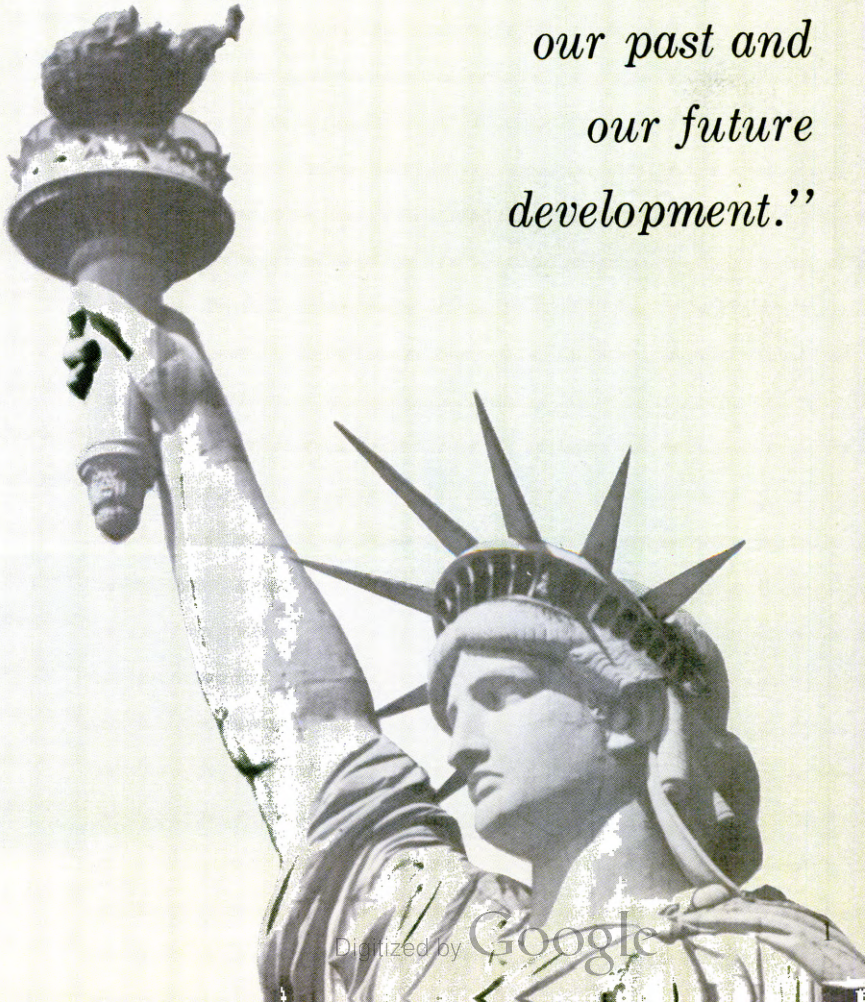
that the past shall live

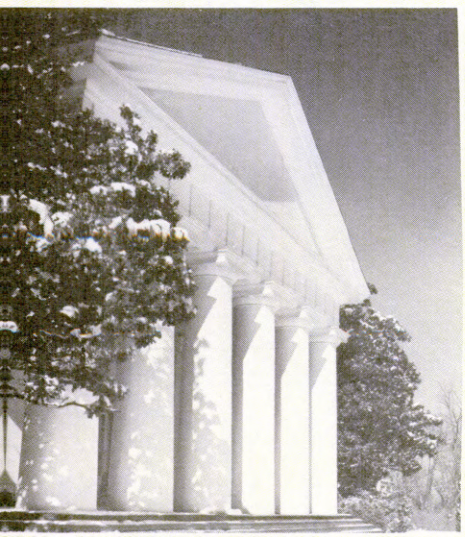


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"Visual symbols to join in our minds our past and our future development."



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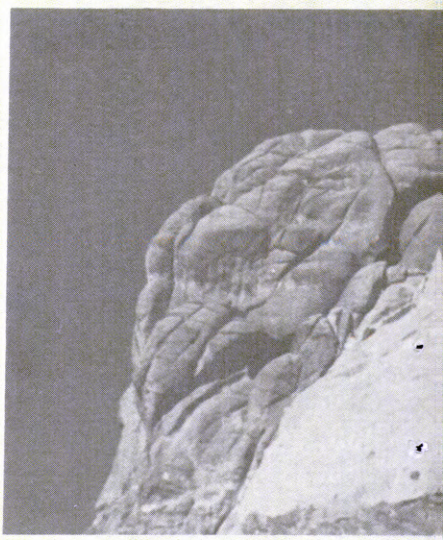
"Monuments

are the grappling-

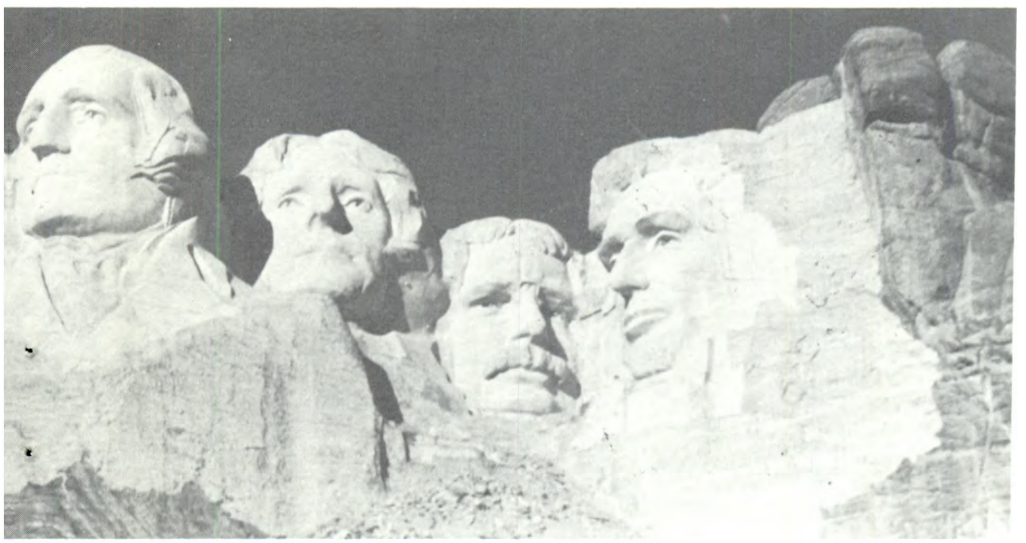
irons that bind

one generation

to another."



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"Though dead, they still speak."

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"A man must know little of the American people who supposes they can be stopped by anything in the shape of mountains, deserts, seas, or rivers."

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"Culture is

the expression

of a nation's

character."

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THAT THE PAST

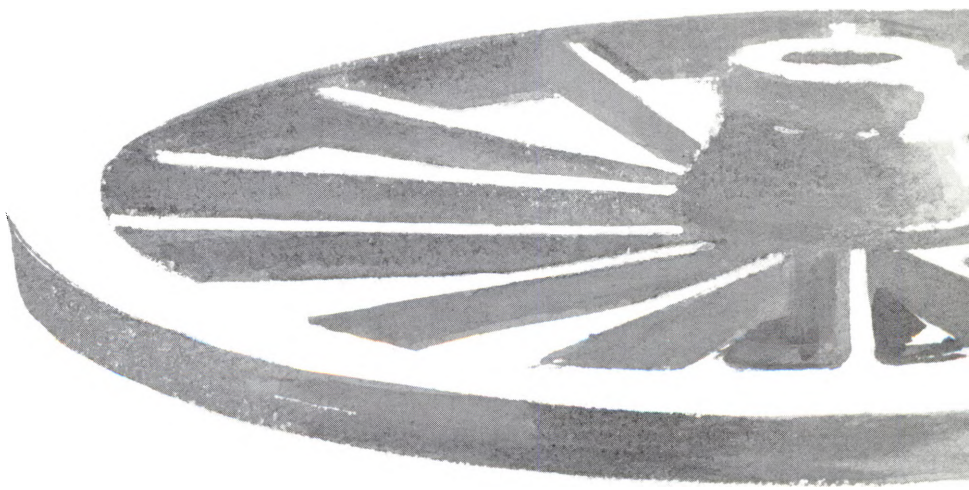
the history program of the National Park

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U. S. Department of the Interior
Fred A. Seaton, Secretary

U.S. National Park Service
Conrad L. Wirth, Director

SHALL LIVE . . .



Service

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Landscape
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LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE

THE National Park System is made up of a group of areas, some 180 in all, which, taken together, tell the story of this nation and this continent from their beginnings.

It is the duty and responsibility of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior to see that this System is fully protected, to insure its use and enjoyment by the people of today and tomorrow.

Few people, I am sure, realize that more than two-thirds of the areas in the National Park System are set aside for their historic or prehistoric importance. Probably only an equally small percentage is acquainted with the fact that the National Park Service is the Federal agency charged with the primary responsibility for the preservation of America's historic sites and buildings.

We hope that this booklet will make you who own them better acquainted with the richness and the variety of the historic and prehistoric properties administered by the Federal Government, and with the historical program of the National Park Service.



We want you to know our objectives in administering these areas and the policies which guide our work. We want to show you some of the important things which are being done in the areas of the National Park System to make history more real and meaningful. And we want to show you how MISSION 66, the 10-year program to improve the National Parks, has made it possible for the first time to execute long-range plans on a scale large enough to overtake today's problems and to keep abreast of the developing needs of the future.

The preservation of America's heritage of historic sites and buildings is not a task which can be accomplished by the Federal Government alone. It must be a cooperative local, State, and national effort. Government agencies at all levels, private preservation organizations, and individual citizens all must do their part.

Chartered by Congress, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is undertaking on a national scale certain phases of historical conservation which could not as well be conducted by a government agency.

State historical societies, State park departments, and a host of State and local preservation groups are working—either with the National Trust or independently—toward the common goal.

To all such organizations, the National Park Service pledges its cooperation and support to the end that the nation's historical resources may be preserved and fully utilized as well-springs of that inspiration, courage, steadfastness, and love of country which our people need now and will need in the years to come.

Conrad L. Wirth

CONRAD L. WIRTH
Director
National Park Service

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Parks play an important

LONG ago people learned that man cannot live by bread alone.

Because of this basic fact of life, we have churches, schools, libraries, theaters, museums, art galleries, and countless other places and facilities for the expression and strengthening of the spiritual side of human nature.

For this same reason—because of the human need for something more than bread—we have parks.

We have parks because there are places that we value so highly—scenes of nature or of human endeavor that are so significant to our spiritual, mental, and emotional welfare—that we want them preserved and kept as public treasures for use and enjoyment, now and as long as our Nation shall endure.

So an important part of America's land—important because of outstanding scenic, scientific, and historic values—has been set aside under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, to be preserved for the benefit and use of the American people.

Since the first national park—Yellowstone—was established in 1872 "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," the intervening decades have seen the establishment of many others, similarly marked for public use.

Today, the Park Service administers more than 180 areas in the National Park System, covering some 25 million acres. Comprising less than 1 per cent of the United States and its Territories, the importance of the acreage in the Park System lies not in its physical size, but in its important place in the American scheme of things.

Nearly every American would agree that people should have a chance to pause now and again and enjoy the superlative beauties of the earth and water of their native land; that they should be able to find pleasure and inspiration in the great outdoors, away from the pressures and worries of the everyday world.

Because this basic need is met for millions annually in the vast scenic and wilderness parks—Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Everglades, and a score of others—people tend to think of the National Park System in terms of those areas alone, a great chain of open spaces primarily meaningful to the nature lover

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part in American Way of Life

and the robust camper.

