the State of Pennsylvania. No action since 1948.

BUCK INN: (Historic Site) At Bryn Mawr. Mr. William J. Serril of Haverford, in a letter of August 2, 1947 to the Regional Director, indicated his opinion that the Buck Inn where George Washington and his staff passed the night while en route to Valley Forge should be made an historic monument and requested comment as to whether it should be State or national and whether it should come under the jurisdiction of the Service. The Regional Director's reply of August 6 advised that the Historic Sites Survey had been discontinued during the war and

BUCK INN--Con. suggested that since it was uncertain when the Survey could be resumed it might be advisable to encourage State or local authorities to become interested in the preservation of Buck Inn. No further action.

CEMETERY: (Historic Site) At Chester. Judge Henry G. Sweney, in a letter of November 16, 1943, to the Secretary, suggested that the Government should take over as a national shrine the portion of the old cemetery at Third and Welsh Streets in Chester in which is located the grave of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Director advised Judge Sweney on November 27 that it was regrettable that the Service could not be of assistance in the preservation of John Morton's grave as it was not within the scope of National Park Service activities to administer the grave of an historical personage buried within a church or private cemetery. No further action.

CLIVEDEN: (Historic Site) Germantown. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940. No action since 1940.

CONEMAUGH GAP & CONEMAUGH DAM: (National Monuments) Conemaugh Dam was the dam which burst in 1889 causing the Johnstown flood. Conemaugh Gap was important in early transportations history. In January 1953 Congressman Saylor wrote the Secretary and the Director urging consideration of these sites as national monument. An investigation of the areas was undertaken and on November 3, 1953 Director Wirth forwarded a copy of the report to Congressman Saylor with the request that he be allowed to discuss the report with the Congressman at his Office. No further action.

CRAEME PARK: (Historic Site) At Horsham. Approved by the Advisory Board as nationally significant, October 28-30, 1940. No action since 1940.

CROOKED BILLET BATTLEFIELD SITE: (Historic Site) At Hatboro, Montgomery County, 12 miles north of Philadelphia. Mr. Ellwood B. Chapman, President of the Pennsylvania Parks Association, was interested in this site in 1931. By letter of October 20, 1931, the suggestion was made that Mr. Chapman seek State park status for the site. Historical and form reports by Roy E. Appleman, dated August 27, 1935, classed it as not suited for national park status. No further action.

DELAWARE WATER GAP: (Also known as Edison National Park) Proposed by Vice-Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Executive Director, Thomas A. Edison Foundation on April 8, 1953, and supported by many organizations and individuals. As a result of the interest in the proposed park Region One Officials investigated the area and reported on its recreational possibilities. This report was revised in late 1953 and recommended that the area be developed jointly by the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Copies of the report were sent to Admiral Bowen and to each State. In 1954 the State of New Jersey authorized acquisition of 6,000 acres of land for State park purposes near the Gap. No further action recorded.

DEVILS HOLE PARK: (National Park) Near Cresco. Mrs. Irma T. Pommer, the owner of Devils Hole Park, wrote to Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt on July 10, 1939, proposing to sell the park to the Federal Government for establishment as a national park. In a reply of July 20, the Acting Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning indicated that it was doubtful whether the area could qualify for inclusion in the National Park System and suggested that Mrs. Pommer communicate with the Pennsylvania State Park authorities as the area might be suitable for State or local park purposes. No further action.

DRAKE WELL: (National Monument) Near Titusville, in Crawford and Venango Counties. A report was made in 1935 by Regional Historian Roy E. Appleman, presenting the State park status at that time and recommending that because of the national interest of the oil industry the area should be a national monument. Mr. R. F. Lee advised the Region One Office that the matter would be discussed. There is no record of further action. Now a Pennsylvania Historic Site.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY: (Historic Site) At Philadelphia. The Advisory Board voted national significance, October 28-30, 1940. No further action.

FARM: (National Park) Sugar Grove, Warren County. January 28, 1948, Mr. F. A. Schoonover, Sugar Grove, reported that new owners of the farm were destroying the trees and suggested that the farm be made a national or State park. In reply Mr. Wirth advised that the area did not fit national park categories but that perhaps the State might be interested in undertaking preservation of the farm.

