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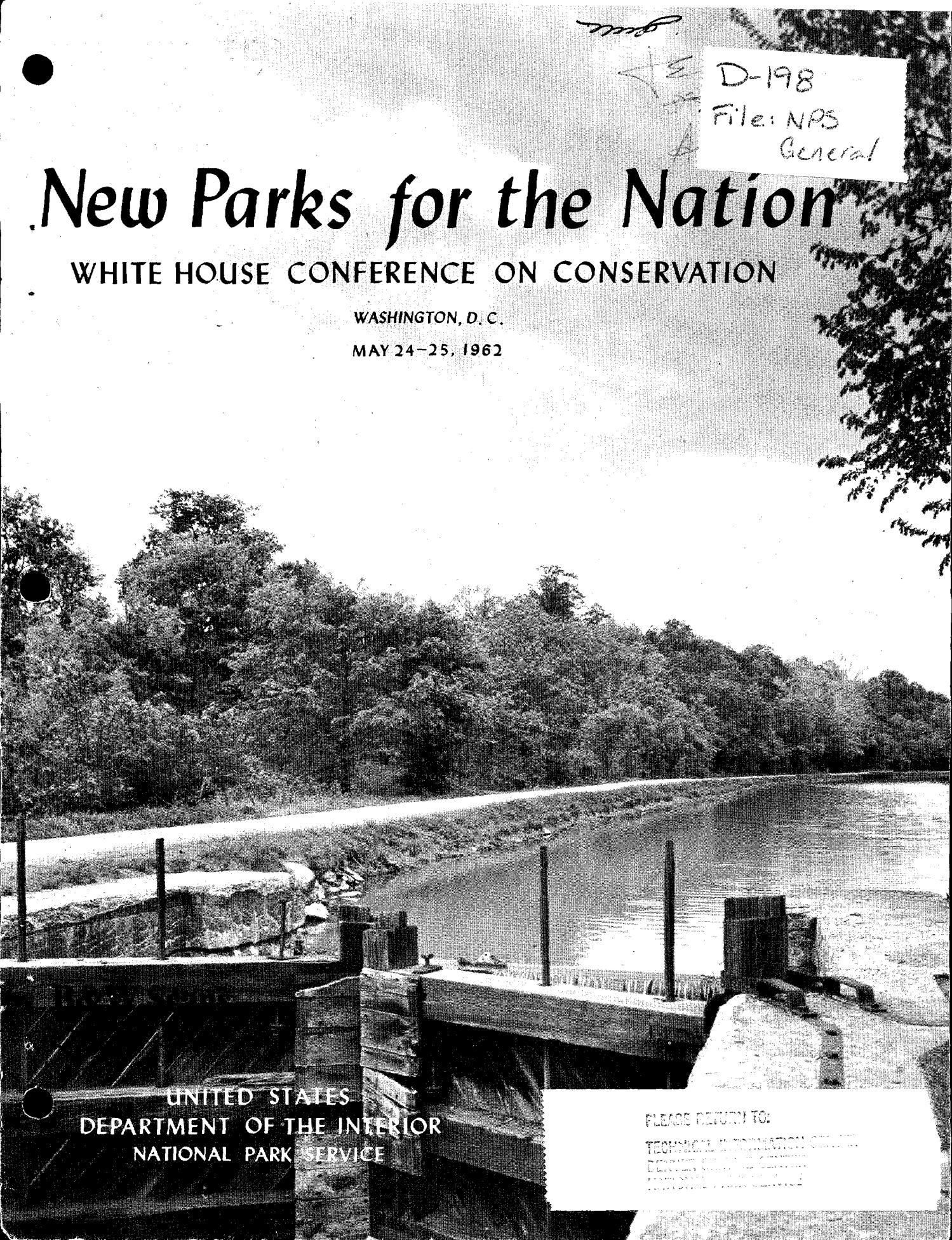
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New Parks for the Nation

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CONSERVATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 24-25, 1962



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NEW PARKS FOR THE NATION

Leisure time is increasing with a plausible trend towards a 35- 30- or even a 25-hour work week. Spendable income is increasing. And improved roads and parkways are bringing outdoor recreation opportunities closer to the American people. As a result, existing parks and recreation areas throughout the Nation are proving to be inadequate in number and distribution to meet the demand.

Anticipating park and recreation needs of tomorrow, the National Park Service has studied hundreds of natural, scientific and historic areas throughout the United States. The following informational writeups on each of 29 nationally-significant areas represent proposals that have been thoroughly considered by the Service and which for various reasons show excellent promise of receiving public support. Other areas of potential national significance presently under study may be added to the long-range program objectives as they prove to be suitable and feasible additions to the National Park System.

But there are certain areas among the 29 listed that simply cannot afford to wait. Nature and historical accident have combined thus far to protect these irreplaceable remnants of our American heritage, but they can little longer escape the same fate as our other rapidly-disappearing natural areas, free-flowing streams and seashores--a fate they do not deserve. Moreover, unnecessary delay in acquiring these park and recreation areas so vital to an adequate public recreation system results in tremendously increased costs.

The principal question seems to be whether the individual citizen, the community, the State, the Nation can find suitable means to set aside these relatively small but irreplaceable natural, scientific and historical areas for the people of our Country to enjoy for all time. The opportunities afforded here for instilling love of country and providing understanding of all those elements which have combined to make America--not only great, but also the hope of the world--must not be lost.

The descriptive material, maps and pictures in this package are offered as feature material for development of newspaper, magazine and other stories. Glossy prints of pictures are available on loan to publishers from the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

ALLAGASH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL

Allagash is an Indian name for the long, wild river that flows in changing moods for 100 miles through the heart of a great watershed in northern Maine. It is essentially still a backwoods wilderness.

The proposed Allagash National Recreation Area would preserve 296,500 acres along one of the most famous wilderness canoe routes in eastern United States. Altogether the area contains 63 lakes and 360 miles of rivers and streams.

Despite its lengthy history of lumbering, the Allagash region today retains the characteristic flavor of primitive northern wilderness. Seven major lakes are linked together in the Allagash system; by turns serene or brawling into rapids, this waterway has been a classic wilderness canoe route since Indians gathered birchbark on its banks.

Although no one is sure of the precise meaning of the name Allagash, to vacationers and outdoorsmen in both Maine and other parts of the country, Allagash means both still and white-water canoeing, unexcelled fishing, or quiet camping amidst undisturbed north woods scenery.

Conservationists see two different and distinct threats to this region and its network of headwater lakes surrounded by forest: (1) the possibility of a drastic change through construction of a proposed hydroelectric dam at Rankin Rapids, which would inundate 97 percent of the famous stream and many of the beautiful lakes, and (2) the danger of progressive despoilation through a steady and unplanned encroachment of roads and, with the roads, the invasion of commercial development.

On May 20, 1961, President Kennedy asked the Secretary of the Interior to review the recommendations of the International Joint Commission on the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project and the related proposals for hydroelectric projects on the St. John River. The Secretary's decision regarding the approval of the Allagash National Recreation Area proposal awaits the completion of this study.

A draft of legislation has not yet been prepared.

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ALLEGHENY PARKWAY PROPOSAL

A 500-mile long scenic road to be known as the Allegheny Parkway has been proposed that would extend from Hagerstown, Maryland, through central West Virginia, western Virginia and eastern Kentucky, and terminate at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. In effect, the parkway would be an elongated, 69,375-acre public park of varying width--similar to the Blue Ridge Parkway--winding through a highly scenic region of the Allegheny Mountains within easy driving distance of many large population centers of the East.

The parkway would pass through the valleys and ridges of the eastern panhandle of West Virginia and along the Allegheny Front. Progressing southward, the parkway would connect and provide access to State forests and parks such as Seneca, Watoga, Price, and Greenbrier, and proposed State Parks such as Organ Cave. Turning westward, the parkway would cross the Bluestone Reservoir and thread through the scenic Bluestone Gorge. Here a northward parkway spur would skirt along the rim of the New River Gorge to Grand View State Park and cross the canyon to Babcock State Park.

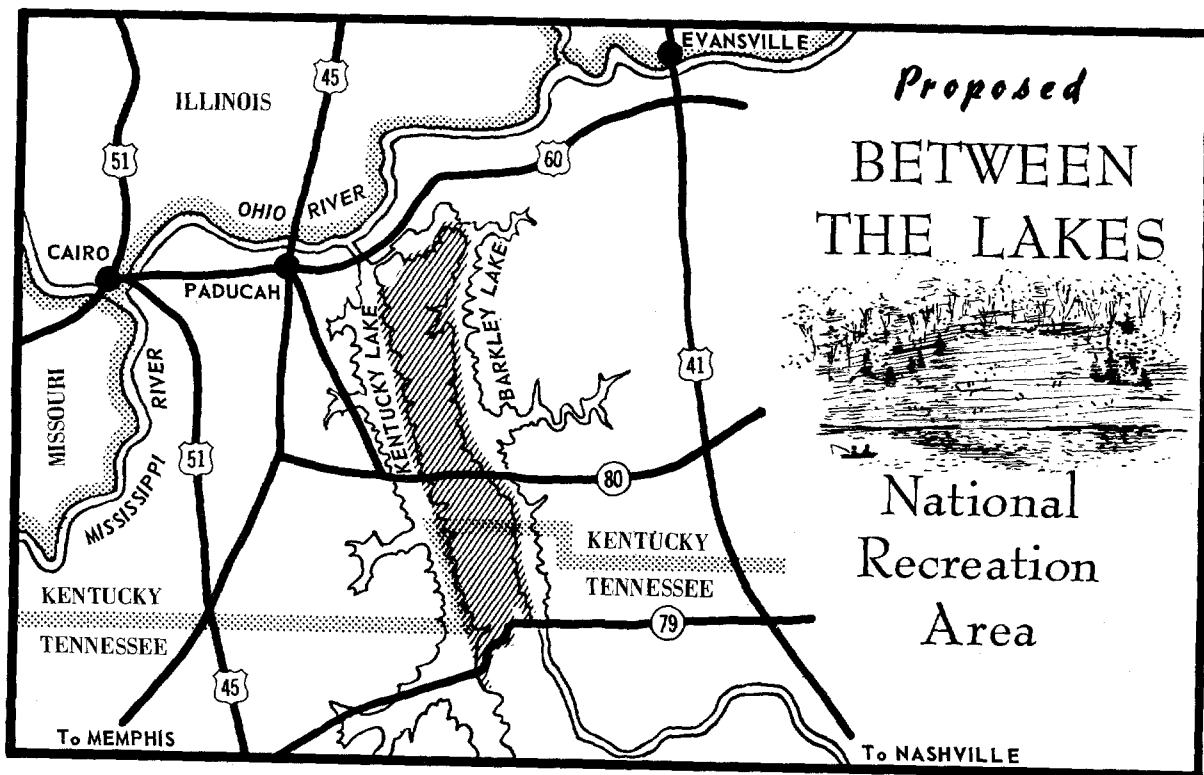
Continuing southwestward from the Bluestone Gorge, the main parkway would pass through southern West Virginia to the Breaks Interstate Park on the Kentucky-Virginia border, thence southward atop Pine Mountain to Pine Mountain State Park and then on to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

S. 1798 (Byrd-West Virginia, Randolph, Butler, Beall, Cooper and Morton), introduced on May 3, 1961, provides for the establishment and administration of the Allegheny Parkway in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland. The Department of the Interior made a favorable report on the bill, which is still under discussion with the Bureau of the Budget. Companion bills in the House include H.R. 6894, 6986, 7069, 7232, and 10065.

On June 22, 1961, Secretary Udall endorsed the National Park Service's preliminary plan for recreation resource development in West Virginia.

The proposed parkway is also being considered as part of the over-all Area Redevelopment program being coordinated by the Resources Program Staff of the Department of the Interior.

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BETWEEN-THE-LAKES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL

Located in western Kentucky and Tennessee, between the existing Kentucky Lake on the Tennessee River and the Lake Barclay impoundment site on the Cumberland River, is the proposed Between-the-Lakes National Recreation Area. The dam behind which Lake Barclay will form is now under construction by the Corps of Engineers.

About 165,000 acres are contained in the area, which is approximately 40 miles long, averages 7 miles wide, and includes about 285 miles of shoreline. There are numerous protected bays, a "double" shoreline, and access to the extensive waters of the two lakes which will form one of the largest recreationally adapted artificial water resources in the world.

The woodland character of the ridge country surrounding the area would also offer attractive recreation activities, for hiking, camping, picnicking, and various water-connected sports.

Included within the boundaries of the proposed Recreation area is the Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge, comprising 58,000 acres which would continue to be operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Readily accessible, the area is served by major highways, by water and by air. U. S. Highway 79 forms the southern boundary and U. S. Highway 68 provides east-west access through its center. Kentucky State Highways 453 and 289 and Tennessee State Highway 49 combine to serve as a north-south artery and connect with the east-west highways. Other roads in the vicinity are under consideration.

There is no industrial development in the vicinity and the land is considered sub-marginal for agriculture -- conditions that enhance the proposal from an economic viewpoint. It is estimated that within 8 to 10 years after establishment, 4,000,000 persons would visit the area annually, with recreation their prime objective. The resulting gross income from visitor expenditures could well exceed \$25,000,000 annually.

Visitors would be drawn largely from the heavily populated industrial states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and from such cities as St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Louisville. The area lies within 200 miles of nearly 10 million people.

In addition to the recreation and sports features of the proposed area, there are opportunities for the student of geology, biology and botany. The valleys of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are rich in archeological remains, and the entire surrounding region is steeped in historical lore.

No bills have been introduced into Congress regarding the area.

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BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PROPOSAL

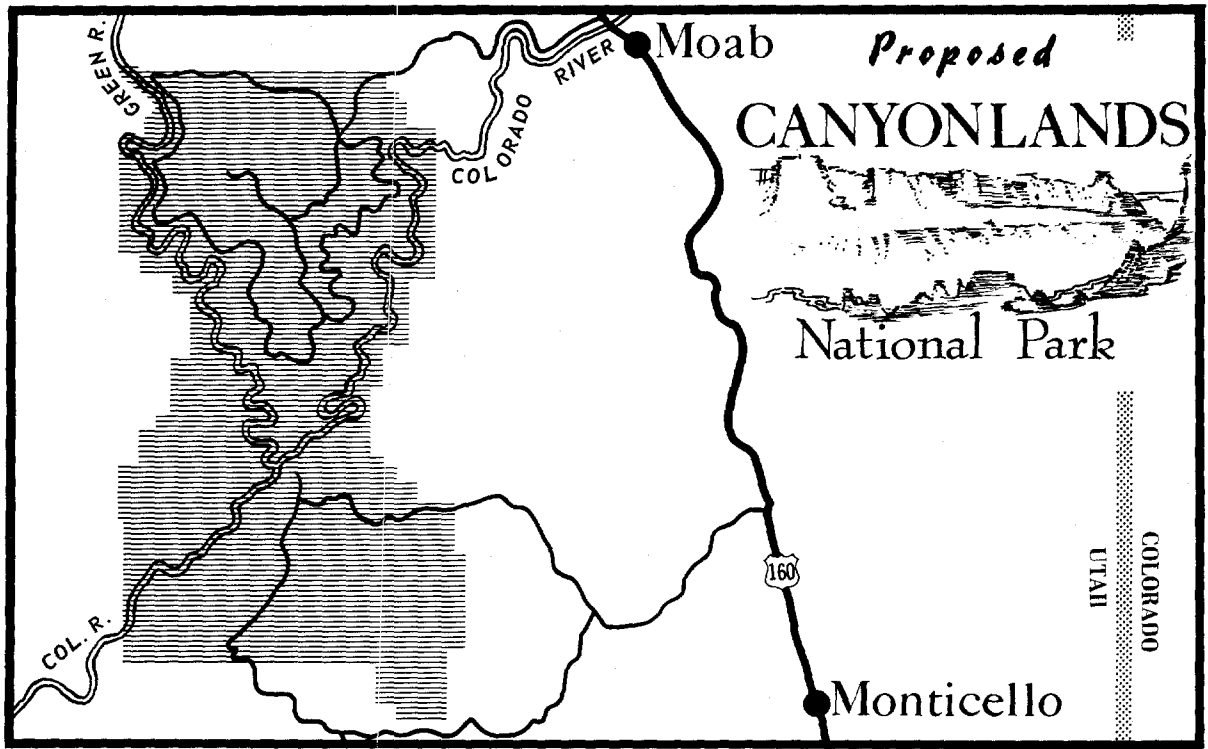
Old State House, Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights--are names that instantly strike a responsive chord as cherished symbols of our American heritage and, more especially, as physical reminders of a "momentous contest begun and successfully waged by patriots for liberty and national freedom."

