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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

and
Mrs. Thomas S. Kleppe

cordially invite you
to attend
a reception and preview
of the

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'S
BICENTENNIAL ART EXHIBITION
AMERICA 1976**

at the
Corcoran Gallery of Art
Washington, D.C.

Monday, April 26, 1976
6 to 8 P.M.

Black tie optional

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The Department of the Interior has commissioned 45 artists in an ambitious project that has proved the wisdom of government's direct involvement in art and has provoked a new look at the magnificence of the American land

Painting the public lands

by Kay Larson

hopes about government's direct involvement in art, as well as questions around the artists themselves, almost all of whom come out of a realist tradition that dates itself post-Abstract Expressionism, and post-modernism, and who have thus branded themselves mavericks within the insistent progression of art since World War II.

Artists were given general geographical assignments according to the nature of their work: Vija Celmins, whose gray graphite wave-surface renditions are concerned with intense detail, drew the face of a glacier in Glacier Bay, Alaska. Nancy Graves' 25-foot *Painting: U.S.A.* extends her concerns with "mapping" by using visual data of the United States supplied by earth satellite infrared photos and heat density readings. Alfred Leslie's *View from the Summit Tower of Mt. Graylock* is a nine-foot painting of clouds obscuring the Appalachian Trail. Ann McCoy has a huge colored-pencil-on-paper mounted-on-canvas painting of a coral reef in Hawaii. Each of the Department of the Interior's nine branches contributed a share to the project's funding, but since the visual possibilities of some, notably the Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, outweighed others such as the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, parks, forests and landscapes tend to be better represented in the selection. The Bonneville Power Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation are responsible for the several images of dams, which give the exhibition a curious social-works-projects flavor.

The idea for the project arose within the Department of the Interior, when

Kay Larson is an associate editor of ARTnews.



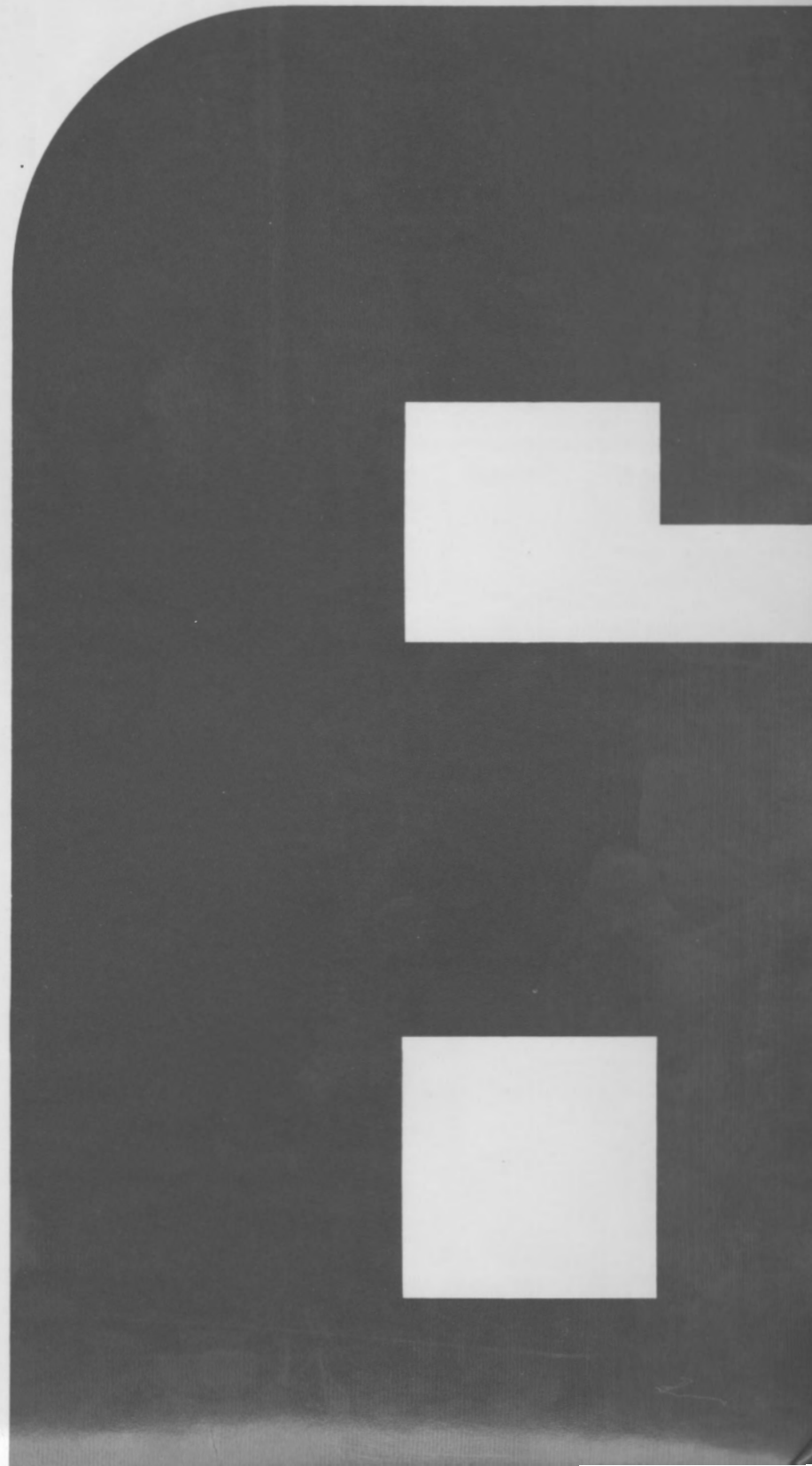
Gabriel Laderman, *Slinkard Valley*, 1975, oil on canvas, 28 by 36 inches.

Wish fulfillment is not normally considered to be the province of government, at least not in relation to the arts. But spurred by the second coming of the national centennial, the granite-faced bureaucracy of the Department of the Interior has done something rewardingly out of the ordinary: it has given 45 American artists \$2000 each, the use of government cars and per diem traveling expenses to foray out into the countryside and paint what they will. Since most of the artists are contemporary realists, the sum is a long, thoughtful look at the American landscape, or rather that portion of it which falls under the jurisdiction of the department's branches—the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Park Service, Geological Survey, Fish and Wildlife, the

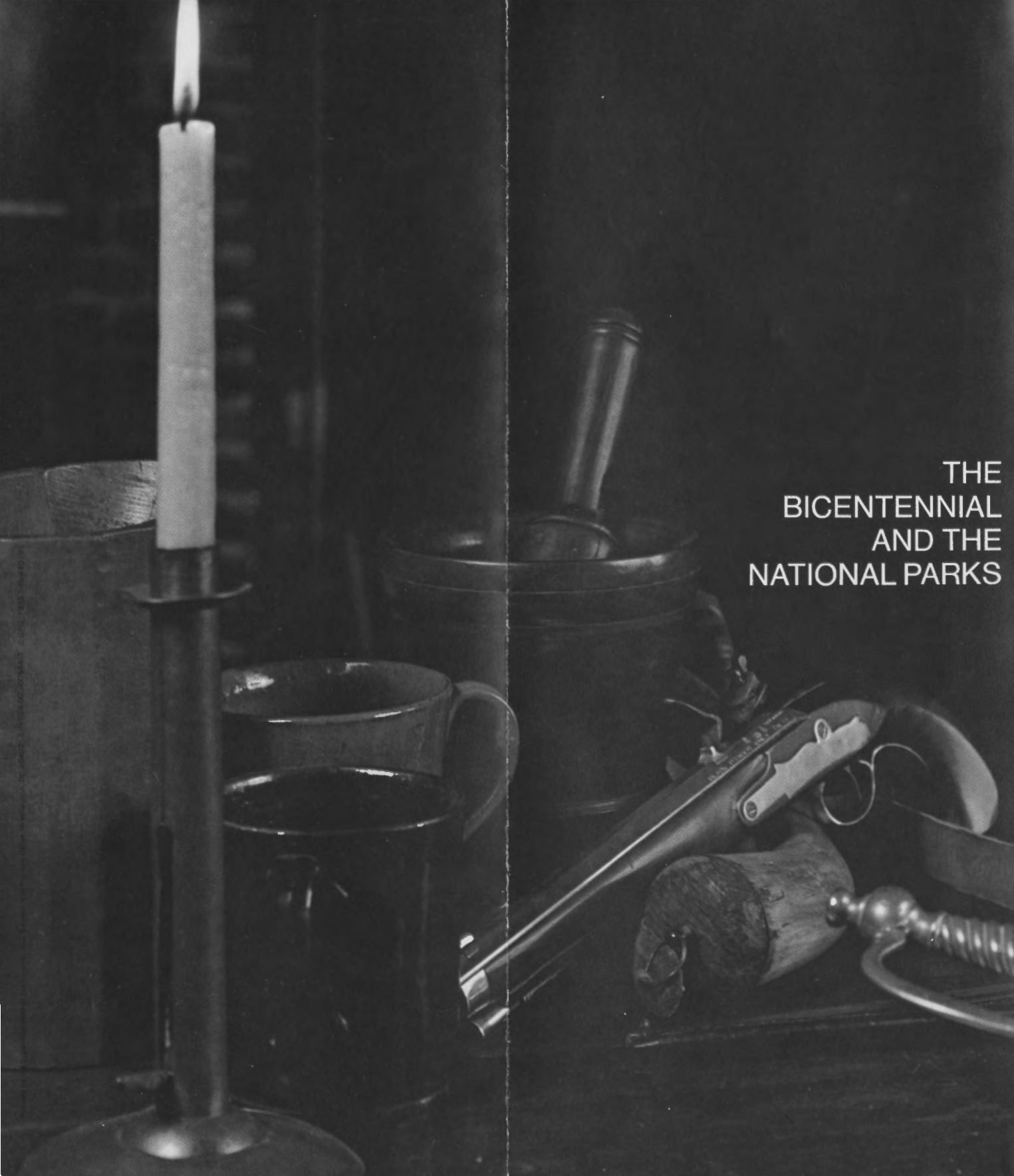
Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Mines, the Bonneville Power Administration and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. An exhibition will open in April at the Corcoran Gallery, and in July will begin a two-year tour of the country. It will bypass New York City, strangely enough, but will touch down at the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford; the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, and the Institute of Contemporary Art, Boston; the Minneapolis Institute of Arts; the Milwaukee Art Center; the Fort Worth Art Museum; the San Francisco Museum of Art; and the High Museum, Atlanta, in addition to one further midwestern site and possible international tours now being negotiated.

The exhibition itself, which is virtually a summary of the many modes of contemporary realism, provokes all sorts of

**National Park Service,
U.S. Department of the Interior**







THE
BICENTENNIAL
AND THE
NATIONAL PARKS



In 1776, when delegates from the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia to discuss the adoption of a Declaration of Independence, the vast region west of the Mississippi was an unknown and unexplored wilderness. To the first pioneers this wilderness, like the forests of the east a century earlier, was an enemy to subdue. Eden for them was fruitful farms and prosperous cities, and "progress" was the inexorable westward march of civilization. But within a half-century after America won its independence from Great Britain, there were some far-sighted persons who saw the need to retain intact some portions of primeval America.

One such observer was George Catlin, the sympathetic painter of the Plains Indians.



On an expedition up the Missouri River in 1832, he saw for himself the destructive effects of an advancing civilization. At Fort Pierre, a fur-trading post in what is now South Dakota, he learned that only a few days before his arrival 1,400 buffalo had been slaughtered for their tongues and the hides and meat left to rot. Deeply moved by the incident, Catlin climbed a nearby bluff, spread out a map of North America, and considered the future of the wild and beautiful scene below him. The great buffalo herds that took days to cross the Missouri would soon vanish, he predicted, and without the buffalo, the Indian tribes of the plains were

doomed. Catlin concluded the account in his journal with a plea that the government set aside as "A Nation's park" a spacious preserve where future generations of Americans could view the frontier landscapes "in all the wild[ness] and freshness of their nature's beauty." Catlin's idea was in good part realized half a century later when President Ulysses S. Grant, in 1872, signed into law a bill setting aside 3,400 square miles in Wyoming Territory as Yellowstone National Park.

The National Park idea is a legacy of the American Revolution, a natural outgrowth of the democratic ideals of opportunity and equality for all. A quotation from the Yellowstone Act, carved above the park's north portal, clearly states the

Wakefield, Virginia, was the birthplace of George Washington, and the Adams Mansion, Quincy, Massachusetts, the home of John and Abigail Adams. Independence Hall in Philadelphia witnessed the deliberations of the Continental Congress, the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the writing of the Federal Constitution. Minute Man park, Massachusetts, marks the opening of the military struggle; Saratoga, New York, was the decisive turning point. Kings Mountain and Cowpens, South Carolina, and Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina, were important battlefields in the critical Southern Campaign. George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Indiana, commemorates the winning of the Old Northwest Territory. Morristown, New Jersey, was the scene of two difficult winter encampments of the Continental Army. Hopewell Village, Pennsylvania, and Salem Maritime, Massachusetts, portray the early iron-making industry and the commercial and naval phases of the war. At Surrender Field, Yorktown, Virginia, the Revolutionary War ended.

Visitors to these parks will find interpretive programs, exhibits, films, and publications to help them recall the courageous struggle for independence.

Yet the Bicentennial in the national parks will not be limited to celebrating the military battles of the Revolution, the political achievements of Sam Adams or Patrick Henry, the eloquent appeals of Tom Paine. Of equal importance to the Bicentennial are the 200 years that followed the calculated break with Old World traditions. In these two centuries, a diverse new Nation forged a way of life that became a bastion of hope to oppressed people everywhere. In all of history, there has never been a story like this one: that a few people lightly scattered along the seaboard of a vast continent should rebel against a far richer, more powerful parent State, announce their independence to the world and successfully



defend it by arms, and—led by men the likes of whom the world has never seen before or since—create a Nation, strike off an enduring charter of union, and grow into a continental and world power—all the while welcoming the homeless and dispossessed from everywhere to its shores.

From the very beginning, explorers, fur traders, prospectors, and homesteaders were drawn relentlessly westward by the promise of free land and a fresh start. Here they built a town, there a fort, and in the next place found their way through the mountains—St. Louis, Fort Laramie, South Pass in the Rockies. They were moved by faith that every tree felled, every clump of sod turned over would somehow bring about the better world envisaged by the framers of the Declaration and the Constitution. Their heritage is reflected in wood, earth, and stone, their landmarks are preserved in the National Park System—Bent's Fort, Chimney Rock, and the soaring walls of Yosemite.

Tribute must also be paid to the people engulfed by American expansion to the Pacific, and ultimately to Alaska and Hawaii. The Navajo, the Nez Perce, and the Eskimo, the Polynesian of Hawaii and the Spanish American of the Southwest—all by 1776 had achieved a proud existence, and something of the richness of the American character can be traced to their contributions.



At the very time Thomas Jefferson, in a Philadelphia rooming house, was drafting the Declaration of Independence, 2,500 miles to the west Father Francisco Dominguez, a Franciscan priest, was writing in his journal a description of the Pecos mission, then abandoned and in ruins near Santa Fe, New Mexico. Long



before Columbus set sail on his first voyage to the New World, the Indians of the Pecos Valley had constructed a multi-story pueblo of some 700 rooms. Its fortunate location between the nomadic buffalo hunters of the Plains and the village-dwelling farmers of the Rio Grande Valley gave the Pecos Indians a measure of prosperity. When a Spanish expedition of over a thousand soldiers, priests, and Indian allies searching for the fabled cities of gold came upon Pecos in 1541, they marked it for colonization. A few years after the Pilgrims landed at Massachusetts Bay in 1620, seeking a refuge for their staunchly Protestant faith, Catholic Franciscans journeyed to Pecos and founded a mission that became in time an entire community. Imposing their own way of life upon the Pecos Indians, the Spanish introduced wheat, the beehive oven and bread, horses, cattle and sheep, European tools, new farming methods, and adobe construction. But over the centuries the customs of the Indians transformed the Spanish ways into a culture with a character of its own—and still evident in the Southwest today.