But there is another and equally important need that is deeply ingrained in the spirit of Americans. This is the need to view the great memorials of their historic past, and through them to understand and more thoroughly appreciate their national heritage.

Today, for the people of the United States, this need is perhaps greater than at any other time. Subjected unrelentingly to the threats and tensions of an uncertain world, they are drawn in increasing numbers to reestablish contact with the nation's past. From this contact they seek and find the reassurance that, through the centuries, America has weathered every manner of upheaval, and that it will live on, serene and steadfast.

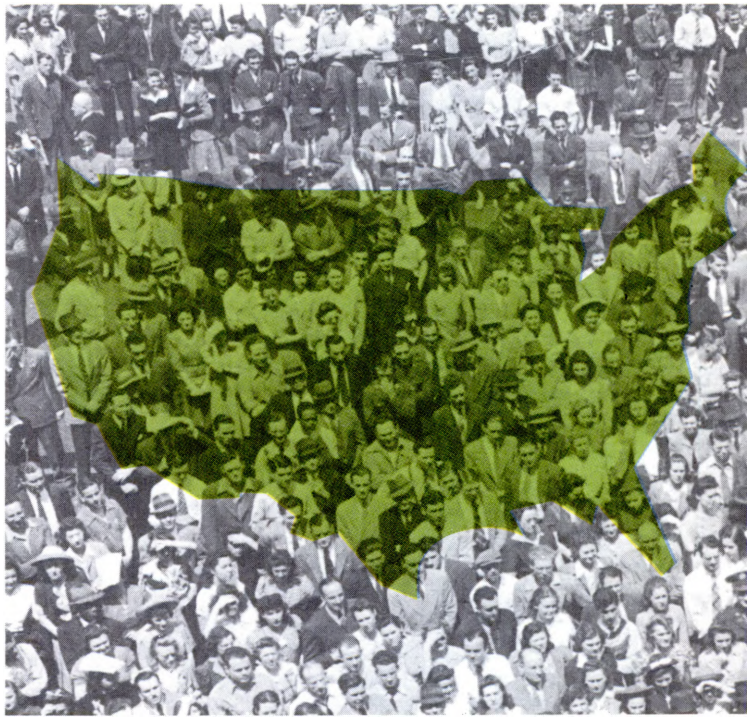
But where can people satisfy this need? Where can they reach out and touch and draw comfort from the hallowed past?

Year by year increasing millions are finding the answers to these questions in the historic sites and shrines of the National Park System which keep fresh and alive the story of the forces and processes that combined to shape our nation and our land.

Because they are sometimes overshadowed by the "glamor" of the purely scenic parks, it is not generally realized that the Park System is made up in large part of these historic areas.

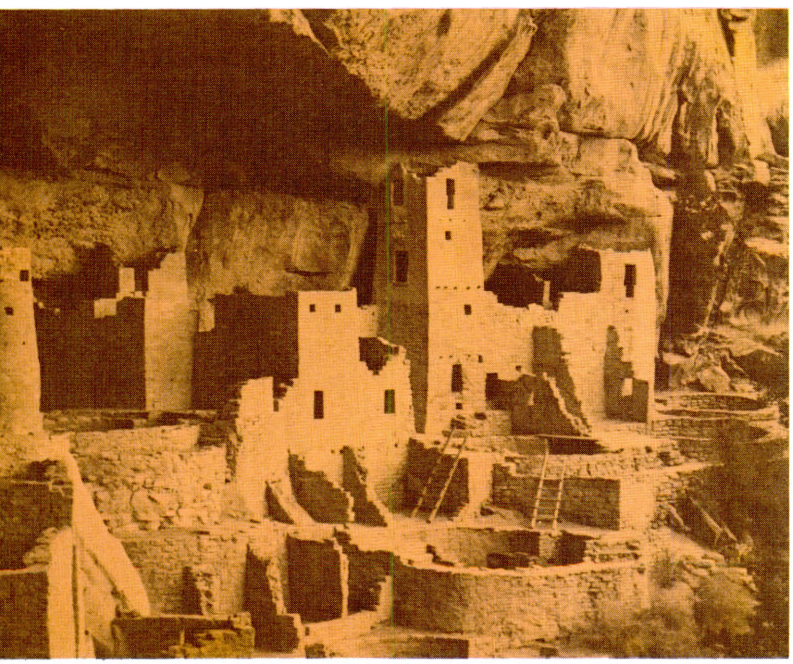
Of the 180-odd units administered by the National Park Service, more than 125 are historical and archeological areas, each closely tied with man's history in what is now the United States. Taken together, these areas cover the sweep of time from several thousand years before the beginning of the Christian era down almost to the events and people of the present day.

It is the purpose of this booklet to more fully acquaint Americans with this portion of their national heritage, and to tell of some of the exciting things that are being done by their Government to bring the past more vividly alive. It will touch too on certain of the problems confronting the National Park Service in its efforts to protect these historic places both from the ravages of time and the onrushing tide of modern urban development. And, finally, it will tell of the steps that are being planned and taken to meet these problems.



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a journey through time in



THE way to know a thing is to see it and touch it. This is true of history. No amount of poring over history books can bring it so alive as a visit to the places where history actually was made. Let us begin then with an imaginary journey through time in the historic and archeological units of the National Park System. Have no fear that such a trip will be dull and unexciting. Simply attune your mind to the times revisited and you will find it one of the most fascinating experiences of your life.

First let us turn back to the time of earliest man, who with his crude tools and implements engaged in a centuries-long struggle for survival on this continent. In that distant prehistoric era was it too early in man's development for him to make use of that greatest of weapons available to him—his mind? The answer can probably best be found in the following lines:

"Under the arching roof of a tremendous cave stands a silent, empty city.

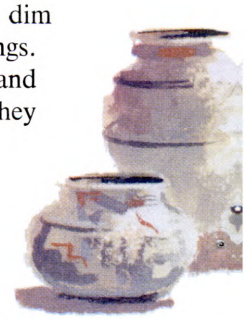
"For almost seven centuries it has stood there looking out across the canyon toward the setting sun. Proudly, almost haughtily, it has resisted the heavy tread of those slow centuries. Like a giant with a shawl of everlasting stone pulled closely about its shoulders it has stood with unbowed head, an eternal monument to the intelligence and industry of its builders.

"Almost seven centuries ago the people turned their backs on their proud city and walked away. All of the forces of nature seemed to be against them. The rains failed to fall; the springs ceased to flow. No corn grew in the fields. At last, weak from lack of food and water, and bewildered by the failure of the gods to answer their hysterical prayers, they surrendered to the inevitable. Sadly they turned their backs on the once happy city and walked down the canyon, never to return.

"Cliff Palace, the crowning glory of the Mesa Verde, was a silent, deserted city.

"In spite of the protection offered by the cave, Cliff Palace has suffered from the leveling forces of time. The owls and pack rats have been careless tenants and the lack of repair is evident. Some of the walls have cracked; a few have fallen. Foundations have slipped; roofs have disappeared. The once-bright plaster is peeling from the walls.

"These minor changes have failed to dim the splendor of the largest of all cliff dwellings. From one end of the cave to the other stand unbroken lines of houses. Story upon story they rise to the very roof of the cave itself. On a still higher ledge, far up under the cave roof, stands a long row of small rooms where the people once stored their abundant supplies of grain. In some of the houses paintings are still bright on the walls; in others footprints of the people are still clearly evident in the hard-packed clay floors. At each end of the cave is the trail which once led to the corn fields on the mesa top; below the cave is the trail



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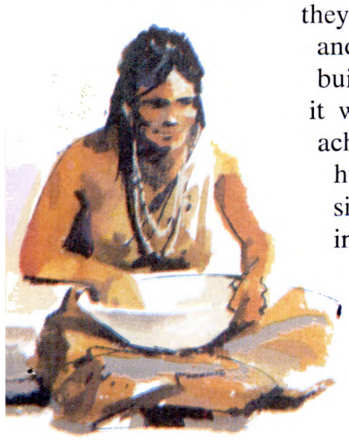
the National Parks

that led to the bottom of the canyon.

"In reality Cliff Palace has not changed a great deal since that day when the inhabitants disappeared. They walked away, it is true, but they are still there. You can see them if you close your eyes.

"Unfortunate indeed is he who views this ancient city and sees only the towering walls. Unfortunate because the stones are the least important part. Cliff Palace is really built of the hopes and desires, the joys and sorrows of an industrious people. It is not a cold, empty city for it is still warm with the emotions of its builders. In each fingerprint and tool mark lie the prayers of a young couple for a home filled with children and happiness. Each storage bin is chinked with a farmer's prayers for a bountiful harvest. In each plastered kiva wall is an ancient priest's reverence for his gods. A pot is not just a piece of baked clay: it is an ancient potter's moulded prayer for beauty and strength. Each solid wall is a testimony of success; each shattered human bone, each broken jar is an admission of defeat.

"Cliff Palace stands today as a monument to the ancient people of the Mesa Verde. For many centuries they occupied the great, green mesa and finally, almost in its center, they built their greatest city. Certainly it was their outstanding architectural achievement but it is only one of many hundreds of ruins which stand in silent testimony to the skills of an industrious people . . .



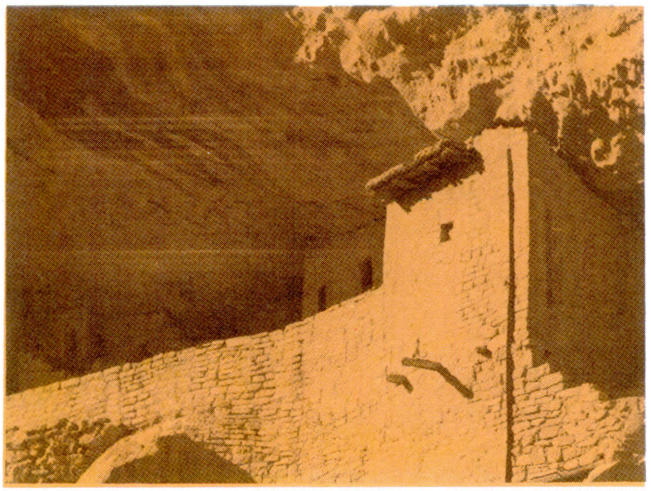
"The complete archeological wealth of the Mesa Verde will never be known. The great mesa, which rises high above the surrounding country, measures 15 miles from north to south and 20 miles from east to west. Its flat top, sloping gently to the south, is cut by a score of rugged canyons and access to the remote areas is difficult. The ruins are often hard to find and many will never be discovered. . . .



"In 1906, one-half of the great mesa was set aside as Mesa Verde National Park in order that the ruins might be preserved for all time and made accessible to visitors. Cliff Palace and some of the other cliff dwellings have been excavated and out on the mesa tops ruins of earlier types have been excavated to complete the archeological story. In the nearby museum are to be seen the things which have been found in the ruins. Displayed in their chronological order they tell the story of the ancient inhabitants of the Mesa Verde.

"It is a fascinating story of a vanished people. For endless centuries they dominated the Mesa Verde, passing through higher and higher stages of culture . . .

"Mesa Verde National Park was created to preserve the works of those prehistoric people. Slow, silent centuries have spread a cloak of mystery over it and visitors should come with open minds, prepared to hear an absorbing story of a strange people. Complete enjoyment and understanding come only to the visitor who is able to leave his modern self behind, and live and think in terms of the past."