The purpose of the Boston National Historic Site proposal is to provide Federal cooperation in a program to preserve significant historic properties in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, and vicinity, associated with the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history.

The Boston National Historic Site proposal would establish a complex comprised of the Old State House National Historic Site, Faneuil Hall National Historic Site, Paul Revere National Historic Site, Old North Church Historic Site, Shirley Place National Historic Site, Dorchester Heights National Historic Site and Bunker Hill National Historic Site. Four of these areas--Old State House, the Paul Revere House, Old North Church and Shirley Place--are recommended for Federal ownership, while the other three areas--Faneuil Hall, Dorchester Heights and Bunker Hill--would remain in non-Federal ownership under cooperative agreements with the Department of the Interior.

H. R. 10836 (O'Neil), introduced March 20, 1962, would authorize the Boston National Historic Site as proposed in the Boston Sites Commission report. The Department of the Interior has not yet reported on this bill.

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CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

Establishment of Canyonlands National Park in southeastern Utah has been recommended to preserve approximately 332,000 acres of spectacular canyonlands around the confluence of the Green and Colorado Rivers and southwest of the town of Moab.

Located in the heart of the Colorado Plateau country, the proposed area contains magnificent scenery and significant geological values, including such features as the Needles Area, the Land of Standing Rocks, Upheaval Dome and Grand View Point. It embraces the confluence of the Colorado and Green Rivers, the triangle between these rivers, and an area on both sides of the Colorado River downstream from the confluence. The proposed southern boundary would be contiguous with the northern boundary of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said that Canyonlands "would undoubtedly be one of the greatest scenic attractions in the National Park System."

The Colorado River cuts deep through the center of red-rock land, and the Green River--as large as the Colorado--joins it in southeastern Utah. Both rivers flow through a labyrinth of gorges, and below the confluence their waters plunge into Cataract Canyon. Benches a mile to 15 miles wide extend from the inner canyons to the colorful red sandstone cliffs rimming the surrounding highlands.

This is a land of arches, needles, spires and standing rocks, of broad plains, steep scarps, and intricately carved canyons, where rivers and the canyons have proved to be effective barriers to travel. Much of Canyonlands country with its steep cliffs and rough terrain is poorly known and some is unexplored.

The Canyonlands National Park would open the region to recreational and other visitor use which would bring substantial economic benefits to the people of Utah. According to a report prepared by the University of Utah for the National Park Service, the proposed park would attract an estimated 250,000 visitors annually within 6 years, and within 10 years about half a million. Within 15 years tourist spending would pour more than \$10 million annually into southeastern Utah, according to the report.

The proposal provides for the continuation of mining activities and for continued grazing privileges for 25 years or for the grazing permittee's lifetime.

The Secretary directed the Bureau of Land Management on September 26, 1961, to provide interim management of a 1,000,000-acre area--including the proposed Canyonlands National Park area--consistent with its scenic and recreation values.

A number of bills have been introduced into Congress concerning Canyonlands National Park. S. 2387 (Moss), H.R. 8573 (King) and H.R. 8574 (Peterson) were reported on favorably by the Department of the Interior on January 31, 1962. Amendments have been introduced as well as the following bills: S. 2616, S. 1239, S. 2280 and S. 808 (all Bennett). Hearings were held in Washington, D. C. March 29 and 30, 1962, and in Utah the end of April. Various proposals made at the hearings are being considered.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROPOSAL

Early enactment of legislation to create a Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in Maryland has been recommended by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to preserve and protect the Canal and to promote and develop wildlife propagation, wilderness conservation and public recreation.

Enactment of legislation--with amendments which the Department recommended be made in S. 77 (Beall)--would allow the purchase of land to create a park not to exceed 15,000 acres. It would be situated along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal between the terminus of the George Washington Memorial Parkway above Great Falls of the Potomac River and a point within or in the vicinity of Cumberland, Maryland.

The upper 165 miles (from Seneca to Cumberland) of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was designated a National Monument by Presidential Proclamation on January 18, 1961 but, according to Secretary Udall, the Monument, consisting of only 4,800 acres in Federal ownership, is inadequate for development and use for park and recreation purposes.

Secretary Udall has urged Congress to authorize at an early date establishment of the National Historical Park and to "provide for its enlargement so that the benefits of its full park potential may be opened to the public." He added that the federally owned Chesapeake and Ohio Canal offers scenic, historical and recreational values of extraordinary importance eminently qualifying the property as a National Historical Park "to serve a highly populated section of the country where more than 18 million people live within a distance of 150 miles."

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, begun in 1828, was completed in 1850 and ceased operations in 1924. The 185-mile canal had 76 locks which raised and coal and freight barges some 600 feet between tidewater and the Alleghenies. The locks, arched masonry aqueducts, and a 3,000-foot tunnel at Paw Paw, remain as splendid examples of early American engineering--ranking the Canal as one of the finest relics of the Nation's canal-building era.

Not only is the Canal itself of great historical significance, but it traverses a region rich in historical associations. Sites of Indian towns, of French and Indian War forts and Civil War battlefields are nearby. The Canal follows the still largely undeveloped Potomac Valley, characterized by a wild and varied natural beauty and unusual biological and geological interest. In its mountainous reaches, such as Harpers Ferry, the scene becomes so spectacular that Thomas Jefferson once called it "worth a voyage across the Atlantic."

###

FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE PROPOSAL

Fort Bowie was established in 1862 in Apache Pass, Arizona, and was the focal point of active military operations during the final chapters of the taming of the Southwest and the subjugation of the hostile Apache Indians. The proposed area encompassing some 900 acres would include the site and remaining historic structures of Fort Bowie, and certain additional lands such as Apache Pass and portions of the old Butterfield Overland Trail.

For 10 years after the Fort was built it was in the midst of a bloody campaign against the famed chieftain, Cochise, and his Chirichahua Apaches. In 1876, after four years of relative peace, bloodshed again erupted with the revolt of the Apaches under several leaders including the wily Geronimo.

For another 10 years the warfare left a trail of blood throughout the Southwest and again Fort Bowie was the center of military activities against the warring Indians. Not until Geronimo was captured and exiled in 1886 was peace restored, whereupon Fort Bowie entered its final chapter - ending with its abandonment in 1894.

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FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSAL

Almost all the fossil butterflies of the new world have come from the ancient Florissant Lake Beds which contain one of the most famous fossil insect deposits in the world. Visited by scientists for nearly a century, the site of the proposed Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument is located 35 miles west of Colorado Springs, Colorado, in the vicinity of a small community named, significantly, Florissant.

The insect fossils found here represent the evolution and modernization of insects better than any other known site in America. The Florissant site is not restricted entirely to vast numbers of small fossils. The petrified tree stumps are impressive to all who see them because of their considerable bulk and silent, mysterious presence. These giant stumps--buried and preserved by volcanic ash mudflows--are very striking examples of fossilization of vegetable material. Preserved exactly where they were rotted and growing, they approach the ideal of a "petrified forest" more than do the great prostrate logs of Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona.

This proposed National Monument consists of a compact unit of approximately 5,500 acres, about two and one-half by four miles, which would preserve the more suitable southern arm of the Florissant Lake Beds themselves and the natural setting of the picturesque valley containing them.

The Florissant site is easily accessible and is located within short driving range of an already highly developed tourist area - the Colorado Springs-Pike's Peak region. U. S. Highway 24 passes through the north arm of the fossil beds and the north-south Interstate 25 is thirty five miles to the east.

The National Park Service's interpretive program for the proposed Monument has a most promising potential. It will be possible to dig in many locations of the lake beds to locate fossil deposits, particularly along the ancient shoreline and around the prominences which once rose as islands above the former lake. Because much is yet to be learned about the beds (the surface has been barely scratched) a large-scale geological research program will be necessary for further exploration.

The research program would include: determining and mapping shorelines of the old lake; locating and making initial exposure of some highly significant concentrations of fossil leaves and insects; locating additional fossil stumps; and preparing a definitive account of the area's geology, paleontology, and paleogeography.

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FORT LARNED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PROPOSAL

Fort Larned, built in 1859, was the most significant military post on the eastern portion of the Santa Fe Trail. During the 1860's, it served also as the administrative center for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in governing several of the southern and central plains tribes. Indian agents responsible for administering treaties with several tribes were stationed there.

Built first of adobe, Fort Larned was later reconstructed of stone. The post was abandoned in 1878, and the lands and buildings were purchased by private owners. It remains in private ownership today and is used as the headquarters for an extensive ranch, cattle growing and feeding operation. Nearly all of the buildings of the fort remain, although several have undergone some alteration. This fort, with its stone buildings arranged around the four sides of a quadrangle, is an outstanding example of a frontier Army post of that period.

A Registered National Historic Landmark certificate and bronze marker were awarded to the owner of the Fort Larned property in June 1961.

The National Park Service has completed a suitability and feasibility study of Fort Larned and the report confirming the superlative value of this site will be available for distribution in the near future.

A draft of a bill "To provide for the establishment of Fort Larned as a National Historic Site, and for other purposes" has been furnished to Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas at his request.

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FOSSIL BUTTE NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSAL

Fossil Butte, rising 900 feet above the landscape, is the famous location in southwest Wyoming of Eocene fish fossils--evidence of fresh-water fishes that lived about 45 million years ago. Specimens taken from this site are exhibited in prominent museums in the United States and many other countries.

Situated about ten miles west of Kemmerer in southwest Wyoming just north of the wide valley of Twin Green, Fossil Butte is readily accessible by U. S. Highway 30N which passes by the base. Interstate 80 will be about 30 miles to the south.

The area consists of 13,000 acres, about 1600 acres are privately-owned, 1280 acres are Wyoming State school land, and 10,000 acres are Federally-owned, being administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

This site is of major importance because of its unusual concentration of aquatic vertebrate remains. This is even more significant because known locations of fossil fish of any age are relatively rare, and yet at Fossil Butte literally thousands of fish fossils are present.

Fossil Butte today exceeds 7,000 feet in elevation - the Butte proper is about 900 feet high, the upper portion being made of the Green River formation. The basal area of the Butte, and much of its surroundings, is made up of the Wasatch formation.

At Fossil Butte the shales are about 700 feet thick, but the richest fossil fish layer is only two to three feet thick, located about 36 feet below the top of the Butte. Most common fossil fish found at Fossil Butte are the small, 2 - 20 inch herrings called *Diplomystus*, of which seven species have been identified.

The Fossil Butte Area would fill a gap now existing in the National Park System concerning the history of life. It would contribute greatly to a logical balance in the System. The Eocene fish fossils are believed to be the best and most significant in the U.S., and possibly the world.

If the area were established, it would have to be first authorized by Congress because of the provision in the 1950 Act to establish Grand Teton National Park which stated "that no further extension or establishment of National Parks or Monuments in Wyoming may be undertaken except by express authorization of the Congress."

A draft of legislation has not yet been prepared.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY EXTENSION PROPOSAL

A proposal calling for a 3.1 mile extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Mount Vernon to Woodlawn Plantation would provide park-like approaches to the nationally significant historical sites at Mount Vernon and Woodlawn Plantation.

S. 1611 (Byrd) and H.R. 8415 (Buckley) are presently before the Congress.

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GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PROPOSAL

The nationally significant historical event which created a transportation system connecting the Atlantic and Pacific shores, replacing the stage coaches, and making a long sea voyage unnecessary, would be commemorated in an enlarged Golden Spike National Historic Site.

Golden Spike National Historic Site, a 7-acre tract in non-Federal ownership, was designated by the Secretary of the Interior on April 2, 1957. It is now administered by the Golden Spike Association of Utah.

The Southern Pacific Company has agreed to donate its right-of-way lands for the project and negotiations are under way for the Federal Government to acquire the lands.

The proposed Golden Spike National Historic Site would commemorate the 1869 completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States. The proposal calls for the preservation in Federal ownership of approximately 15½ miles of the original right-of-way at Promontory Summit and certain adjoining lands needed for administrative and public use purposes. Total acreage: 1,060.

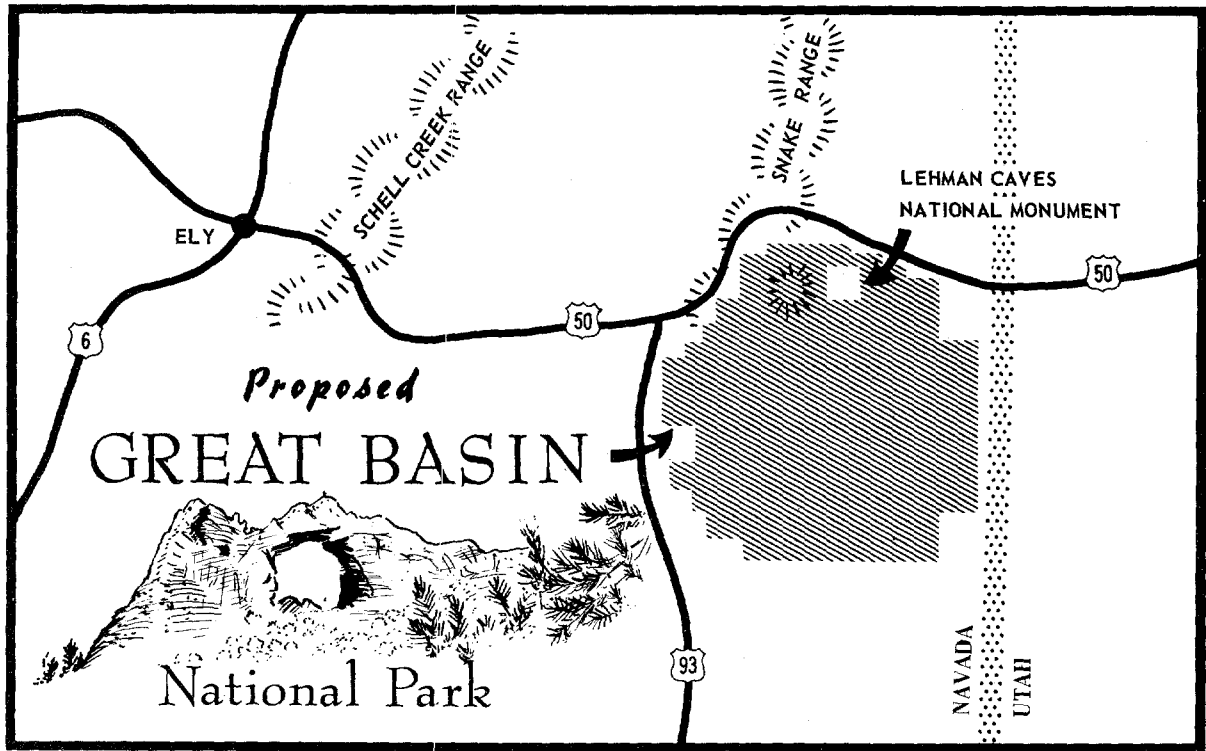
The proposed historic site will enable the National Park Service to interpret the railroad story associated with the linking of the east and west coasts by rail and show the social political, and economic results of the transportation advance.