This detail from a 1776 map of the Southwest shows the Spanish influence along the upper Rio Grande. Yale University Library

Parks and historic places commemorating 200 years of American Independence



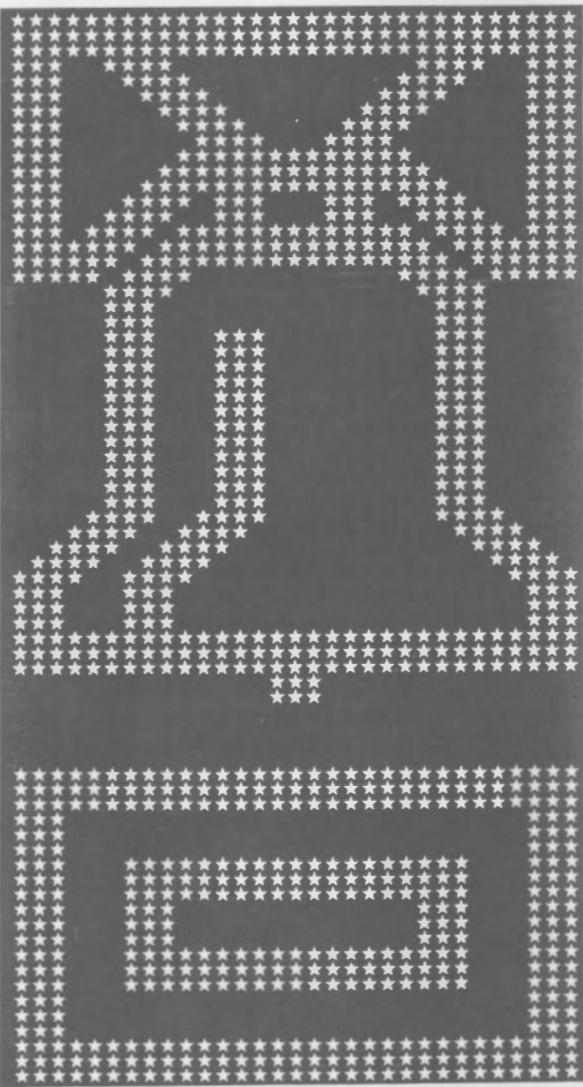
Visitors to the National Park System during the Bicentennial will be looking down the road Americans have traveled since 1776. It leads from Independence Hall in Philadelphia to the headquarters of the Russian fur trade at Sitka, Alaska; to Grand Portage, Minnesota, a strategic link in the 3,000-mile network of inland waters stretching between Montreal and Lake Athabasca in Canada's north woods; to the boyhood home in Virginia of Booker T. Washington, the black leader and educator; and even to the fortress walls of El Morro in Puerto Rico, where the Spanish repulsed the legendary English seadog Sir Francis Drake in 1595.

These historic places and a continent-wide array of national parks preserve the singular beauty of much of the country's original landscape and its diversity of cultures. Together they have helped shape an answer to the searching question of that perceptive American Farmer Hector St. Jean Crèvecoeur, who asked two centuries ago: "What then is the American, this new man?"

**National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior**



Independence



National Historical Park, Pennsylvania



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land unto all the Inhabitants Thereof." These words from Leviticus inscribed around the crown of the Liberty Bell still cast their spell upon all who read them. They remind us of the freedoms for which the patriots fought the Revolutionary War. They symbolize that central purpose of American life, one still to be cherished and vigilantly protected. It was the Liberty Bell which was rung on the first reading of the Declaration of Independence to the citizens of Philadelphia in Independence Square on July 8, 1776, and, according to tradition, it cracked when tolled on the occasion of the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall 59 years later.

The Liberty Bell tolls no more, but the site in which it is located, **Independence National Historical Park**, is unique among all shrines commemorating the birth of the United States. No other cluster of buildings and sites conjures up for us so many images of great personages and significant events associated with the commencement and progress of the American Revolution and the founding of the Nation. At this site assembled the two Continental Congresses that united the Thirteen States in the conduct of the war and the making of peace. Here was drafted, debated, and signed the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution. In short, the momentous decisions establishing independence, national identity, and the rule of law were all made at this historic site.

Even long before the issues of the American Revolution had begun to take form, a remarkable statesman shaped the course of events in this area. This person was so extraordinarily gifted, so triumphant in so many fields that his feats dating back a generation before the outbreak of war with Great Britain have cast a legendary spell over the sites with which he was associated, most of them right here in Independence National Historical Park. Benjamin Franklin, who arrived in Philadelphia a penniless waif, disheveled and friendless, walking up Market Street munching a puffy roll,



The Market Street houses were designed and built by Benjamin Franklin in 1786-7. Just beyond them, through the archway, is Franklin Court and the site of Franklin's own house.

propelled himself to the top by grit and ability. No person was more dreaded by the proprietary party than Franklin, and no figure commanded more prestige in the Provincial Assembly convened at the State House. In his celebrated *Autobiography* he reveals some of the events in which he was a leading actor.

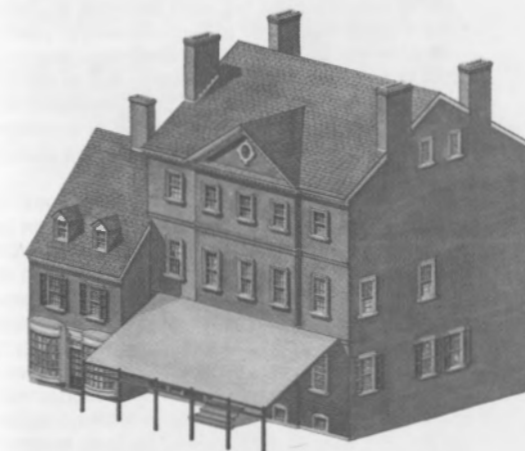
At what is now **Franklin Court** this man of many hats—printer, publisher, civic leader, statesman, and world-renowned scientist—built a house in which he lived intermittently during the early years of the Revolution before being sent to France to help gain that nation's support for the American cause. To Franklin Court he returned after his triumphs in Paris, to resume a life of enormous influence as President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania and finally as delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention.

Here at Franklin Court he died, but not before signing a memorial to Congress for the abolition of slavery—most fittingly, Franklin's last public act.

Indubitably the most renowned, Franklin was but one of a group of Philadelphians who joined with other radical leaders in setting up a model for a revolutionary apparatus combining mass involvement and economic warfare. Philadelphia became a principal seat of such operations. The protest demonstrations and the boycott machinery developed in response to Parliamentary tax measures were largely centered or created in the area now covered by Independence National Historical Park.

To circumvent a lukewarm Assembly dominated by Franklin's long-time political partner, Joseph

Galloway, now turned conservative, more radical leaders were forced to assume the initiative. Men like John Dickinson, eminent lawyer and the author of the *Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer*, that widely read pamphlet attacking the constitutionality of the Townshend Acts, and Charles Thomson, the Irish-born schoolteacher and merchant, who became permanent secretary of the Continental Congress, together kept Pennsylvania abreast of developments in the other colonies. The seat of their extralegal activities was **City Tavern**, one of the historic sites in the park. Built in 1773, that hostelry quickly became a focus of social, business, and political activities for the Philadelphia elite. John Adams called it "the most genteel" tavern in all America. Here on May 20, 1774, came Paul Revere with news from New England that Parliament had passed a bill closing down the port of Boston. A great company gathered in the tavern's long room and, after a tumultuous discussion, passed a resolution agreeing to the appointment of a committee to convey sympathy to the people of Boston and to assure them of Philadelphia's "firm adherence to the cause of American liberty."



City Tavern

A Tour of the Park

First Bank of the United States, built between 1795 and 1797 as the home of the "government's banker," is probably the oldest bank building in the United States. (Open 1976.)

Philadelphia Exchange was designed by William Strickland and built between 1832 and 1834. It housed the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years. Only the exterior has been restored. (Not open to the public.)

Bishop White House. Bishop William White, rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church, and the first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, built this house in 1786-87. He lived here until his death in 1836.

Todd House, built in 1775, was occupied from 1791 to 1793 by John Todd, Jr., and his wife, Dolley Payne. She later married President James Madison.

Carpenters' Hall was built in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, which still owns and maintains it. The First Continental Congress met here in September 1774.

New Hall was originally built by the Carpenters' Company in 1790 and used by the War Department in 1791-92. Now reconstructed, it houses the U.S. Marine Corps Memorial Museum.

Pemberton House was once the home of Joseph Pemberton, a Quaker merchant. It has been reconstructed and is now occupied by the Army-Navy Museum.

Franklin Court is the site of the handsome brick home of Benjamin Franklin, who lived here while serving in the Continental Congress, the Constitutional Convention, and as President of Pennsylvania. He died here in 1790; the house was torn down about 20 years later. (Open 1976.)

Second Bank of the United States, a fine example of Greek Revival Architecture, was designed by William Strickland and built between 1819 and 1824. It houses the park's portrait gallery.

Library Hall, built originally for the Library Company of Philadelphia in 1789-90, has been reconstructed and is occupied by the library of the American Philosophical Society. It is open to use by scholars.

Philosophical Hall. The American Philosophical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743, is the oldest learned society in America. The Society erected this building between 1785 and 1789 and still occupies it. (Not open to the public.)

Old City Hall was built in 1790-91 as the Philadelphia City Hall. It was used by the U.S. Supreme Court from 1791 to 1800. During the 19th century it housed Federal and local courts.

Independence Hall was originally constructed between 1732 and 1756 as the Pennsylvania State House. Until 1799 it served as the meeting place of the provincial and state governments. The Second Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention held their sessions here. In Independence Square, then the State House Yard, the Declaration of Independence was first read publicly on July 8, 1776.

The Liberty Bell In 1751 the Pennsylvania Assembly ordered from England a bell for the State House to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges, the democratic constitution William Penn granted his colony in 1701. The bell cracked while being tested, and John Pass and John Stow, "two ingenious workmen" of Philadelphia, recast it. Because the tone was not satisfactory, they cast it a second time. It afterwards served as Pennsylvania's official bell on public occasions until 1835, when, according to tradition, it cracked while tolling during the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall. This is the bell you see in the Pavilion across from Independence Hall.

The Liberty Bell's traditional associations with the events of the American Revolution and its prophetic "Proclaim Liberty" inscription have made it the most cherished and revered symbol of American freedom, and an emblem of liberty throughout the world.

Congress Hall was constructed in 1787-89 as the Philadelphia County Court House. It served as the meetingplace for the Federal Congress from 1790 to 1800. During the 19th century it housed Federal and local courts.

Christ Church, built between 1727 and 1754, is a fine example of a colonial church. Seven signers of the Declaration of Independence (including Benjamin Franklin) are buried in the cemetery and churchyard.

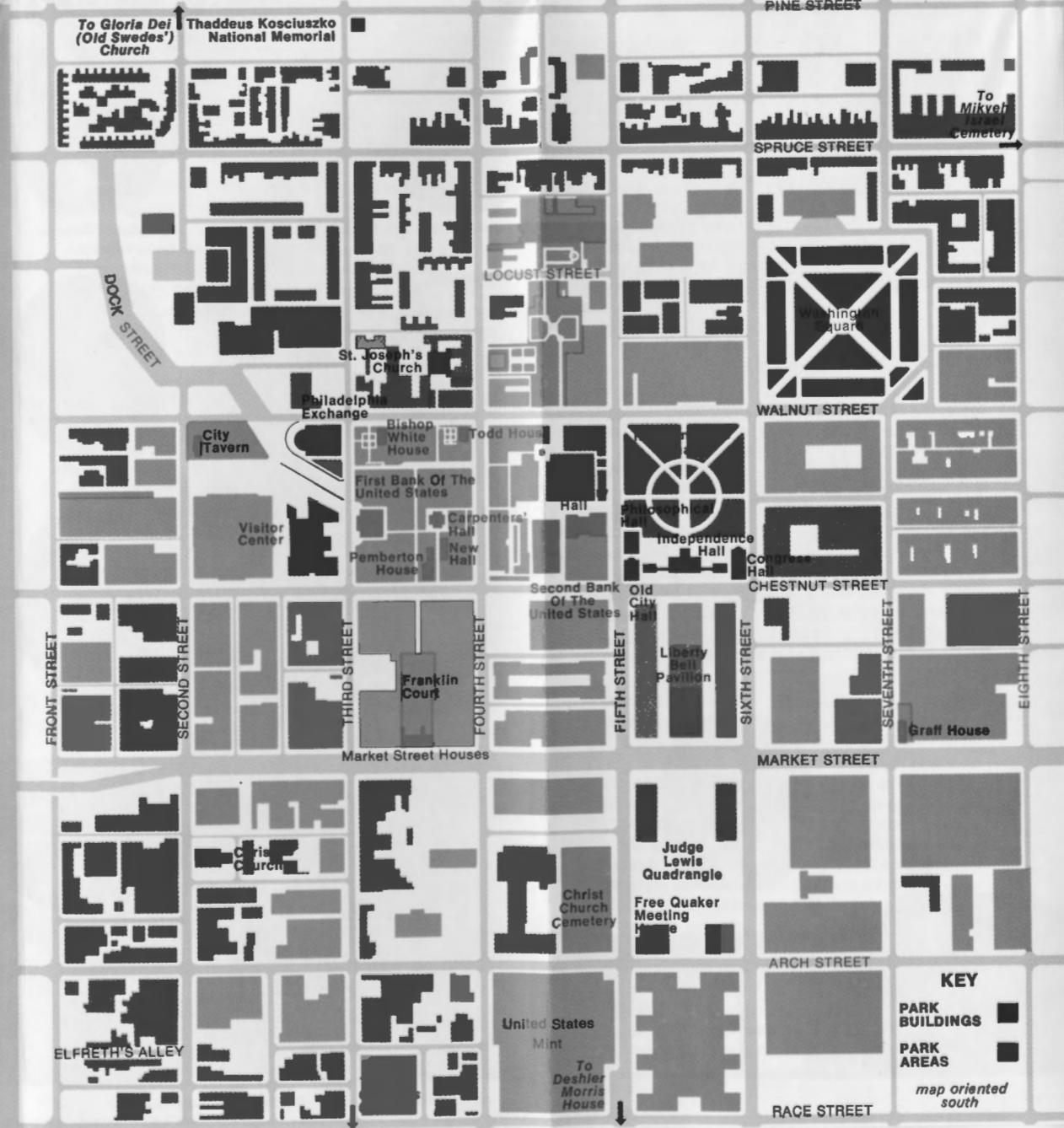
St. Joseph's Church, established in 1733 as the first Roman Catholic church in Philadelphia, is possibly the only church in the United States in which Mass has been celebrated continuously for more than 200 years.

City Tavern, "the most genteel tavern in America," quickly became the social center of Philadelphia. Banquets and receptions were held here for the Continental and Federal Congresses. It has been reconstructed as an operating 18th-century tavern.

Graff House was originally built in 1775 by Jacob Graff, Jr., a bricklayer. From May to July 1776 Thomas Jefferson rented the two second-floor rooms and there drafted the Declaration of Independence. The house is a reconstruction.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial. As a Polish military engineer serving with the American forces, Kosciuszko designed and constructed defense works during the Revolution. The fortifications he had built at Saratoga contributed significantly to the American victory there in 1777. This house served as his Philadelphia residence in 1797-98 during a second visit to America.

Free Quaker Meeting House, built in 1783, is the oldest meetinghouse in Philadelphia. The Free Quakers, unlike the main body of Quakers which remained pacifist, supported and fought for the American cause in the Revolutionary War.



Not shown on the map are other areas of the park and a national historic site:

The Deshler-Morris House, 5442 Germantown Ave., was erected in 1772-73 and served as the home of President Washington during the summers of 1793 and 1794. (Open 1976.)

St. George's Church, 235 North Fourth St., is the oldest Methodist Church in the United States and, except for the winter of 1777-78, has been in constant use since 1769.

Mikveh Israel Cemetery, at Ninth and Spruce Sts., was established in 1738 and is the oldest Jewish cemetery in the city. Haym Salomon, a financier of the Revolution, is buried here.

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church National Historic Site, at Delaware Ave. and Swanson St., was built in 1700 and is the oldest church in Pennsylvania.

You may obtain further information about the park and about other areas of the National Park System at the information counters in the visitor center (Chestnut and Third Sts.) and in the East Wing of Independence Hall.