FORT MIFFLIN: Located on Mud Island in Delaware River near Philadelphia. Part of defenses of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War. On May 28, 1954 Mr. Arthur C. Kaufmann of Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia wrote the Director concerning the preservation of the Fort. On November 16, 1955 he wrote again urging this Service to take over the administration and protection of the site. Service reply of December 9, 1955 acknowledged Mr. Kaufmann's request and requested Region Five Historians to study and report on the Fort. On March 26, 1956, Regional Director, Region Five transmitted to the Director the report of the Fort Mifflin study with the recommendations that the Fort be added to the Independence Historical Park because of its important relationship to the theme of the Park. In a letter to Mr. Kaufmann dated 7/11/56, however, the Director informed him that Fort Mifflin seemed best suited for management by the State of Pennsylvania.

FORT PITT: (Historic Site) At Pittsburgh. This proposal was first discussed at a meeting of State, City, and Service Officials on August 24, 1937. The Advisory Board approved the Fort as of national significance in January 1938, and the Secretary approved the proposal subject to development of plans for the conservation of the site. There was considerable correspondence through 1944, during which the City of Pittsburgh asked for assurance of the proclamation of monument establishment before the necessary lands were acquired. The President would not make this guarantee. In 1945 there appeared to be a counter plan under consideration, and eventually the original Point Park Commission was replaced by a Regional Planning Association with the Fort Pitt (or Point Park) plan being shunted into the background. In a memorandum from the Assistant Director to the Director on February 10, 1946, it was poi ted out that under the new plan the Service was not longer interested. No action since 1946.

FORT ZELLER: (Historic Site) In Lebanon County. Approved as of national significant by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940. No other action recorded.

FRENCH CREEK: The Hopewell Village National Historic Site includes the area formerly considered for the establishment of the French Creek National Monument. The proposal to establish the French Creek National Monument may therefore be considered to be closed.

FRIENDSHIP HILL: The home of Albert Gallatin. On June 21, 1954, Mr. J. A. Zehner, City Editor of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph wrote the Director urging that the Gallatin homestead be included in the National Park System. Service reply of July 6, 1954 cites inability to engage in preservation of all historically important sites throughout the Country and suggests that the matter be brought to the attention of Dr. S. K. Stevens, State Historian, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. No action since 1954.

GALUSHA A. GROW HOME: (Historic Site) Glenwood. Suggested December 1949, by Judson Stoddard, who was advised to seek State or local support.

GARRISON HILL: Grave of Anthony Wayne. Mr. Lee Andrews of Erie, Pennsylvania wrote the President on March 20, 1956 urging that the government preserve and maintain the neglected grave of Anthony Wayne at Erie, Pennsylvania. Wayne was buried on Garrison Hill, site of Old Fort Presque Isle. The grave now is located on the grounds of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Service reply of April 10, 1956 states that the Advisory Board has gone on record opposing the marking of or caring for the graves of the many notable figures in the United States. Mr. Andrews was advised to contact the State whose responsibility it would seem to be to care for Wayne's grave. Mr. Andrews repeated his request to the President, on March 27, 1956 and through Senator Duff on April 26, 1956. In replying to each letter the Service maintained its position that the grave should be maintained by the State or a suitable local organization.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MILL SITE: (Historic Site) At Perryopolis. The second Regional Officer was advised in June 1935, that the area had been approved for investigation because of its historical nature. Representative J. Buell Snyder, on November 2, 1935, forwarded a copy of a bill he had introduced to establish a national monument at Perryopolis to include the George Washington Grist Mill. He was advised of the provisions of the Historic Sites Act, and his attention was called to the fact that he had included no provision in his bill for an appropriation, and that the Service had no funds with which to purchase the area. There is nothing further. The matter was brought up again on May 12, 1955 by Mr. W. P. Palonder of Perryopolis through Congressman Morgan. Service reply of May 27, 1955 stated that the Mill did not possess such significance as to warrant including it in the National Park System. It was suggested that the State be contacted.

GERMANTOWN: (Historic Site) This proposal, covering the Germantown area, was considered by the Advisory Board on March 25-26, 1937, and was classed as eligible for consideration within the scope of the Historic Sites Act. No other record.

GLACIAL POTHOLE: (National Monument) Archbald, Lackawanna County. Department reported unfavorably on legislation introduced by Representative Harry P. O'Neill, August 7, 1950. No further action.