In addition to the historical significance of the Golden Spike National Historical Site, there is an opportunity to tell as well the broad scientific story of the huge inland sea which covered the Great Basin in a past geologic age. From the proposed visitor center, there will be an opportunity to acquaint park visitors with the story of the earth processes which formed the terraces and the remaining salt and mud flats of Great Salt Lake - all of which can be easily viewed from this point.

The existing Golden Spike National Historic Site is 25 miles west of Corinne, Utah, and is reached by paved State Highway 83. At Corinne, the proposed Interstate Highway 80N will carry through traffic between Ogden, Utah and Portland, Oregon. The area lies in a gentle valley between the Promontory and North Promontory Mountains.

On May 29, 1961, the National Park Service submitted comments to the Department concerning S. 1191 (Bennett), but the Department has not yet reported on the bill.

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GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

Located in the southern part of the Snake Range of eastern Nevada, the proposed Great Basin National Park would include 13,000-foot Wheeler Peak which rises 7,000 feet above the desert floor; the famous Lehman Caves National Monument with some of the most delicately beautiful cave formations thus far discovered; and stands of the rare bristlecone pines, said to be the oldest known living trees on earth -- perhaps in excess of 4,000 years.

Ranging from desert to high mountain peaks--with elevations greater than 10,000 feet--the area provides a typical example of the geologic structures generally signified by the term "Great Basin"--a region of mountains, plains and valleys characterized by a drainage system that never reaches the sea. Within the area is Lexington Arch which spans an opening higher than a four-story building. Also within this arid region are a "rock" glacier, a "glacieret," and three alpine lakes.

Of the 123,000 acres proposed for the Great Basin National Park are about 2,000 acres in private ownership, 116,000 acres within the Humboldt National Forest; the remainder is already administered by the Department of the Interior.

The proposed area presents an excellent opportunity to interpret the story of the entire Great Basin--the responses of plants and animals to their environment, which includes five life zones ranging from the desert at about 5,000 feet elevation upward to the crests of the mountains where life forms resemble those found in the Far North.

Geological processes, such as mountain uplift, faulting, folding and overthrusts, rock metamorphosis and the work of glaciers and streams constitute chapters of the Great Basin story. Most of the locations from which these features can be observed are readily accessible to visitors.

Snake Creek is one of only a few perennial streams which flow out of the mountain ranges, but practically all sink into the alluvial sands, which have deposited in typical fan shapes on the flat lands beginning at the mouths of steep mountain canyons and valleys. Infrequent cloudbursts may flow to the lowest portions of the Basin, but many of these places have never contained standing water within the memory of present-day man.

Under proposed legislation, provision is made for continuation of grazing activities for a limited period of time. Also, in keeping with National Park Service principles, there would be no commercial logging. The elimination of both these activities will promote restoration of the natural ecology of the region.

The Department of the Interior reported favorably on S. 1760 (Bible and Cannon), which was passed in the Senate January 25, 1962. Hearings were held July 27-28, 1961 on H.R. 6873 (Baring).

###

HUBBELL TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PROPOSAL

Located on a homestead surrounded by the Navajo Reservation is the Hubbell Trading Post proposed as a National Historic Site to preserve and illustrate the part played by Reservation traders in settling the West and in helping the American Indian to understand the white man's way of life. The Trading Post, which contains 156 acres, was built about 60 years ago and here a pattern of trade has persisted with few changes until recent years -- thus preserving an important phase of the history of the United States.

The life of the Reservation trader probably has no parallel in United States history. The nonmaterial rewards were great indeed, for, much as the medieval peasant depended on the lord of the manor, so the inhabitants of the trader's little kingdom looked to him for help, advice, and explanation of mysteries. In providing these services, the trader was not necessarily motivated by humanitarian sentiments. Although he took pride in his influence on the Indians, he was still a businessman. His unique blend of philanthropy and business acumen elevated the trader to a commanding position in the native community.

Many traders surrounded themselves with material comforts that, in the West of 1890, might have seemed incongruous: paintings, fine furniture, china, silver, even plumbing, and a cultured host who could discuss topics current in Park Avenue drawing rooms. The sprawling adobe home of John Lorenzo Hubbell, with its walls covered with paintings and lined with crowded bookcases, shows the richness of this reservation trader's life.

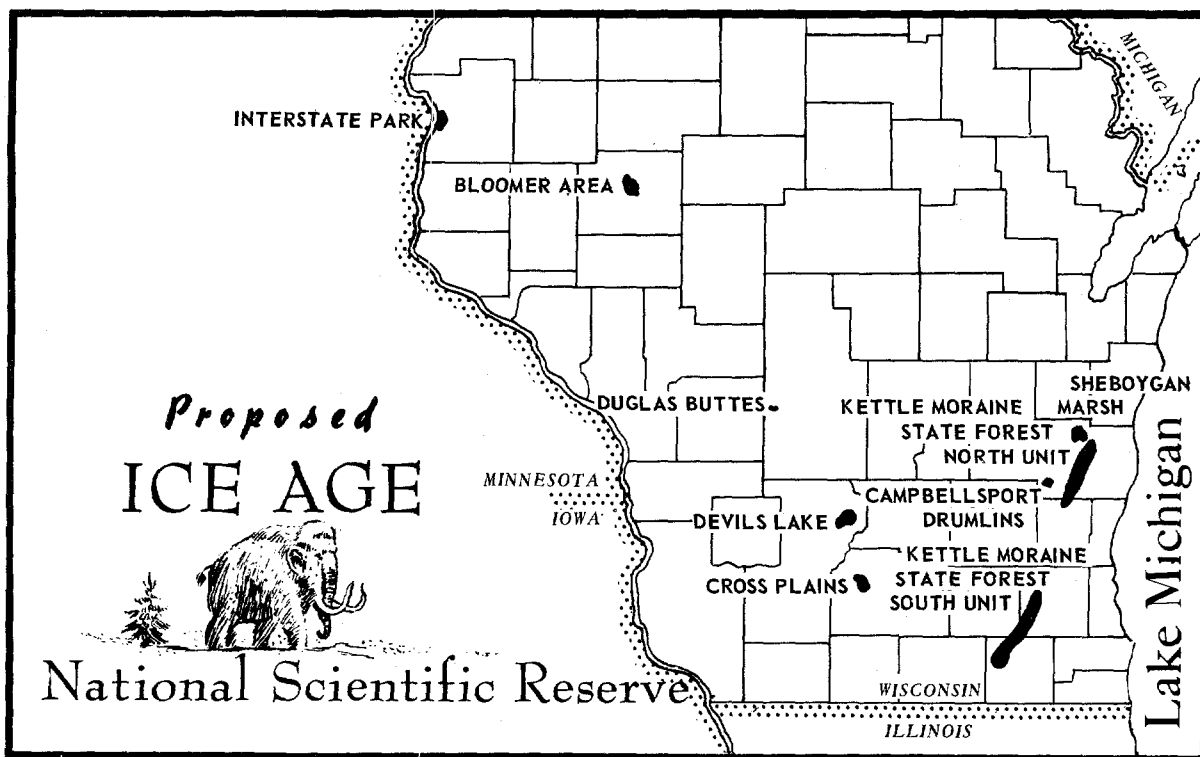
The reservation trader, unlike his roving predecessors, lived in a fixed location near a particular group of the Indians, and thus was able to make his influence continuously felt over a long period of time.

John Lorenzo Hubbell--"the King of Northern Arizona," "the last and greatest of the Patriarchs and Princes of the Frontier"--was beyond question the dean of Navajo traders. The history of the Hubbell Trading Post at Ganado, Arizona, portrays in capsule form the pattern of Navajo trade. Its physical appearance today preserves a picture of the Navajo trading post of yesterday. The life of its first proprietor conveys, perhaps too grandly to be typical, the life, character, and influence of the early Navajo trader.

The significance of the Hubbell Trading Post lies in its preservation today of the trading post of yesterday. There have been few changes since the present post and house were built about 1900.

S. 522 to establish the trading post as a national historic site has been introduced by Senators Hayden and Goldwater. The Department of the Interior reported on S. 522 on April 3, 1961. Hearings were held May 11 and September 5, 1961. It passed the Senate September 15, 1961. H.R. 1101 (Udall) is the companion bill. The Departmental Report on H.R. 1101 was given on April 3, 1961.

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ICE AGE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESERVE PROPOSAL

An Ice Age National Scientific Reserve in the State of Wisconsin is one of 10 potential park areas recently recommended by President Kennedy in his Special Message on Conservation. If authorized by Congress, the Reserve would be a cooperative venture of Federal, State and local governments working together to preserve and interpret outstanding examples of continental glaciation.

Across the northern half of America--from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains--the glacier gouged and scraped the Ice Age story upon the landscape. It is evidenced in the headlands of Cape Cod and in the hills of Michigan, but nowhere is the effect of continental glaciation more evident or impressive than in Wisconsin, a state which has lent its name to the most recent advance of the continental ice sheet, the Wisconsin Stage, that ended 10,000 years ago.

National Park Service studies indicate that areas in two units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, the drumlins of Campbellsport, the Devils Lake area and the Chippewa moraine area near Bloomer, are of national significance and should be designated by Congress as an Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, with planning studies authorized to develop plans for public use and interpretation and to identify additional units which might be included in the overall area.

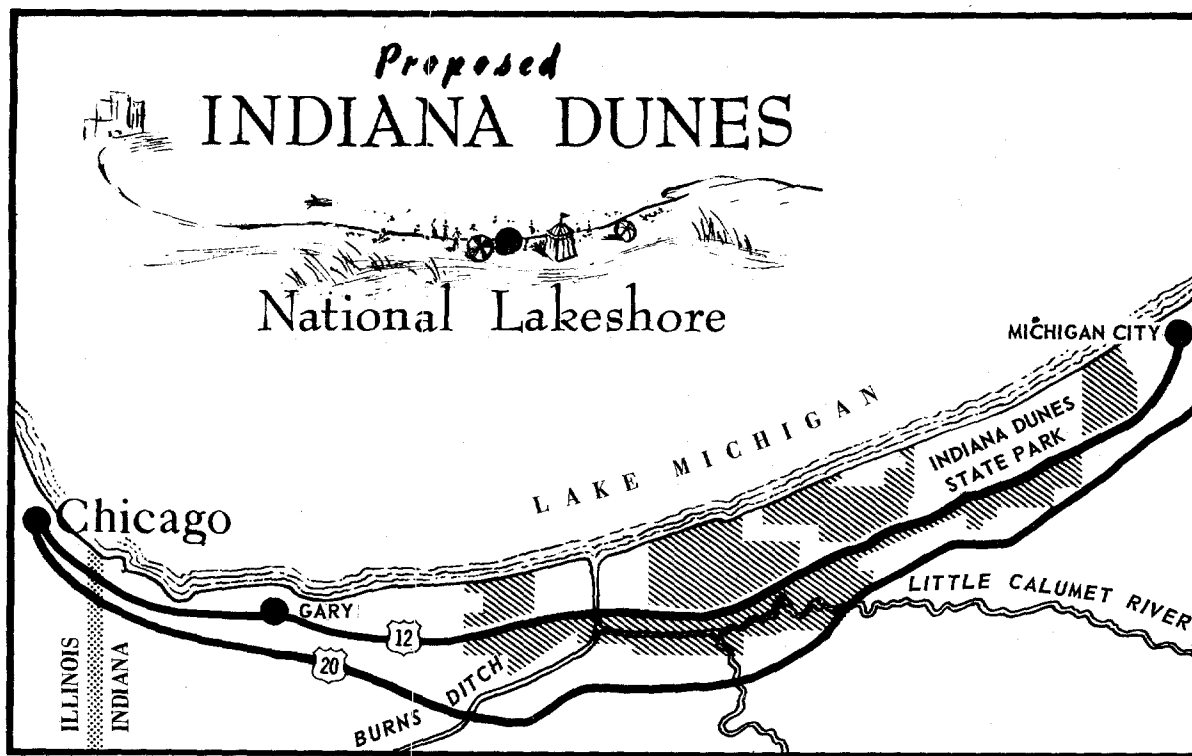
The National Park Service proposes that these areas, involving a total of 32,500 acres, be administered by the State in cooperation with the Department of the Interior and such local governments as may continue to own portions of the reserve. Federal cooperation would comprise grants-in-aid of perhaps half the cost of additional land acquisition, half the cost of maintenance of physical facilities, and three-fourths the cost of providing interpretive facilities and services to tell the Ice Age story.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, has recognized the importance of preserving and interpreting outstanding examples of the results of continental glaciation. The Board has urged establishment of such areas in Wisconsin as are necessary to portray the significant geological story preserved there and to protect outstanding examples of the related natural history of the region.

On April 4, 1962, the Department of the Interior submitted a report recommending a substitute bill calling for a National Scientific Reserve rather than a National Park. The proposed legislation would substitute for bills -- S. 1981, H.R. 7236 and H. R. 7409, which recommend the establishment of an Ice-Age National Park.

As of May 4, 1962, no hearings had been scheduled on the bill.

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INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE PROPOSAL

Less than a generation ago, the American public could have had at a reasonable cost no less than 25 miles of magnificent sand dunes along the southern shore of Lake Michigan - preserved in its natural condition. Today, only a small portion of the dunes is protected in the 2100 acre Indiana Dunes State Park, and the greater portion is threatened by industrial and commercial development. At least a few miles of the remaining dunes may yet be saved if the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is established.

The Great Lakes Shoreline Survey, conducted by the National Park Service in 1957-58, recognized the Indiana Dunes as one of the important remaining undeveloped shoreline areas on the Great Lakes.

As a result of this study Senator Douglas of Illinois introduced a bill to establish an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore located on the undeveloped Lake Michigan shoreline in Porter County, Indiana.

The area is accessible by several roads which funnel into Chicago, 35 miles to the west. The proposed lakeshore encompasses $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of shoreline backed up by some 9,000 acres of beach, dunes, woodland and marshes.

In 1916, Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service, recommended establishment of an Indiana Dunes National Park. At that time, the recommended area consisted of a twenty-five-mile strip of uninhabited, tree-covered dunes, marshes, and clean beaches, stretching continuously along the south shore of Lake Michigan from East Chicago to Michigan City, Indiana. The desired public action was thwarted by lack of public information about the area and by our involvement in World War I. In the meantime, industrial and residential development took place in the area; as a consequence, much of the natural scene has been destroyed. However, there still remain, within 50 miles of about six million people, about 9,000 acres of relatively unspoiled, natural shoreline and wooded dunes, which merit preservation in public ownership.

Preservation of these remaining natural features is important not only because of their great scientific value and interest but because of the vital need for additional recreation space to serve the densely-populated Chicago and Northern Indiana metropolitan area. The area contains a combination of lakefront, dunes and hinterland that is ideally suited to meet some of the recreational and open space needs for the people of this region. Moreover, its scenic and scientific features would attract people from all over the Country.