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curious burial mounds of an ancient people

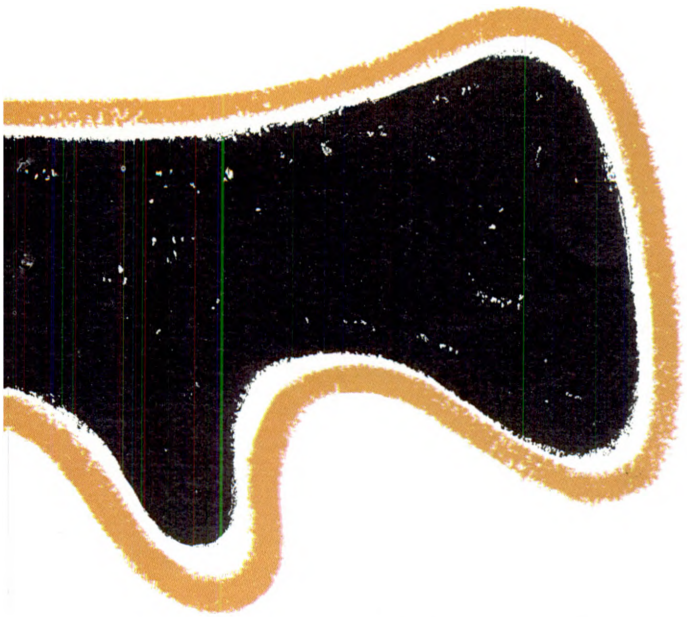
THE foregoing paragraphs from Don Watson's *"Indians of the Mesa Verde"* paint an unforgettable picture. They also set the mood for the balance of our journey through centuries of time. To gain the most from it, we must, for a time, leave our modern selves behind.

From southwestern Colorado and the Mesa Verde, let us turn next to Iowa for another glimpse of American life in prehistoric times, where—some 1,000 years ago —an Indian people thrived in the northern Mississippi Valley. Little is actually known about the way these people lived. They left behind no architectural monuments such as those of the Mesa Verde. They were roving hunters, and probably lived in some form of temporary shelter similar to a wigwam or tepee. But one thing they did leave behind that distinguished them from other peoples. These were curiously artistic burial mounds built in the shapes of animals and birds.

So here, too, prehistoric man had had the urge to indulge in a sort of art form. In a brief pause in our journey at Effigy Mounds National Monument, we can imagine him at work, because here some of his best efforts are preserved. As at Mesa Verde, we can close our eyes and picture the tender care with which each curious earth effigy was formed to receive the body of a departed loved one; the careful selection of just the right



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animal or bird to serve this solemn purpose—be it hawk, eagle, bear, or fox, panther, dog, deer, or turtle. All of these, and more, are found at Effigy Mounds, and some are monumental works. One, the Great Bear Mound, is 70 feet across the shoulders and front legs, 137 feet long, and 3½ feet high.

So these ancient people, too, left their mark on this continent, and were a part of its development. We can see them today—if we try.

Turning southward, we pause next at the large, scientifically excavated Indian site at Ocmulgee National Monument near Macon, Georgia. Here, thanks to the skill and patience of the archeologist, we can see a parade of history, going back in time some 10,000 years, spread before our eyes.

Let us look in first on the ancient circular earth-covered temple, or earthlodge, where the people known as the Master Farmers held their religious ceremonies and councils of tribal government some 1,000 years ago. Restored over the original clay floor, we see it almost exactly as it was when the town was peopled with the men and women and children of that prehistoric race. Along the red clay walls a raised clay bench contains 47 seats. Opposite the door is a raised clay platform in the shape of an eagle, with 3 more seats at the back for the Very Important Persons of the day. It requires but little imagination to people these 50 seats with Indians, drinking their sacred cassena tea and deliberating on affairs of state, with the sacred fire burning brightly in the sunken fire pit in the center of the room.

Moving to the western edge of the village we see the Funeral Mound, which served as the burial center for the town. Here the remains of important persons were buried with elaborate ceremonies. Standing there, we have but to close our eyes to see the burial ceremony, with loving hands carefully placing ornaments, tools, and jars of food to serve the needs of the departed one in an after-life to come.

At Ocmulgee, we see these things and much more. We see the distinctive grooved spear point of the Wandering Hunters who came to the area perhaps 10,000 years ago; relics of the Shellfish Eaters who had a taste for seafood and were attracted to the Central Georgia regions by beds of mussels in the rivers; and the beautiful pottery, decorated with elaborately stamped designs, of the Early Farmers who lived here from about 100 B.C. until 900 A.D.

At Mesa Verde, at Effigy Mounds, at Ocmulgee, the early peoples come to life. We have walked on the same earth on which they walked. We have seen and touched with our hands the objects their hands touched hundreds, thousands of years ago. And, through this contact, they have, for a time, seemed very close.

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THESE are only three of a score or more areas in the National Park System illustrating prehistory and the Indian cultures. But it is time to leave prehistory now and move forward to the next era of America's development. We come now to the time of the first white man on this continent—the time when the great powers of Europe were reaching out to establish footholds in this wild, primitive land, and by so doing to extend the greatness of their empires.

Twenty-three historical areas in the National Park System commemorate significant highlights of this long and bloody struggle for conquest and power. There are early Spanish forts in Florida and Puerto Rico, and old Spanish missions in New Mexico and Arizona. Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, commemorates the first English attempt to settle the New World, and not far away is Jamestown, where English settlement succeeded.

The settlement of Jamestown has been described as one of the great events in the history of the world. Here was born the great English-speaking nation beyond the seas, and here was the cradle of our Republican institutions and liberties.

Today the Jamestown National Historic Site and the Jamestown portion of Colonial National Historical Park commemorate the story of the hard struggle to make this beachhead in America secure.

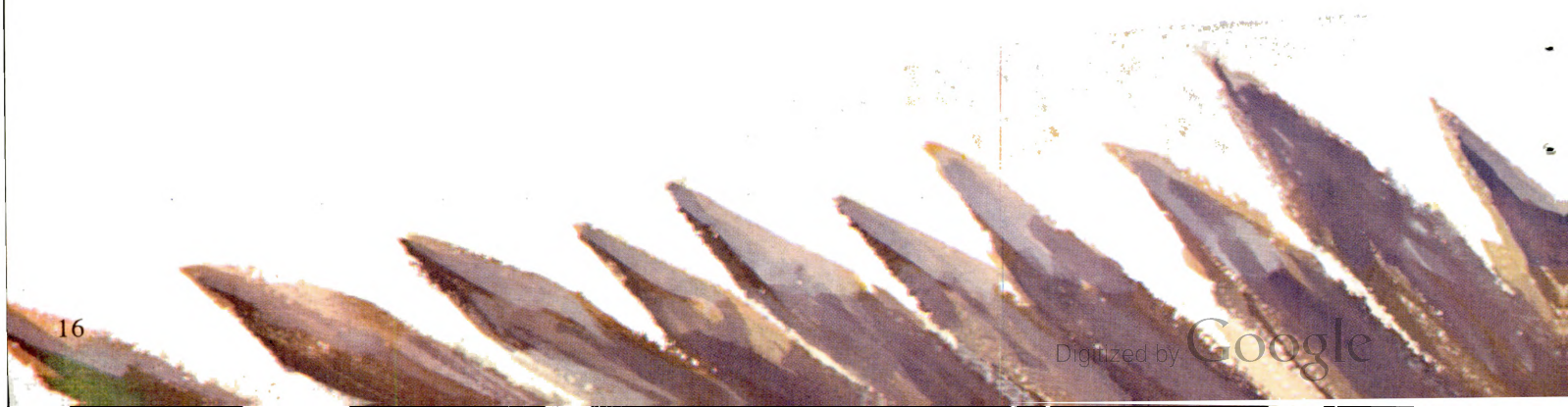
Let us pause there next in our journey through this nation's past. Let us stand for a moment on the shores of Virginia's James River and imagine the beginning . . .

It is May 13, 1607. Three small English ships approach Jamestown Island—the *Susan Constant* of 100 tons commanded by Captain Christopher Newport and carrying 71 persons; the *Godspeed* of 40 tons commanded by Captain Bartholomew Gosnold and carrying 52 persons; and the *Discovery,* a pinnace of 20 tons under Captain John Ratcliffe, carrying 21 persons. During the day (as George Percy, one of the party on board, relates) they maneuvered the ships so close to the shore that they were "moored to the Trees in six fathom (of) water." The next day, May 14, he continues, "we landed all our men, which were set to work about the fortification, others some to watch and ward as it was convenient."

Thus, the first permanent English settlement in America was begun, about 20 years after the ill-fated attempts to establish a colony on Roanoke Island and 13 years before the Pilgrims made their historic landing at Plymouth, in New England.

Little remains now of the town that sprang from this beginning. But here again the archeologists have brought back for us enough of the flavor of the place and time so that we can reconstruct the rest. As we move about over the historic site we pass more than a hundred building-remains that have been excavated. Some are only the footings of a frame structure, some are brick foundations in full outline, and others are well-preserved cellars. Only bits and pieces of what once was, to be sure, but enough so that we can vividly imagine the homes these foundations once supported, and the manner in which 17th-century Jamestown men and their families lived. We can even see and touch their clay tobacco pipes, their glass wine bottles, pottery vessels, spoons, forks, shears, pins, thimbles, axes, hoes, buckles, combs,

the long and bloody struggle for



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rings, and other objects of their daily lives recovered from the ruins. With these evidences it is not too difficult to people the vanished streets with such celebrated figures of the past as Captain John Smith. We can almost seem to see the Indian princess Pocahontas being led through the town a prisoner, and share vicariously in her later triumph when she was entertained at the English court. She walked this ground, and so have we. The link is unforgettable—with the Indian maiden, with the starvation and hardships of the colony, with the personal triumphs of its people, small and large, with the meeting in 1619 of the first legislative assembly in the New World—with all that Jamestown signifies and represents.

Early exploration is another stirring story of the colonial period. This story, too, is told and kept alive in the historical units of the National Park System. The De Soto National Memorial in Florida commemorates the De Soto expedition of 1539-43 in the Southeast. The Coronado expedition of approximately the same time into the Southwest is commemorated by the Coronado National Memorial in Arizona. Juan Cabrillo, exploring the Pacific Coast by sea for Spain discovered San Diego Bay in California in 1542, an event memorialized at Cabrillo National Monument. All of these are fragments of the colonial portion of our history. Other sites bring to mind the piracy, the privateering, the open warfare in the struggle for colonial supremacy, and the emerging growth and strength of the English colonies. But it is time to move ahead again in time to the next great era—to the days of the early patriots who purchased our liberty with their blood in the Revolutionary War.

colonial power



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THE military phases of the struggle for American independence will remain forever a source of thrilling inspiration to all Americans. The heroic readiness of a small and undeveloped country of less than 3,000,000 people to engage in warfare with the great and powerful forces of the British will always stir the deepest patriotic pride. From the initial engagements at Lexington and Concord through victory and defeat at Bunker Hill, Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, to the glorious day when Burgoyne's powerful army capitulated at Saratoga on October 17, 1777, the Americans, ill-clad, ill-equipped, ill-trained, carried on the brave fight unflinchingly. In winter camps at Valley Forge and Morristown, half-starving troops endured the deep snows and bitter frost of abnormally cold winters, giving Americans of future generations an inspiring example of fortitude in the face of hardship. Burgoyne's defeat assured the alliance with France and thus enabled the Americans to achieve their independence by giving them the money, supplies, and military and naval reinforcements without which the decisive triumph—the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown—could not have been won.