For Your Safety Do not allow your visit to be spoiled by an accident. While every effort has been made to provide for your safety, there are still hazards which require your alertness and vigilance. The 18th-century brick sidewalks are sometimes rough and uneven. Walk with caution.

Administration Independence National Historical Park was authorized by Act of Congress in 1948 to assure the preservation of several historic buildings around Independence Hall in the heart of Philadelphia. By an agreement in 1950 between the City of Philadelphia and the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service administers the Independence Hall group of buildings and Independence Square, but the city retains ownership of the property. A superintendent, whose address is 313 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

From these informal debates in City Tavern the groundwork was laid for the Revolution in Pennsylvania. When the governor refused a request of the populace to summon the Assembly, the popular leaders had committees set up in every county in the colony. Soon a de facto popular government by committee began to supplant and erode the lawful Assembly. The Philadelphia Committee of Observation, Inspection, and Correspondence, as it was called, operating out of its headquarters at City Tavern, proposed that a Congress of the Thirteen Colonies convene in September 1774. Where else but Philadelphia seemed more suitable?

Twelve of the Thirteen Colonies (Georgia excepted) dispatched delegates to Philadelphia in the early fall of 1774. Joseph Galloway, as Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, offered the representatives the use of the State House in which to hold their deliberations. But the delegates shunned Galloway's offer and chose instead **Carpenters' Hall**, a private edifice serving the activities of the Master Carpenters of Philadelphia. That decision amounted to an open repudiation of Galloway and his conservative faction. It also forecast a cluster of radical actions, measures which were in no small degree influenced by the persuasive backstage tactics of the indefatigable New England cousins, Samuel and John Adams.

Carpenters' Hall was now the stage of a stirring if brief drama played out between conservatives and radicals. The former made a last-ditch effort to adopt a plan of union proposed by Galloway. Rejected by a close vote, the conservatives abandoned any serious opposition to the measures of the radical faction. The First Continental Congress adopted a sweeping non-importation, nonexportation, and nonconsumption agreement. The delegates approved an eloquent "Petition to the King" asserting the right of the colonies to regulate their internal affairs and claiming for the populace the rights, liberties, and immunities of Englishmen. Before adjourning, the delegates recommended that a second Continental Congress convene at Philadelphia in the spring of 1775. Thus Carpenters' Hall saw the initial steps taken by delegates of 12 colonies to assert national sovereignty.

For some 6 weeks between September and October 1774 Carpenters' Hall resounded with great oratory carrying both nationalist and revolutionary overtones. Most eloquent of all the delegates, Virginia's Patrick Henry declared: "The distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American." Considered a more cautious spokesman than the radical Henry, John Jay, a young New York lawyer, warned the people of Great Britain that "we will never submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any ministry or nation in the world!"

Speaking at the Virginia Convention on March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry warned: "Gentlemen may cry, 'Peace! Peace!'—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms!" Indeed, before the Second Continental Congress convened on May 10th at the **State House** (now **Independence Hall**), two blocks west from Carpenters' Hall, Henry's prophecy had been fulfilled. The shooting war had broken out at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts. Now arguments over constitutional theories of empire which had absorbed so much of the First Continental Congress' attention gave way to the hard facts of war.

The Second Continental Congress responded to

the embodiment of the "United Colonies," Congress picked one of its own delegates, George Washington, present in the uniform of a colonel of the Virginia militia, to serve as commander in chief of "all the continental forces." A few days later, Congress pledged "the twelve confederated colonies" to support the bills of credit it now resolved to issue. Making a final concession to the peace faction, Congress adopted John Dickinson's "Olive Branch" petition, the last appeal of the colonies to the King. Any notion that George III might have had about the weakening of Congress' intentions to continue the struggle were quickly dissipated by the subsequent adoption of the "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms," wherein Dickinson and Thomas Jefferson, co-drafters of the document, solemnly declared: "Our cause is just. Our union is perfect."

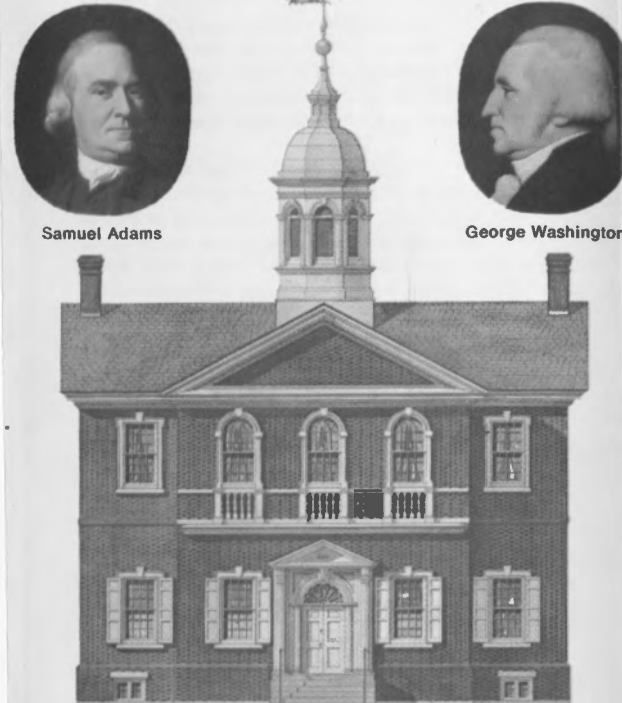
Ahead lay some of the climactic movements of the drama to be played out in Independence Hall. On May 15, 1776, Congress, in language drafted by John Adams, called upon the colonies to organize their own governments as States. A crucial decision, it still fell short of a formal assertion by Congress of independence and nationhood issued by the colonies collectively; that declaration remained to be drafted, adopted and proclaimed to the world.

Working at his desk in the second-floor parlor of the home of a young German bricklayer named Jacob Graff (the site of which, though some distance from Independence Hall, is under the park's jurisdiction), Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 2 weeks. Despite trifling alterations by Franklin and John Adams and the deletion by Congress of the condemnation of slavery and the slave trade, the Great Declaration was the product of the mind and pen of Thomas Jefferson. Adopted on July 4, 1776, and signed by most of the



delegates a month later, the Declaration lifted the struggle from self-interested arguments over taxation to the exalted plane of human rights. It proclaimed the self-evident truths of equality, unalienable rights, and the people's right to alter their governments when a "long train of abuses" threatens "to reduce them under absolute despotism."

Since Congress was both an executive and a legislative body, and, in the sense that it had jurisdiction over cases of capture on the high seas, a judicial tribunal as well, Independence Hall stood at the center of the wartime business of the Continental government. Congress dispatched commissioners abroad to seek out foreign aid. It ratified the treaties of amity and commerce and of military alliance with the King of France and, in turn, formally received the French minister Conrad Alexander Gérard. The Congressional delegates wrestled with mounting fiscal problems, drawing upon foreign and domestic loans, requisitions from the States, and printing press money, and, finally, drafting the astute Philadelphia merchant banker Robert Morris to serve as Superintendent of Finance. Morris made heroic efforts to maintain Congress' fiscal solvency in the face of mounting debt and runaway inflation. His dazzling operations enabled him to finance the Yorktown campaign which resulted in the surrender of



Samuel Adams

George Washington

Carpenters' Hall

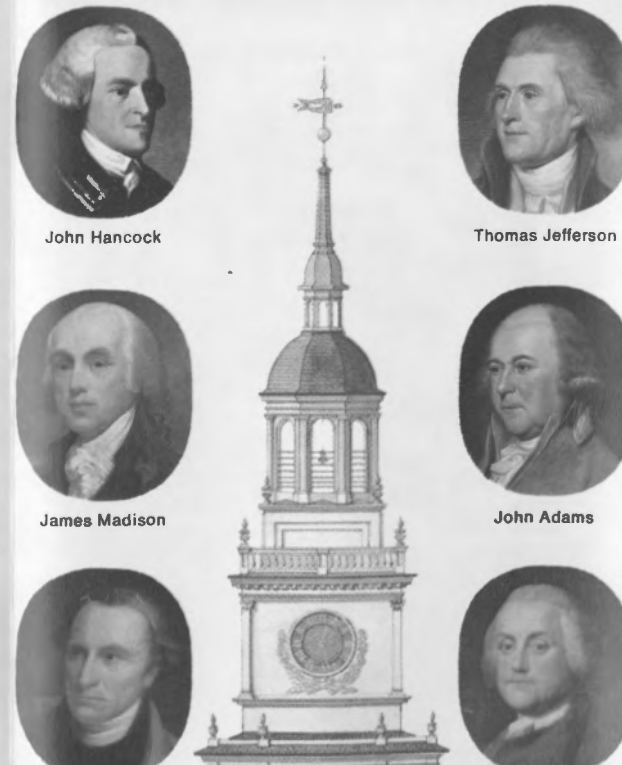
These were grave responsibilities and, as more and more leading public figures left Congress for the theater of the war, to take up posts in the State governments, or to serve their country abroad, Congress at times proved barely equal to its responsibilities. Writing to James Warren of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in

April 1776, John Adams had sagely observed: "The management of so complicated and mighty a machine as the United Colonies requires the meekness of Moses, the patience of Job, and the wisdom of Solomon, added to the valour of David." In the absence of such men as Franklin, Jefferson, and Adams himself, Congress had to perform to the best of its abilities.

What Congress needed most of all was a constitutional structure that would confer upon the central government powers commensurate with its responsibilities. The Articles of Confederation that Congress adopted in 1777 (but which were not ratified by all the Thirteen States until 1781) fell considerably short of this objective. Lacking a strong executive, or an effective taxing power, the Articles of Confederation required the affirmative vote of 9 States for the adoption of measures of the first importance and a unanimous vote to amend the document itself.

Mute testimony to the weakness of the central government was the abandonment of Philadelphia by Congress toward the very end of the war. Save for the period of the British occupation of the city (1777-78) Independence Hall had housed the deliberations of Congress until in June 1783 mutinous threats by local militiamen made it expedient for the delegates to begin their peregrinations, first to Princeton and then to Annapolis. It was at Annapolis that Congress ratified the victorious peace by which Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States and the new Nation was endowed with a territorial domain vaster than ever before embraced by a republic.

If Philadelphia was abandoned as the seat of the central government during the years of the Confederation and New York was to play host to the Continental Congress, Independence Hall



John Hancock

Thomas Jefferson

James Madison

John Adams

was once more destined to house a great assemblage. Here on May 25, 1787, the Constitutional Convention convened. With some notable omissions, like John Adams and Thomas Jefferson who were holding diplomatic posts abroad, Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee who declined to serve, and John Jay who was passed over by his State in favor of an anti-nationalist candidate, the 55 men who convened at Philadelphia constituted an intellectual elite perhaps never again assembled to deal with public affairs in the history of the country. As Louis Otto, the French chargé d'affaires, commented to his superiors at home: "If all the delegates named for this Convention at Philadelphia are present, we will never have seen, even in Europe, an assembly more respectable for the talents, knowledge, disinterestedness, and patriotism of those who compose it."

Visitors to Independence Hall may view the chamber in which the Constitution was framed. Sitting in Windsor chairs around green baize-covered tables were such principal architects of the Constitution as Pennsylvania delegates James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris, the latter chiefly responsible for the final styling and arrangement of the document. Nearby sat Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut delegates, who proposed the Great Compromise providing for equal voting in the Senate and proportional representation in the House.

spicuous both for his eloquence and his extremist views was Alexander Hamilton of New York, whose influence proved far more effective in securing the Constitution's ratification than in its drafting. Of Virginia's James Madison one delegate wrote: "Every person seems to acknowledge his greatness. He blends together the profound politician with the scholar." Self-appointed scribe of the Convention, Madison left us the most detailed and accurate record of the debates.

Among the most treasured pieces in the park's collection is the high-backed President's chair. The occupant of this chair, for the nearly 3 months of the Federal Convention's continuous sessions, was George Washington. Already a legend, a commanding if generally silent presence, he presided over the deliberations with both vigor and tact. Old Benjamin Franklin, bringing to the assemblage an aura of benevolence and the wisdom of great years, looked up at the President's chair in the closing moments of the Convention and, as Madison records it, observed a sun with out-stretched rays on its back. "I have," he remarked, "often and often in the course of the session and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

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Standing on the hallowed ground of Independence National Historical Park one may still recapture those stirring moments when the people of Philadelphia cheered the reading of the Great Declaration. One may catch echoes of the response of a sobered Congress hearing dispatch after dispatch from General Washington remonstrating on the lack of funds and supplies for his starving and half-naked soldiers, or the shock of the news of the treason of Arnold and of the capitulation of Charleston. There were heartening messages as well: the victory of Saratoga, the news of the French alliance, of the arrival of Rochambeau with French troops and naval forces, the climactic triumph at Yorktown, and of the Preliminary Peace which in effect ended the war and was to bring the United States recognition from all the great powers.

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Composed almost two centuries ago, Washington's articulation of America's purposes, its responsibilities, and its special role as a symbol of the democratic way of life at home and abroad constitutes a message and a reminder to those who visit this historic place where the people of the United States first asserted their

... (accepted) dispatched delegates to Philadelphia in the early fall of 1774. Joseph Galloway, as Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, offered the representatives the use of the State House in which to hold their deliberations. But the delegates shunned Galloway's offer and chose instead **Carpenters' Hall**, a private edifice serving the activities of the Master Carpenters of Philadelphia. That decision amounted to an open repudiation of Galloway and his conservative faction. It also forecast a cluster of radical actions, measures which were in no small degree influenced by the persuasive backstage tactics of the indefatigable New England cousins, Samuel and John Adams.

Carpenters' Hall was now the stage of a stirring if brief drama played out between conservatives and radicals. The former made a last-ditch effort to adopt a plan of union proposed by Galloway. Rejected by a close vote, the conservatives abandoned any serious opposition to the measures of the radical faction. The First Continental Congress adopted a sweeping non-importation, nonexportation, and nonconsumption agreement. The delegates approved an eloquent "Petition to the King" asserting the right of the colonies to regulate their internal affairs and claiming for the populace the rights, liberties, and immunities of Englishmen. Before adjourning, the delegates recommended that a second Continental Congress convene at Philadelphia in the spring of 1775. Thus Carpenters' Hall saw the initial steps taken by delegates of 12 colonies to assert national sovereignty.

For some 6 weeks between September and October 1774 Carpenters' Hall resounded with great oratory carrying both nationalist and revolutionary overtones. Most eloquent of all the delegates, Virginia's Patrick Henry declared: "The distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American." Considered a more cautious spokesman than the radical Henry, John Jay, a young New York lawyer, warned the people of Great Britain that "we will never submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any ministry or nation in the world!"

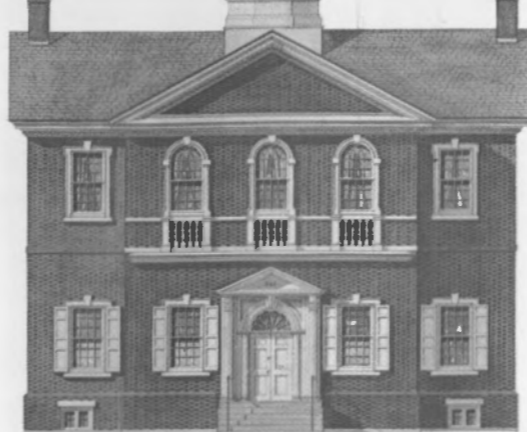
Speaking at the Virginia Convention on March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry warned: "Gentlemen may cry, 'Peace! Peace!'—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms!" Indeed, before the Second Continental Congress convened on May 10th at the **State House** (now **Independence Hall**), two blocks west from Carpenters' Hall, Henry's prophecy had been fulfilled. The shooting war had broken out at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts. Now arguments over constitutional theories of empire which had absorbed so much of the First Continental Congress' attention gave way to the hard facts of war.

The Second Continental Congress responded to the challenge, consciously regarding itself as

wherein Dickinson and Thomas Jefferson, co-drafters of the document, solemnly declared: "Our cause is just. Our union is perfect."

Ahead lay some of the climactic movements of the drama to be played out in Independence Hall. On May 15, 1776, Congress, in language drafted by John Adams, called upon the colonies to organize their own governments as States. A crucial decision, it still fell short of a formal assertion by Congress of independence and nationhood issued by the colonies collectively; that declaration remained to be drafted, adopted and proclaimed to the world.