One of the significant aspects of this area concerns its geologic history. Following the recessions of the last Wisconsin ice lobes, barrier dunes were built by wave action parallel to the shoreline of the receding edge of glacial Lake Chicago. When the waters of Lake Chicago fell to the level of present-day Lake Michigan, and the waterline became stable, the main series of wind-built dunes were formed. These are much higher than the older barrier dunes and are characterized by their jumbled topography.

This area's recreational value is readily apparent. Because of the lower latitude and shallow depth, the waters along this portion of Indiana shoreline are the warmest in Lake Michigan. During the latter part of June, the water temperature rises above 60 degrees F. and stays above that point until late September. The wide beaches are composed, in large part, of clean, fine, white, hardpacked sand derived from the famous Indiana sand dunes. An important feature of the beach is that it is constantly being augmented and widened by the addition of water-transported sand from eroding shorelines in nearby Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

The Department of the Interior reported favorably on S. 1797, as amended, (Douglas, Gruening, McCarthy, Neuberger, Metcalf, Humphrey and Moss) on February 23, 1962. Hearings were held on February 26, 27 and 28, 1962. Two other bills, S. 2317 (Hartke) and H. R. 8760 (Roush), call for a 5,000 acre National Monument, but each specifies a different area. H.R. 6544 (Saylor) calls for a 3,500 acre National Monument. The Department reported on S. 2317 on February 23, 1962, and hearings were held on that bill on February 26, 27 and 28, 1962. The Department also reported on H.R. 6544 and H.R. 8760 on March 3, 1962.

###

OREGON DUNES NATIONAL SEASHORE PROPOSAL

Identified by the Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey of the National Park Service as one of the finest relatively undeveloped natural areas on the Pacific Coast, Oregon Dunes has been proposed for establishment as a National Seashore. It has long stretches of clean sandy beaches sweeping inland into rolling hummocks, which give way to abruptly rising massive dunes that merge, in turn, into a forested area broken by beautiful sylvan lakes. This narrow strip of coastal land offers scenic, recreational and scientific values of great national significance.

The proposed Oregon Dunes National Seashore is situated within a 30-mile section of the south central coastline of Oregon, in Lane and Douglas counties. It is made up of two separate units, each possessing distinctive features of varied attractiveness. The southern unit is the more extensive, incorporating as its central theme a magnificent display of shifting coastal sand dunes and placid inland freshwater lakes. It embraces 23 miles of the Oregon shore. This portion is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the Siuslaw River, and on the south by the Umpqua River. The eastern boundary does not follow any specific physical feature.

Seven and one-half coastal miles to the north of the mouth of the Siuslaw River lies what is commonly known as the Sea Lion Caves. Although this area is small, 340 acres, as compared with the southern unit, its unique values are also of outstanding scientific interest. Here the Stellar and California sea lions are famous attractions.

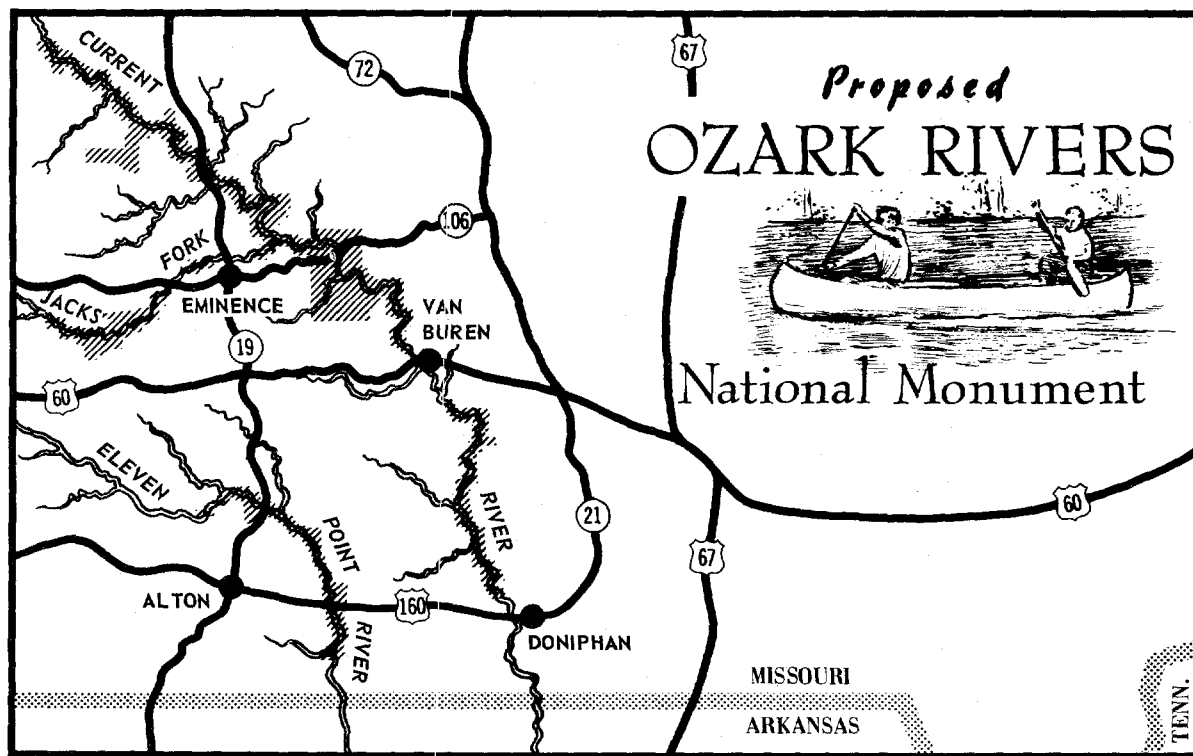
U. S. Highway 101, which extends from Canada to Mexico and connects with major east-west transcontinental routes, passes through both units of the proposed national seashore. Over 50 percent of the land of approximately 35,000 acres is under public ownership -- mostly National Forest, also small parcels of public domain, Department of Defense, Oregon State and county land. The balance is in private holdings. In the north unit, half of the acreage is in National Forest lands and half is in private ownership.

The southern unit includes three distinct land forms: Fronting the ocean is an attractive, clean sandy beach that sweeps off into the distance on either side almost beyond the limits of one's vision. Immediately inland, are low sandy hummocks, their crests clothed with beach grasses. Beyond them is a vast, desert-like expanse of ever-moving sand. Great glistening dunes up to 200 feet in height form an intricate landscape pattern of outstanding scenic and geologic interest. Still farther inland are forest blanketed ancestral dunes (some reaching 450 feet above sea level), these are set with magnificent sylvan lakes, prominent among them are three of high ecological and recreational value - Cleawox, Woahink and Siltcoos Lakes. This region is noted also for its fine display of rhododendron.

Aside from their scenic qualities, the dunes, lakes and forest constitute one of the most interesting geologic records, of valleys cut by rivers, the alternate raising and lowering of the coast, to the building of the Coast Range itself. The Sea Lion Caves have been formed of volcanic rock, and intersecting fissures in north-south and east-west directions are responsible for the main chamber, which is some 300-400 feet in diameter and more than 100 feet high.

S. 992 has been introduced by Senator Neuberger to establish the seashore. A proposed Departmental Report was sent to the Bureau of the Budget on July 6, 1961. Representative Durmo introduced H.R. 6528 on April 20, 1961, to establish an Oregon Dunes National Shorelands in the Siuslaw National Forest (to be administered by the Forest Service). The House Subcommittee on Forests of the Committee on Agriculture held hearings in Portland on October 6, 1961, at which time the Oregon Dunes proposal was discussed.

###



OZARK RIVERS NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSAL

French explorers called the wild, unspoiled region of the Current, Jacks Fork and Eleven Point Rivers in Missouri, "aux arcs" -- at the bends of the rivers. This is the region which has been proposed by the National Park Service as the Ozark Rivers National Monument, an area of approximately 113,000 acres ranging along 190 miles of the three major free-flowing streams of southeastern Missouri in the heart of the Ozark plateau.

The area contains the most important portion of the three rivers, their scenic surroundings and some 13 named caves, 11 geological sites, more than 40 archeological sites, several fine natural sites, and many springs and sinks.

Natural concentration of these features in the river valleys makes possible their preservation for public enjoyment in relatively narrow strips of land. It would be difficult to find an area where so much beauty and variety can be preserved by setting aside so little. A sizable block along the Current River has been included to allow preservation of a significant example of typical Ozark topography. Preservation of the area's fragile qualities, while allowing its use, would be the basic objectives of all planning, development, and administration.

Hiking along the riverbank or to some remote cave, sink, or site where man of yesterday lived...exploring little known Powder Mill Cave or visiting spectacular Jam Up Cave...climbing down a shaded trail to magnificent Greer Spring...all of these and many other opportunities would be available to the visitor in an area crossed or skirted by several highways and within an easy day's drive for more than 20 million people. The proposed monument lies only 175 miles from St. Louis or 250 miles from Kansas City, yet it remains "off the beaten path."

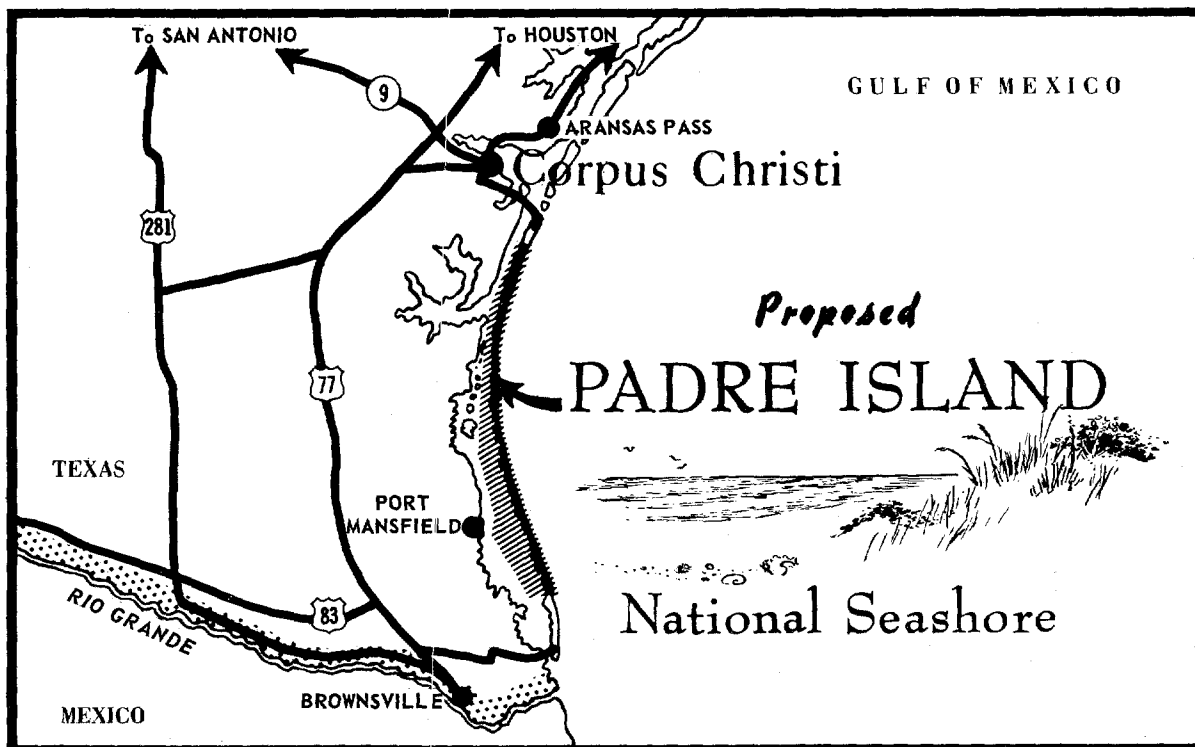
Sixteen percent of the land in the proposed Ozark Rivers National Monument is now publicly owned, with administration divided between the Missouri Conservation Commission and the United States Forest Service. The remainder is privately owned.

Based on certain premises, the University of Missouri estimated that within five years of the Monument's establishment, and assuming adequate development, annual tourist expenditures would increase \$5,500,000. Applying information contained in the University's report, the National Park Service estimated that assessed valuation on local tax rolls would increase by approximately \$8,700,000, and the annual tax return might conceivably increase by \$300,000. This would more than compensate for the taxes lost due to removal of Monument lands from the tax rolls.

The proposed Ozark Rivers National Monument represents a wonderful heritage for added millions of future generations of Americans.

Legislation to establish the Ozark Rivers National Monument, S.1381 (Symington and Long) was reported on favorably by the Department of the Interior July 3, 1961 and Senate hearings were held on the bill July 6, 1961. A companion bill H.R.5712 (Ichord) was reported on favorably by the Department of the Interior on July 3, 1961 and hearings were held (incomplete) on July 7, 1961. The Department of Agriculture has also endorsed the proposal.

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PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE PROPOSAL

Between Corpus Christi and Port Isabel, the proposed Padre Island National Seashore on the southern Texas coast, embraces the longest undeveloped segment of seashore in the United States' portion of the Gulf of Mexico.

Located on an offshore bar--117 miles in length, of which only 88 miles are considered in the seashore proposal--Padre Island National Seashore varies in width from less than one-eighth mile to not more than three miles.

The Island, one of the nine areas which have been identified by a nationwide seashore survey as possessing national significance, is subtropical, bounded on the west by the warm water of Laguna Madre with its exceptional waterfowl and fish habitat, and bounded on the east by the clean temperate waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Padre Island has exceptional potential for recreation, including camping, fishing and swimming, on a year-round basis. It has light-colored sand of a fine texture, and dunes--not entirely stabilized in portions of the Island--varying from small mounds to hills 40 feet in height.

Its great size and remote character, its unbroken sweep of surf, sand, grass-covered dunes, marshes, and ponds give Padre Island a wild spaciousness--a characteristic which is vanishing rapidly from America's seashore.

Laguna Madre, a shallow bay only 10 miles wide, separates Padre Island from the Texas coast. It is named after Padre Nicolas Balli, a Spanish priest who vainly tried to establish a ranching colony there in 1811. A later rancher, Patrick F. Dunn, the self-styled Duke of Padre Island, ranched there for 50 years until his death in 1935. The profusion of driftwood enabled Dunn to build cowpens of mahogany and a handsome two-story house.

Many offshore birds find a seasonal habitat on Padre Island, and South Bird Island in Laguna Madre has become famous as a rookery because of the white pelicans, Wards and Louisiana herons, egrets, terns and other shore and wading birds which visit this Gulf of Mexico sanctuary.

The chief use of Padre Island today is for grazing, with some oil-drilling activity. A 10-mile segment of the Island, north of the proposed national seashore boundaries, and a 15-mile segment on the south, which comprise the ends of Padre Island and which are accessible by causeway from Corpus Christi and from Port Isabel, are already being developed and include a county park at each end. To provide adequate park facilities on Padre Island and to keep a reasonable portion of the narrow island in its natural condition to give visitors a sense of its vastness and solitude, the full 88-mile seashore, which the proposal provides for, will be necessary.

Legislation introduced by Senator Ralph W. Yarborough (S.4) to establish the Padre Island National Seashore was reported favorably by the Department of the Interior, April 7, 1961, with a supplemental report on June 6, 1961. The bill passed the Senate with amendments on April 10, 1962. The Department also reported favorably on companion bills H.R. 5013 (Kilgore) and H.R. 5049 (Young), but no hearings have been held on the House bills since July 28, 1961 during the first session of the 87th Congress.

###

PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSAL

On the fringe of the buffalo plains, cradled in the pine-clothed valley of New Mexico's Pecos River near its source in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, the Indian pueblo of Pecos was an outstanding landmark to most of the early Spanish explorers.