Saratoga, Morristown, Kings Mountain, Yorktown—the stirring deeds of courage and valor associated with these place names are known and respected throughout the world. There are historical units of the National Park System which commemorate each of these as well as other military highlights of that glorious struggle—Cowpens, for example. Moores Creek. Dorchester Heights. We could visit these places and, standing on the hallowed ground that won our liberty, suffer again the incredible hardships of our gallant troops, share with them the taste of final victory.

But for the purpose of our brief journey let us go instead to a quiet and stately place, not directly associated with the clash of arms, but which nevertheless is perhaps the most cherished, the most meaningful of all the hallowed places in our land.

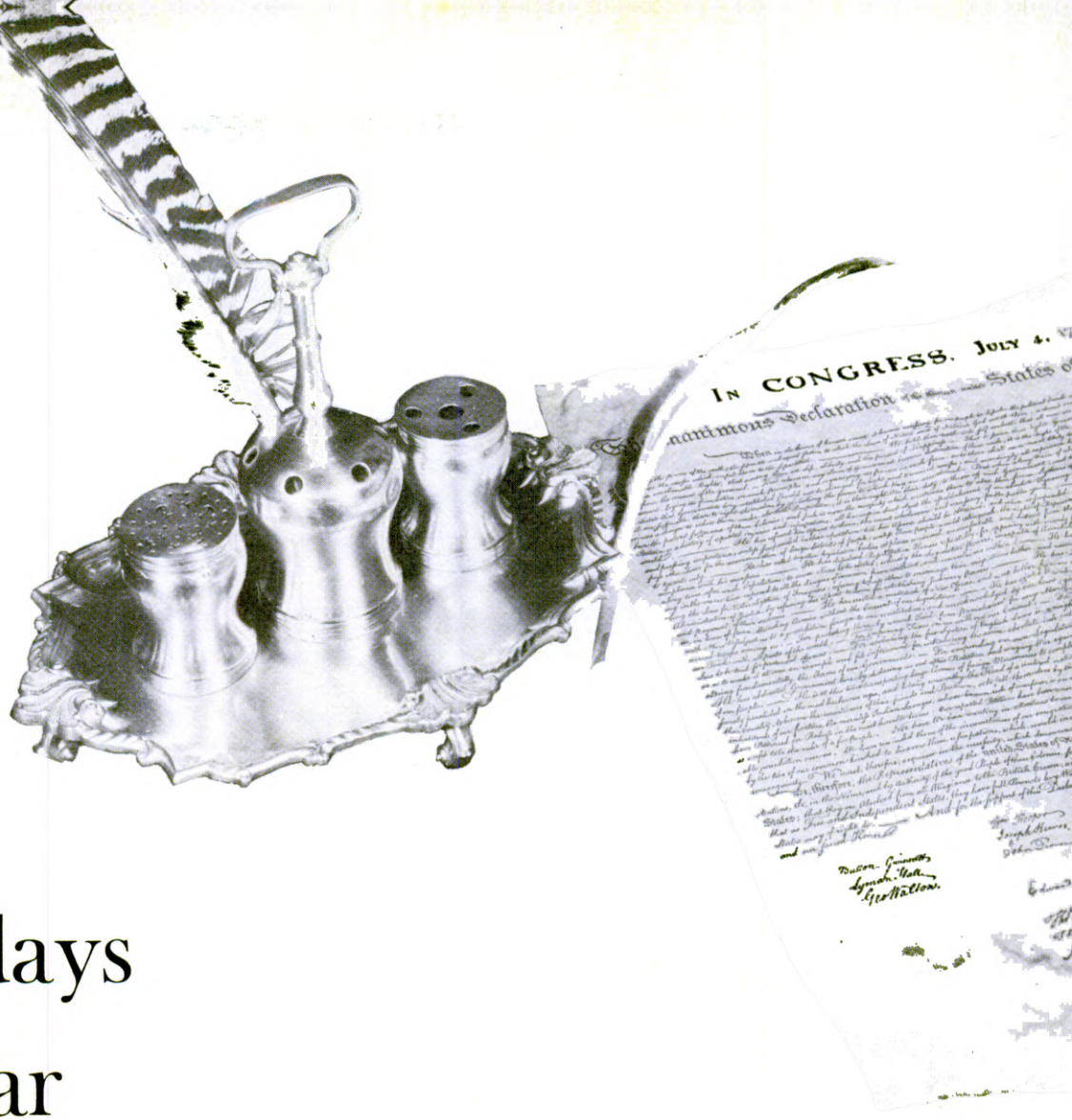
We are in Philadelphia, at Independence National Historical Park. Here around us are the structures where a nation was born and its Constitution written. There is Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence was adopted in 1776, where the Continental Congresses met, where the Constitution of 1787 was drafted. The Hall and associated structures on Independence Square—Congress Hall and the old City Hall—formed the second Federal Capital from 1790 to 1800. Nearby is Carpenters' Hall, where the First Continental Congress met in 1774.

We look up at Independence Hall and remember Carl Van Doren's moving words: "On account of the Declaration of Independence, it is a shrine honored wherever the rights of men are honored. On account of the Constitution, it is a shrine cherished wherever the principles of self-government on a federal scale are cherished."

We enter and there, immediately ahead, beneath the ancient tower of the Hall, stands the Liberty Bell. This is the bell whose deep tones pealed out the brave and joyous tidings that 13 struggling colonies had thrown off their ties with the Old World to become a free nation. Its voice is silenced now—forever. Yet, silent, its message is far more eloquent than the clamor of a thousand other bells. We move forward with the others drawn there—young and old, rich and poor—and touch it momentarily, reverently, with our hands—and in so doing experience a quiet thrill of pride in being a part of the nation born here. By this simple action we feel somehow very close to each member of that brave little group that signed the Declaration of American Independence. We can seem to feel them, standing close beside us.

So a new nation had been born. But how long could it live?

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stirring days of the war for American Independence

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a time of testing for



IN the period between 1776 and 1812 the new Republic, before the skeptical eyes of the Old World, survived its early trials and tribulations and began to show promise of the powerful new democracy it was to become.

At Federal Hall in New York on April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, thus opening the formative period of the new Federal Government under the Constitution. There, the following year, decision was made to establish a permanent capital on the Potomac to be named Washington.

As the new Government gained in strength and stature, the young nation made the first important moves toward expansion westward. A highlight of this movement was the "breakthrough" of the forbidding ridge at Cumberland Gap and the pouring of settlers into the southeastern Kentucky region first explored by Daniel Boone. America was growing. At Federal Hall, at Cumberland Gap, and elsewhere where this early growth took on significant form, the story is kept alive and fresh in historical units of the National Park System.

Soon, though, the burgeoning young Republic was to meet its sternest early test. In June, 1812, President Madison, under pressure of popular resentment against insults to American rights at sea and other real or fancied wrongs, signed the declaration of a second war against Great Britain. For two years after that the conflict wore on inconclusively. Then, freed at last of the last entanglements of a European war, Britain was able to take the offensive in earnest. Washington was promptly burned and sacked. Baltimore was saved through the heroic

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the new republic

defense at Fort McHenry which inspired Francis Scott Key to pen the immortal lines of "The Star-Spangled Banner." But even then the British were preparing a mighty offensive directed toward gaining control of the mouth of the Mississippi River and the lower American West of that day.

What was the outcome of this great offensive stroke? We can see the answer for ourselves by pausing next at Chalmette National Historical Park in Louisiana, some six miles from New Orleans. Here, by turning back the clock to the day and night of January 7, 1815, we can see General Andrew Jackson feverishly preparing his motley group of frontiersmen, regulars, Creoles, sailors, pirates, Indians, and Free Men of Color for the coming head-on clash with the skilled and powerful British forces preparing to attack. We can see the sights, and hear the sounds, of coming battle. Nearly 150 years have passed since that historic time. But we are touching the same earth that the feet of "Old Hickory" touched, we are looking out over the same ground, the same scene. We are there. It is daylight now—January 8, 1815—and in a furious burst of sound the battle is joined. We can see the strong and orderly British ranks pressing onward. We can hear the fire from American artillery emplacements, and by looking closely can distinguish Dominique You and Renato Beluche, Jean Lafitte's pirates turned patriots, sweating at their cannon.

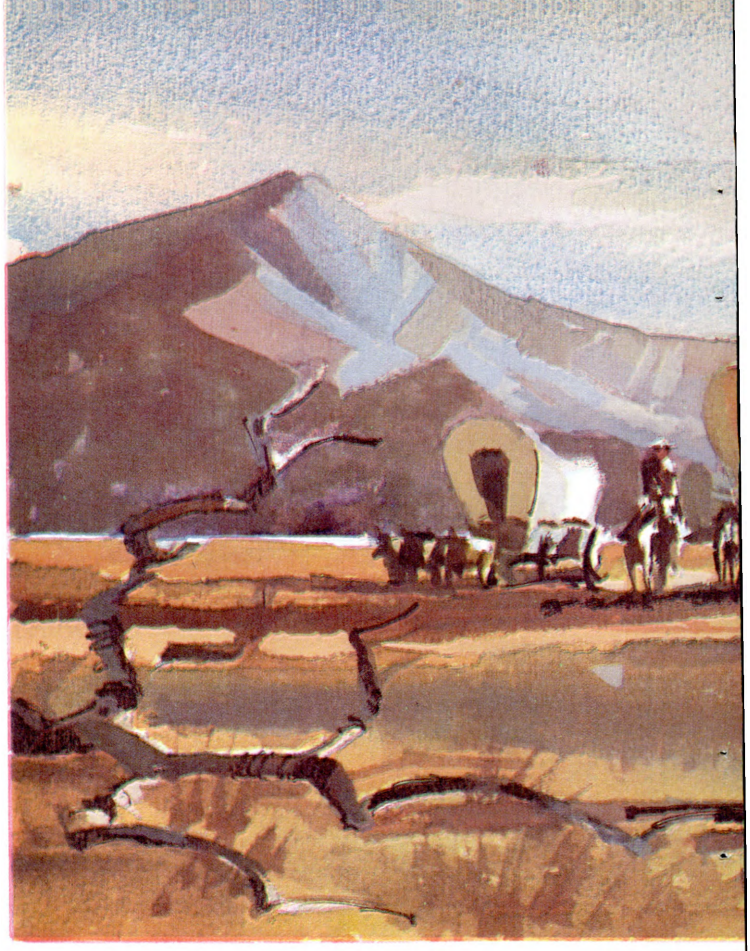
It is soon over. The British forces have been crushed, losing from 2,000 to 3,000 dead and wounded. On the American side—only seven killed, six wounded!

Chalmette National Historical Park keeps permanently enshrined the memory of this great American victory. And at other units too the story of the War of 1812 is retold and kept alive. At Fort McHenry. At Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument in Ohio which commemorates the decisive victory of American naval forces over the British on September 10, 1813, in the Battle of Lake Erie, near Put-in-Bay. What American can forget the words of Commodore Perry in his report on the outcome of that greatest naval battle of the War: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

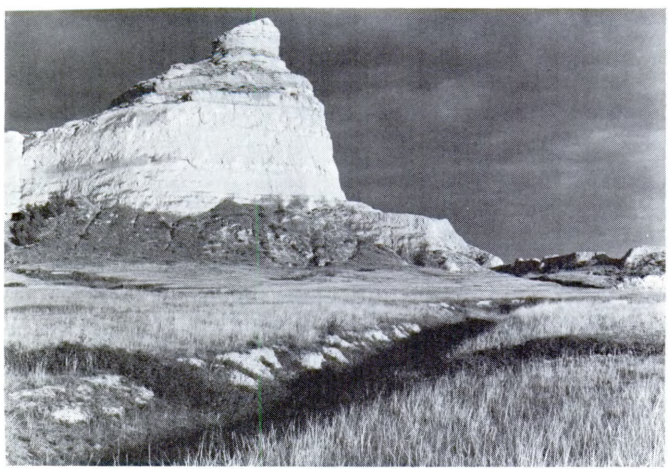
At the close of the War of 1812 this was the sentiment, too, of the young nation of America. We had met and defeated the enemy, flexed our young muscles and found them surprisingly strong. Now we were anxious to get along—fast with the business of growing up into full maturity.