Working at his desk in the second-floor parlor of the home of a young German bricklayer named Jacob Graff (the site of which, though some distance from Independence Hall, is under the park's jurisdiction), Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 2 weeks. Despite trifling alterations by Franklin and John Adams and the deletion by Congress of the condemnation of slavery and the slave trade, the Great Declaration was the product of the mind and pen of Thomas Jefferson. Adopted on July 4, 1776, and signed by most of the



Carpenters' Hall

These were grave responsibilities and, as more and more leading public figures left Congress for the theater of the war, to take up posts in the State governments, or to serve their country abroad, Congress at times proved barely equal to its responsibilities. Writing to James Warren of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in

delegates a month later, the Declaration lifted the struggle from self-interested arguments over taxation to the exalted plane of human rights. It proclaimed the self-evident truths of equality, unalienable rights, and the people's right to alter their governments when a "long train of abuses" threatens "to reduce them under absolute despotism."

Since Congress was both an executive and a legislative body, and, in the sense that it had jurisdiction over cases of capture on the high seas, a judicial tribunal as well, Independence Hall stood at the center of the wartime business of the Continental government. Congress dispatched commissioners abroad to seek out foreign aid. It ratified the treaties of amity and commerce and of military alliance with the King of France and, in turn, formally received the French minister Conrad Alexander Gérard. The Congressional delegates wrestled with mounting fiscal problems, drawing upon foreign and domestic loans, requisitions from the States, and printing press money, and, finally, drafting the astute Philadelphia merchant banker Robert Morris to serve as Superintendent of Finance. Morris made heroic efforts to maintain Congress' fiscal solvency in the face of mounting debt and runaway inflation. His dazzling operations enabled him to finance the Yorktown campaign which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis.



Paul Revere



John Hancock



Thomas Jefferson



James Madison



John Adams



Patrick Henry



Benjamin Franklin

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Robert Morris

Mute testimony to the weakness of the central government was the abandonment of Philadelphia by Congress toward the very end of the war. Save for the period of the British occupation of the city (1777-78) Independence Hall had housed the deliberations of Congress until in June 1783 mutinous threats by local militiamen made it expedient for the delegates to begin their peregrinations, first to Princeton and then to Annapolis. It was at Annapolis that Congress ratified the victorious peace by which Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States and the new Nation was endowed with a territorial domain vaster than ever before embraced by a republic.

If Philadelphia was abandoned as the seat of the central government during the years of the Confederation and New York was to play host to the Continental Congress, Independence Hall

months of the Federal Convention. In his sessions, was George Washington. Already a legend, a commanding if generally silent presence, he presided over the deliberations with both vigor and tact. Old Benjamin Franklin, bringing to the assemblage an aura of benevolence and the wisdom of great years, looked up at the President's chair in the closing moments of the Convention and, as Madison records it, observed a sun with out-stretched rays on its back. "I have," he remarked, "often and often in the course of the session and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

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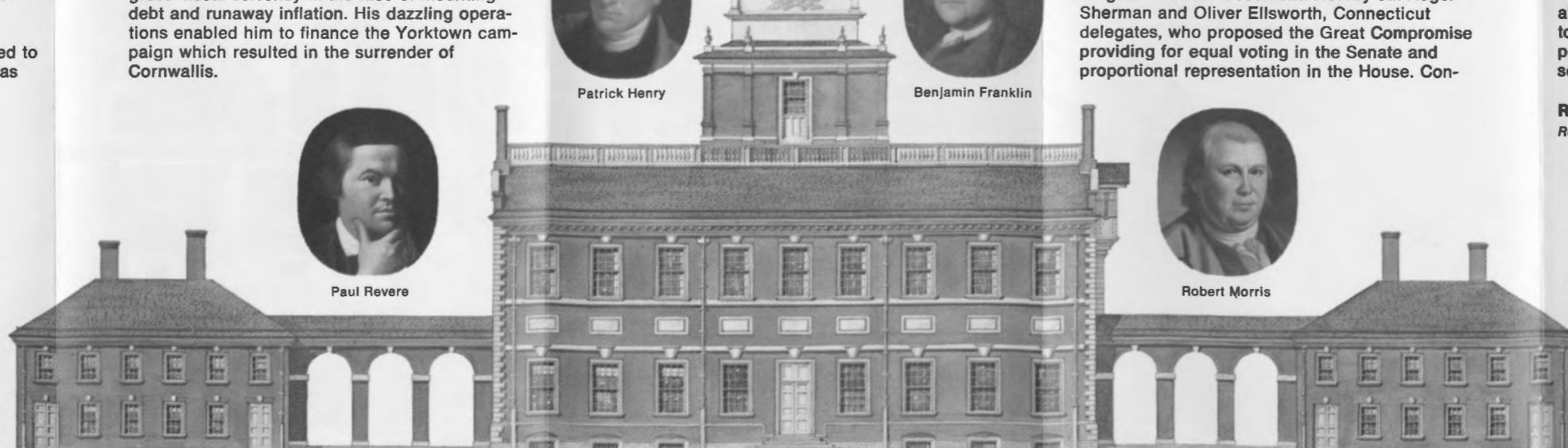
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Richard B. Morris

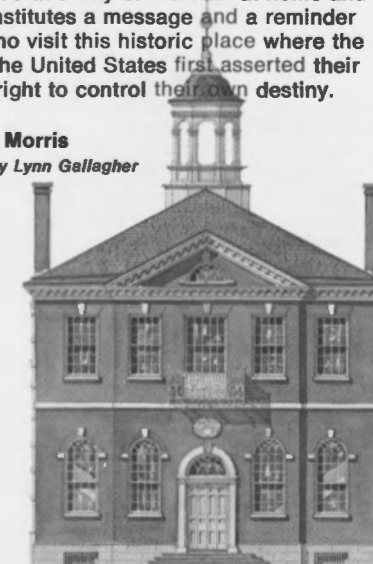
Renderings by Lynn Gallagher



Supreme Court



Independence Hall (Pennsylvania State House)



Congress Hall

To know your parks, write for information.

The nearly 300 areas of the National Park System are organized into 8 regions, plus a group in the Nation's Capital. For details about features, accommodations, and facilities, write to the park which interests you or to a National Park Service public information office at one of these addresses:

North Atlantic Regional Office

150 Causeway Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Telephone: (617) 223-2915

(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey)

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Telephone: (215) 597-7018

(Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Virginia)

Southeast Regional Office

3401 Whipple Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia 30344

Telephone: (404) 526-7574

(Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Midwest Regional Office

1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Telephone: (402) 221-3471

(Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas)

Rocky Mountain Regional Office

655 Parfet Street, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225

Telephone: (303) 234-3095

(Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona)

Southwest Regional Office

Old Santa Fe Trail, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Telephone: (505) 988-6375

(Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona)

Western Regional Office

450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102

Telephone: (415) 556-4122

(Arizona, Nevada, California, Hawaii)

Pacific Northwest Regional Office

Fourth & Pike Building, Room 523

1424 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101

Telephone: (206) 442-5542

(Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, California)

National Capital Parks

1100 Ohio Drive, SW., Washington, D.C. 20242

Telephone: (202) 426-6700

(District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia)

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

NATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES



Upon the occasion of the Nation's 200th anniversary, I welcome all Americans, and their guests from abroad, to the areas of the National Park System. The parks provide appropriate settings for our individual tributes to the brave men and women of the Revolutionary War generation and opportunities for understanding the America of their day.

Many of our Federal parklands relate directly with the struggle for independence, but all of these natural, historical, and recreational resources attest, in a broad sense, to the diverse parts of our national heritage. The parks tell us of exploration and discovery, of industry and invention, of arts and artisans. They are a part of our national memory, summoning up our collective past.

Come, then, to the national parks during the Bicentennial observance and reflect on the settings and stories that distinguish this land as America and us as Americans.

Gary E. Everhardt
Director, National Park Service

Yellowstone. Grand Canyon. Yosemite. Great Smokies. Nearly everyone recognizes these places as great national parks.

But how many people know that Tuzigoot, Pecos, and Tumacacori are part of the National Park System, too? Not many, probably.

For years, millions of Americans and people from around the world have crowded into the well-known major parks. They have read the travel literature or heard firsthand reports about these wonders, and naturally they've had to see them for themselves.

At times, visiting some of our parks has become more like rubbing elbows at a jam-packed Major League baseball game than sensing the solitude of the wilderness. We have tried to see the most and the best in the least amount of time. We have jumped into cars and campers and rushed off to cover a dozen parks in a week or two—madly snapping photographs as we go.

One result of the energy shortage might be that more people will slow down a little, get out of their vehicles more often, and rather than visiting several parks superficially spend some time getting to know one park really well. Energy problem or not, we in the National Park Service urge you to do so. We also suggest that you visit a park close to your home rather than one hundreds of miles away.

The Park Service is taking steps to enhance your opportunities for a memorable experience, whether it be in a scenic, historical, or recreational area.

We are prohibiting the use of cars in parts of some parks to sustain the natural or historic setting. Instead, visitors ride shuttle buses, getting on and off where they want to. They thus spend less time thinking about driving and more time thinking about the park itself.

We also are encouraging the use of canoes, bicycles, and horses as alternate ways to get around many of the parks. Besides reducing the

number of motor vehicles, these changes should have a far-reaching effect on the attitude of park visitors. It's far more exhilarating, for example, to canoe through a park than to ride through in an air-conditioned car.

But most important of all in this re-emphasis of basic values is the use of one's eyes and feet. You'll be surprised how much you see when walking and how much better you feel. You start noticing the animals, the shapes of leaves, the soil, rock outcroppings, and architectural details. You sense the subtle changes of the seasons as you get off the beaten track. You smell the salt air of the ocean and let yourself become captivated by the changing patterns of surf on the beach. You feel things you can't possibly experience whizzing by in a car.

What we are urging is that you see the parks in leisure. Although you may be visiting an area for a variety of reasons, hurrying will diminish every one of them. When you go to a park to fish, canoe, climb a mountain, or ski, take the time to absorb the natural scene around you. Study the geological formations and ponder the natural forces at work. When you go looking for wildlife, don't expect to come across a moose or an elk with

each turn of the road. Instead, hike into the back country in the early morning and late in the afternoon. By traveling on foot you'll increase your chances of seeing an array of birds and mammals and have the opportunity of seeing their habitat firsthand.

Should you visit a national seashore or lakeshore to swim or to boat, take a moment to learn something about the life of the beach, the crabs, the insects, the grasses, and their communities.

And when you tour a battlefield, a prehistoric Indian ruin, or the home of a national figure from the past, take yourself back and visualize the day-to-day living conditions of those times and how they influenced personal relationships.

"Climb the mountains," John Muir said, "and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as the sunshine into the trees. The winds will blow their freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves."

Heed his advice whether you are in the hills, on the plains, or in the desert. You'll discover that the parks can be more than a diversion from everyday toils. You'll find that they can be a restoration of the mind and the spirit.



In the National Park System you can find parks that range in size from large expanses of primeval forests to small city plots that nurture the memories of great men and times past.

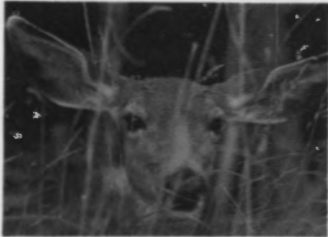
Altogether, there are about 300 parklands totaling 30 million acres in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.



They include mountain ranges, volcanoes, long stretches of shorelines along oceans and lakes, deserts, caves, glacial fields, and near-tropical swamps.

The parks preserve lands once the home of Indians and pioneers. They protect buildings and other sites associated with American poets, artists, scientists, inventors, soldiers, and statesmen. And they provide opportunities for presentations of the arts and the folkways of America for all to enjoy.

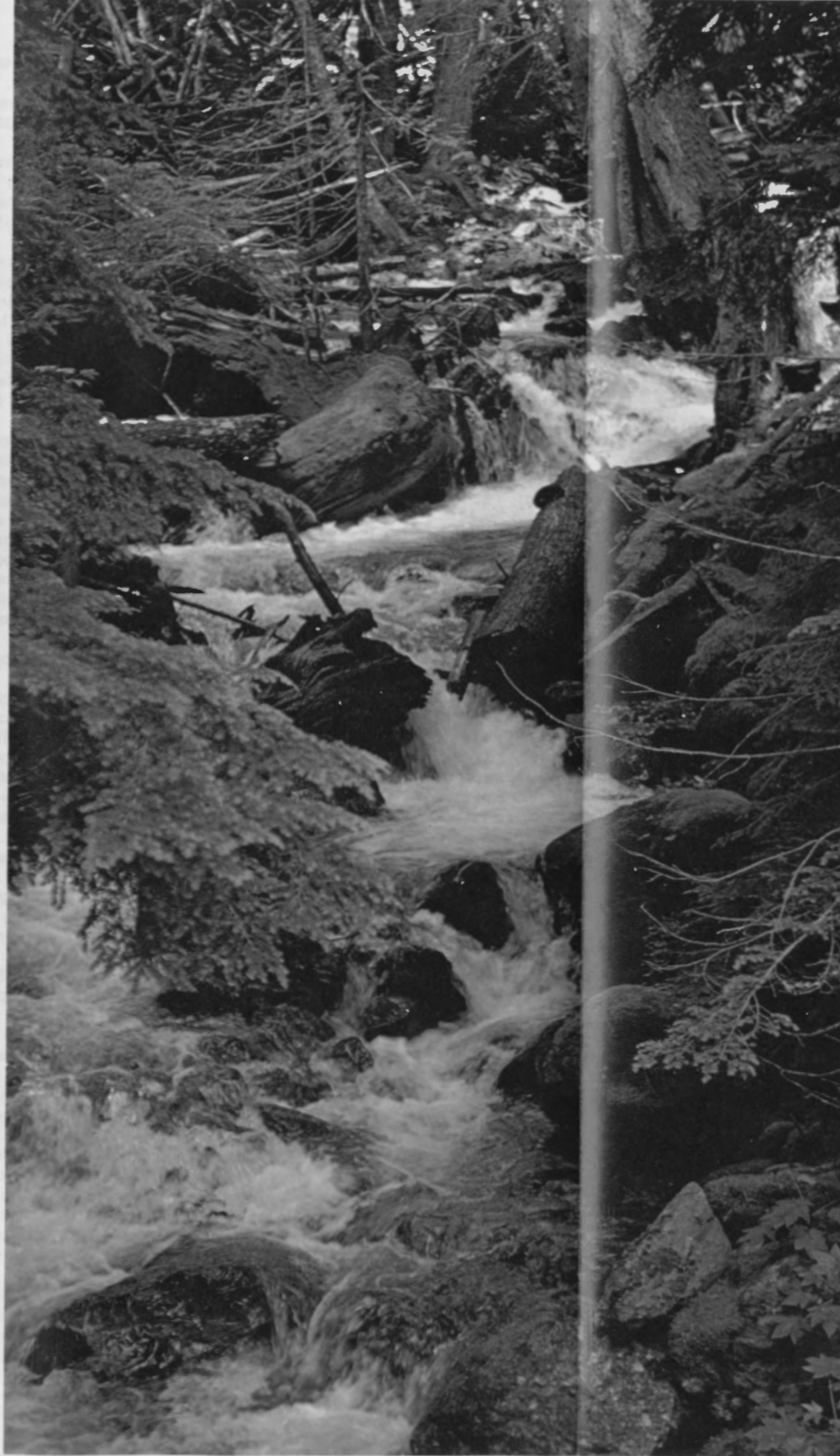
This diversity of the parks is reflected in their titles. Gen-



erally, the natural areas are called parks or monuments, and the historical areas are called historic sites, battlefields, monuments, memorials, military parks, or shrines. Some of the other titles are scenic riverways, seashores, lake-shores, scenic trails, parkways, recreation areas, and centers for the performing arts.

In a broad sense, of course, they are all parks, and they all perpetuate ingredients of our national heritage. They protect the wilderness so that nature—whether it be in the form of grizzly bears, trumpeter swans, or deer—may perpetuate itself unhindered as much as possible by man but recognizing that man, too, is a part of the natural process.