From the time of Coronado in 1540 until the pueblo's abandonment, Pecos contributed to the first three centuries of New Mexico's history. By 1620, when Pecos was one of the largest pueblos in the territory, the important Franciscan Mission of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula had been founded on the site. Today the ruins of both pueblo and mission are silent monuments to a long and colorful chapter of human experience.

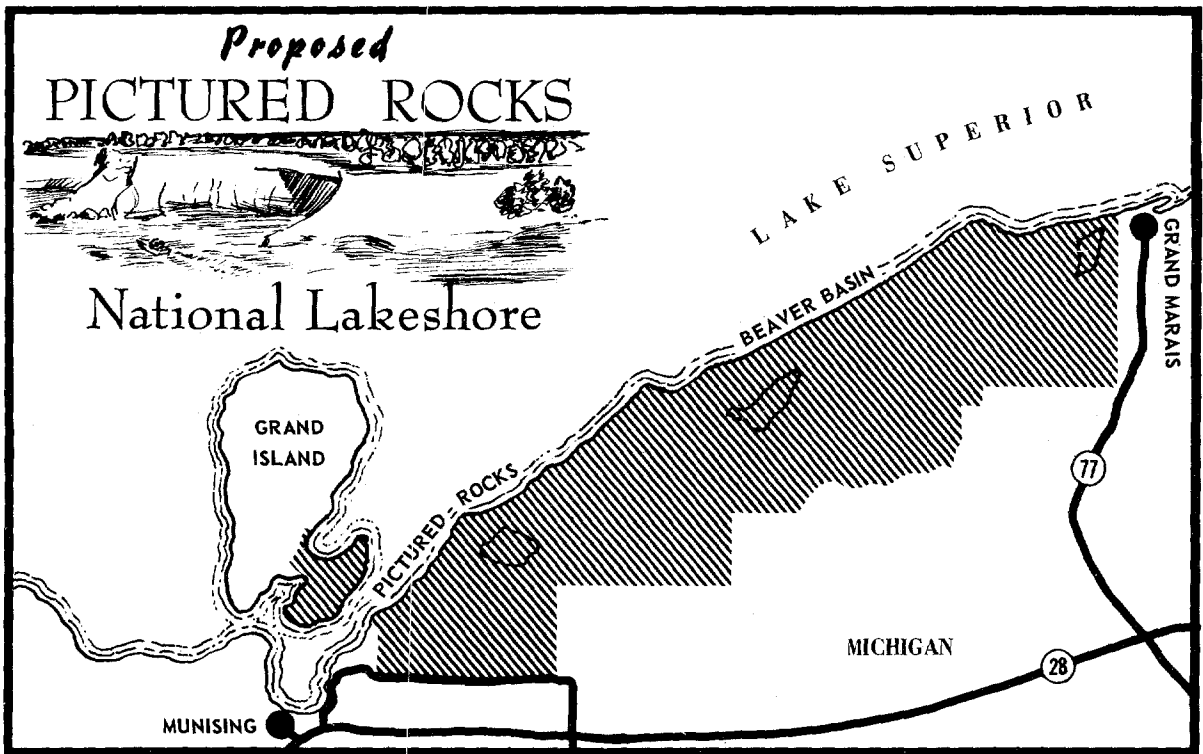
Both pueblo and mission are now incorporated in the Pecos State Monument, administered by the Museum of New Mexico. Pecos State Monument lies in the headwaters valley of the Pecos River, two miles south of the town of Pecos, in the westernmost part of San Miguel County, New Mexico. The river here drains a broad basin in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains east of Santa Fe.

The Monument is easily accessible by a paved side road that adds only three miles to the trip between Santa Fe and Las Vegas on well-travelled U. S. Highway 84-85. Twenty-six miles southeast of Santa Fe and 42 miles west of Las Vegas, the Monument is 80 acres in size.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has already determined that Pecos possesses national significance by virtue of its identify as a site of exceptional value in the Spanish Exploration and Settlement theme.

The Museum of New Mexico, which holds joint title to Pecos State Monument with the University of New Mexico and the School of American Research, as recently as July 10, 1961, made a firm offer to convey the property at no cost to the National Park Service. The offer stated that both the University and the School have agreed to transfer their interests unconditionally along with the Museum's, should the Service agree to take over Pecos as a National Monument. National Park Service studies indicate that the monument is suitable for inclusion in the National Park System and that such action would be feasible if authorized by Congress.

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PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL

Establishment of Pictured Rocks National Recreation Area on the Lake Superior shore of Michigan's Northern Peninsula was recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments in its report of October 1959. The report was favorably received by the Department of the Interior and part of its contents were incorporated into present legislation.

From Munising, the proposed recreation area stretches 38 miles northward along the Michigan coast to Grand Marais, a shoreline that has been called the wildest, most untrammelled and unaltered to be found on any of the Great Lakes. It embraces approximately 73,500 acres, including some 65,000 acres of land, 6,000 acres of the surface of Lake Superior, and 1,800 acres of inland lakes.

Included in the shoreline is some of the most spectacular scenery bordering on Lake Superior. Three dominant types of landscape characterize the area. Eastward from the City of Munising are sheer sandstone cliffs which rise 200 feet above the waters of Lake Superior. Through the ages, the pounding waves have fashioned the colorful stone into concave-faced bluffs, caves and arches. Closely associated are the Beaver Basin and the Grand Sable Dunes region, embracing shore and hinterlands with sandy beaches, low dunes, small lakes, forests, swamps and streams. The Grand Sable Dunes, perched atop the Grand Sable banks on a shelf 275 feet above Lake Superior, cover more than 2,200 acres and are the longest along the lake shore.

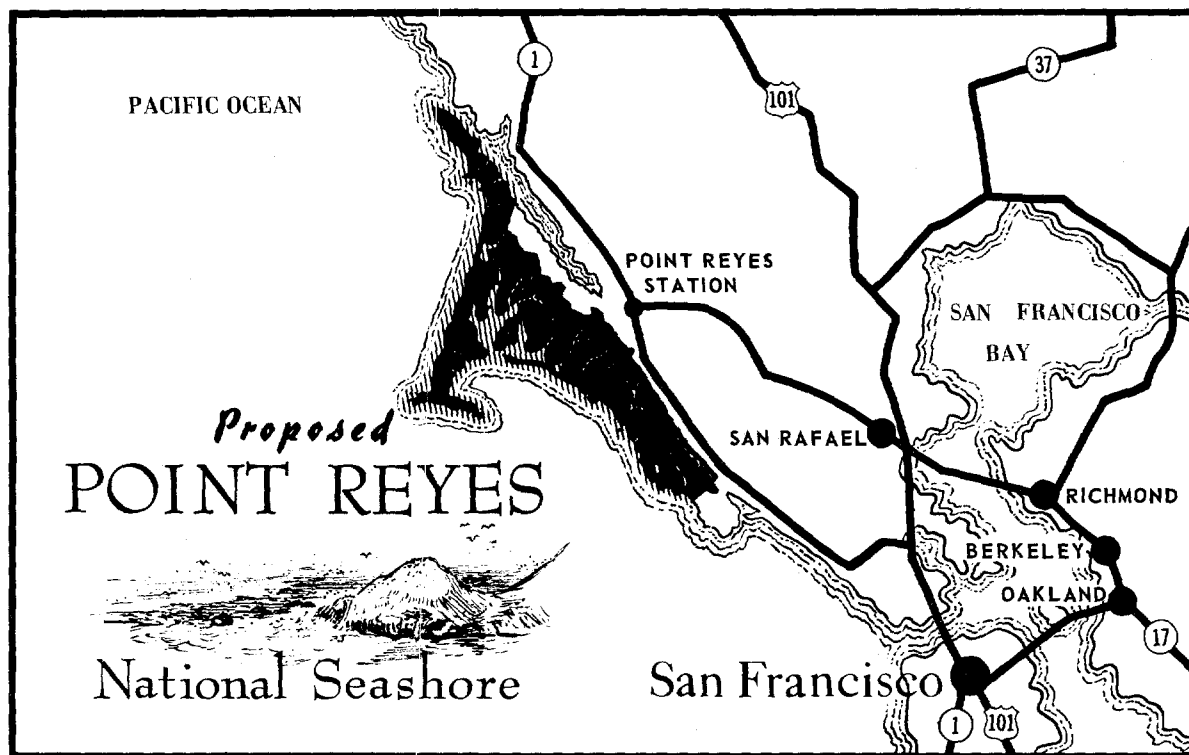
Within the proposed recreation area are 15 miles of picturesque rock formations, 12 miles of undeveloped sand beach, 5 miles of towering, windswept dunes, and 6 miles of connecting shoreline. The landward area comprises unique glacial embayments, lakes, ponds, waterfalls and streams in a combination noted for scenic beauty and important for the geologic and natural history represented therein.

Lands already in public ownership within the proposed recreation area total approximately 22,000 acres, of which about 20,000 are owned by the State of Michigan, some 2,200 by the Federal Government, and a relatively small amount of land by private owners.

Provision in the legislation would permit owners of improved property to retain rights of use and occupancy for noncommercial residential purposes for 25 years or less. Proposed also is a five-member commission to advise the Secretary with respect to various matters relative to the development of Pictured Rocks National Recreation Area.

S. 2152 (Hart and McNamara) has been introduced into Congress.

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POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE PROPOSAL

Set apart -- almost as if nature had planned it that way -- the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore has been virtually bypassed in the swift wave of urban expansion that has engulfed the rest of the California coast. Sierra Club members have called it "an island in time," an isolated triangle of land on the Pacific Coast with wide, sandy beaches, wind-swept caves, offshore rocks, steep coastal bluffs and one three-mile-long sand spit.

Yet, its remoteness, its scenic beauty, its scientific wonder, its pastoral calm -- all lie within an easy 30-mile driving distance of the Golden Gate Bridge which links San Francisco with Marin County and the National Seashore proposal.

Upland, the area is one of sand dunes and rolling grasslands graduating into chaparral and mixed fir and pine forests. Also significant are the sandy, sheltered curving beach of Drakes Estero with its 28 miles of shoreline, nine inland fresh-water marshes, and forest-covered Inverness Ridge.

There are bird rookeries on the offshore rocks, herds of sea lions in sheltered coves, marine birds relaxing on fresh-water lakes, mule deer on brush-covered slopes, and the "white cliffs of Albion" as seen by Sir Francis Drake.

As approved by the Senate, the area of the proposed National Seashore would embrace 53,000 acres of Point Reyes Peninsula in Marin County. Within this area is also a substantial portion of pasture land -- now used for ranching purposes. One provision of the amended S.476 would designate some 26,000 acres of ranch or dairy land within the proposed area as a pastoral zone in which the existing open space and pastoral scene would be permanently preserved. These lands would be included in the exterior boundaries of the proposal, but would not be acquired without the consent of the owner as long as the lands remained in their natural state -- or were used exclusively for ranching and dairying purposes.

"Nature and historical accident," said Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, "have combined thus far to protect this irreplaceable remnant of our American heritage, but Point Reyes can little longer escape the same fate as our other rapidly disappearing seashores -- a fate it does not deserve."

Historically, the Point Reyes Peninsula provides a vast natural setting for the living pageant of the discovery and development of our West Coast. For the Nation as a whole, the most magnificent part of the historical story relates to the possibility that Sir Francis Drake repaired his vessel, the Golden Hind, here in 1579 before starting out across the Pacific on his journey around the world.

In addition to the prime qualities of scenic and educational importance, the Point Reyes area offers a vast variety of recreation outlets that with careful planning could be enjoyed by thousands of people without disturbing the natural values. Through such a plan, the scenic spectacles of rocky cliffs and vast sand beaches would be retained in sufficient quantity for public enjoyment of the natural scene. Existing villages would be provided with sufficient room for future expansion and enough room would be left for compatible and historical ranching operations to continue as an economic support of the general area.

Along with these land uses, strategically-located areas for public camping, picnicking, beach use and hiking trails could accommodate several thousand people simultaneously in an unobtrusive manner.

Existing commercial operations such as the pleasure boating facilities at the Point and on Tomales Bay, plus the oyster cannery at Drakes Estero would be encouraged to continue operations, thus providing further public recreation enjoyment.

On September 7, 1961, the Senate passed an amended version of S.476 (Engle and Kuchel). Hearings were held in March, July and August, 1961, and again in February and March, 1962 on H.R.2775 (Clem Miller) and H.R.3244 (Cohelan), and on April 19, 1962 the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported favorably to the House on the Point Reyes National Seashore.

###

POVERTY POINT NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSAL

Poverty Point in West Carroll Parish, Louisiana is the largest and most complex geometrical earthwork in North America, and the largest settlement of comparable age (about 700 B. C.) known in the United States. As a unique and highly impressive chapter in the prehistory of the New World, it has been recognized by archeological authorities as unmatched and worthy of preservation. An area of approximately 2,100 acres, recommended for inclusion in the proposed Poverty Point National Monument, would encompass all significant features of the site.

The spectacular geometric earthwork consists of ridges, each originally about 150 feet wide and six feet high, arranged as six concentric octagons. The largest octagon is three-fourths of a mile in diameter, and it is estimated that the six octagons contained a total of about 11.2 miles of artificial ridges. The volume of earth involved about 530,000 cubic yards, or over thirty-five times the cubic content of the Great Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt.

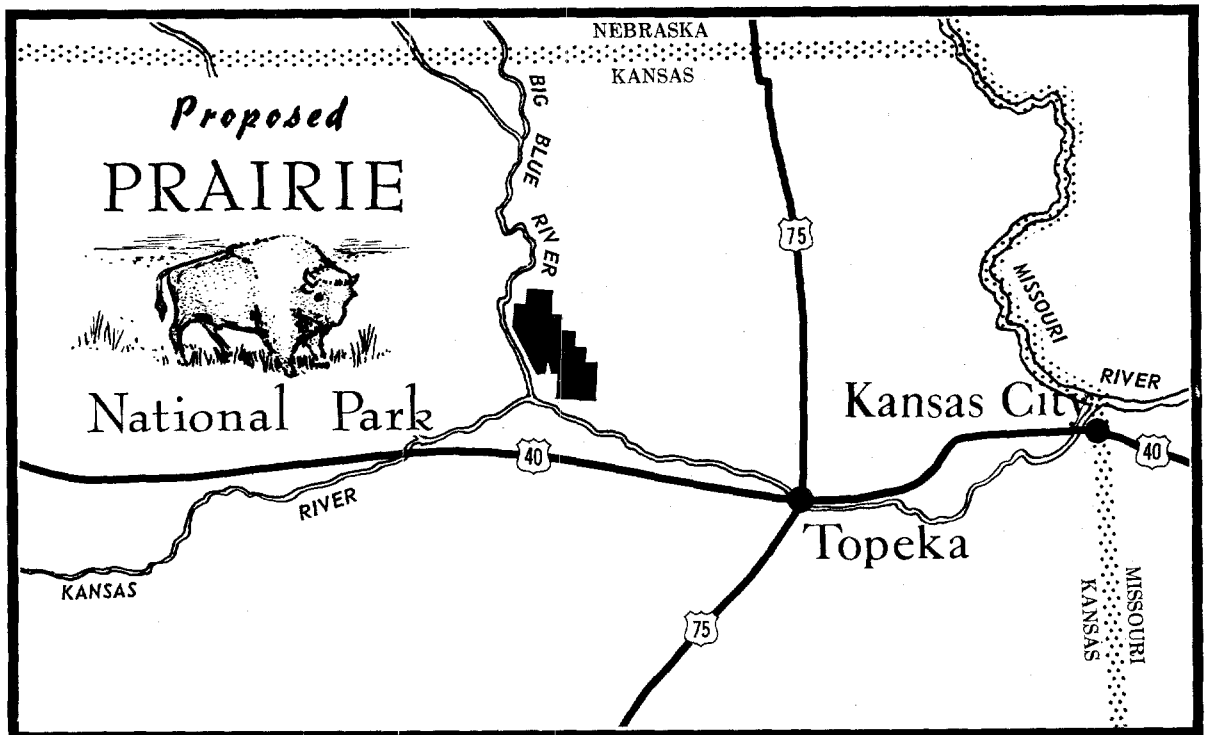
At one edge of the octagon rises the massive Poverty Point Mound, as high as a seven-story building, and measuring about 700 by 800 feet at the base. So large is this mound that some early investigators had thought it to be natural. A deep boring firmly established its artificial nature. A close interval contour map yielded further interesting information; the mound appears to have been a huge bird effigy.