INDIAN MOUND: (National Park) Located in Boro of McKees Rocks. Representative James G. Fulton proposed this area to the Washington Liaison Office in August 1946, and was advised that the area would be placed on the schedule of Region One Office for study. Mr. Fulton on July 26 had introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of the Indian Mound National Park. On November 1, 1946, the Acting Director advised Mr. Fulton that "...while there is a demonstrated need in the vicinity of McKees Rocks for recreational opportunities for the nearby residents the site does not qualify for designation as a national historic site." It was suggested that the State or City of Pittsburgh be asked to consider the proposal. No further action.

GRAVE OF SARAH ELIZABETH DYSART: (National Shrine) Near Tyrone. Congressman D. Emmert Brumbaugh brought to the attention of the Secretary in a letter of December 20, 1945, a request from Mr. William Robert Fuoss of Tyrone that a Federal Shrine be established at the grave of Sarah Elizabeth Dysart, A Civil War nurse. Assistant Secretary Oscar L. Chapman replied on January 9, 1946 that the Advisory Board has investigated the sites associated with the Civil War and that the grave of Sarah Elizabeth Dysart was not included on the list of those sites that the Board considered to be outstanding national significance. He suggested that Mr. Fuoss communicate with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at Philadelphia who might be interested in providing proper care and treatment of the grave. No further action.

HAWK RIDGE: A section of the Kittating Ridge where migrating hawks may be observed. On October 15, 1951 Devereaux Butcher wrote Mr. Hal Harrison of the Pennsylvania Game Commissions suggestion that the State acquire a section of the Kittating Ridge and establish it as a State Park in an effort to aid in protecting the migrating hawks. Butcher suggested that at a later date the Federal Government might aid in a program designed to establish a larger area as a Hawk Ridge National Monument. On December 3, 1951 the Service forwarded Butcher's letter to the Bureau of Parks, Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Water, asking for comments on Butcher's proposals. There is no record of a reply and there has been no further action.

KLOSTER: (Historic Site) At Ephrata. Known as Ephrata Cloister. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, as of national significance. Now a Pennsylvania Historic Site.

MARIE ANTOINETTE ESTATE: (Historic Site) Near Asylum. A letter of May 4, 1938, from the Director to Mr. W. M. Matchette, Los Angeles, California makes reference to his letter of April 12 to the President concerning the Marie Antoinette Estate and indicates that the Service does not have funds for the acquisition of areas. However, it was pointed out that the Service would be glad to list the Estate for study and possible investigation in connection with the historic sites survey. No further action recorded.

MORAVIAN SCHOOLHOUSE: (Historic Site) In Oley Township. Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940. No further record.

MT. PLEASANT: (Historic Site) At Philadelphia. Approved as of national significance by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940. No further action.

NATIONAL PARK: Proposed for establishment in Montgomery County. Mr. Stewart R. Black advanced such a proposal on April 5, 1934, in a letter to the Secretary. He was advised by the Acting Director with respect to the qualifications for establishment of a national park, and it was suggested that he contact State park authorities. No further action.

OLE BULL HOUSE: (Historic Site) Near Coudersport. The Advisory Board November 7-9, 1939, disapproved this old castle as not of national significance. Now a State Recreational Area.

OLD PENNEPACK BAPTIST CHURCH: (Historic Site) At Philadelphia. A resolution of the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Baptist Church (Old Pennepack Baptist Church) approved April 13, 1947, requested designation of the Church as a national shrine and was transmitted to the Service by Miss Helen F. Stoudt, Secretary of the Board of Trustees on April 28, 1947. Acting Assistant Director Hugh M. Miller replied on May 13 that before the Church could be designated a historic site it would have to be investigated and considered by the Advisory Board. He indicated that the historic sites survey had been discontinued during the war and that funds had not yet been appropriated to resume the survey. Mr. J. Henry Smythe, Jr., of New York, in a letter of June 5, suggested that the Church might be willing to bear the expense of the historical investigation, and Acting Director Hillory A. Tolson replied on June 12 expressing appreciation for the offer but indicated that the Service could not accept a donation for this purpose. No further action.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL CEMETERY: Philadelphia. In a letter of May 6, 1947, the Acting Secretary of the Interior informed the Secretary of War that preservation of this area by the National Park Service was not possible.