Parks perpetuate experiences we long remember: the exhilaration of coming across the cool, clear, rushing waters of a mountain stream after an arduous hike; the joy of discovering a natural stone arch on an ocean beach; the thrill of unexpectedly seeing a moose march into a backwoods lake. Such experiences benefit our physical, intellec-



tual, and spiritual well-being.

The National Park System presents historic places so that their stories and significance can continue to be heard, understood, and recalled. These are the places where our ancestors lived, worked, hoped, and died. And gazing upon or walking through ancient cliff dwellings in the Southwest can help us gain a perspective of ourselves and our civilization.

Thus, the parks are places to celebrate all life. Perpetuated, the parks will be places where our children and their offspring can come to know, understand, and cherish planet Earth.



**National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior**

Bicentennial Events

Alabama

Russell Cave

National Monument

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 6000 B.C. to about A.D. 1650 is revealed in this cave.

Living history of the area's development from land grants.

May 16

Slide presentation on the Bicentennial.

Evenings, June 1-Aug. 30

Arizona

Lake Mead

National Recreation Area
Boulder City

Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam, on the Colorado River comprise this first national recreation area.

Historical photo exhibit.

April-Dec.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 4

Bicentennial campfire programs.

Evenings, May 8-Sept. 4

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.

July 25

Glenn Canyon

National Recreation Area

Lake Powell, formed by the Colorado River, stretches for 186 miles behind one of the highest dams in the world.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 18

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.

July 23

Petrified Forest

National Park
Painted Desert

Extensive natural exhibit of petrified woods; Indian ruins and petroglyphs; portion of colorful Painted Desert.

Bicentennial Travel Center at Petrified Forest National Park.

Jan. 1-Dec. 31

Coronado

National Memorial
Sierra Vista

Our Hispanic heritage and the first European exploration of the Southwest, by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-42, are commemorated here, near the point where Coronado's expedition entered what is now the United States.

Coronado International Historical Pageant. Hispanic heritage.

April 25

Casa Grande Ruins

National Monument
Coolidge

Ruins of a massive four-story building constructed of desert soil by Indians who farmed the Gila Valley 600 years ago.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 12

Coronado

National Memorial
Hereford

Commemorates first European exploration of the Southwest, by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-42, and provides a view of a part of the route by which Coronado's expedition entered what is now the United States.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 15

Art Exhibit: Student artists paint the Bicentennial.

Dec. 12-Dec. 18

Tuzigoot/Montezuma Castle

National Monuments
Clarksdale & Camp Verde

Prehistoric ruins and burial grounds, as well as Pueblo cliff dwelling recall ancient Indian lifestyles in colorful Verde Valley.

Indian craft demonstrations.

Weekends, May 15-Sept. 19

Chiricahua

National Monument

The varied rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, aided by erosion.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 14

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.

July 31-Aug. 1

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

Aug. 20

Tumacacori

National Monument
Tumacacori

Historic Spanish Catholic mission building near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 16

December Fiesta.

Dec. 5

Art Exhibit: Student artists paint the Bicentennial.

Dec. 22-Dec. 31

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were occupied during the early part of the 14th century by Solado Indians who farmed in the Salt River Valley.

Films: Audio-Visual programs on the Bicentennial.

Jan. 1-Dec. 31

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 13

Art Exhibit: Artists-in-the-parks paint the Bicentennial.

July 18-July 24

Art Exhibit: Student artists paint the Bicentennial

Nov. 28-Dec. 4

Tonto

National Monument

Pipe Spring

National Monument
Moccasin

Historic fort and other structures built by Mormon pioneers. Memorializes the struggle for exploration and settlement of the Southwest.

Life on a pioneer Mormon settlement relived.

April 1-Dec. 31

Pipe Spring National Monument open house and wagon trek to St. George, Utah.

Sept. 6-Sept. 9

Arkansas

Pea Ridge

National Military Park
Pea Ridge

The Union victory here on Mar. 7-8, 1862, in one of the major engagements of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, led to the Union's total control of Missouri.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

June 12

Fort Smith

National Historic Site
Arkansas

One of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory, the fort was a center of authority for the untamed region to the West from 1817 to 1890.

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.

July 13-July 14

Arkansas Post

National Memorial
Gillett

On the first permanent French settlement in Lower Mississippi Valley was founded in 1686.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

June 10

Hot Springs

National Park
Hot Springs

More than a million gallons of water a day flow from 47 hot springs here, unaffected by climate or seasonal temperatures.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

June 11

California

Cabrillo

National Monument
San Diego

Memorial to Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese explorer, who discovered the west coast of the United States for Spain in 1542.

Film: "Voyage of Discovery"—Spanish contribution to discovery of New World.

April 1-Dec 31

A Day in the Life of the Light Keeper's Family.

Daily

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 5-May 6

Cabrillo Festival.

Sept. 26-Oct. 3

Fort Point

National Historic Site

This classic brick and granite mid-19th century coastal fortification is the largest on the west coast of North America.

Demonstrations of old weapons firings at Ft. Point National Historic Site.

June 1-Sept. 6

Tours of Fort Point.

July 1-Sept. 12

Golden Gate

National Recreation Area
San Francisco

Superb scenic entrance to San Francisco Bay and cities of Oakland and San Francisco with many beaches, forested ridges, and historic forts.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

Aug. 25-Aug. 27

Art Exhibit: Student Artists paint the Bicentennial.

Sept. 5-Sept. 18

Western Bicentennial Folk Festival—Western States Musical Heritage.

Oct. 9-Oct. 11

John Muir

National Historic Site
Martinez

John Muir House and adjacent Martinez Adobe commemorating Muir's contribution to conservation and literature.

Tours through home of John Muir.

April 1-Dec. 31

"Favorite son," A musical play about John Muir.

May 8

Exhibit: Indians of California.

June 1-Aug. 31

Workshop Seminar: Independence, Ecology and Public Demonstrations.

July 3

Lassen Volcanic

National Park
Mineral

Lassen Peak, the only recently active volcano in the coterminous United States, erupted intermittently from 1914-1921.

Recollections of early pioneers—Living History.

June 1-Sept. 30

Pioneer Wagon Train encampment.

June 15-Sept. 6

Summer Indian encampment

Aug. 4-Aug. 10

Park commemoration and open house.

Aug. 4-Aug. 10

Point Reyes

National Seashore
Point Reyes

This peninsula near San Francisco is noted for its long beaches backed by tall cliffs; lagoons and esteros; forested ridges, and offshore bird and sea lion colonies. Part of the area remains a private pastoral zone.

Miwok Indian village reconstruction.

July-Dec.

Exhibit: Vines & Wines of Contra Costa county.

Sept. 1-Oct. 31

Exhibit of nineteenth century children's toys and dolls.

Nov. 1-Dec. 31

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity

National Recreation Area

Whiskeytown Lake, formed by a dam on Clear Creek, is an excellent resource for water-related recreation. The area's other two units are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Audio chairs exhibit on native Americans, blacks and women in 1776.

April 18-April 24

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.

July 29

Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, and mountain lakes and sparkling waterfalls, including the Nation's highest, find their place here. Groves of giant sequoias dwarf other trees and tiny wildflowers.

Yosemite Indian cultural center exhibit.

June 1-Dec. 31

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

Aug. 22

Channel Islands

National Monument
Oxnard

The monument with a large rockery of sea lions, nesting sea birds, and unique plants and animals includes Santa Barbara and Anacapa Islands.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 8

Pinnacles

National Monument
Paicines

Spirelike rock formation 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

Aug. 24

Sequoia-Kings Canyon

National Park
Three Rivers

Great groves of giant sequoias, world's largest and among the oldest living things; magnificent High Sierra scenery, including Mount Whitney (14,494 feet), highest mountain in conterminous United States.

"They Made America."—old fashioned campfire programs presenting famous Americans—Kings Canyon National Park.

July 1-Sept 1

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

Aug. 23

Lava Beds

National Monument
Tulelake

Volcanic activity spewed forth molten rock and lava here creating an incredibly rugged landscape—a natural fortress used by the Indians in the Modoc Indian War, 1872-73.

Bicentennial campfire program comparing Modoc War with American Revolution.

June 15

Joshua Tree

National Monument
Twentynine Palms

Representative stand of Joshua-trees; great variety of desert plants and animals, including the desert bighorn.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 9

Colorado

Great Sand Dunes

National Monument
Great Sand Dunes

Among the largest and highest in the United States, these dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 25-May 26

Bicentennial campfire programs.

June 10-Sept. 6

Florissant Fossil Beds

National Monument
Florissant

A wealth of fossil insects, seeds, and leaves of the Oligocene Period are preserved here in perfect detail. Here, too, is a remarkable display of standing petrified sequoia stumps.

Mountain life in the 1880's.

June 2-Aug. 28

Mesa Verde

National Park
Cortez

These pre-Columbian cliff dwellings and other works of early man are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 21

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.

July 21

Colorado

National Monument
Grand Junction

Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, and weird formations reflect the action of time and weather on colorful sandstone.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

May 23

Bent's Old Fort

National Historic Site
LaJunta

Principal outpost of civilization on Southern Plains and a rendezvous for Indians; one of the most significant fur-trading posts of the West.

Blacksmithing demonstrations.

April 1-Sept. 6

Black Canyon of the Gunnison

National Monument
Montrose

Shadowed depths of this sheer-walled canyon accentuate the darkness of ancient rocks of obscure origin.

Campfire program on man's history in the black canyon.

June 14-Aug. 24

Dinosaur

National Monument
Utah

Spectacular canyons were cut by the Green and Yampa Rivers through upfolded mountains. A quarry contains fossil remains of dinosaurs and other ancient animals.

Re-enactment of the Dominguez-Escalante party crossing Green River.

Sept. 16

Rocky Mountain

National Park
Grand Lake

The park's rich scenery, typifying the massive grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, is accessible by Trail Ridge Rd., which crosses the Continental Divide. Peaks towering as high as 11,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers in these 410 square miles of the Rockies' Front Range.

Living history at the Holzwarth ranch

June 19-Sept. 6

Living history at the William White cabin.

June 19-Sept. 6

Curecanti

National Recreation Area
Gunnison

Blue Mesa Lake, Morrow Point Lake, and Crystal Reservoir are components of the Curecanti unit of the Colorado River Storage project.

Bicentennial film series.

June 16-Aug 31

Man and Environment—nightly campfire programs.

June 16-Sept. 1

D.C.

National Capital Parks

District of Columbia

The key monuments, memorials and parks in Washington and nearby Maryland and Virginia, including the White House, Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial and the Washington Monument.

- White House visitor program—Ellipse. March 16-Oct. 23 Daily
Film: 'Washington the Man'—Washington Monument visitor center. April 6
LBJ Memorial Grove Dedication to the late president Johnson. June 5
'A Little Look Around,'—Ford's Theater. June 6-June 18
'A Little Look Around,'—National Capital Parks. Evenings, June 14-Sept. 6
'Great America,'—music festival. June 16-Sept. 6
Festival of American folklife. July 4
National visitor center dedication—Grand Opening. July 4
Independence Day celebration at the Washington Monument. July 4-Aug. 1
Frederick Douglas mobile theatre program. Sept. 9-Sept. 12

Florida

Castillo de San Marcos

National Monument St. Augustine

Construction of this oldest masonry fort in continental United States was started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, first permanent settlement by Europeans in continental United States (1565).

- 18th century British soldiers—living history demonstrations. Daily
'A Little Look Around.'—Dramatic presentation. July 2

DeSoto

National Memorial Bradenton

Commemorates landing of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in Florida in 1539 and the first extensive organized exploration of what is now the southern United States by Europeans.

- Comparisons of 16th century Spanish & 18th century American soldiers. April 1-Sept. 6
De Soto's Landing Anniversary Commemoration. May 30

Everglades

National Park

This largest remaining subtropical wilderness in the conterminous United States has extensive fresh- and salt-water areas, open Everglades prairies, and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds.

- 200 years of man and the sea. Daily, evenings
Culture and lifestyles of historic Florida. Daily

Fort Caroline

National Memorial Jacksonville

The fort overlooks the site of a French Huguenot colony of 1564-65, the second French attempt at settlement within the present United States. Here, the French and Spanish began two centuries of European colonial rivalry in North America.

- Bicentennial art show and contest. July 1-July 30

Fort Jefferson

National Monument Key West

Built in 1856 to help control the Florida Straits, this is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world; it served as a Federal military prison during and after the Civil War. The bird refuge and marine life here are features.

- Role of Dry Tortugas as a pirate's haven. Daily
Military role of the Dry Tortugas in 18th century. Daily, evenings

Gulf Islands

National Seashore Gulf Breeze

This series of offshore islands and keys has both historic forts and sparkling white sand beaches near Pensacola, Fla., and Pascagoula and Biloxi, Miss.

- Gulf Islands' local history photo contest. May 1-Dec 31
Art contest—America's environment in 3rd century. May 1-Dec. 31

Georgia

Andersonville

National Historic Site Americus

Civil War prisoner-of-war camp which commemorates the sacrifices borne by American prisoners, not only in the 1861-65 conflict but in all wars.

- The revolution and its relevance today. Daily
'A Little Look Around.'—Dramatic presentation. June 29

Fort Frederica

National Monument Brunswick

Gen. James E. Oglethorpe built this British fort in 1736-48, during the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of what is now southeastern United States.

- Tours and talks on Georgia's coastal history. June 15-Aug. 30
Tours and talks on Georgia's coastal history. June 15-Aug. 30
'A Little Look Around.'—Dramatic presentation. June 30

Chickamauga-Chattanooga

National Military Park

This park includes the Civil War battlefields of Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge.

- American music concerts. May 29, July 3, Aug. 7, & Sept. 4
Summer symphony in the park series. May 30-Sept. 3
'People of 1776.'—Dramatic presentation. July 8

Ocmulgee

National Monument Macon

The cultural evolution of the Indian mound-builder civilization in the southern United States is represented in the remains of mounds and villages.

- Creek Indian arts & crafts demonstrations. June 20-Sept. 4

Kennesaw Mountain

National Battlefield Park Marietta

Two engagements took place here between Union and Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign, June 20-July 2, 1864.

- Fife and drum presentation. June 1-Sept. 6
'A Little Look Around.'—Dramatic presentation. June 26-June 27

Hawaii

Hawaii Volcanoes

National Park
Kalapana, Kilauea

Scene of impressive active volcanism on the island of Hawaii; luxuriant vegetation at lower elevations; rare plants and animals.

Artists in residence—demonstrations	Daily
Ancient Hawaiian living history demonstrations.	Daily
Demonstrations: Haleakala artist-in-residence.	May 15-Sept. 15
Kipahulu Hawaiian farm tour.	June 1-Sept. 30
Mural exhibit of Hawaiian & early western history of Hawaii volcanoes	June 1-Dec. 31
Exhibit: Mural of Wahaula Heiau.	July 1-Dec. 31
Exhibit: Artists-in-the-parks paint the Bicentennial.	Aug. 8-Aug. 21

Idaho

Nez Perce

National Historical Park
Spalding

The history and culture of the Nez Perce Indian country are preserved, commemorated, and interpreted here. Four federally-owned sites are administered by the National Park Service, and 18 sites through cooperative agreements.

"Folk Fest" day programs.	June-Sept.
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Illinois

Lincoln Home

National Historic Site
Springfield

As a law partner of John Todd Stuart, Lincoln bought this house in 1844 after living above a store with his wife and oldest son.

Civil War retreat ceremony.	June 1-Sept. 30
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 10
Film Festival.	Sept. 1-Dec. 31

Indiana

George Rogers Clark

National Historical Park
Vincennes

Domed memorial near the site of old Fort Sackville, which was seized from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark, February 25, 1779.

Living history demonstrations.	April 1-Oct. 30
Brigade of the American Revolution encampment.	June 5-June 6
Boy Scout march over George Rogers Clark route.	June 13-June 14
Field mass and concert at Clark Memorial Plaza.	June 13
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 8

Indiana Dunes

National Lakeshore
Chesterton

Several sections of clean, sandy beaches backed by huge sand dunes covered by trees and shrubs and continually being reshaped by the wind.

Visitor center dedication and open house.	May 21-May 22
Film Festival.	May 30-Dec. 31
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 11
Audio chairs Exhibit on native Americans, blacks and women in 1776.	July 25-Aug 5

Lincoln Boyhood

National Monument
Lincoln City

The southern Indiana farm where Abraham Lincoln grew from youth into manhood.