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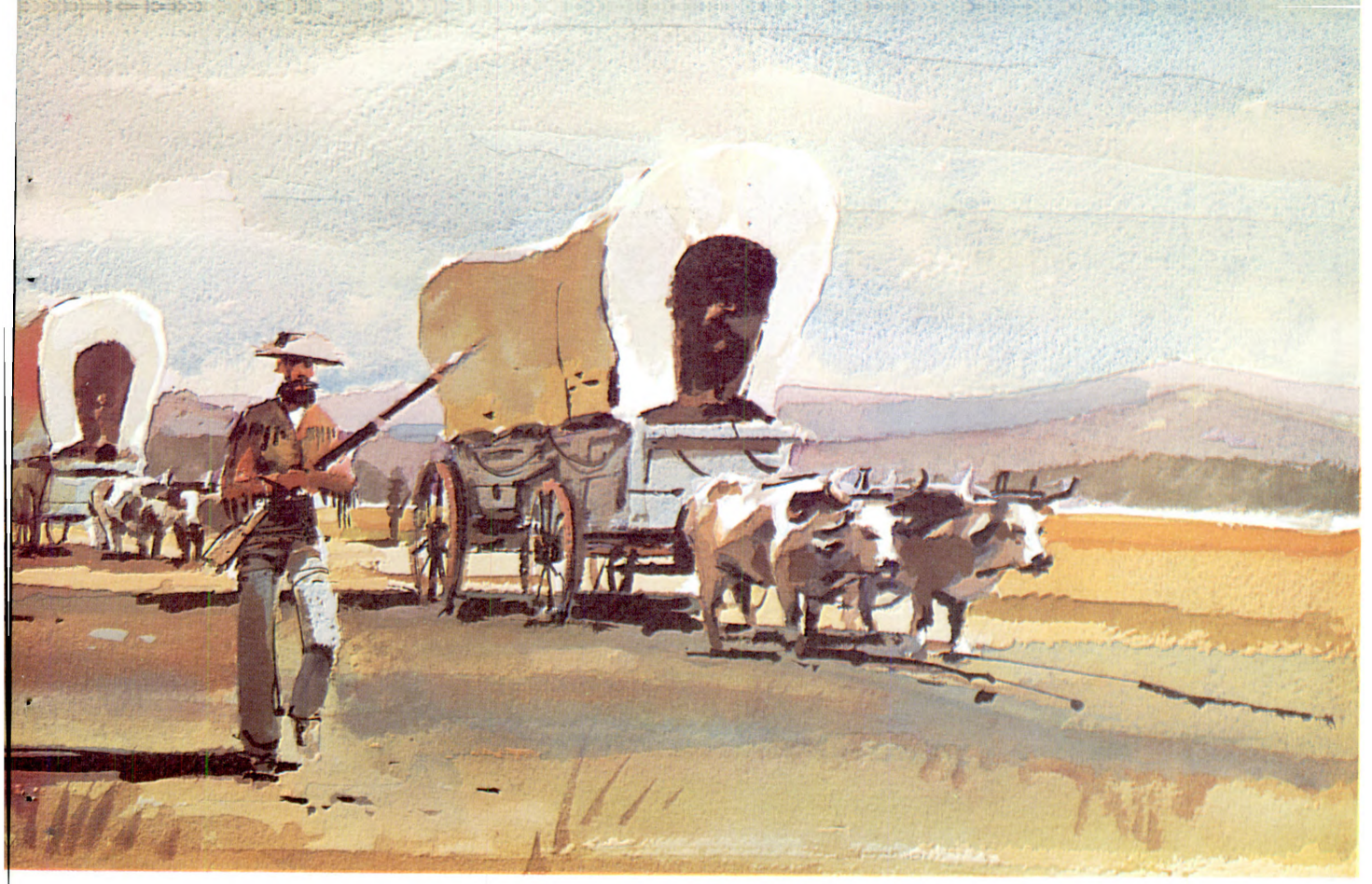
50 years of lusty growth and westward expansion



FOR nearly 50 years then the story of America was largely a story of lusty growth and expansion—of thrusting frontiers ever further into the new and unknown land of promise in the West. In a dozen or more historical units of the National Park System this romantic story of American expansion from the Appalachians to the Pacific is faithfully recorded. Scotts Bluff, Fort Laramie, and Whitman Mission depict the great migration of venturesome pioneers over the Oregon Trail. Pausing briefly at these sites it is not difficult to experience again the hopes and aspirations of the passing, varied host—the Mormons seeking a new Zion in the promised land of Utah—the Forty-Niners hoping to find their "El Dorado" in California – the huddled families in their wagons searching only for a more fertile and more plentiful land.

Other phases of the westward movement are commemorated by the Natchez Trace Parkway, being constructed to follow as nearly as possible the route of the famous old road between Natchez, Mississippi, and Nashville, Tennessee, along which passed many of the traders, merchants, and pioneers of the Old Southwest. Meriwether Lewis National Monument near Hohenwald, Tennessee, contains the remains of part of the Natchez Trace, the grave of Meriwether Lewis, leader of the

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famed Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the site of Grinder's Inn, a frontier tavern, where Lewis met his death.

The almost incredible courage of the pioneer confronted by seemingly insurmountable hardships is vividly recalled by Death Valley National Monument, in California and Nevada. The name has come down from the wagon train of half-starved emigrants, pushing westward on a supposed shortcut to the newly discovered gold fields, who were the first to penetrate that stretch of desolation in the winter of 1849. When they entered they were already lost, hungry, and exhausted. But, somehow, they survived weeks of indescribable hardship and came through alive. Leaving, they looked back across the valley —the tremendous barrier that had caused so much privation and suffering—and cried, "Goodby, Death Valley!"

They lived, and so did many thousands of others, and the nation they helped to build stretched from coast to coast.

Then, after nearly half a century of progress and expansion, America, in the 1860's, was all but ripped asunder.

The first shot had been fired at Fort Sumter and the Civil War was on.

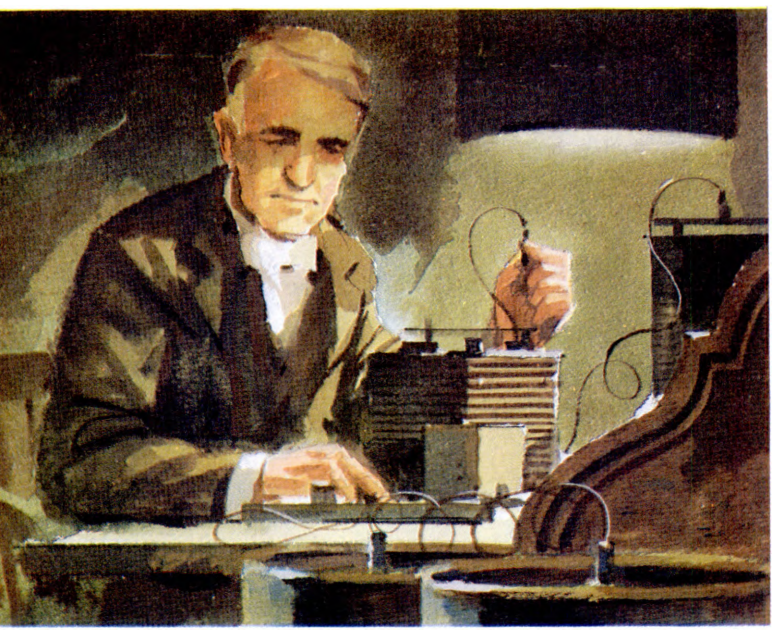
Virtually all of the famous battlefields of that great conflict—from Manassas to Appomattox—are embraced in whole or in part in the historical units of the National Park System. In administering them, Federals and Confederates are equally honored. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman all take their rightful places as military heroes of the nation. The valor of Americans—whether in Blue or in Gray—who took up arms for causes which they believed worth fighting for, is the underlying theme in all these areas.

But in our brief journey through this nation's history we shall visit but one—the most important, because here the Union was saved forever from destruction.

We are at quiet Gettysburg. The guns are stilled. We stand before the rostrum where a thin, tall, somber man stands to speak. We can actually see his face, because it is there today, in bronze, as a part of a memorial to his immortal words . . . "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty . . ." On this hallowed ground America was tested. It emerged one nation, indivisible. For a little time, being here, we have seemed very close to that great and solemn moment—and to Lincoln, symbol of the Union saved . . .

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the building of a great and powerful nation is resumed



WITH preservation of the Union assured, Americans could again turn their energies to the building of a great and powerful nation.

The story of the years after the Civil War through the balance of the 19th century and continuing up until the present day is one of the rugged and determined growth of commerce and industry; of science and invention; of the continued development of the arts and sciences.

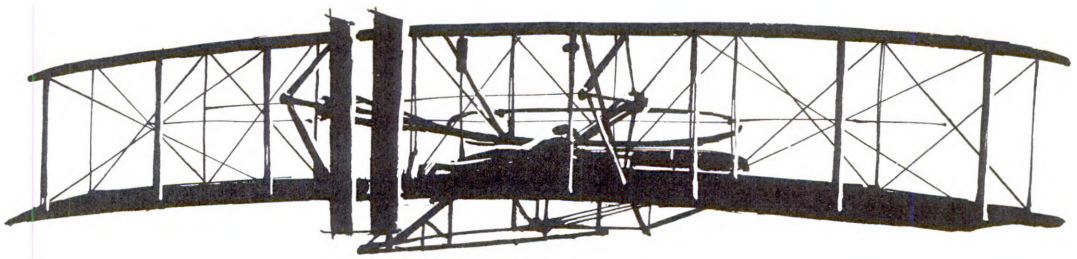
Each facet of this growth, as all other phases of the colorful history of America, is commemorated and kept alive in units of the National Park System.

At Hopewell Village National Historic Site near Reading, Pennsylvania, one can visit an early American iron-making community which was established about 1770 and survived bitter competition for more than a century. Although some of the buildings have disappeared, Hopewell Furnace, standing almost in the center of the village, remains, together with the Big House or ironmaster's residence, the spring house, the blacksmith shop, the charcoal storage house, and several tenant houses. These structures give an excellent picture of a compact semi-feudal industrial village, more or less self-sufficient, where the people lived at their place of employment.

The Vanderbilt Mansion at Hyde Park, New York, one of the finest examples of Italian Renaissance architecture in the United States, typifies the great estates built by wealthy industrialists, merchants, and financiers in the period of rapid accumulation of huge fortunes between 1865 and 1900. As such, it illustrates an important phase of social history, and has been aptly called a "monument to an era."