STAPLES GRAVE: (Historic Site) Grave of Private J. S. Staples, an enlisted man, who served in the Civil War as the representative of Abraham Lincoln, who could not be inducted. A bill was introduced in Congress in 1935 by Representative Francis E. Walter for the establishment of an appropriate memorial, but the War Department submitted an adverse report. Mr. Walter attempted in 1945 to find means whereby the site could be preserved and was advised to make application, either to the Director's Office or the Secretary's Office. There is no indication of further action.

TINICUM ISLAND: (Historic Site) Including the Lazeretto property, in Delaware County. The area proposed was in Federal ownership and in 1940 a cooperative agreement for administration of the site by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission at no cost to the Federal Government was considered. However, the Procurement Division transferred the property to the Navy Department effective August 31, 1940, and the proposal was dropped pending return of the property to surplus status. Mr. Frank W. Melvin, Governor of the Swedish Colonial Society reactivated the proposal and a letter from the Secretary to Mr. Melvin on April 17, 1947, stated "....If the Navy is now willing to declare the tract surplus, I suggest the introduction of special legislation in the Congress, authorizing conveyance... action to the State for historical purposes... I believe this course of action will be most satisfactory to the Federal Government and the State." Mr. Melvin in a further letter of July 2 to the Secretary stated that the bills he proposed to have introduced in Congress and in the State Legislature had met an impasse and expressed the hope that it would be possible for the Department to seek transfer of the property from the Public Buildings Administration. Assistant Secretary C. Girard Davidson replied on July 15 that the Department could not ask for the transfer of property without a direct commitment from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to administer and maintain the tract for historical purposes. He indicated that if the Commonwealth would so commit itself, the Department would recommend to the President and to the Bureau of the Budget that the highest use of the property would be for historical purposes. When the State of Pennsylvania gave no evidence of interest in the site, the Secretary recommended to the Advisory Board that its earlier action approving the Lazeretto property be rescinded. This was done, and on June 9, 1948, the Director advised the Commissioner of Public Buildings of the Action of the Board and stated that "....this Service has no further interest in Tinicum Island."

TIONESTA: (National Monument) Within the Allegheny National Forest, Warren and McKean Counties. Our card record bears no information other than that the proposal was disapproved.

VALLEY FORGE: (Historical Park) In Montgomery and Chester Counties. Mr. Richard Beamish, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in a conversation with the Director (Arno B. Cammerer) in 1933, stated that he believed the State might be willing to turn over the area to the Federal Government. Superintendent James R. McConaghie of Gettysburgh National Military Park was asked to obtain from Mr. Beamish facts and figures on maintenance. Regional Historian Roy E. Appleman transmitted a form report in August 1935, in which he stated that 1506 acres are included in a State Park. It was recommended that the acreage be increased and the area designated a national historical park. The Acting Director in a memorandum to Region One on June 1, 1939, stated that the Service would be glad to give consideration to this proposal provided an additional area could be acquired. It had been declared of national significance by the Advisory Board. The possibility was suggested of using the Historic Sites Act as the basis of a cooperative agreement with the State. Regarding the possibility of transfer to the Federal Government, the Acting Director, on June 6, 1939, stated no advance commitments could be made, but that careful consideration would be given any feasible proposal for relating the area to the National Park System. Beyond this expression of interest, there is no record of recent action.

WILLIS HOUSE: (Historic Site) Gettysburg. Approved by the Advisory Board, November 7-9, 1939. No further record.

WOODLANDS: (Historic Site) At Philadelphia. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, as of national significance. No further action.

RHODE ISLAND

THE BREAKERS: (National Monument) At Newport. Prpposed by Countess Laszlo (Vanderbilt) Szechenyi, owner of the elaborately decorated Vanderbilt mansion. The property was visited in July 1946 by Stuart Barnett, Assistant Chief, Architectural Division. His report dealt mainly with the Architectural aspects and concluded: "....May not such a building as this some day become another historic building of the type we are so zealously protecting - not necessarily by reason of the importance of its builder, although it does belong in the Merchant Prince category, but because it is one of, if not the finest American palaces." Mr. Barnette also indicated a noticable change of attitude on the part of the Countess, who appeared interested in the suitability of the house for hospital or sanitorium purposes. This area was removed from the list of active proposals by approval of the Director on December 20, 1948. No further action.

BRICK MARKET: (Historic Site) At Newport. Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance, October 28-30, 1940. No further Action.

COLONY HOUSE: (Historic Site) At Newport. Approved by the Advisory Board as of national significance, October 28-30, 1940. No further action.