Demonstrations of farming developments.	May 30-Sept. 1
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 7

Iowa

Herbert Hoover

National Historic Site

The birthplace cottage and boyhood home of the 31st President, 1929-33, and the gravesites of President and Mrs. Hoover are within the park. The Herbert Hoover Library, administered by the National Archives and Records Service, General Service Administration, is adjacent to the site.

Tent Chautauqua of 1900's.	June 25-June 27
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 16

Effigy Mounds

National Monument
McGregor

Along the high bluffs and lowlands in the Upper Mississippi River Valley are numerous prehistoric Indian burial mounds of a type unique in North America as they were built in the shapes of birds and other animals.

Mound building cultures interpretation.	May 1-Aug. 31
Ethno-Ecology Bicentennial program.	June 1-Aug. 30
Audio chairs Exhibit on native Americans, blacks and women in 1776.	July 4-July 15
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 15

Kansas

Fort Larned

National Historic Site
Larned

The fort protected traffic along the Santa Fe Trail, was the key military base in the Indian war of 1868-69, and served as an Indian agency.

Audio chairs Exhibit on native Americans, blacks and women in 1776.	May 1-May 13
Infantry-cavalry drills and Indian life during frontier days.	May 15-Aug. 31

Kentucky

A. Lincoln Birthplace

National Historic Site
Hodgenville

An early 19th-century Kentucky cabin, symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 15

Mammoth Cave

National Park
Cave City

Series of underground passages; beautiful limestone, gypsum, and cave onyx formation; deep pits and high domes; river 360 feet below surface.

Folkways of Mammoth Cave. June 1-Sept. 6

Demonstrations of nitrate mining in Mammoth Cave. June 1-Sept. 6

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 14

Cumberland Gap

National Historical Park
Middlesboro

This mountain pass on the Wilderness Road, explored by Daniel Boone, developed into a main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration for settlement of "the Old West" and an important military objective in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 13

Louisiana

Chalmette

National Historical Park
Arabi

Scene of the major part of the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, America won a brilliant victory here.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 25

Maine

Acadia

National Park
Bar Harbor

The sea sets the mood here, uniting the rugged coastal area of Mount Desert Island (highest elevation on the eastern seaboard), picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland, and the spectacular cliffs of Isle au Haut.

Spirit of '76 art contest. May 1-July 31

Historical trip through national parks. July 1-Sept. 6

Bicentennial music concerts. July 1-Sept. 1

Maryland

Fort McHenry

National Monument & Historic Shrine
Baltimore

Successful defense of this fort in War of 1812, September 13-14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."

Band concerts at Ft. McHenry. Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, April 15-Oct. 13

U.S. Marine military tattoo. Weekly, June 9-Aug 25

Flag Day & Flag Week commemoration. June 14-June 20

Tall Ships Concert—Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. June 15

"Our Country" program at Ft. McHenry. July 1-July 4

Baltimore outdoor historic drama. July 1-Aug. 31

Dawn's Early Light all-night commemorative program. July 3-July 4

ESTO '76. July 5

Defenders Day celebration at Fort McHenry. Sept. 12

Assateague Island

National Seashore
Ocean City

A 37-mile barrier island, with sandy beach, migratory waterfowl, and wild ponies.

Assateague As It Was in 1776. Evenings, weekly, June 1-Sept. 1

Assateague and environs in 1776. Wednesday evenings, July 1-Sept. 1

Massachusetts

Minute Man

National Historical Park
Concord

Scene of fighting, Apr. 19, 1775, opening the American Revolution. Includes North Bridge, Minute Man statue, 4 miles of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord, and "The Wayside," Nathaniel Hawthorne's home.

Film: "To Keep Our Liberty." Daily

Patriot's Day commemoration of Lexington and Concord battles. April 19

Living history program at Minute Man. May 30-Sept. 30

18th century town meetings. Monthly, June to Oct.

Concord band: Bicentennial concerts. June 24-July 29

Saugus Iron Works

National Historic Site
Saugus

This reconstruction of the first integrated iron works in North America, begun in 1646, includes the ironmaster's house, furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill.

17th century New England industrialization exhibit. May 1-Sept. 6

Longfellow

National Historic Site
Cambridge

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived here from 1837 to 1882 while teaching at Harvard. The house had been General Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston, 1775-76.

Summer concerts at Longfellow National Historic Site. Sundays, May 16-Sept. 12

Adams

National Historic Site
Quincy

Home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, of U.S. Minister of Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, and of the writers and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams, this house reflects the influence of each of these distinguished men.

Guided tour through Adams Mansion. April 9-Nov. 10

Adams National Historic Site—Annual lecture series. June 1-June 5

Cape Cod

National Seashore
South Wellfleet

Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, fresh-water ponds, and marshes on outer Cape Cod, for centuries a landmark and haven for mariners.

"Bicentennial Sall" of historic schooner.	April 29
Bicentennial "Daybook" radio broadcasts—Station WVLC.	May 1-Dec. 31
"1, 2, 3, 4, dump the tea and start the war."	May 13-May 14
"1, 2, 3, 4, dump the tea and start the war."	May 20-May 22
Play: "The RaRee Show."	May 29-May 30
Play: "The RaRee Show."	June 1-June 3
Bicentennial history campfire programs	July 1-Sept. 1
Evening Bicentennial programs.	July 1-Sept. 6
Exhibit on the HMS Somerset, a British man-of-war	July-Dec.
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	Aug. 31-Sept. 5

Salem Maritime

National Historic Site
Salem

Only major port never occupied by the British during the Revolution. Its Derby Wharf was a major center of privateering throughout the war. Other structures of maritime and architectural significance include the Custom House where Nathaniel Hawthorne worked as Surveyor of the Port.

Slide show: Privateering and the Revolution.	Daily
Historic tours through Salem Maritime.	Daily
"Bicentennial Sall" of historic schooner.	April 24-25
"1, 2, 3, 4, dump the tea and start the war."	May 17-May 18
Re-creation of historic maritime "Prize" auction.	June 27
Drama: "The Salem Chronicles."	Aug. 5-Aug. 8

Michigan

Isle Royale

National Park
Michigan

The largest in Lake Superior, this forested island is also distinguished for its wilderness character, timber wolves and moose herd, and pre-Columbian copper mines.

Photographic Exhibit: The Park Environment.	Sept. 1-Sept. 11
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Pictured Rocks

National Lakeshore
Munising

Multicolored sandstone cliffs, broad beaches, sand bars, dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, ponds, marshes, hardwood and coniferous forests, and numerous birds and animals comprise this scenic area on Lake Superior.

Construction of frontier family home-site.	May 15-Sept. 30
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Sleeping Bear Dunes

National Lakeshore
Frankfort

Beaches, massive sand dunes, forests, and lakes are outstanding characteristics of these two offshore islands and a section of Lake Michigan shoreline.

Preserve Our Parks program	Sept.-Dec.
Evening Bicentennial campfire programs.	June-Sept.
Bicentennial mobile exhibit.	June 15-Oct. 31
Campfire musical/theatrical performances.	July-Aug.
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 13-July 14
Photographic Exhibit: The Park Environment.	Nov. 14-Nov. 30

Minnesota

Pipestone

National Monument
Pipestone

Long before the white man reached the northern plains, Indians of many tribes travelled by foot to reach the sacred pipestone quarries of southwestern Minnesota.

Indian village—cultural demonstrations.	May 15-Sept. 1
Indian dancing—cultural program.	Weekends, May-Aug.

Grand Portage

National Monument

This 9-mile portage was a rendezvous for traders and trappers on a principal route of Indians, explorers, missionaries, and fur traders into the Northwest. The Grand Portage post of the North West Company has been reconstructed here.

Photographic Exhibit: The Park Environment.	Sept. 19-Oct. 2
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Voyagers

National Park
International Falls

Beautiful northern lakes, once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs, are surrounded by forest in this land where geology and history capture your imagination.

"A Little Look Around."	March-April
Voyageur canoe skills demonstrations.	June-Aug.
Film Festival at Voyagers National Park	July 18-July 19
Photographic Exhibit: The Park Environment.	Oct. 3-Oct. 16

Mississippi

Natchez Trace Parkway

Tupelo

Historic route following general location of the old Indian trail between Nashville, Tennessee, and Natchez, Mississippi, known as the "Natchez Trace," important in early travel.

Arts & Crafts of the Historic Natchez Trace	Weekends, April-Oct.
Living history portraying lives of early Americans	June 1-Sept. 6
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	June 19-June 20
Campfire programs emphasizing environmental changes from 1776 to now.	July 1-July 30
"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.	July 10

Vicksburg

National Military Park
Vicksburg

Fortifications of the 47-day siege of Vicksburg ending July 3, 1863, are remarkably preserved here. Victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 21

Missouri

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

National Historic Site
St. Louis

Park in St. Louis along the Mississippi River and prize-winning 630-foot-high stainless steel arch, designed by Finnish-born American Architect Eero Saarinen, commemorating the spirit of the pioneers and Western expansion of the Nation.

Film: "The Role of St. Louis in Westward Expansion." Daily

Law Day observance May 1

St. Louis Symphony Concerts under the Arch. June 16-Sept. 11

Ozark National Scenic

Riverways, Mo.

For about 140 miles the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers flow through a quiet world of nature. Notable features include huge freshwater springs and numerous caves.

Greasy buckskin demonstrations at Ozark National Scenic Rivers. June-Sept.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 16

George Washington Carver

National Monument

Existing landmarks at the birthplace and childhood home of the famous black agronomist include a spring, a grove of trees, and the graves of the Moses Carver family.

Exhibit: Black history and Bicentennial. June-Dec.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 13

American folklore and handicraft of Carver's boyhood. July 1-Aug. 15

Carver Day celebration. July 12

Wilson's Creek

National Battlefield
Republic

The Civil War battle on August 10, 1861, for control of Missouri was fought here.

The Civil War at Wilson's Creek—Living history. June 1-Aug. 15

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 15

Montana

Custer Battlefield

National Monument
Crow Agency

Site of the famous Battle of the Little Bighorn, on June 25-26, 1876, between five companies of the 7th U.S. Cavalry and the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians, in which Lt. Col. George A. Custer and about 268 of his force were killed.

Battle of Little Bighorn Centennial commemoration. June 23-June 25

Film: Red Sunday. Sept. 4-Dec. 31

Glacier

National Park
West Glacier

Great tidewater glaciers and examples of early stages of postglacial forests; rare species of wildlife.

Bicentennial photo exhibit. May 22-Sept. 12

Campfire history programs. June 19-Sept. 4

Cultural exhibits on Blackfoot Indians. July 1-Aug. 29

Old time ranger demonstration. July 1-Aug. 29

Grant-Kohrs Ranch

National Historic Site
Deer Lodge

This was the headquarters area of one of the largest and best known 19th-century range ranches in the country.

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation. Aug. 11

Bighorn Canyon

National Recreation Area
Hardin

Bighorn Lake, formed by Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River, extends 71 miles, including 47 miles through spectacular Bighorn Canyon. The Crow Indian Reservation borders a large part of the area.

Programs on Crow Indian Culture Contributions to American History. June-Aug.

Dedication of Bighorn Canyon NRA Visitor Center. Sept. 25

Nebraska

Homestead

National Monument of America
Beatrice

One of the first claims under the Homestead Act of 1862 was filed for this land.

Bicentennial Film Festival. Daily

Quilting a "Spirit of '76" quilt. April-Aug.

Audio: Exhibit on native Americans, blacks and women in 1776. May 23-June 3

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 23

Scotts Bluff

National Monument
Gering

Scotts Bluff, an ancient landmark and later an important location on the Oregon Trail, is a massive promontory rising 800 feet above the valley floor. It was named for Hiram Scott, a fur trapper who died in the vicinity about 1828.

Life on the Oregon Trail. June-Sept.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 24

Nevada

Lake Mead

National Recreation Area

Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam, on the Colorado River comprise this first national recreation area established by an act of Congress.

Bicentennial evening campfire programs. May 8-Sept. 4

New Hampshire

Saint-Gaudens

National Historic Site
Cornish

This memorial to sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens contains his home, "Aspet," and his studios and gardens.

Special Bicentennial exhibit: "Cornish, N.H., 1763-1863." July 1-July 31

New Jersey

Morristown

National Historical Park
Morristown

Sites of important military encampments during the Revolution; Washington's headquarters, 1777 and 1779-80.

Candlelight concerts at Washington's Headquarters. Evenings, April 16, May 21, June 18 & July 16

"1, 2, 3, 4, dump the tea and start the war." May 10-May 11

Demonstrations of 18th century farm skills. June 1-Sept. 3

Demonstrations of military arts. June 1-Sept. 3

Dedication of new Visitor Center. June 13

Documentary drama: "The RaRee Show." June 14-June 17

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 24

New Mexico

White Sands

National Monument
Alamogordo

Here, dunes of glistening white gypsum sands, 10 to 45 feet high, are home to small, light-colored animals that have adapted to this hard environment.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. May 30

Carlsbad Caverns

National Park
Carlsbad

This series of connected caverns, the largest underground chambers yet discovered, has countless magnificent and curious formations.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. May 29

Bandelier

National Monument
Los Alamos

On the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau are the ruins of many cliff houses of 15-th century Pueblo Indians.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. May 27

Canyon de Chelly

National Monument
Chinle

At the base of sheer red cliffs and in caves in canyon walls are ruins of Indian villages built between A.D. 350 and 1300.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. May 19

New York

Gateway

National Recreation Area
Brooklyn

With beaches, marshes, islands, and adjacent waters in the New York harbor area, this is one of the first two major urban parks in the National Park System.

Colonial folk singer. Daily

American landmark festivals concerts Thursday evenings, Jan.-May 15 and Sept 15 through Dec.

American landmark festivals concerts Tuesdays, Jan.-Dec.

"Bicentennial Sall" of historic schooner. April 14-April 16

"1, 2, 3, 4, dump the tea and start the war." April 24-May 4

Documentary drama: "The RaRee Show.:" June 9-June 26

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation. June 22-June 24

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 25-June 27

Federal Hall

National Monument
New York City

Graceful 1842 building on site of original Federal Hall where the John Peter Zenger trial for freedom of the press was held, 1735; the Stamp Act Congress convened, 1765; the Second Continental Congress met, 1785; Washington took the oath as first U.S. President, and the Bill of Rights was adopted, 1789.

Exhibit: "Washington: Icon for America." Daily

Commemoration of Washington's first Presidential Inauguration. April 30

Bicentennial Film Festival. Daily

Festivities—downtown lower Manhattan. June 27-July 5

John Peter Zenger festival. Aug. 3-Aug. 4

Castle Clinton

National Monument
New York City

A structure, built 1808-11, which served successively as a defense for New York Harbor, as Castle Garden, an entertainment center, and later an immigration depot through which more than 8 million people entered the United States from 1855 to 1890.

American landmark festival concerts. Evening, May 24

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 29-July 1

Hamilton Grange

National Monument
New York City

"The Grange," home of Alexander Hamilton, American statesman and first Secretary of U.S. Treasury.

Bicentennial concerts. Sundays, April to May 15 and Sept. 15 through Dec.

Independence Day celebration. July 4

Colonial Christmas Tree at Hamilton Grange Dec. 1-Dec. 19

Fire Island

National Seashore
New York City

This barrier island off the south shore of Long Island possesses opportunities for beach-oriented recreation and ecological observations.

"1, 2, 3, 4, dump the tea and start the war." May 6-May 7

Environmental history and future of Fire Island. Evenings, July 1-Sept. 6

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 2

Statue of Liberty

National Monument
New York City

Famous 152-foot copper Statue of Liberty bearing the torch of freedom, a gift of the French people in 1886 to commemorate alliance of the two nations in American Revolution. Area includes Ellis Island, immigration port, 1892-1954.

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| Exhibit on August Bartholdi, Statue of Liberty creator. | May 15-Sept. 15 |
| Audio Exhibit: Immigrant's experiences. | June 1-Sept. 30 |
| Independence Day celebration. | July 4 |

Fort Stanwix

National Monument
Rome

The American stand here in August, 1777, was a major factor in repulsing British invasion from Canada. Also site of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, Nov. 5, 1768, with the Iroquois.