The mounds presumably were ceremonial in nature, but the ridges of the octagon represent the village site of these prehistoric people. Concentrations of artifacts and debris indicate that they lived on the ridges.

Poverty Point is readily accessible by modern highways from all directions. A paved road which passes through the area connects with U. S. 80 just fifteen miles to the south. U. S. 65 passes just nineteen miles to the east, while U. S. 165 is thirty miles to the west. A network of high standard State roads connect with the United States highways in the vicinity.

The site is of exceptional value and possesses national significance. It was one of the four Archaic sites recognized as possessing outstanding importance by the National Park Service survey of the Arkansas-White-Red River Basin.

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PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

Once the great American prairie covered many thousands of square miles from Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois--through Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri--into Manitoba and the eastern Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Today a Prairie National Park has been proposed for Kansas which would preserve one last remnant of rich prairie grassland -- one last refuge for the bison -- one last glimpse of another historic era for inquiring future generations.

A Prairie National Park would preserve a significant part of the Great North American Prairie, comprising some 57,000 acres of the "blue stem country" in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, in its natural and undeveloped state as part of the American heritage.

Recent extensive studies by the National Park Service over large portions of the prairie from North Dakota to Texas have disclosed that the Pottawatomie County grassland is one of the few best remaining areas. Kansas--not now represented in the National Park System--thus has an outstanding potential park area. Establishment of a National Park here would be additionally appropriate because of the reputation of the State's blue stem grass country.

The proposed area, roughly 7 by 13 miles in size, possesses outstanding features which should be included and preserved in a national park. The features that make this area significant to the whole Nation are its scenic expanse of grass-covered hill country, with contrasting wooded stream valleys. In addition, its close association or varied plant and animal species form the essential character of the Prairie land, which has so greatly influenced America's destiny.

Within this limited area the original prairie scene can be recreated and at the same time adequate access provided for the full enjoyment of that scene by visitors across the Nation. In appropriate parts of the park some provision will be made for road touring, camping, picnicking, interpretive facilities and programs as well as facilities for park operations.

The main purpose of the park will be to provide visitors with the opportunity of coming in personal contact with the real atmosphere of the original prairie - wild, natural and limitless.

Roads will be designed to follow generally the earth's contours so that they will blend into the landscape with minimum disturbance of the topography; to screen out scenes unnatural to the original prairie; to provide a leisurely rate of travel; and to incorporate one-way traffic wherever possible.

Great care will be taken in the design of the road system to permit visitors fully to experience the Prairie environment with its sea of waving grass, wooded valleys and native wildlife. For the adventurous, there will be primitive campsites deep within the park.

Historically, the great Prairie was the home of many Indian tribes who relied on countless herds of bison and antelope and other abundant wildlife for food -- and their skins for clothing and shelter.

With the Great Plains to the West, the Prairie presented a forbidding barrier to westward expansion which only the most rugged of pioneers could conquer. Later, came the era of the open range and the great cattle drives, and, more recently, the development of the cattle industry as we know it today. The rich prairie soils drew settlers and homesteaders west to what is now the "breadbasket" of the Nation.

Prairie National Park would be located within the Flint Hills--a relatively narrow scenic limestone formation extending north and south through eastern Kansas, which, because its rocks are incompatible with the plow, has been spared as the largest remaining extensive area of unspoiled Prairieland in the Nation.

The Department of the Interior reported favorably on S. 73 (Schoeppel and Carlson) and on H.R. 4885 (Avery) on November 14, 1961.

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SAINT-GAUDENS HISTORIC SITE PROPOSAL

Saint-Gaudens, the foremost American sculptor of his time, shaped the artistic consciousness of an era, and won for American sculpture a recognized place in the world of art.

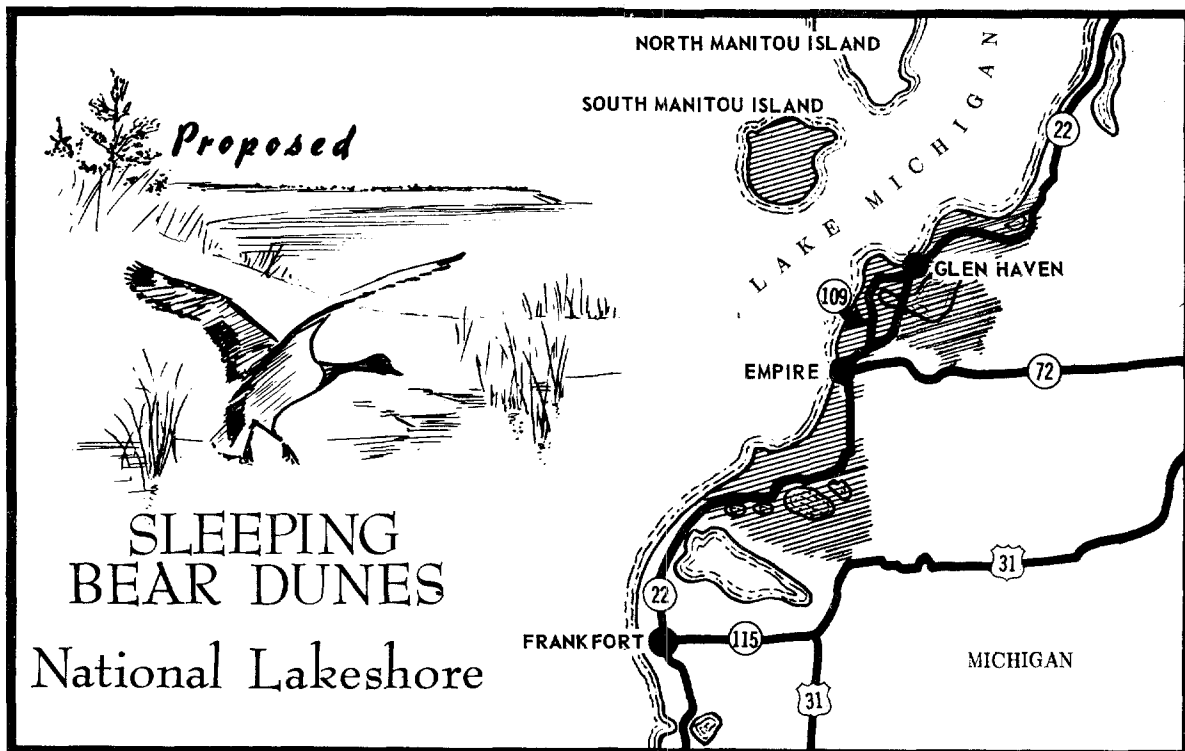
Saint-Gaudens Memorial, proposed as a National Historic Site, was the home of the American sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens from 1885 to his death in 1907. It is located in the Town of Cornish, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, in the southwestern part of the State. Situated along the Connecticut River Valley near the eastern bank of the River, the site is accessible from State Route 12-A, two miles north of the old covered bridge that spans the Connecticut River at Windsor, Vermont.

The 83-acre area occupies a scenic setting along the Connecticut River Valley between Vermont and New Hampshire. Its high elevation offers outstanding scenic views, and a deep ravine falls into an attractive brook along the north side of the property. The principal buildings of the Memorial area consist of (1) the House ("Aspet"); (2) The Little Studio; (3) The New Studio and Picture Gallery and (4) The Caretaker's House. Reproductions of some of Saint-Gaudens' most noted sculpture are placed in the garden during the summer months, adding to the interest of the gardens as well as demonstrating functional uses of sculpture in landscape development.

Today the Memorial is owned and administered by the Saint-Gaudens Trustees. On February 26, 1919, the Saint-Gaudens Memorial was incorporated and chartered by the State of New Hampshire. Income from the endowment, plus membership dues, annual gifts from "guarantors," and admission fees of 50¢ per person, have enabled the Trustees to maintain the property, and an annual gift from the American Academy of Arts and Letters has helped provide for the summer exhibitions of contemporary art. However, income has not been sufficient to permit needed improvements and development.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended on May 10, 1962 that the Saint-Gaudens Memorial be authorized and included in the Park System.

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SLEEPING BEAR NATIONAL LAKESHORE PROPOSAL

Lake Michigan beaches, towering sand dunes, inland lakes and forests and four freeflowing streams are all integral parts of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Seashore proposal which contains some 92,172 acres of land and inland water surface located in Leelanau and Benzie Counties.

Rising 460 feet above the blue waters of northeastern Lake Michigan, the Dunes present one of the most imposing scenes of the entire Great Lakes region. From Point Betsie at the south to Good Harbor at the north, the proposed area stretches 37 miles along bays and bluffs, beaches and dunes in a continuous scenic panorama.

Massive dunes, the white sand beaches, the magnificent deciduous forests that clothe the stabilized Empire Dunes, the open pine stands of Platte Plains, and on South Manitou Island the giant white cedar stands, dunes and gull rookery all combine to give the region national significance. In addition, there are beautiful inland lakes surrounded by wooded hills -- evidence of the work of glaciers during the Ice Age.

The Sleeping Bear area is both remote and accessible--remote in that its natural features are as yet relatively wild and untrammled; accessible in that it lies within a one-day's drive of 20 million people. It offers a variety of outdoor recreation--swimming, boating, water sports, hiking, camping, picnicking and fishing. For serious-minded visitors, the region abounds in features of interest to students of wildlife, botany, ecology and geology.

In its proposal that the Sleeping Bear region be preserved as a National Seashore, the National Park Service recommends provisions for the preservation, use and development of the area. This includes halting the impairment of natural features by early acquisition of all undeveloped nonagricultural lands; restoration of features already impaired; and keeping to a minimum the disruption of the economic and private life of the community.

In the Sleeping Bear National Seashore a park road system would be developed as independent as possible of local residential traffic, while visitor services and facilities would be installed to provide for the use and enjoyment of the area.

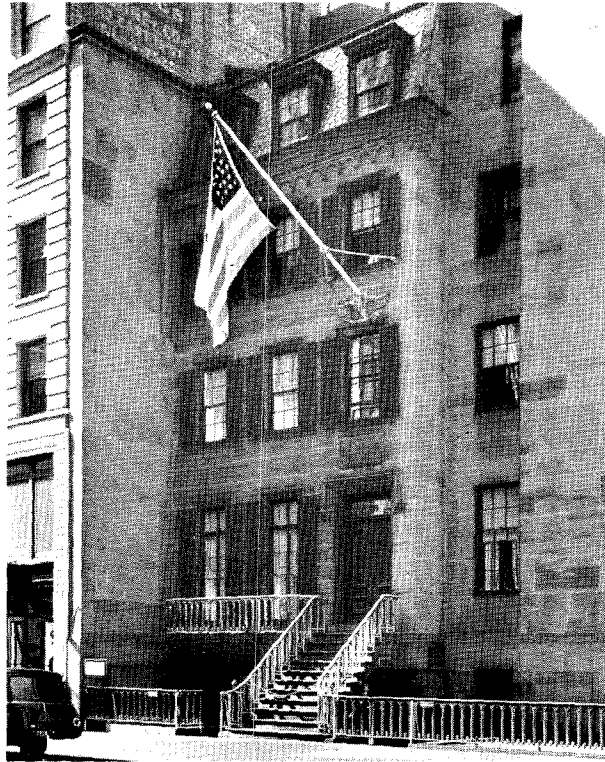
The proposed legislation to establish Sleeping Bear National Recreation Area provides that if suitable zoning bylaws are adopted and in effect, private ownership and occupancy of noncommercial residential property may continue indefinitely.

It is intended that such zoning bylaws shall prohibit commercial and industrial use of the area, other than such commercial use as the Secretary of the Interior may approve for public services, etc., when this use would not be inconsistent with the purpose of the act.

If the owners wish to sell to the Federal Government, however, the bill provides that such owners may, as a condition to such acquisition by the Secretary of the Interior, retain the right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term of twenty-five years, or for such lesser time as the owner may elect. The owner would be paid a fair market value of the property less the fair market value of the right retained by the owner.

The Department of the Interior reported favorably on S. 2153 (Hart and McNamara) on November 8, 1961.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE AND SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES PROPOSAL

Enactment of legislation to establish the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, in New York State, has been recommended by the Department of the Interior, in order to preserve in public ownership significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt.

Proposed legislation would enable the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation the properties known as the Theodore Roosevelt House, situated at 28 and 26 East 20th Street, New York City, and Sagamore Hill at Oyster Bay on Long Island. No acquisition costs would be involved as both properties would be donated by the Theodore Roosevelt Association, along with an endowment fund for upkeep amounting to \$500,000 or more.

The site at the birthplace house was owned by the Roosevelt family when Theodore Roosevelt was born there on October 27, 1858. It was also his childhood home. The adjoining house at 26 East 20th Street and the birthplace were purchased, joined together, and furnished as a memorial by the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association.

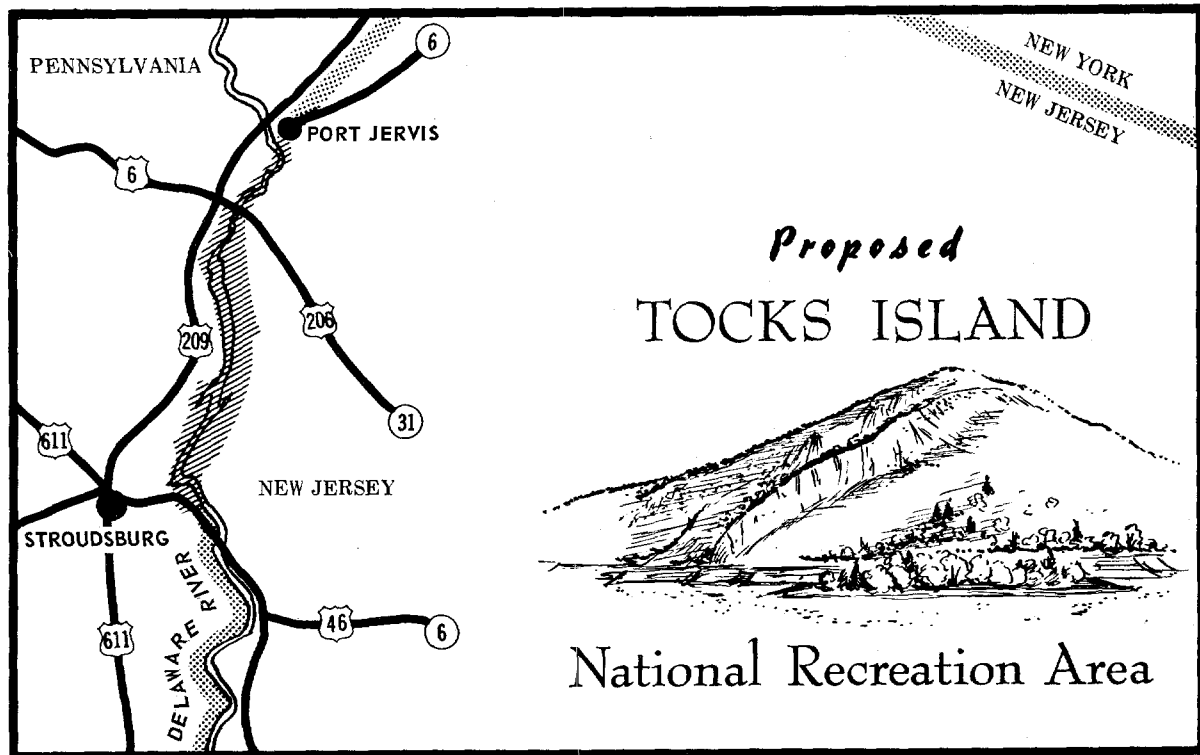
Sagamore Hill was the home of the 26th President from 1887 to his death in 1919. In this Victorian-style home, situated in a park of about 90 acres overlooking Oyster Bay, are the furniture, books and mementos gathered during his eventful life--the possessions of a man whose image of character and vigor is a valuable addition to the American heritage.

Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States from 1901 to 1909, following the holding of public office in both New York City and New York State. While President, he inspired many of the conservation practices now followed not only by the Federal Government but also by various States. He encouraged the growth of the present National Park System through the Antiquities Act of 1906, under which national monuments could be established by presidential proclamation, and he signed bills establishing four national parks.

In addition to his role of soldier, statesman and conservationist, he was a scholar, historian, explorer, and Nobel Peace Prize winner. He was a fearless man of action, and he inspired both youths and adults with the dominating ideal which he stated himself: "In such a Republic as ours, the one thing we cannot afford to neglect is the problem of turning out good citizens."

The following bills to preserve Roosevelt's birthplace and his later home have been introduced into Congress: S.J. Res. 124 (Javits and Keating), H.R. 8484 (Rutherford), H.R. 8485 (Aspinall), H.R. 8486 (Saylor), H.R. 8487 (Chenoweth), and H.R. Res. 539 (Lindsay). Hearings were held on the Senate bill in August 1961 and February 1962, and on the House bills in January 1962. The House passed H.R. 8484 in an amended form on April 2, 1962.

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TOCKS ISLAND NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL

In the Corps of Engineers development plan for water resources of the Delaware River Basin favorable consideration is given to the establishment of Tocks Island National Recreation Area, which lies between the Kittatinny Mountains of western New Jersey and the Pocono Mountains of eastern Pennsylvania.

The potential of the scenic Delaware River Basin for meeting recreation demands of many large population centers within easy driving distance of the new proposal is unparalleled in the United States, according to findings of recent National Park Service surveys. Approximately 30,000,000 people live within a 100-mile radius of the reservoir area--people from New York City and Philadelphia, as well as the industrial cities of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania.

The proposed Tocks Island Reservoir--33 miles long--would be located six miles above the Delaware Water Gap in a beautiful natural area of heavily wooded mountains. The plan would set aside about 60,000 acres for recreation purposes such as fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, camping and picnicking for vacationers or for short jaunts to the outdoors.

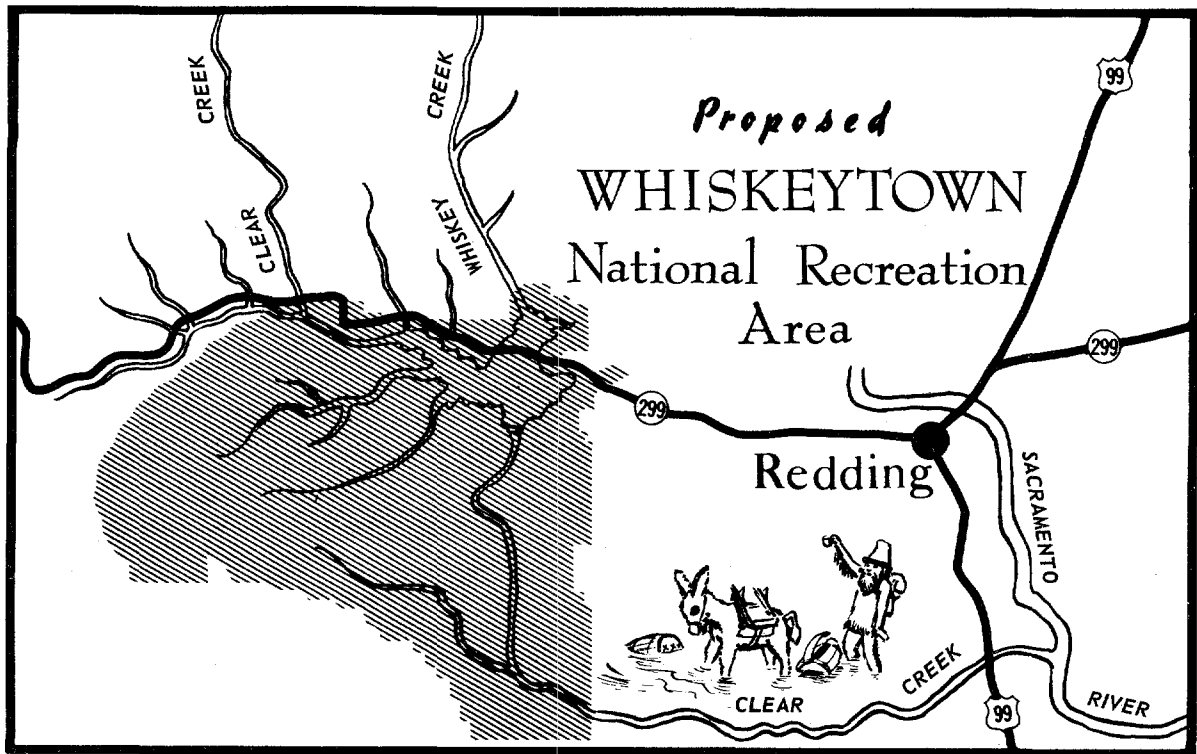
Directly related to and interlaced with the Delaware River and its tributaries are such familiar names as the Catskills, the Poconos, the Delaware Water Gap and the Kittatinny Mountains--widely known in travel circles and by those living nearby in connection with day and weekend outings.

The Delaware River Basin Commission has approved that phase of the Corps of Engineers' development plan for the Delaware Basin which includes the Tocks Island recreation area, and the Corps is expected to submit its plan to Congress soon.

A bill (H.R.10522) was introduced recently by Congressman Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania to establish Tocks Island National Recreation Area if the reservoir project goes forward. The Department of the Interior has been asked to comment on the bill and in so doing there will be an opportunity to coordinate with the Corps to make sure that the interests of both agencies and the Delaware River Basin Commission are adequately considered.

While the site of the Tocks Island proposal is especially well adapted to the development of areas of intensive use, the size and topography of the area will also allow preservation of extensive tracts for hiking and other forms of less intensive use.

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WHISKEYTOWN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL

Eight miles from Redding, in the Sacramento Valley of north-central California, is the proposed Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, 37,000 acres of land surrounding Whiskeytown Reservoir, presently under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Trinity River Project.

Rising 278 feet above the stream bed of Clear Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River, will be an earth and rock-fill dam. The lake behind the dam will be approximately 3,250 acres in size, some 5.5 miles long and slightly more than 8,000 feet wide at its greatest width. About 36 miles of shoreline will be created at 1210 feet above sea level.

Whiskeytown Reservoir lies in a scenic mountainous setting, with 6,209-foot Shasta Bally forming the dominant visible peak. Much of the land on the south side of the reservoir site is covered with a forest of pine and fir, while the valley slope facing south is shrub covered and very dry in summer and fall.

Large enough for boating and water skiing, Whiskeytown Reservoir will also have narrows and inlets suitable for swimming and fishing. Clear Creek, below the dam, will provide good trout fishing for at least 10 miles of its length. Present plans include five marinas and launching ramps, and provisions for hiking, horseback riding, camping and picnicking.

Annual recreation use of the proposed area is estimated as between 200,000 and 250,000 if developed according to present plans. This area will supplement recreation use of other attractions such as Shasta, Lewiston and Trinity Reservoirs. The surrounding community is expected to benefit economically from the establishment of the area.

Within the area are historic remnants of earlier mining days, such as ditches and dams used to divert water for mining purposes. The name itself comes from a colorful period in California's history.

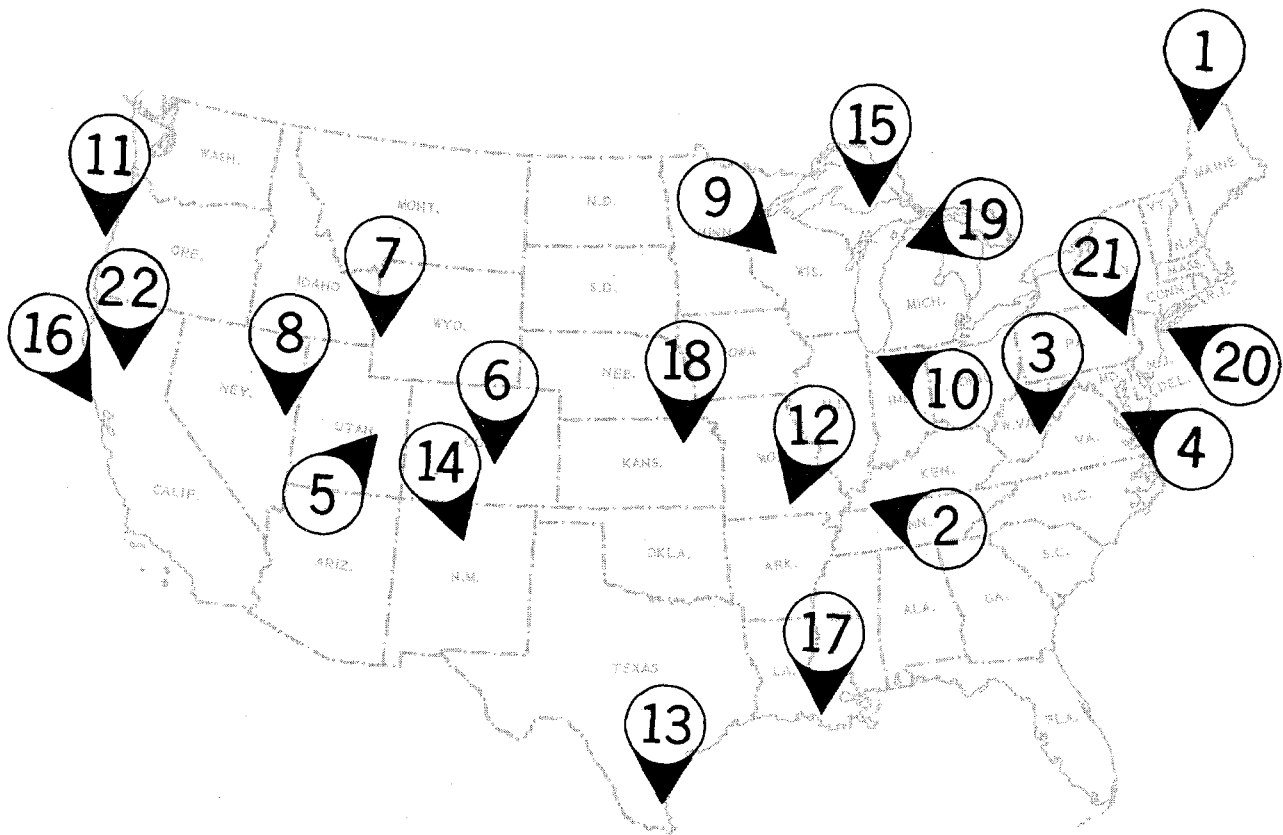
It started back in the gold rush days more than a century ago when a keg of whiskey broke loose from its moorings aboard a mule and crashed open in the creek. In recognition of that occasion, the natives soberly christened the stream "Whiskey Creek"--and the local mining camp became "Whiskeytown."

With this window to the past, Whiskeytown will also have a door to the future--presently identified with natural resources which will not only provide precious water for irrigation and for cities and towns, but also for much-needed recreation for the growing population with added time to spend.

Findings of a National Park Service survey indicate graphically the shortage of outdoor recreation facilities within the State. In some areas, there is an acute shortage of boating areas and facilities. In 1958, there was a 35 percent shortage of swimming beaches in the State. It is estimated that by 1980 the demand for all kinds of outdoor recreation will be several times greater. Whiskeytown is an area that is historically colorful, scenically beautiful, economically important, and its recreation values are almost limitless.

In March 1962, S.3004 (Engle) and H.R.10912 (Johnson) were introduced into Congress proposing that Whiskeytown National Recreation Area be established.

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FUTURE PARKS FOR THE NATION

1. Allagash National Recreation Area, Maine
2. Between-the-Lakes National Recreation Area, Kentucky-Tennessee
3. Allegheny Parkway, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky
4. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Maryland
5. Canyonlands National Park, Utah
6. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colorado
7. Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyoming
8. Great Basin National Park, Nevada
9. Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, Wisconsin
10. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana
11. Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon
12. Ozark Rivers National Monument, Missouri
13. Padre Island National Seashore, Texas
14. Pecos National Monument, New Mexico
15. Pictured Rocks National Seashore, Michigan
16. Point Reyes National Seashore, California
17. Poverty Point National Monument, Louisiana
18. Prairie National Park, Kansas
19. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan
20. Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York
21. Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-Pennsylvania
22. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California

Additional Areas Not Shown on Map

23. Boston National Historic Site, Massachusetts
24. Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona
25. Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas
26. George Washington Memorial Parkway Extension to Woodlawn, Virginia
27. Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah
28. Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Arizona
29. Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire

FUTURE PARKS FOR THE NATION

(1) ALLAGASH, Maine

A wilderness stream of quiet waters and white rapids flowing northward 100 miles through the heart of backwoods Maine--a section of the country penetrated by few people and which offers genuine wilderness recreation--fishing, hiking, still and white-water canoeing, and camping.



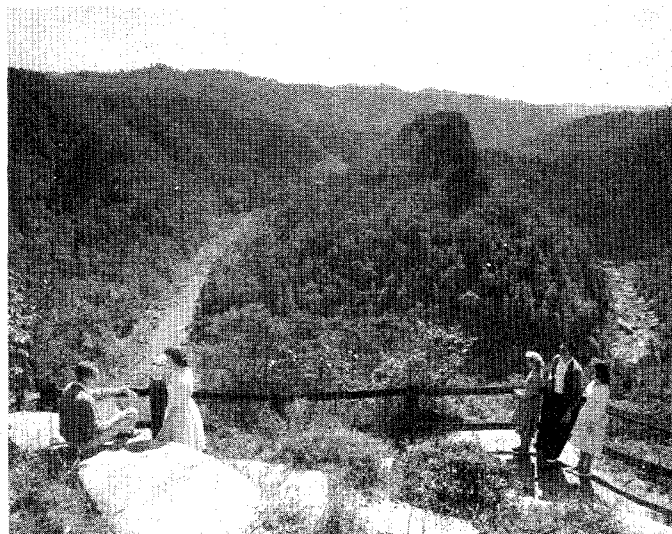
(2) BETWEEN-THE-LAKES, Ky.-Tenn.

Between Kentucky Lake and the Lake Barclay impoundment site on the Cumberland River, the proposed 165,000-acre National Recreation Area will be approximately 40-miles long including 285 miles of shoreline. There are numerous protected bays, a double shoreline, an access to extensive waters of the two lakes which will form one of the largest recreationally-adapted artificial water resources in the world.