FORT ADAMS: (Historic Site or National Park) At Newport, R. I. Justice Arthur J. Sullivan of the First Judicial District Court wrote to the Director on June 10, 1949, enclosing a photograph and a brief historical account of the old section of Fort Adams, and proposing that it be made a part of the National Park System. Following an inquiry a reply was prepared advising Justice Sullivan that "...we have been advised by the Adjutant General's Office that Fort Adams is an active military post and at present no change is contemplated in the status...". The matter was reviewed on October 26, 1956 by Senator Green who requested this Service to survey the site to determine whether it might be included in the National Park System. Service reply of October 9, 1956 stated that the Fort seemed best suited for administration by the City or State. However, Region Five was directed to arrange a meeting with the interested parties.

GREAT SWAMP: (Wildlife Refuge) This proposal was made to the Service in November 1945, by Mr. Leonard Bacon, Peace Dale, Rhode Island who was referred to the Fish and Wildlife Service because of the nature of the proposal.

NEWPORT TOWER AND OLD STONE MILL: (Historic Site) At Newport; Newport Tower and Old Stone Mill are one and the same. The Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, approved this site as of national significance. The question of the authenticity of the claims made as to the history of this particular object led the Advisory Board, December 7-9, 1944, to recommend that the Service not take the initiative in acquisition of this site, particularly since the interest of the Rhode Island Historical Society and the local community assured its preservation. No further action.

REDWOOD LIBRARY: (Historic Site) At Newport. Approved by the Advisory Board, October 28-30, 1940, as of national significance. No further action.

VERMONT

BATTELL: (National Park) In the Towns of Lincoln and Warren, Addison County. Senator Dillingham introduced legislation in 1920 to establish this park. The bill authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept about 3,900 acres mentioned in the will of the late Joseph Battell. The area was turned down for park purposes, and in 1923, by the terms of Public Resolution No. 97 (67th Congress), acceptance of the device was declined and the Battell Estate was released from any obligation to the United States. No further action.

BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT: Monument erected on Bennington Battlefield to commemorate the Revolutionary Battle. On July 19, 1954, Mr. Percy Merrill, Executive Secretary, Vermont Historic Sites Commission wrote to inquire whether the Service might be interested in assuming custody of the monument as a part of the National Park System. Apparently the monument does not lie on the main battlefield area and the offer was turned down in reply of August 7, 1954.

CALVIN COOLEDGE BIRTHPLACE: In November 1953 Advisory Board recommend preservation of the site by State or local groups.

GORGE: (National Park) At Middlebury, Vermont. This proposal was made by Mr. Joel B. Mayden of Middlebury in a letter to the Secretary of Commerce dated October 23, 1948, which was forwarded. The Associate Director's reply, dated November 1, stated that the area did not appear to be qualified for national park status. It was suggested that the State Parks authority be approached. No further action.

GREEN MOUNTAIN: (National Park) This proposal was first made in September 1936 by Dr. Guy W. Bailey, President of the University of Vermont, who asked the President to declare the Winooski-Lamoille section of the then proposed Green Mountain Parkway a national monument. As the result of an investigation requested by the President, the area was disapproved, but was supplanted by a proposal on the part of the Service to establish the Green Mountain National Park. Legislation was introduced but not acted upon the 75th Congress and during the next Congress there appeared little interest on the part of the Vermont delegation. The proposal was dormant during the war, and on July 22, 1949,

the Acting Director approved a recommendation that the proposal be no longer considered active. No further action.

HUBBARDTON BATTLEFIELD: (Historic Site) In Rutland County. Investigated by the Regional Office in 1936 and a favorable report submitted. Area reported scenic as well as historic and that State was already at work to secure lands. Now a State Forest Park.

WESTMINISTER COURTHOUSE: Site of a massacre which predated the battle at Lexington and Concord. On November 1, 1955 Mr. P. F. Richmond inquired whether the site would be accepted by the Service as a part of the National Park System. Service reply of November 10, 1955 stated that the area seemed best suited for protection and preservation by State or local means. No further action.