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| Fort Stanwix National Monument dedication. | May 22 |
| Martial music concerts. | June 1-Sept. 7 |
| Documentary Drama: "The Raree Show." | June 5-June 6 |
| "People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation. | June 26-June 27 |
| Fort Stanwix days. | July 30-Aug. 8 |
| "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. | Aug. 29 |

Saratoga

National Historical Park
Stillwater

Scene of American victory over the British in 1777; turning point of the Revolution and one of the decisive battles in world history; Maj. Gen. Phillip Schuyler's country home.

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| Battlefield Auto tour. | Daily |
| 18th century chamber music concerts. | April 18, May 31, June 13 and July 4 |
| Military encampment. | June 6-June 7 |
| Indian Custom & Crafts demonstrations. | July-Aug. |
| Ballads of the 18th century. | July 4 |
| 18th century music series featuring fifes and drums. | July 24-July 25 |
| Bicentennial art show. | Aug. 10 |
| "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. | Aug. 30 |

North Carolina

Blue Ridge Parkway

Asheville

Scenic parkway which averages 3,000 feet above sea level, following Blue Ridge Mountains, embracing several large recreational areas, and preserving mountain folk culture.

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|--|-----------------|
| Folk culture of southern Appalachia. | June 30-Oct. 31 |
| "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. | July 9-July 11 |

Carl Sandburg Home

National Historic Site
Flat Rock

"Connermara," farm home of the noted poet-author for 22 years.

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|---|-----------------|
| Poetry Readings from Carl Sandburg's Works. | April-Nov. |
| Folk music performances. | May-Nov. |
| Drama: "The World of Carl Sandburg." | June 27-Aug. 29 |
| Establishment Day ceremonies. | Oct. 17 |

Guilford Courthouse

National Military Park
Greensboro

Commemorates battle of March 15, 1781, opening the campaign which led to Yorktown and the end of the Revolution.

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|--|------------------|
| American Revolution—Living History. | June 1-Sept. 6 |
| Demonstrations: Mounted cavalryman. | June 15-Sept. 15 |
| "People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation. | July 4-July 5 |
| "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. | July 17 |

Cape Hatteras

National Seashore
Manteo

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, and points of historical interest, including the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse overlooking the "graveyard of the Atlantic," are special features of the first national seashore.

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|--|---------------------------|
| Historical vignettes. | May 30-Sept. 6 |
| Walks and Talks on Ocracoke village. | June 1-Sept. 6 |
| Living history program on Lifesaving of Shipwrecked Victims. | Thursdays, June 1-Sept. 4 |
| Campfire programs on 18-19th century history of outer banks of North Carolina. | June 20-Sept. 6 |
| "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. | July 23 |

Moore's Creek

National Military Park
Currie

Scene of a battle on February 27, 1776, between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists.

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|--|---------------------------|
| Colonial crafts demonstrations. | Daily |
| Exhibit: Turpentine and Sea Power in the Revolution. | Daily |
| Tory and Patriot living history. | May 30-Sept. 6 |
| Audio-visual: Program on Revolutionary War history. | Evenings, June 15-Sept. 6 |
| "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. | July 24-July 25 |

North Dakota

Fort Union Trading Post

National Historic Site
Williston

The trading post that stood here was the principal fur trading depot in the Upper Missouri River region from 1829 to 1867. Only the foundations remain today.

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| Northern Plains Indian craft demonstrations. | July-Sept. 6 |
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Theodore Roosevelt

National Memorial Park
Medora

Scenic badlands along Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch; contains bison and original prairie.

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|--|-----------------|
| Tours of Theodore Roosevelt's cabin. | June 1-Sept. 6 |
| Folklore programs. | June 1-Sept. 6 |
| Auto tour to Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn ranch. | June 27-Sept. 6 |

Ohio

Cuyahoga Valley

National Recreation Area

This recreation area links the urban centers of Cleveland and Akron, preserving the rural character of the Cuyahoga River valley, and such historic resources as the century-old Ohio Canal system.

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation. Aug. 28-Aug. 29

Photo Exhibit: The Park Environment. Dec. 12-Dec. 31

Perry's Victory

International Peace Memorial

Commander Oliver H. Perry won the greatest naval battle of War of 1812 on Lake Erie. The memorial, the world's most massive Doric column, was constructed in 1912-15 "to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament."

Audio: Exhibit on native Americans, blacks and women in 1776. Aug. 15-Aug. 28

Mound City

National Monument

Burial mounds of Hopewell Indians (300 B.C.-600 A.D.) yield copper breastplates, tools, obsidian blades, shells, ornaments of grizzlybear teeth, and stone pipes carved as birds and animals.

Evening Bicentennial programs. June 1-Aug. 31

Appalachian Green Parks performance at Mound City. June-Sept.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 3

William Howard Taft

National Historic Site
Cincinnati

Birthplace and early home of the 27th President of the United States, 1909-13; U.S. Chief Justice, 1921-30.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 4-July 5

Commemoration of William Howard Taft's birth. Sept. 15

Oklahoma

Platt

National Park
Sulphur

Numerous cold mineral and freshwater springs including bromide waters, surface here.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 5

Oregon

Oregon Caves

National Monument
Sjo

Surface water running through marble bedrock formed these cave passages and intricate flowstone formations.

Special Bicentennial campfire program Evenings, June 10-Sept. 2

Fort Clatsop

National Memorial
Astoria

The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here in the winter of 1805-6.

Interrelationships of Jefferson, Revolution, and Lewis-Clark. Sept.-Dec.

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Portage Railroad

National Historic Site
Cresson

The Allegheny Portage Railroad was built 1831-34 to lift passengers and cargos of Pennsylvania canal-boats over the Allegheny Mountains.

Craft demonstrations at the Lemon House. June 1-Sept. 30

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 19

Play: "People of 1776." June 30

Delaware Water Gap

National Recreation Area
Columbia

This scenic area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the Delaware River.

Peters valley craft fair. July 24-July 25

Craft demonstrations: Millbrook Days. Oct. 2-Oct. 3

Fort Necessity

National Battlefield
Farmington

The opening battle of the French and Indian War was fought here July 3, 1754, when colonials under Lt. Col. George Washington, 22, were defeated by French troops and Indians.

Living history—French and Indian War Military Arts and Life. Weekends, May 26-Sept. 1

Independence Day celebration July 3

Gettysburg

National Military
Park, Pa.

The great Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North.

Tour: "Four score and Ten." June 1-Sept. 6

The Civil War and The Farmer. June 1-Sept. 6

The Battle—Formal dramatic programs on Gettysburg. June 1-Sept. 6

American retrospectives—Vignettes on 200 year of American life. June 14-Sept. 5

Pledge to Peace—Re-lighting of Eternal Peace Memorial Flame. July 3

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation. Sept. 3-Sept. 4

Delaware Water Gap

National Recreation Area
Stroudsburg

Outstanding scenic area along Delaware River stretching 38 miles.

Talks on America's natural heritage. Daily

Living history demonstration—Life at Slatford farm. June 26-Sept. 7

Outdoor concerts at Delaware Water Gap. Saturdays, July-Aug.

4th of July at Millbrook village. July 4

Hopewell Village

National Historic Site
Elverson

One of the finest examples of a rural American 19th-century ironmaking village; includes the blast furnace and its auxiliary structures.

200th anniversary of cannon testing at Hopewell village National Historic Site. May 2

Cannon demonstrations and military drill. Weekends, June 15-Sept. 6

4th of July at Hopewell village. July 4

Candlelight tour. July 23

Establishment Day—craft demonstrations. Aug. 1

Independence

National Historic Park
Philadelphia

Structures and properties in old Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States; Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, Congress Hall, and Old City Hall.

Tours within the Historical Park.	Daily
Film: "Independence" and visitor orientation.	Daily
Deshler-Morris house exhibit.	Daily
Dedication and opening of Franklin Court and Market Street houses.	April 15
Bicentennial concert.	April 18
Program of patriotic songs by Little Singers of America.	April 20
Bicentennial band concert.	April 25
Loyalty Day parade.	May 1
Bicentennial band concert.	May 1
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	May 2
Patriotic concert salute to the Bicentennial.	May 8
Drama: "It Happened Here."	May 29-Sept. 6
Saengerfest 2000 voice chorus with orchestra performs German music.	May 30
Whimmy Diddles for Children—18th century crafts and games.	June 1-Sept. 6
Philadelphia Flag Day parade.	June 12
Ecumenical religious program—Flag Day.	June 13
18th century military encampment.	June 15-Oct. 31
Dr. Rush—Father of American Psychiatry—live outdoor drama.	June 19-Aug. 29
"Sound and Light" program of Independence Hall.	Evenings, June 28-Sept. 6
Independence Day celebration	June 28-July 4
Drama: "1776."	June 28-Sept. 6
Puppet show: "Boots for Dad."	June 30-Sept. 6
Artists in the park demonstrations.	June 30-Sept. 6
41st International Eucharistic Congress liturgies.	Aug. 5
American Legion Youth Auxiliary program.	Aug. 6
Flower show.	Sept. 29-Sept. 30

Puerto Rico

San Juan

National Historic Site

These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by the Spanish in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World.

18th Century Spanish Soldier's Life—living history demonstrations.	May 15-Sept. 6
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San Juan Island

National Historical Park
Friday Harbor

Commemorates the peaceful relations maintained by the United States, Great Britain, and Canada since 1872 boundary dispute here. Includes English and American campsites.

Bicentennial slide sound show	June 15-Sept. 15
Living history talks in costume.	July-Aug.
Old fashioned July 4.	July 4
Student art exhibit.	July 9-July 17
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	Aug. 6

South Carolina

Kings Mountain

National Military Park
Kings Mountain

Site of an important victory for American frontiersmen at a critical point during the Revolution, October 7, 1780.

Drama: "So Conquer We Must."	June 15-Aug. 15
Tory camp scene—living history.	June 15-Aug. 25
Annual victory celebration and dedication of new Visitor Center.	Oct. 5

Fort Sumter

National Monument
Charleston

Scene of first engagement of the Civil War, April 12, 1861; also embraces Fort Moultrie where a decisive encounter occurred on eve of the Revolution, June 28, 1776.

Folk history of Charleston.	Evenings, April 19-Aug. 31
Living history program—Encampment of 2nd SC Regiment at Ft. Moultrie.	April 24-Sept. 30
Dedication of new Fort Moultrie facilities.	June 28
Anniversary of Battle of Sullivan's Island.	June 28
Dedication of new Fort Moultrie facilities.	June 28
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 3-July 4

South Dakota

Mount Rushmore

National Memorial

Colossal heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt were sculptured by Gutzon Borglum on the face of a granite mountain.

Days of Honor.	May 21-Sept. 8
Shrine of Democracy evening lighting ceremonies.	May 22-Sept. 8
Voices at Mount Rushmore concert.	July 2-July 4
Independence Day celebration.	July 4

Badlands

National Monument
Interior

Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils of 40 million years ago.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 27

Wind Cave

National Park
Hot Springs

These limestone caverns in the scenic Black Hills are decorated by beautiful boxwork and calcite crystal formations.

Historical cave tours & evening programs. June 15-Sept. 2

"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation. Aug. 14-Aug. 15

Tennessee

Great Smoky Mountains

National Park
Gatlinburg

Loftiest range east of the Black Hills, and one of the oldest uplands on earth, the Smokies have a diversified and luxuriant plantlife, often of extraordinary size.

Mountain culture programs. April 15-Oct. 31

Evening programs on mountain folk culture. June 15-Aug. 31

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. July 6-July 8

Stones River

National Battlefield
Murfreesboro

The fierce midwinter battle, which began the Federal offensive to trisect the Confederacy, took place here Dec. 21, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863.

Wild foods program. May 3-Sept. 6

Shiloh

National Military Park
Shiloh

The bitter battle fought here April 6-7, 1862, prepared the way for Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 18

Fort Donelson

National Military Park
Dover

Scene of the first major victory for the Union Army in the Civil War.

Confederate Garrison Life—living history. May-Nov.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 17

Bicentennial campfire programs. June 18-Oct. 11

Photo Exhibit: Faces and People of Stewart County. July 1-July 31

Old fashioned July 4. July 4

Texas

Chamizal

National Memorial
El Paso

The peaceful settlement of a 99-year boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico is memorialized here.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 2

Lake Meredith

National Recreation Area
Fritch

Manmade Lake Meredith on the Canadian River is a popular water-activity center in the Southwest.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 7-June 8

Lyndon B. Johnson

National Historic Site
Johnson City

The birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch of the 36th President, 1963-69, and his grandparents' old ranch make up the park.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. June 3-June 4

Utah

Zion

National Park

Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rockfault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. Evidence of former volcanic activity is here, too.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. May 22

100-day Bicentennial film festival. June 13-Sept. 20

Glen Canyon

National Recreation Area
Page

Lake Powell formed by the Colorado River behind one of the highest dams in the world.

Demonstrations of Navajo life at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. June 1-Sept. 1

Capitol Reef

National Park
Torrey

Narrow high-walled gorges cut through 160-mile uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary formations.

Special children's Bicentennial programs. June 5-Aug. 29

Bryce Canyon

National Park
Bryce Canyon

In horseshoe-shaped amphitheaters along the edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau in southern Utah stand innumerable highly colored and grotesque pinnacles, walls, and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual erosional forms in the world.

Pioneer craft demonstrations. May 15-Sept. 15

Golden Spike

National Historic Site
Corrine

Completion of the first trans-continental railroad in the United States was celebrated here in 1869.

Annual anniversary celebration. May 10

Re-enactment of driving of Golden Spike at Promotory on May 10, 1869. Daily, June 5-Sept. 6

Virgin Islands

Virgin Island

National Park
St. Thomas

The park covers about three-fourth of St. John Island and includes quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by lush green hills.

Natural environment of Virgin Islands—past, present, future. Daily

The West Indies' role in the American Revolution. Daily

Virginia

Colonial

National Historical Park
Yorktown

This park encompasses most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution in 1781, and a 23-mile parkway connecting these and other colonial sites with Williamsburg and Cape Henry Memorial, which marks the approximate site of the first landing of Jamestown's colonists in 1607.

Jamestown Day celebration	May 9
Life of militiaman-farmer at Jamestown during its early settlement.	June 19-Sept. 6
Celebration of first Assembly Day at Jamestown Island.	July 30

Shenandoah

National Park
Luray

Skyline Drive winds along the crest of this outstanding portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains, through hardwood forests and wildflowers, with spectacular vistas of historic Shenandoah Valley and the Piedmont along the way.

The American Revolution in Virginia.	June-Dec.
"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.	July 2

Booker T. Washington

National Monument
Hardy

Site of the birthplace and childhood home of famous black leader and educator.

Film series on Freedom and Independence.	May-Dec
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Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County

Battlefields Memorial
National Military Park

Portions of four major Civil War Battlefields: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House, comprise the park. The battles occurred between 1862 and 1864.

Memorial Day observance.	May 31
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	June 11
Bicentennial Wagon Train visit.	June 12-June 13
U.S. Navy band concert	Sept. 19

Petersburg

National Battlefield
Petersburg

Scene of the "Battle of the Crater" and 10-month Union campaign, 1864-65 to seize Petersburg, center of railroad supplying Richmond and Gen. Robert E. Lee's army.

Park 50th anniversary celebration.	July 3-July 4
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Appomattox Court House

National Historical Park
Appomattox

Here on April 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederacy's largest field army to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Living history program on the Civil War.	June 10-Sept. 5
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Shenandoah

National Park
Luray

Outstanding portion of Blue Ridge Mountain with Skyline Drive along the crest; vistas of historic Shenandoah Valley and the Piedmont; hardwood forests; wealth of wildflowers.

Illustrated program on Bicentennial, Virginia and Shenandoah.	Evenings, July-Oct.
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George Washington Birthplace

National Monument
Virginia

Birthplace of the first U.S. President, the park includes a memorial, mansion and gardens, and the tombs of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

Candlelight—18th century open house at George Washington's birthplace.	July 4
Bicentennial Marionette show on Washington's family at Pope's Creek.	Sept. Dec.

Colonial

National Historical Park
Yorktown

This park encompasses most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution in 1781, and a 23-mile parkway connecting these and other colonial sites with Williamsburg and Cape Henry Memorial, which marks the approximate site of the first landing of Jamestown's colonists in 1607.