Great moments in American architecture are commemorated, too, in other sites throughout the System, paying fitting tribute to the men who left behind unforgettable monuments to their creative genius in our public buildings and our private dwelling places. There is, for instance, the Old Philadelphia Custom House

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which preserves in its historic mass a remarkable example of Greek revival architecture in a public structure. And another of the nation's monuments to architecture is Hampton, one of the great post-Revolution mansions of America. Erected in the period between 1783 and 1790 on the outskirts of what is now the city of Baltimore, this great residence, which served for 158 years as the home of the prominent Ridgely family of Maryland, portrays as well as any other structure known the qualities of formal charm and elegance typical of the late Georgian style of architecture.

Near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the Kill Devil Hill National Memorial marks the site where Wilbur and Orville Wright made the first successful power-driven airplane flight; and at Edison Laboratory National Monument in West Orange, New Jersey, are preserved the original buildings which Thomas Alva Edison erected in the summer of 1887 to prove that organized inventive research is practicable, thus establishing a prototype for the great industrial laboratories that serve the world today.

Great events—political, military, religious, scientific, economic – are woven together into the history of America.

But equally important in the story of this nation are the great men who shaped its destiny.

In the historical units of the National Park System, these men are not left unnoticed and unsung.

An inspiring list of sites and shrines keeps the memory of the nation's great heroes permanently illuminated in our minds and hearts, reminding us forever of the courage, the wisdom, the valor, and the superb qualities of human understanding and compassion which set these men apart from others in the building and preserving of our sacred heritage.

Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson—known to every schoolchild are the imposing monuments to these immortals in the nation's capital. Almost equally familiar are the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, commemorating this incomparable leader with a memorial mansion at his birthplace in Virginia; Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park in Kentucky, including a memorial building which houses at the birthplace site the traditional log cabin in which Lincoln was born; the Lincoln Museum (Ford's Theater), Washington, D. C., where Lincoln was assassinated; the House Where Lincoln Died, also in the capital; and the Lee Mansion, the stately home of the great Confederate general, on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, overlooking the city of Washington.

Here—at the solemn shrines to the men whose names have come ringing down through the centuries—we conclude our brief journey through the stirring pages of American history.

We have glimpsed some of the highlights of our past and been caught up in the exciting events of other days and other times—sharing in the victories and tragedies, the bitter hardships and the glorious triumphs of the men who created America and made it great.

This, then, is the story of America as told in the historical areas of the National Park System. Actually, only a part of it, as we did not begin to visit all of the hallowed sites and shrines.

But those who make the journey cannot escape experiencing a sense of having been renewed; a sense of rightness—and of indestructible permanence; a sense of having seen and touched and drawn strength from the unshakeable foundations of our way of life.

Our historic sites and shrines represent a rich portion of the heritage of every American. They are as much a part of the fabric of America as our nation's great scenic places, its wilderness areas, its factories, mineral resources, schools, libraries, forests—and even democracy itself.

The appreciation and preservation of this heritage is the opportunity and the privilege of every citizen.

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MISSION 66

a bold new program for the parks

". . . to stop time at a great moment in history so as to cause men busy about present things to pause and look with understanding into the past . . ."

Briefly stated, this is the basic objective of the National Park Service in administering the priceless historical heritage entrusted to its care.

This objective is stated somewhat more formally in the National Park Act of 1916 which declares that the fundamental purpose of the Service is to "conserve the scenery, and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife" in the areas comprising the National Park System, and to "provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Accordingly, the Park Service, since its establishment, has sought to accomplish two ends in each historic site:

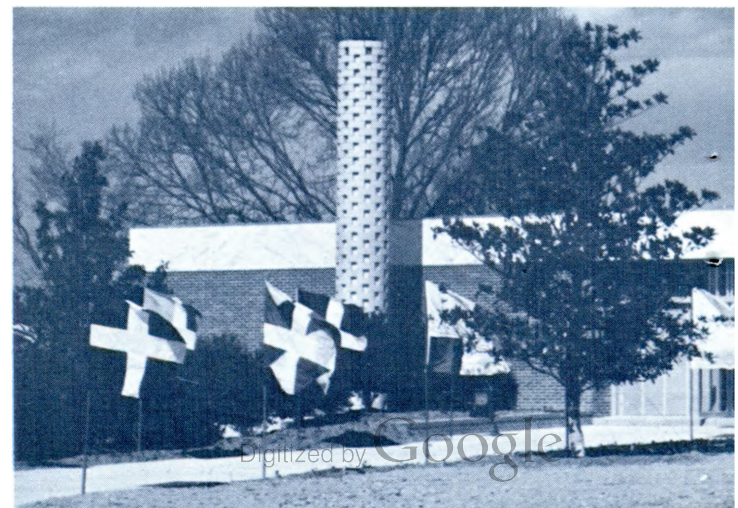
First, to preserve the site and its historic structures and objects and where possible and feasible to restore the scene as it was at the time of the area's greatest significance, and,

Second, to so administer and develop the area that it would provide the greatest possible spiritual refreshment, inspiration, and enjoyment to the people of the United States.

But in the decade and a half following the outbreak of World War II, work toward these ends became all but impossible. During the war years, the pressing demands of national defense placed the national parks virtually on a stand-by basis, and appropriations in subsequent years were not large enough to make up for lost ground. The meager funds available had to be thinly spread to cover only the most urgent emergency needs, and as a result not only the historical areas but the entire Park System fell into a state of dangerous disrepair.

To meet this growing threat, the National Park Service, in 1955, decided upon a dramatic new approach.

It drew up a list of the physical improvements, staff increases, and additional lands and operating procedures that would be needed to give the American people the kind of National Park System they deserve and have a right to expect.



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By mid-1956 this planning had been completed and incorporated into a bold new program known as MISSION 66.

Vigorously endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior, and President Eisenhower, the program—designed to produce a "model" park system by 1966—won the immediate approval of the Congress and, with adequate new appropriations thus assured, work was begun on one of the most far-reaching park conservation and improvement programs ever undertaken in this country, or elsewhere in the world.

Under MISSION 66, exciting new developments are taking place throughout the far-flung chain of historic and prehistoric areas linked within America's great National Park System.

In all of these developments there is one basic, overriding aim: to turn back the pages of time and establish a vital relationship between the visitor and the memorialized people and events. To the Park Service, this goal is only successfully achieved when the prehistoric ruin, for example, somehow manages to convey the feeling in the visitor that the ancients who lived there might come back this very night and renew possession.

These things, then, are being done under the MISSION 66 program to help bring about this feeling of living history:

Historic buildings are being rehabilitated, refurbished, and restored.

New Visitor Centers are being built and modern museum exhibits prepared to help recreate the atmosphere and mood of the time or event commemorated in the historic site or shrine.

New lands are being acquired whenever possible to prevent or eliminate jarring intrusions on the historic scene.

Civil War sites are being developed so that fitting observances may be held at each as its centennial occurs in the years 1961 to 1965.

Archeologists, historians, architects are at work delving more deeply into the historic past, and already their findings in numerous areas throughout the System have thrown important new light on the nation's origin and growth.

New markers, new trailside exhibits, new interpretive publications—these and many other products and activities are facets of the "re-awakening of history" under MISSION 66 in the sites and shrines which form so important a part of the National Park System.

a few examples of the 'Reawakening of History'

SOME idea of the scope of what is taking place throughout America in this vigorous new program can probably best be given by citing a few examples of the types of projects being undertaken.

One of the most interesting is the work of developing Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia.

There the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall form the core of a unique undertaking designed to preserve for all time the cradle of American independence.

This colossal project is a joint venture in which the nation, the State, the city, and private agencies are linked in partnership. It has as its goal the development of a dignified and park-like setting for Independence Hall in those few blocks of Old Philadelphia where more significant history took place than anywhere else in America.

Announcement of plans for the project captured the imagination of patriotic citizens all over America. Some idea of the enthusiastic support engendered may be gathered from the fact that the General Federation of Women's Clubs raised nearly a quarter of a million dollars to finance the restoration and refurnishing of the Hall's first floor as it was when the Declaration of Independence was signed and work on the Constitution was completed.

Here many thousands have had the memorable experience of witnessing the process of time being turned backward to recapture stirring moments of the nation's early history as they watched the skillful hands of artisans restoring the old assembly hall to its original state,



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as they saw the old park-like setting of the area being re-created in the ancient streets.

This is only one example of the broad restoration program. Elsewhere many other historic buildings are being rehabilitated and reconstructed. These include such places as the old tavern and jail at Appomattox; the historic Beauregard House on the ground where the Battle of New Orleans was fought; the home built in 1777 by the American Revolutionary hero, General Philip Schuyler, in Saratoga National Historical Park; the frontier military buildings of Fort Laramie and Fort Union; and many others. In each, the visitor is being helped to relive history through being able to see places and things as they actually were at the moment when they were touched by the finger of destiny.

And here, too, in the presentation of these and other historic sites—in such places as the Adams Home in Massachusetts, Arlington, the Vanderbilt Mansion at Hyde Park, N. Y.—the efforts to bring the past alive do not stop with simply installing the furnishings and objects of the times. Instead, every possible effort is made to make the visitor feel that the occupants may return and take up living there at any moment.

This process is graphically described in an incident related by the noted author, Freeman Tilden, in his book entitled *"Interpreting Our Heritage."*

"On a Sunday afternoon," he writes, "I went to the Custis-Lee Mansion, 'Arlington House,' just across the Potomac from Washington. As I entered, somebody was playing the piano. It seemed so perfectly natural that somebody would be playing a piano in a house that had sheltered the Custises and the Lees, or indeed in any historic house where people had lived! I had been many times in this famous home and had delighted in its beautiful maintenance. I had, in truth, never actually felt it to be cold; but like so many other precious relics of the past, its treasures have to be safeguarded, and most of the rooms can be seen only from their doorways. That is a penalty we must pay for preservation.

"But now, I felt that this house was peopled. Not by visitors like myself, but by those who had best right there—the men and women who loved the place because it was home. In a drawing room an attractive girl, costumed in the period of 1860, was playing the very tunes that were current at that time. It could have been a neighbor lass of Miss Mary Custis at the instrument, which itself was of the very period. There was nothing obtrusive about the music, and I noted with pleasure that most of the visitors were not curious about it, a sure sign that it was in perfect harmony and accepted as part of the recreation."

Thus the Park Service is engaged in an unending search for truth—and reality—in its presentations.

This search extends to the careful and painstaking studies and excavations of archeologists, historians, and architects working jointly and separately in MISSION 66 projects designed to insure the authenticity and accuracy of the stories of history and prehistory spread before the millions of visitors to the Park System's sites and shrines.

important new facets of history are being brought to light

As a result of this work, piece by piece, important new facets of early times on this continent are being brought to light.

These are a few of the significant discoveries:

A recent study provided a fully documented record of the exact appearance of Fort McHenry as it appeared in 1814, and of the events of the Battle of Baltimore that swirled around it. This study showed a number of marked differences between the fort as it was during the historic British shelling throughout the night of September 14, 1814, and the reconstructed fort of today; placed the defense against the attack on Baltimore in its true perspective; and made it possible for the first time for the Park Service to present a fully accurate account of the events of that stirring moment in history. But perhaps the most exciting find at Fort McHenry was the discovery of what is believed to be the actual site of the flagpole from which Old Glory flew throughout the bombardment, thus inspiring Francis Scott Key



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to the composition of the words of our National Anthem. By this discovery a mystery that had lasted for nearly a century and a half was solved.

In Alaska, in another project, the exact location of the fort where the Sitka Indians made their last heroic stand against the Russians in 1804 was brought to light after more than 150 years, when remains of the heavy log fortification were found in what is now Sitka National Monument on Baranof Island.