WISCONSIN

APOSTLE ISLANDS: (National Park) North of Ashland in Lake Superior. Suggested in 1925 by Miss Elizabeth Hester, Indianapolis, on the basis of Indian historical background. The Director suggested to Miss Hester that perhaps the area could be made into a State park, and that she communicate with the Wisconsin Department of Conservation. In 1930, legislation was enacted to provide for an investigation of the islands and a report to the Congress as to the advisability and practicability of establishing them as a national park. The report to the Congress submitted December 7, 1931, was adverse. A memorandum by Mr. Conrad L. Wirth on March 19, 1936, stated that the area had been disapproved. No further action.

AZTALAN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE: (National Monument) At Lake Mills in Jefferson County. Proposal originated with Charles E. Brown, State Director, Wisconsin Archeological Society, in 1934. It was investigated by Assistant Historian Thomas M. Pitkin. He believed the site deserved monument status, but preferably as a part of Mississippi Valley monuments group, and anticipated strong pressure for establishing the area. The area was turned down by the Advisory Board in March 1937, and by the Service by letter of October 11, 1937, at which time local value was suggested and a WPA excavation project was endorsed. Recommended as a State Monument in A Study of the Park and Recreational Problem of the United States. Branch of History suggested in September 1946 that the proposal be kept active. Wisconsin State park legislation (Chap. 549, Laws of 1947; 207.01, Sec. 1A.20.201), instructs the Commission to purchase for State park purposes the 71 acres, more or less, in Jefferson County, known as Aztalen Park, for a reasonable sum, and pay for same out of the appropriation made available to the Commission by this Section on July 1, 1947. No further action.

CEDAR ISLAND LODGE: See Pierce Estate.

CHEMEKETH LAKE: (National Park) Recommended for a national park By Mr. J. T. Simons, Postmaster, Hixton, Wisconson. Also called to the Director's attention by Representative Merlin Hull of Wisconsin. A negative reply was given in both instances, based on the lack of outstanding features. The Director's Office requested a report on the area from Region Two in August 1939, but the files do not show that an investigation was ever made. No further action.

CUSHING MEMORIAL: (National Park) Miss Caroline Brewster first brought the proposal to the attention of this Service. The area of 8 acres located in Waukesha County was proposed as a memorial to the three Cushing brothers who won distinction for bravery during the Civil War. An adverse report was submitted and Assistant Director Wirth recommended that this area be disapproved and dropped from the active list of proposed areas. This recommendation was approved by Director Cammerer on February 12, 1936. No further action.

DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN: (National Park) Near Wisconsin Dells. There has been considerable correspondence on this area, beginning in 1934 when a group of principle owners offered their properties to the Federal Government with the condition that they be permitted to operate their hotels and cabins during their lifetime. The Director, in replying, to a letter from Mr. E. C. Amann, stated on December 2, 1935, that while the area has some delightful scenic exhibits, they do not measure up to national park standards. This note continued to prevail in response to numerous inquiries through the years. In 1939, Mr. M. W. Torkelson, Regional Director if there were any means by which the area could be given national recognition. As a result, the possibility of the Service recommending establishment of a national recreational area was brought up. The Regional Director prepared information outlining the distinction between national parks and national recreational areas. Transmission of this information to Mr. Torkelson was approved on January 4, 1940, and the Regional Director was authorized to proceed in his negotiations with Mr. Torkelson, remembering, however, the need to have at hand as soon as possible information setting forth current operations and the amount of land needed for a recreational area. There is no record in our files of subsequent correspondence.

FLAG DAY MEMORIAL: (Historic Site) Waupeka, Ozaukee County. Representative Frank B. Keefe informed the Service in a letter of June 1, 1949, of the establishment of a foundation for the restoration and preservation of site and recommended national historic site status. In his reply the Director suggested that cooperation of the State Historical Society be sought. No further action.

FORT HOWARD: (Historic Site) Fort Howard, located at Green Bay, Wisconsin, was one of the frontier posts established following the war of 1812. About 1930 a bill was introduced into Congress to authorize an appropriation of $250,000 for preservation and restoration work. No record as to who was the sponsor of the bill. The bill did not pass and the project remained dormant until 1940 when some inquiries were made regarding it by Senator La Follette. Historian Hummel, in a memorandum dated March 11, 1940, stated that the Fort had no particular historical importance and was, in his opinion, not of national significance. No further action.

FORT WINNEBAGO: (Historic Site) Brought to the attention of the Director's Office by Mrs. Hazel E. Sanderson, Regent of the Waubun Chapert, Daughters of the American Revolution, Portage, Wisconsin. Adverse report submitted by Associate Engineer Lamb in July 1935. The matter was revived in March 1956 by Mrs. H. V. Tennant through Congressman Glenn Davis. Service reply of April 5, 1956 stated that there were no funds available to purchase the property.