(3) ALLEGHENY PARKWAY: Maryland- W. Virginia-Virginia- Kentucky

This proposed 500-mile parkway would connect points of outstanding scenic scientific and recreation interest from Hagerstown, Md., thru Harpers Ferry and central West Virginia, and terminating at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. The parkway would complement the regular highway system and the newly-developing interstate system opening up a wealth of scenery in West Virginia and eastern Kentucky that has remained largely unknown to out-of-state visitors because of difficulty of access.



FUTURE PARKS FOR THE NATION

(4) CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL, Md.

Here along the old C.&O.Canal, the towpath stretches for an unbroken 185 miles from Georgetown, D.C. to Cumberland, Md. Establishment of a C.&O.Canal National Historical Park would allow full development of its scenic, historic and recreation values.



(5) CANYONLANDS, Utah

Strange and eerie landforms mark this colorful plateau and canyon country--much of it yet remote and inaccessible. It embraces the confluence of the Colorado and Green Rivers in Utah, the triangle between these rivers, and a large area down stream.



(6) FLORRISANT FOSSIL BEDS, Colorado

Thirty-five miles West of Colorado Springs, the Florrisant Lake Beds now proposed as a national monument, contain one of the world's most famous fossil insect deposits. The insect fossils represent the evolution of insects better than any other known site in America. The 5500-acre proposal would also preserve the picturesque valley and the many giant petrified tree stumps found there.



FUTURE PARKS FOR THE NATION

(8) GREAT BASIN, Nevada

Located in the southern part of the Snake Range of eastern Nevada, the proposed Great Basin National Park would include 13,000-foot Wheeler Peak which rises 7,000 feet above the desert floor, the Lehman Caves National Monument, with their beautiful cave formations; and stands of the rare bristlecone pines, said to be more than 4,000 years old.



(9) ICE AGE, Wisconsin

Across the northern half of America--from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains--the glacier gouged and scraped the Ice Age story upon the landscape. It is evidenced in the headlands of Cape Cod and in the hills of Michigan, but nowhere is the effect of continental glaciation more evident or impressive than in Wisconsin, a state which has lent its name to the most recent advance of the continental ice sheet that ended 10,000 years ago.



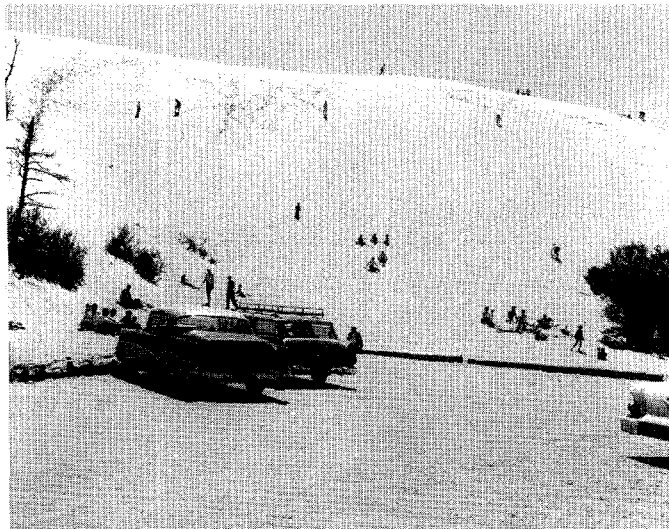
(10) INDIANA DUNES, Indiana

Less than a generation ago, the American public could have had--at reasonable cost--no less than 25 miles of magnificent sand dunes along the southern shore of Lake Michigan--preserved in its natural condition. At least a few remaining acres--presently threatened by industrial and commercial development--may yet be saved if the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is established.



(11) OREGON DUNES, Oregon

Long stretches of sandy Pacific beach sweep inland to massive dunes that merge into a forested area surrounding inland lakes. Along the northern end of the proposed National Seashore in south-central Oregon are high coastal bluffs with numerous caves inhabited by Stellar and California sea lions.



(12) OZARK RIVERS, Missouri

French explorers called the wild, unspoiled region of the Current, Jacks Fork and Eleven Point Rivers, "aux arcs"--at the bend of the rivers. The proposed Ozark Rivers National Monument extends for 190 miles along the three major streams of the Ozark plateau of Missouri--providing, in addition to camping, fishing, boating and picnicking, many outstanding geologic and archeological exhibits.



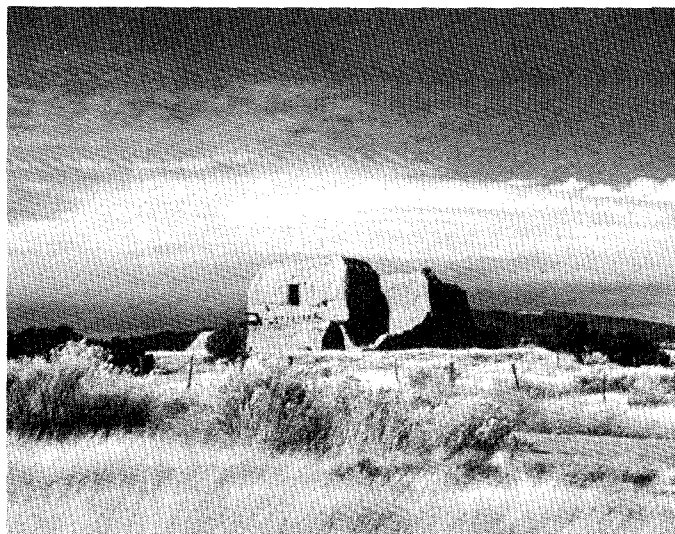
(13) PADRE ISLAND, Texas

Located on the south Texas coast, between Corpus Christi and Port Isabel, the proposed Padre Island National Seashore includes the longest undeveloped segment of seashore in the United States' portion of the Gulf of Mexico. An area of great recreation potential, Padre Island offers an unbroken sweep of surf, white sand beaches, grass-covered dunes, marshes and ponds.



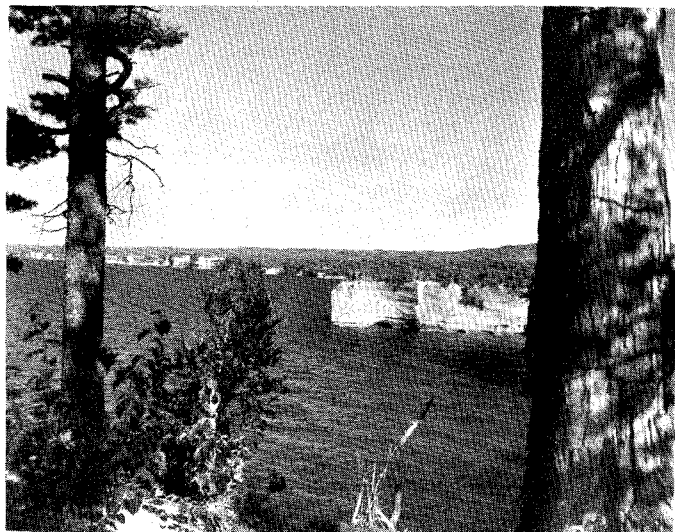
(14) PECOS, New Mexico

From its establishment in the days of Coronado in 1540, until its abandonment, the Indian pueblo in the Pecos River valley contributed to three centuries of New Mexico's history. By 1620, the Franciscan Mission of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula was founded on the site of Pecos. The area is now proposed as Pecos National Monument.



(15) PICTURED ROCKS, Michigan

Included in the proposed Pictured Rocks National Recreation Area--located on Michigan's Northern Peninsula--is some of the most spectacular scenery bordering on Lake Superior. Oddly-fashioned cliffs rising 200 feet above the Lake, towering dunes and sandy beaches, forests, swamps and streams are contained in the 73,500 acres, stretching 38 miles from Munising to Grand Marais.



(16) POINT REYES, California

Set apart--almost as if nature had planned it that way--the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore has been virtually bypassed in the swift wave of urban expansion that has engulfed the rest of the California Coast. Conservationists have called it "an island in time," an isolated triangle of land on the Pacific Coast with wide sandy beaches, wind-swept caves, offshore rocks, steep coastal bluffs, and one 3-mile-long sand spit.



FURURE PARKS FOR THE NATION

(18) PRAIRIE, Kansas

Once the great American prairie covered many thousands of square miles. Today, a Prairie National Park has been proposed which would preserve one last remnant of the natural prairie grassland--one last refuge for the bison--one last glimpse of another historic era for inquiring future generations to understand America's pioneer past when Conestoga wagons rolled relentlessly westward admidst herds of bison and antelope.



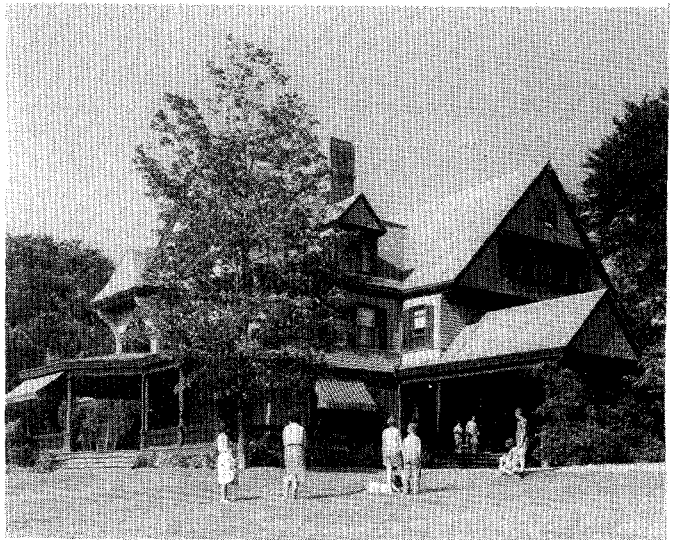
(19) SLEEPING BEAR DUNES, Michigan

An Indian legend lends magic to the beauty of massive sand dunes against a background of dark green forests. Rising 460 feet above the blue waters of northeastern Lake Michigan, the Sleeping Bear Dunes present one of the most imposing scenes of the entire Great Lakes Region. In addition, there are beautiful inland lakes surrounded by wooded hills--evidence of the work of glaciers during the Ice Age.



(20) THEODORE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE AND SAGAMORE HILL, New York

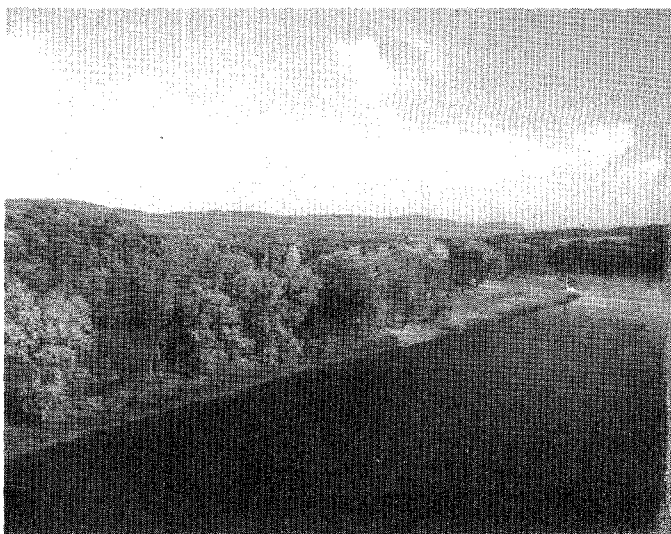
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FUTURE PARKS FOR THE NATION

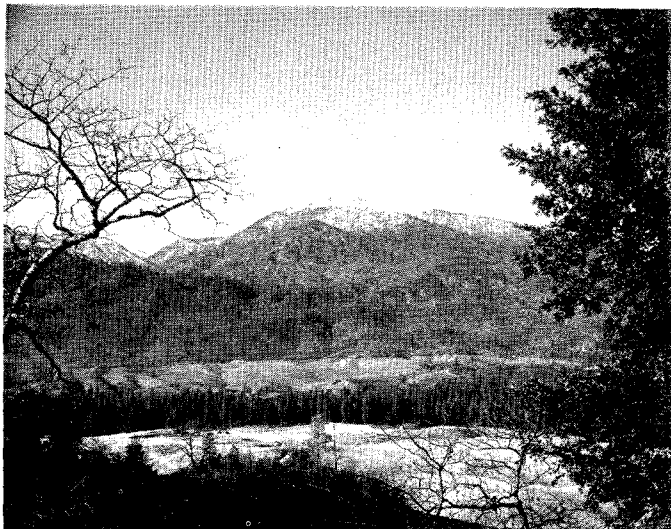
(21) TOCKS ISLAND, N.J.-Penn.

When completed, Tocks Island Reservoir--35 miles long--would be located six miles above the Delaware Water Gap in a beautiful natural area of heavily-wooded mountains. Some 30 million people--mostly in New York City, Philadelphia, and other industrial cities of New Jersey and Pennsylvania would be within a 100-mile radius of the new recreation area. In addition to many acres of secluded and scenic beauty for hiking and less intensive use, the area would provide for camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, and swimming.



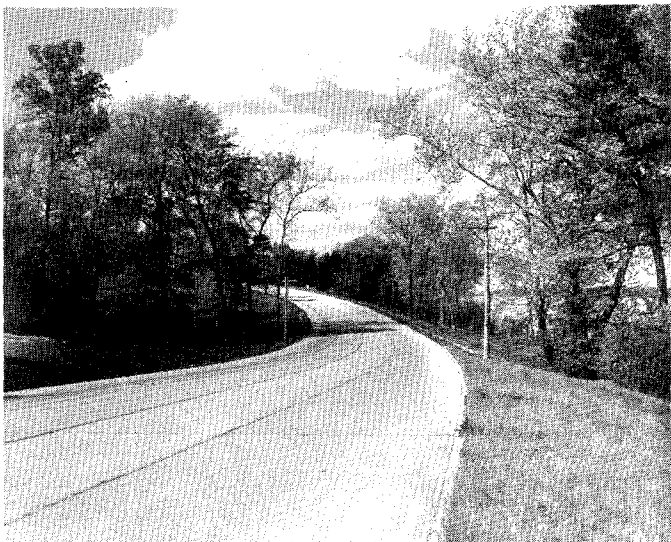
(22) WHISKEYTOWN, California

A window to the past--keeping alive that fabulous era of the 49-ers. A door to the future--with natural resources more precious than gold: WATER and RECREATION. Rising 278 feet above the stream bed of Clear Creek (tributary of the Sacramento) the dam will form a 5-mile lake with 36 miles of shoreline. Reflected on its surface will be spectacular mountain scenery with majestic, 6,209-foot Shasta Belly forming the dominant visible peak.



(26) GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY EXTENSION, Virginia

A 3.1 mile extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Mt. Vernon to Woodlawn Plantation would provide park-like approaches to the nationally-significant historical sites at Mount Vernon and Woodlawn Plantation.



(27) GOLDEN SPIKE, Utah

Commemorating the driving of the "golden spike" which marked the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States in 1869, the proposed National Historic Site would tell the story of the new transportation system connecting the Atlantic and Pacific shores--replacing the stage coach, and making unnecessary the long sea voyage "around the Horn."



(28) HUBBELL TRADING POST, Arizona

The sprawling adobe home of John Lorenzo Hubbell, with its walls covered with paintings and lined with crowded bookcases, shows the richness of this reservation trader's life. Unlike his roving predecessors, the reservation trader lived in a fixed location near a particular group of Indians, and was thus able to make his influence continuously felt over a long period of time--in a unique blend of philanthropy and business acumen.