In the Painted Rock Reservoir area of southern Arizona, a thousand-year-old Mexican-type platform mound was unearthed—the first structure of this type found in the American Southwest, and a find which helped to answer long-standing questions as to the origins of the early culture of that area.

In Yorktown Battlefield, Park Service archeologists working with historians uncovered the remains of historic "Redoubt No. 10" in which Washington received and signed the articles of Cornwallis' surrender.

These are a few of the projects, and a few of the significant discoveries. There are many others. The unearthing of the long-buried parade ground and 12 original gun rooms of historic Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. The exploration of rugged new areas in the Mesa Verde and the excavation of important ruins known to be located there. In all parts of America, the work of reclaiming new and fascinating details of history from the past goes on.

And closely linked with this is the ever-developing program of presenting to the American people—in the clearest and most meaningful manner possible—the lessons and inspiration of their own story of this continent.

One of the most important contributions of MISSION 66 to the interpretive program of the National Park Service is the provision of modern, well-equipped Visitor Centers as the focal point for the re-creation of a living moment in history or prehistory. Visitors to many areas—such sites as Yorktown and Jamestown in Virginia, Fort Frederica in Georgia, and Fort Caroline in Florida—have already seen how these Centers serve to provide a ready understanding of the meaning and significance of what they have come to see. Other such Centers are planned or under construction in other areas. All together, more than 100 are scheduled for construction in the 10-year course of MISSION 66.

The Visitor Center is the key to the entire information and public service program for a park. It provides such things as publications, maps, exhibits, and it is staffed with uniformed personnel to provide the visitor with authentic information about the things they want to know. All of these things combine to bring the story of a particular time or event clearly into focus. But actually the Visitor Center does much more than this. It is designed to re-create within itself, insofar as possible, a portion of the past.

An outstanding example of what this means may be found by the visitor to Dinosaur National Monument, parts of which are located in Utah and Colorado. In the Utah section, at the famed Dinosaur Quarry, the new Visitor Center has been constructed against the face of the ridge where exposed fossil-bearing strata show huge dinosaur bones in high relief. From an 180-foot paralleling gallery, visitors may see and study the fossilized remains of the prehistoric monsters in strata deposited millions of years ago. They also may watch paleontologists continuing the work of reliefing dinosaur bones and preparing specimens. Here, then, as in many other places in the System, it is not in the least difficult for the visitor to "feel" the story of the past.

in many ways, the past is brought to life

OUTSIDE the Visitor Centers, markers and trails, displays and modern audio devices take up the story and provide even further details as one walks the earth on which history was made. Heroic paintings —such as those at Jamestown—help to re-create the scene. Carefully placed markers locate the exact site of some lost landmark, or assist in following the course and flow of history in that spot. At the Liberty Bell, at Jamestown, and in other places the visitor's sense of reliving history is stimulated, too, through stirring messages relating to the bygone time, recorded and available at the press of a button for any who would listen—and many do. Great dioramas depicting scenes of pioneer and prehistoric life; museum exhibits containing articles intimately associated with the daily lives of our fore-

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bears on this continent; new publications, including an important series of Historical Handbooks providing absorbing, penetrating studies of significant sites and areas and times—these and many other methods and techniques are being used in increasing volume under MISSION 66 to satisfy the need of growing millions of Americans for a closer, more personal association with their inspiring past.

Of course, the very earth itself in these hallowed places is of importance. For example, the student of military history can fully comprehend the ebb and flow of battle—the troop dispositions, the tactical maneuvers —only by studying the actual topographical conditions of the battlefield. To enable those interested to grasp the character and course of military operations, the National Park Service preserves as nearly as possible the physical conditions prevailing at the time of battle; stabilizes existing remains of fortifications, trenches, and earthworks; makes sample restorations when they will help in the visualization of the scene; and maintains museums for the display of weapons and other objects used in battle.

This is one way in which *participation* is provided for the visitor. Moving over the rolling fields of Gettysburg, for example, with its reconstruction of the historic scene, he can easily imagine himself a part of, or at least a witness to, that climactic clash of arms.

Wherever possible, this sense of participation is provided in another way—through authentic demonstrations that re-create specific facets or functions of the past.

To illustrate, few people can look at pictures and read a description of a water-driven gristmill and actually visualize how grain is made into flour between revolving stones. But on the Blue Ridge Parkway or in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D C., visitors can see such mills in operation, grinding out flour just as it was done generations ago. Similarly, visitors to the Craft Center at Moses H. Cone Memorial Park on the Blue Ridge Parkway can see weavers at work making cloth just as their pioneer ancestors did.

At Jamestown, visitors can witness demonstrations of handmade glassmaking in a glasshouse patterned after the Jamestown Glasshouse of 1608, at the place where the Jamestown colonists first produced glass in their effort to find a profitable commodity in their new American home. At Mesa Verde, Navajo Indians help to re-create the historic past by taking part in colorful, ancient tribal dances.

No book, no series of photographs or drawings can speak as convincingly of the way of life of our forebears as these demonstrations in which the visitor experiences an active sense of participation in the past. Freeman Tilden describes this sensation most eloquently when he writes of a park visitor: "I am quite sure that when he takes the barge ride on the old C&O canal, in our National Capital Parks, he feels the distinct pleasure of reverting to a period that has long gone. He sees the mules tugging at the towrope, and passing through the locks can easily imagine himself a traveler to Cumberland, taking his ease on deck and greeting his neighbors at the halting places."

These are but a few of the stimulating experiences awaiting Americans today in the historical and archeological areas of the National Park System.

Other plans, other programs, other projects are being evolved day by day as MISSION 66 moves forward into full development.

All of these developments have a cogent meaning for every school child, writer, artist, educator, student—every American. They will be carried on through 1966 until all essential work is completed—and until each site and building will form a link in a living chain of history in which every citizen can take the deepest sort of pride.

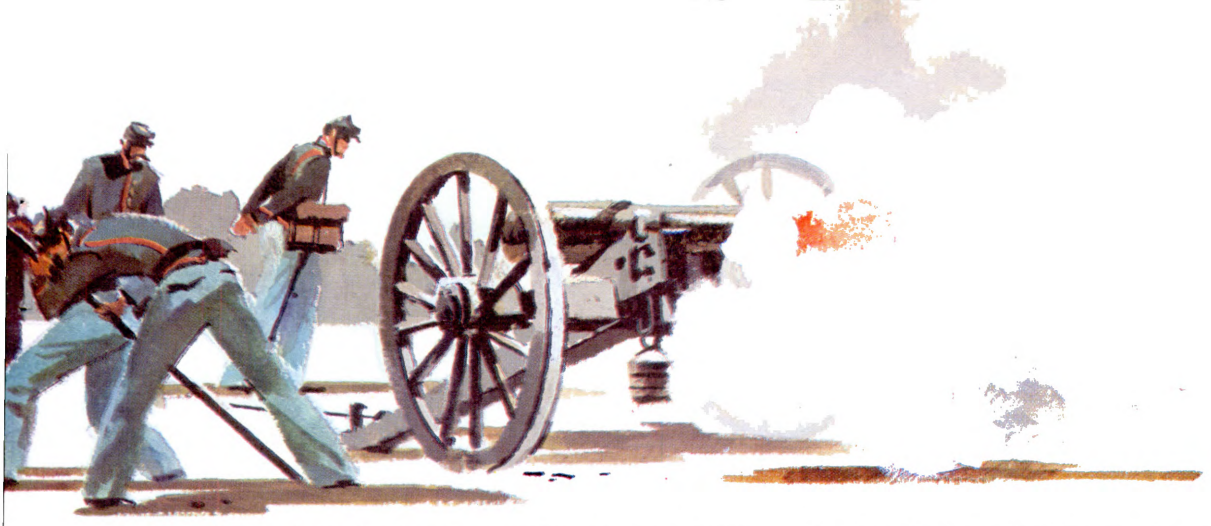
public use is expanding at an unprecedented rate

IN response to this bold new program, public appreciation and use of the places of historic value in the National Park System is expanding at an unprecedented rate.

Ten years ago, less than 10,000,000 people visited the System's hallowed sites and shrines. In 1958, this figure had more than doubled. By 1966, according to present estimates, the total is expected to rise to 35,000,000 or more.

A striking demonstration of the deep and growing

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interest of Americans in the places and events associated with their past was given during 1957 when more than 2,000,000 persons were drawn to one park area to witness and participate in one special historical event. The place was Colonial National Historical Park, and the event was the Jamestown, Williamsburg, Yorktown celebration commemorating the 350th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent English settlement in the New World at Jamestown in 1607, the flowering of Virginia culture and statesmanship at Williamsburg on the eve of and during the Revolution, and the final winning of American independence at Yorktown in 1781. The celebration was marked by the opening of new Visitor Centers and museums at Jamestown and Yorktown, by the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and many other distinguished personages to Jamestown and Williamsburg, and by the reenactment of the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. The State of Virginia cooperated by building replicas of the three ships that brought the first colonists to Jamestown and by reconstructing a full-scale replica of James Fort at Glasshouse Point.

A striking spectacle, to be sure. But it was something deeper than the spectacle itself that attracted more than 2,000,000 Americans to link themselves personally with those great events of the nation's past.

Certainly it is nothing in the nature of a spectacle that brings literally hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of school children to Washington each year to visit and stand in reverence before the historic buildings and hallowed shrines of the nation's capital.

Nor is there a spectacle atmosphere in the pilgrimages made by millions of individuals and family groups each year to the scores of historic sites and shrines located in every section of America.

These people do not come for spectacles. They come to learn. This is evidenced by the fact that they request, and use, more than 4,000,000 pieces of instructive literature in a year to help them know more about their history and their parks.

And they come to *feel*.

The American today is kept uncomfortably aware of the challenges to our way of life. Living with these threats, he has a deep desire to understand more fully the meaning and roots of American democracy, to grasp it more firmly so that he can not only cherish, but help defend it.

Because of this he is appreciative of the fuller depth of meaning being provided for him in the historical parks through the vigorous new program known as MISSION 66—and he is demonstrating this appreciation through an ever-growing use of these priceless treasures of our heritage.

America's historic places are facing a grave crisis

FOR the sake of preserving this rich legacy, the strong upsurge of public appreciation and understanding of our historic sites and shrines could not have come at a more opportune time in our national development.

Because, paradoxically, at this time of their greatest popularity, many of America's irreplaceable historic places and buildings are facing their greatest crisis. From one border to another, they are being threatened with impairment and destruction on an unprecedented scale. Problems of many sorts beset them, problems large and small which must be solved if a significant portion of this rich heritage is to be passed on unimpaired to future generations.

The greatest threat, of course, results from our rapid population growth and the almost awesome mushrooming of urban development.

Everywhere across the land this swelling tide of people is demanding more living space—more subdivisions, more freeways, more supermarkets, more reservoirs, more pipelines, more parking lots, more irrigated land.

The public officials and private entrepreneurs who must meet these demands are understandably impatient with anything which stands in their way—particularly if those things happen to be old buildings or "worthless" historic or prehistoric sites.

The result—for those who feel that some of the old values of our nation deserve consideration with the new—is little short of appalling.

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At Gettysburg, for instance, artillery pieces placed in the positions of original batteries now point into the kitchen doors of subdivision homes. And this is only one of many hallowed spots where modern developments—often garish and unsightly—have moved ever closer on adjacent lands to mar or destroy the meaning of the historic scene.

Along the Missouri River the habitation sites of five prehistoric civilizations have been sacrificed to the advance of modern progress, disappearing beneath the artificial lake created by new flood-control dams.