GENERAL STARK: (National Park) Near Rock Springs, Sauk County. Mr. H. C. Sturdevant, through Representative Withrow, suggested in January 1949 an area near Rock Springs, Wisconsin, to include land owned by the Sauk County Outdoor Club and another tract privately-owned land which includes the homestead of General A. W. Stark (State Militia). Our reply defined a national park and suggested State development. We also referred to Region Two for preliminary report when weather permitted. No record of further action.

INDIAN MOUNDS: (Historic Site) Located near Wisconsin Dells. These mounds were brought to the attention of the National Park Service by Hon. Harry Sauthoff in May 1936. The investigation subsequently made by Assistant Historian Pitkin disclosed that, while they were interesting and deserving of preservation, they were not of national significance. No further action.

MENOMINEE: (National Park) Shawano and Oconto Counties (part of Menominee Indian Reservation.) Legislation authorizing an investigation and report

MENOMINEE--Con.

to the Congress on the advisability and practicability of establishing a portion of the Menominee Indian Reservation as a national park was introduced in the 71st Congress. The bill was not passed, although a favorable report was made on it by the Department. G. N. Lamb, Regional Inspector submitted an adverse report in 1936, stating the area should remain in the hands of the Indians. The area was disapproved by the Director and was removed from the list in April 1936. The matter was revived from time to time however, by various individuals interested in the proposal. In 1954 considerable interest in the area was aroused when a bill was signed by the President which provided for the withdrawal of reservation status of the Menominee Indian Tribe. The bill provides for the United States to transfer its title to all land, property and buildings within the reservation to the tribe not later than December 31, 1958. In response to many letters urging that the area be made a national park rather than let it fall into private hands, the Director on August 8, 1956 requested Regional Director, Region Five, to schedule a field study of the Reservation and conference with interested people in Wisconsin. On September 26, 1956 Mr. Allen Edmunds of Region Five notified the Director that he had gone to Wisconsin and had arranged for a detailed study of the area. While in Wisconsin Edmunds investigated a part of the area briefly and talked with State officials. In his opinion the area was not deemed suitable for national park purposes and he recommended to the Director that it not be considered for such purposes. He did recommend that the area be more carefully studied to determine the possibilities of developing it for recreation. In reply of October 10, 1956, it was agreed that such a study should be undertaken.

NICOLET: (National Park) Door County. Bills were introduced in the House and Senate in 1923 and 1924. However, there is no indication that reports were prepared by the Service and there is no record of correspondence.

PIERCE ESTATE: (National Park) Douglas County. Proposal made by Mr. James Mace of the Douglas County Board of Supervisors on November 24, 1938. The Secretary disapproved the area on February 2, 1938. No further action.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN: (Historic Site) A departmental letter of February 1, 1937, to the Honorable Gardner R. Withrow indicated that this site would be listed with those to be studied in the Historic Sites Survey. A report on Prairie du Chien was submitted by Historian Thomas M. Pitkin on May 28, 1937. Subsequent archeological excavations provided additional information on historical sites in the city.

The Villa Louis or the Dousman house is the outstanding historical feature. It is in the ownership of either the City or the State. Oral reports suggest that it was given to the State with an endowment by the Bigelow family of Saint Paul, Minnesota. In another part of town has been preserved the Fort surgeon's quarters, the sole surviving structure of Fort Crawford. These Prairie du Chien sites are reported to be among the most interesting and most important in the upper Mississippi Valley. They seem to be cared for by State and local agencies. On June 19, 1953 the Regional Historian Region Two, reported to Regional Director, Region Two that a study of historic sites in Wisconsin revealed the Villa Louis to be the only site worthy of national historic site status. No further action.

ST. CROIX FALLS: (National Park) Director Cammerer's letter of April 6, 1939, to Dr. J. A. Riegal, Director, Association of Commerce, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, stated as follows. "We know of no action being taken which would lead to the establishment of this area as a national park.... the data at hand indicated that the area is more suitable as a State park." The files do not indicate that any further move was made to establish this as a national park. This area listed also under Minnesota, but under the name of "Dells of the St. Croix National Park. This proposal would include the present interstate park in Wisconsin and Minnesota.