On Staten Island, New York, we find a striking example of the accelerating rate of obliteration of the historic past. Before the year 1809, records show that a total of 477 structures were erected there. In 1919—110 years later—one out of four of these buildings was still standing. But in the next 30 years all but some 50 or so of the original 477 had disappeared. At the present rate of demolition, all will be gone 10 years from now.

Many other examples could be cited. Few people fully realize the swiftness with which this trend toward severing our links with the past has been developing within the last brief span of years, nor the total cost in cultural losses that has been the end result. Unfortunately, those who advocate or endorse the spoiling or destruction of a single historic site that stands in the way of a particular new subdivision or commercial development have no way of observing the cumulative effect of the many thousands of such actions across the country.

Of course, no one maintains that every old house, every ancient Indian village site, or every rotting sailing vessel should be saved. Admittedly, many of the 100,000 or more historic places in this country are not as important as the new schools, new shopping centers, and new highways which will replace them. But many thousands of these sites and buildings do have something to say to the present and the future. They do throw light upon our history and the development of our culture. They do bring history to life by presenting the only possible authentic environment.

The nation cannot afford to lose its buildings, sites, objects, or environments of *substantial* historical or cultural importance.

saving our historic sites is a tremendous undertaking

OBVIOUSLY, the task of saving our most valuable historic sites is a tremendous undertaking, requiring skillful direction, imaginative planning, determination—and money.

In recent years the American people—with their growing realization and appreciation of the value of their historical heritage—have called on the Federal Government to take a larger part in the preservation of historic sites. Cities and States and private historical societies have in many cases turned to the Government for help in expanding their conservation programs. Since 1950, an average of some 70 sites each year has been recommended for establishment as units of the National Park System.

Clearly, the Federal Government cannot undertake historical preservation on such a scale. Yet demands for additional national historic sites and monuments continue to increase. And important places of national significance continue to disappear.

Today, under MISSION 66, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior is moving forward on many fronts to meet and cope with the numerous problems besetting and threatening the nation's historic values.

For example, larger staffs are making it possible to give better protection to many sites threatened with serious harm as a result of the great upsurge in public use. Before MISSION 66 was launched, some of the fragile and irreplaceable Indian ruins in the Southwest were being rapidly worn away by "human erosion" resulting from too many people tramping the same floor areas and crowding against ancient, weakened walls. The same was true of many of the historic old homes in the East and South. Now, with additional personnel, the Park Service is able to reduce such wear through better guidance and supervision of visitors.

With larger funds and the granting of needed legislative authority, progress is being made in combatting the threat posed by unsightly developments and other types of encroachments on the historic settings of the nation's great places of history. Where possible, the Service is now providing the landscape treatments, or acquiring lands, needed to correct such situations.

MISSION 66 has made it possible, too, to resume work on the long-dormant National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The purpose of this study—begun in the 1930's but suspended since the beginning of World War II—is to identify the nation's most significant places of history and prehistory so that they may be watched over and protected in case of threatened destruction. Rapid progress is now being made in this important work.

A second suspended study now resumed is the Historic American Buildings Survey, which too will go far in the preservation of the nation's outstanding historic

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values. A joint undertaking of the American Institute of Architects, the Library of Congress, and the National Park Service, the Survey is in effect a national plan for making and preserving records of existing significant structures in the United States and its possessions. Under it, all architecturally important structures in the nation will be inventoried, with the primary aim of conserving our national resources in historic architecture. A secondary purpose is to provide a service to the public by making available exact records, through measured drawings and photographs, of this cultural background of American history.

Another important conservation project being carried forward under MISSION 66 is the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program. Sponsored and coordinated by the National Park Service, this large-scale cooperative enterprise is designed to salvage as much information as possible from the many and varied archeological, historical, and paleontological remains which are disappearing beneath the waters impounded by giant reservoir and flood-control projects. Already, the scientific results of this program have been impressive. From it have come many valuable contributions to the sum of knowledge of the history of man on this continent which otherwise would have been forever lost.

the Federal Government cannot carry the burden alone

A significant feature of the archeological salvage program has been the cooperation of private power companies and pipeline construction firms in financing the salvage of archeological values threatened by their construction projects. These private interests have realized—as a result of explanatory conferences with the Park Service—what is probably the most important fact concerned with all of the efforts to save as much as possible of our rapidly diminishing historical heritage.

That fact is simply this:

The Federal Government alone cannot carry the entire burden of saving from destruction the most significant portions of our historic past.

To hold any hope of success, this gigantic undertaking must be a joint venture in which Federal, State and local agencies—as well as patriotic private individuals and organizations—work as partners.

This basic fact was recognized by Congress when, in 1949, it chartered the National Trust for Historic Preservation, an independent, non-government organization created for the specific purpose of encouraging public participation in the conservation of America's historical resources.

Supported entirely by the bequests and donations of individuals, groups, and organizations with a sympathetic interest in the preservation of the American way of life, this voluntary agency has already been given several properties and is encouraging and aiding numerous other historical conservation projects throughout the nation.

But with wider public knowledge of its existence—and broader understanding of its operations, aims and methods—a great deal more can be accomplished.

Under MISSION 66, the National Park Service is working closely with the National Trust, and seeking in every way possible to assist in generating a wider base of public support for its vital work in preserving our cherished links with the past.

At the same time, the Service is devoting time and energy to the encouragement of other State and local historical conservation programs. Within the limits of available personnel and funds, its advice and assistance are available to conservation groups and agencies and local governments wherever needed in the preservation and administration of historic sites.



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to understand the past is to have faith in the future

THE Historic Sites Act of 1935 declared it to be a "national policy to preserve for public use, historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States."

These, then, are some of the ways in which the National Park Service—given new vigor and sinews by MISSION 66—is seeking to discharge its responsibilities given to the Department of the Interior under that Act.

At a time when the surge of population growth and progress is "plowing under" priceless elements of our historical heritage at an alarming rate, the task is a most difficult one—one that will require the help of every American to whom the great men and moments of our past are meaningful.

Some of course may ask, why is it important to save these old places, these ancient buildings?

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Part of the answer must be found in the value of history itself.

History is the cumulative memory of mankind, and without it neither individuals nor nations can fully understand the present or wisely plan for the future.

Most important, perhaps, history teaches us the meaning of the Biblical words, "I have given you a land for which ye did not labor." It shows us how much we owe to the past sacrifices of others. It kindles in us a quiet pride in the accomplishments of our forebears, and makes us determine to put the future in debt to us. This resolve is that true patriotism without which no nation or people can hope to survive.

In supporting the MISSION 66 program for the national parks, President Eisenhower and the Secretary of the Interior were not only taking a realistic view of the needs of the present, but they were looking ahead to the challenge of the future.

The United States today stands on the threshold of a new age—an age not only of vastly expanded population, but also one of greatly increased leisure time. If this nation is to continue strong, a significant portion of this leisure time must be used in ways which will strengthen the moral fibre of its citizens. Our mountains, lakes, seashores, rivers, and forests—and our historic sites—are resources which will help make this possible. They must be preserved, and used.

The National Park Service is pledged to do its part by utilizing its resources to give the American people the maximum of enjoyment, understanding, and inspiration from the sites and objects inherited from our past.

In this vital work it invites the cooperation and support of every American who shares in its conviction that the past is prologue—that history and destiny are linked.

To understand the past is to have faith in the future.

To maintain its strength and freedom, this is what America needs—both the understanding and the faith. It is what the National Park Service, through the historical program described in this booklet, is working to assure.



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historical and archeological areas of

Areas Illustrating Prehistory and the Indian Cultures

Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona
Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona
Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico
Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, New Mexico
Hovenweep National Monument, New Mexico
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona
Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio
Navajo National Monument, Arizona
Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia
Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota
Tonto National Monument, Arizona
Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona
Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona
Wupatki National Monument, Arizona
Yucca House National Monument, Colorado



Areas Illustrating Colonial History

Ackia Battleground National Monument, Mississippi
Cabrillo National Monument, California
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia (Jamestown)
Coronado National Memorial, Arizona
De Soto National Memorial, Florida
El Morro National Monument, New Mexico
Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida
Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia
Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida
Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pennsylvania
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, North Carolina
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site, Pennsylvania
Gran Quivira National Monument, New Mexico
Jamestown National Historic Site, Virginia
San Jose Mission National Historic Site, Texas
San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico
Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona
Virgin Islands National Historic Site, Virgin Islands

Areas Illustrating the War for American Independence

Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia (Yorktown Battlefield)
Cowpens National Battlefield Site, South Carolina
Dorchester Heights National Historic Site, Massachusetts
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina
Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania
Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina
Moores Creek National Military Park, North Carolina
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey
Saratoga National Historical Park, New York
Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York

Areas Illustrating Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1865

Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Kentucky
Adams National Historic Site, Massachusetts
Castle Clinton National Monument, New York
Chalmette National Historical Park, Louisiana
Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia
Federal Hall National Memorial, New York
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Maryland

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the National Park System

Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia-Maryland
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Ohio
Thomas Jefferson National Memorial, District of Columbia
Washington Monument National Memorial, District of Columbia

Areas Illustrating the Advance of the Frontier and Westward Expansion

Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Montana
Chimney Rock National Historic Site, Nebraska
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky–Tennessee–Virginia
Custer Battlefield National Monument, Montana
Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming
Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico
Fort Vancouver National Monument, Washington
Homestead National Monument of America, Nebraska
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Missouri
Lava Beds National Monument, California
McLoughlin House National Historic Site, Oregon
Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tennessee
Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona
Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska
Sitka National Monument, Alaska
Whitman National Monument, Washington

Areas Illustrating the Civil War

Andrew Johnson National Monument, Tennessee
Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland
Antietam National Cemetery, Maryland
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia
Battleground National Cemetery, District of Columbia
Booker T. Washington National Monument, Virginia
Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Mississippi
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia–Tennessee
Fort Donelson National Cemetery, Tennessee
Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee
Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida
Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia
Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia
Fredericksburg National Cemetery, Virginia
Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pennsylvania
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania
House Where Lincoln Died National Memorial, District of Columbia
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia
Lincoln Memorial National Memorial, District of Columbia
Lincoln Museum National Memorial, District of Columbia
Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia
Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia
Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Virginia
Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia
Shiloh National Cemetery, Tennessee
Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee
Stones River National Cemetery, Tennessee
Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee
Tupelo National Battlefield Site, Mississippi
Vicksburg National Cemetery, Mississippi
Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi
Yorktown National Cemetery, Virginia

Areas Illustrating Commerce, Travel, Industry, and Agriculture

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, District of Columbia–Maryland
Chicago Portage National Historic Site, Illinois
Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah
Grand Portage National Historic Site, Minnesota
Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pennsylvania
Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi–Tennessee–Alabama
Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina

Areas Illustrating Arts and Sciences

Edison Laboratory National Monument, New Jersey
George Washington Carver National Monument, Missouri
Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, New York
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota
Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site, New York
Touro Synagogue National Historic Site, Rhode Island
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, New York

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The National Park Service, Department of the Interior, acknowledges with appreciation a generous donation from the Old Dominion Foundation which made possible the publication of this brochure as a public service.

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ART AND DESIGN BY: Creative Arts Studio, Inc., Washington, D. C.
LITHOGRAPHY BY: National Litho. Co.

Grateful Acknowledgment Is Herewith Tendered To:

Don Watson, For Permission To Quote From "Indians of the Mesa Verde."
Freeman Tilden, For Permission To Quote Passages From "Interpreting Our Heritage."

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