Children's program at Jamestown.	Daily
Children's program at Yorktown Battlefield.	Daily
Living history demonstration at surrender negotiations.	Weekends, April 10-June 18 Daily, June 19-Sept. 5 Weekends, Sept. 6-Oct. 19
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 22
British surrender at Yorktown commemoration.	Oct. 19

Richmond

National Battlefield
Richmond

The park commemorates several battles to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital, during the Civil War.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	July 20-July 21
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Washington

Coulee Dam

National Recreation Area
Coulee Dam

Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project), 150-mile long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is the principal recreation feature here.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	Aug. 4
"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.	Aug. 8

Fort Vancouver

National Historic Site
Vancouver

As the western headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company 1825-49, the fort was the hub of trading activities and seat of political and military authority for the Pacific Northwest; U.S. military reservation, 1849-1949.

Photo-Art-Essay contest.	Oct. 1
"People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation.	Aug. 4
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	Aug. 15-Aug. 16
Audio: National Park Service—The Revolution.	Sept. 1-Sept. 30

North Cascades

National Park
Sedro Woolley

Wild alpine region of jagged peaks, mountain lakes, glaciers, plant and animal communities. High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls, and other water phenomena in this wild alpine region where lush forests and meadows, plant and animal communities thrive in the valleys.

Programs on Buckner ranch.	June 15-Sept. 6
Exhibit of scale model of Buckner ranch	June 15-Dec. 31
Turn-of-the-Century farming equipment display.	June 15-Sept. 6
"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.	Aug. 5
National Park Service audio chairs on the Revolution.	Sept. 1-Sept. 15

Whitman Mission

National Historic Site
Walla Walla

Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman ministered to spiritual and physical needs of the Indians here until slain by a few of them in 1847.

- "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. Aug. 14
- National Park Service audio chairs on the Revolution. Sept. 20-Sept. 30

Mount Rainier

National Park
Longmire

Greatest single-peak glacial system in the conterminous United States radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano; dense forests; subalpine flowered meadows.

- Bicentennial exhibit. July 17-Aug 18
- "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. Aug. 13
- Bicentennial films. June-Dec.
- Bicentennial talks and Seminars. June 1-Sept. 15
- Puppet Show: America's Bicentennial and Its Significance Today. July-Aug.
- The Gifts of Mountains to Man. July 1-Sept. 15
- Exhibit: Mount Rainier's Value to America's Future Generations. July-Dec.
- Bicentennial art show. July 1-July 6
- Puppet shows. July 4-Sept. 6

Olympic

National Park
Port Angeles

This mountain wilderness contains the finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rain forest, active glaciers, rare Roosevelt elk, and 50 miles of wild, scenic ocean shore.

- Bicentennial noonday film festival. Daily, July 1-Sept. 5
- "A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation. Aug. 7-Aug. 8
- Art exhibit. Aug. 20-Aug. 31
- National Park Service audio chairs on the Revolution. Oct. 4-Oct. 24
- Bicentennial exhibit. Oct. 20-Nov. 15

West Virginia

Harpers Ferry

National Historical Park
Harpers Ferry

Because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, this town changed hands many times during the Civil War.

- Harpers Ferry Heritage Days. June 18-June 20
- "People of 1776."—Dramatic presentation. Sept. 6

Wisconsin

Apostle Islands

National Lakeshore
Bayfield

Twenty picturesque islands and an 11-mile strip of adjacent Bayfield Peninsula along south shore of Lake Superior.

- Bicentennial photo display. Daily
- Western expansion historical exhibit. Daily
- Exhibit: Early History of Chippewa Indians. June-Dec.

Exhibit: Wisconsin National Park Service Areas.

June-Dec.

Indian birch bark canoe and snowshoe building by craftsman.

July-Dec.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

July 17

Photo exhibit: The Park Environment.

Oct. 24-Nov. 4

St. Croix

National Scenic Riverway
St. Croix Falls

About 200 miles of the beautiful St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary make up this area, an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Audio: Exhibit on native Americans, blacks and women in 1776.

June 13-June 24

Wyoming

Fort Laramie

National Monument
Devils Tower

Site of fur trade post and surviving buildings of a major military post guarding covered-wagon trails to the West, 1834-90.

Old fashioned July 4 picnic.

July 4

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

July 25

Military band day concert.

Aug. 15

Grand Teton

National Park
Moose

Series of peaks comprising the most impressive part of the Teton Range; once a noted landmark of Indians and "Mountain Men." Includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of largest American elk herd.

Indian cultural demonstrations

June 19-Sept. 6

Living history of Jackson Hole.

June 30-Sept. 6

Re-enactment of first climb of Devils Tower.

July-Aug.

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

July 31-Aug. 1

Yellowstone

National Park
Wyoming

This is the world's greatest geyser area, with Old Faithful and some 3,000 other geyser and hot springs.

Historic U.S. Army Life at Ft. Yellowstone.

June 15-Sept. 1

Living history: Mountain man at Yellowstone.

June 15-Sept. 1

"A Little Look Around."—Dramatic presentation.

Aug. 3

Notes

July 27
Oct 24 Nov 2

St. Croix
Wyoming

Fort Laramie
July 4
July 23
Aug 13

Grand Teton
July 31-Aug 1

Yellowstone
West Virginia

Higgers Ferry

Wisconsin

Appelle Islands

Notes



Bicentennial Bulletin

****of National Capital Parks ****

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WELCOMES CAPITAL'S BICENTENNIAL VISITORS

Federal parklands in the Washington metropolitan area will play a significant role in the celebration of America's 200th birthday. Many of the Bicentennial programs planned throughout the city and nearby Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia will be sponsored by National Capital Parks, a unit of the National Park Service. Some programs are co-sponsored with other government agencies and with private public-spirited organizations.

Following is a summary of Bicentennial programs planned by National Capital Parks. Some dates are tentative. Further details are available at (202) 426-6700.

VISITOR SERVICES

BICENTENNIAL INFORMATION CENTER

Downtown visitors will be able to get their questions answered, plan the rest of their tour, or even change the baby at the Bicentennial Information Center, operated by the National Park Service in the Great Hall of the Commerce Department Building, 15th and E Streets, N.W. Features of the center include a display area of Presidential gifts, foreign visitor service desk, Bicentennial events desk, services for the handicapped, and overnight accommodation information. Opens March 15, 1 p.m. Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day through September.

ACCOMMODATIONS INFORMATION

Information about immediate hotel/motel accommodations can be obtained at 737-6666 from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. daily. Shuttle bus and Bicentennial event information is also available.

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

****C&O CANAL****

Restoration of the towpath and stabilization of historic canal structures is underway along the entire length of the C&O Canal, which sustained severe damage during a hurricane in 1972. Mule-drawn barge trips, popular before the hurricane, should begin again this summer.

****MALL REHABILITATION****

The two inner roads of the National Mall, Washington and Adams Drives, have been removed, as well as 6th and 13th Streets between Madison and Jefferson Drives. These roadways are being replaced with pedestrian walks and bikeways, additional landscaping and visitor facilities, to make the Mall a safer and more attractive place and more usable for outdoor activities. Work should be completed by the end of June.

****NATIONAL SCULPTURE GARDEN****

A joint project of the National Park Service and the National Gallery of Art, phase one was dedicated in December 1974. The garden, located at 7th Street and Constitution Avenue on the Mall, features a reflecting pool used for ice skating during the winter months and for model boating in summer. When completed it will house exhibits of sculpture arranged by the Gallery.

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****WASHINGTON MONUMENT ORIENTATION CENTER****

A Bicentennial gift to the nation from Eastman Kodak Company, a temporary structure housing a 300-seat theatre has been built on the Washington Monument grounds. Monument visitors will be able to watch a wide-screen, 70mm film on George Washington the Man, with Lorne Greene speaking in the first president's own words. Photo information will be available to help visitors make their trip a more meaningful one. The facility will operate 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. 7 days a week from April 1 through October.

****TOUR RESERVATION SYSTEMS****

To help eliminate long waiting lines at the Washington Monument and White House, ticket reservation systems and extended hours will be implemented at both sites in March.

White House

The White House will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. each Tuesday through Friday and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. This new schedule will be in effect from March 16 through October 23. Visitors will be issued tickets at National Park Service booths on the Ellipse, directly behind the White House. Tickets will have the time the ticketholder will be granted admission to the White House, and will be issued for the current day only. Bleachers have been installed on the Ellipse to accommodate visitors awaiting their tour time. Musical groups from across the country will offer entertainment.

Washington Monument

The Monument will remain open from 8 a.m. until midnight 7 days a week beginning March 22 through September. Visitors will be issued entrance tickets, distributed from kiosks at the monument parking lot and on 15th Street between Independence and Constitution Avenues. Tickets will indicate the time of the visitor's trip to the top and will be issued for the current day only. Until their scheduled reporting time visitors will be free to watch the movie at the new Orientation Center or go to other nearby attractions. (First-come, first-served after 9 p.m.)

****SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE****

To provide easier access to the downtown tourist attractions and the Festival of American Folklife, a fringe-parking/shuttle bus service will be operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority from Robert F. Kennedy Stadium and the Pentagon/Fort Myer beginning April 18. Shuttle buses will carry visitors from these lots to stops along Constitution

Avenue, beginning at 9 a.m. daily. Roundtrip fare, including parking and transfer privilege to a Metrobus line, will be \$1.50 for adults and 75 cents for children. A family fare plan permits one child to ride free on an adult ticket.

****EAGLE SCOUT PROGRAM****

Selected scouts will come to Washington to assist with visitor services in National Capital Parks and to operate an exhibit on scouting in West Potomac Park. The program will run from June 6 through the summer.

****AID TO HANDICAPPED****

All areas of National Capital Parks are seeking to improve services to the handicapped. A new ramp has been installed at the Washington Monument entrance. A new entrance and elevator for the Lincoln Memorial will be dedicated April 15 and a similar project at the Jefferson Memorial will be completed by June. More than 150 curb ramps have been constructed in the area of the Mall, Ellipse and Monument Grounds. The volunteer program is being expanded to provide better interpretation for the blind through braille booklets and tapes and the deaf through sign language tours. The Bicentennial Information Center will offer a broad scope of services for the handicapped.

****COMFORT STATIONS****

Four new permanent comfort stations in important visitor areas have been added for the Bicentennial, at the Washington Monument, the Folklife Festival site, West Potomac Park, and Constitution Gardens.

****SIGHTSEEING****

Tourmobile, a concessioner of the National Park Service, provides transportation, with interpreters, to the major attractions between the Kennedy Center and the Capitol, and to Arlington Cemetery. A ticket is good for the full day, allowing the visitor to get off at any stop, spend as long as he wishes, and board a later vehicle. Purchase ticket at any stop. Fare is \$2.50 for downtown, \$3.50 including Arlington, half-price for children. Several commercial tour boat companies offer a waterside view of Washington, with a dock near the Lincoln Memorial.

ACTIVITIES

FESTIVAL OF AMERICAN FOLKLIFE

National Capital Parks will co-sponsor, with the Smithsonian Institution, a summer-long festival on parklands south of the Reflecting Pool. More than 5,000 participants will be involved in this largest edition of the annual celebration of America's folk heritage, presented with the financial support of American Airlines and General Foods. There will be four main themes: Regional America, Working Americans, Old Ways in the New World, and Native Americans. The festival runs Wednesdays through Sundays, June 16 through September 6, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. with some special evening concerts.

MUSICAL REVUE OF AMERICA

A musical revue of America, presented at the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds six nights a week from June 14 through Labor Day. Each free, family-oriented program will be climaxed with fireworks. Co-sponsored by the Marriott Corporation with the National Park Service. 8 p.m. nightly, closed Mondays.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MOBILE BICENTENNIAL THEATRE

A special interpretive program related to the Frederick Douglass Home will tell the story of Frederick Douglass and the black experience in America, through a mobile theatre and exhibit. The program opens July 9 at the Douglass Home, 14th and W Sts., SE., and will be shown in three other park areas.

SPECIAL EVENTS

BEN FRANKLIN KITE FLY MARCH 13

The annual Kite Day on the Washington Monument grounds this year honors Ben Franklin. Kite Day will get the Bicentennial off the ground in Washington. Lehigh University Band and Ben Franklin will appear. Free red-white-and-blue kites. Noon.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE MARCH 14

The annual St. Patrick's Day parade highlights 200 years of Irish in America. The parade begins at 2 p.m. from 7th St. and Constitution Avenue and concludes at the Ellipse.

****LBJ MEMORIAL GROVE DEDICATION APRIL 6****

The official national memorial to the late President Johnson, a grove of white pines, with bicycle paths, walking trails and a stone monolith, will be dedicated by Mrs. Johnson and other dignitaries in a public ceremony at 11 a.m. The grove is in Lady Bird Johnson Park on the George Washington Memorial Parkway between the Memorial and 14th Street Bridges.

****CHERRY BLOSSOM PARADE APRIL 10****

The annual cherry blossom parade, highlight of the April 5-10 festival, begins at 1 p.m. and moves along Constitution Avenue from 7th to 23rd St. Predicted blooming date for the trees around the Tidal Basin is March 22.

****GEORGE WASHINGTON INAUGURATION DAY APRIL 30****

A re-enactment ceremony at the Washington Monument on the anniversary of George Washington's inauguration, to commemorate the events of 1789 which officially established the three branches of federal government. The leadership of each branch will participate in an impressive program at which George Washington will take the oath of office with appropriate pageantry. Noon.

****4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION****

The traditional July 4 fireworks on the Washington Monument grounds are being planned this year by "Happy Birthday U.S.A.", a private organization of Washington area civic and business leaders. Dusk. The group also plans other Independence weekend events, including a parade. Phone: 382-1876.

****HERITAGE DAYS: A BLACK PERSPECTIVE JUNE 18-20****

A three-day seminar reflecting on the achievement and experiences of black Americans, will take place at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Part of the park area is the site of the former Storer College, one of the first public colleges in the United States for blacks. Sponsored by the National Park Service, Heritage Days is being planned by the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History.

DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER

Construction is underway to turn Union Station into a National Visitor Center. Centrally located near the Capitol, the center will be the primary source of information on visiting Washington and touring the U.S., offering parking for cars, restaurants, translation service, a multi-media audio-visual program, and information on accommodations and attractions within the city and throughout the nation. Built in 1907 the building has been given a complete facelift inside and out to restore its former Romanesque glory. Dedication is set for July 4. Operating hours will be 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

CONSTITUTION GARDENS

Nearly 45 acres between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial are being transformed into a sylvan park featuring a six-acre lake with a landscaped island. Food and comfort facilities, walks and bike paths will be included in the informal landscape, featuring 2,500 trees, 2,600 flowering shrubs and 52,000 ground cover plants. Opening scheduled in May.

FORT CIRCLE PARKS

Fort Dupont and Fort Stanton, two of the principal areas in a circle of forts built around the city during the Civil War, are sites of major Bicentennial improvements. At Fort Dupont, work is underway on a visitor service complex, including an indoor ice skating rink, softball, baseball and football fields, basketball and tennis courts. The rink will be dedicated June 11. Improvements at Fort Stanton include: picnic areas, shelters and comfort facilities.

ANACOSTIA COMMUNITY PARKS

Parklands along the east bank of the Anacostia River are being developed to meet the needs of nearby communities. Athletic fields, tennis and basketball courts, picnic areas, shelters and comfort facilities are being developed at Kenilworth, River Terrace, Twining, and North and South Fairlawn. Twining will also receive a large outdoor pavilion for roller skating and multi-use programs. Dedication is set for June 2.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

S. Alley (202) 343-7394

For Release March 25, 1976

HISTORICAL GREATS WILL RETURN FOR 'A LITTLE LOOK AROUND'

What would Benjamin Franklin and other historical greats think of the country they helped found if they were to return during the Bicentennial?

One answer to this question will be seen this summer in the National Park Service's traveling Bicentennial show, "We've Come Back for a Little Look Around." The show will portray not only Franklin but also Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain, John Adams and Annie Oakley in two national touring productions.

Produced for the National Park Service by Franklin S. Roberts Associates of Philadelphia, "Little Look Around" blends humor with history as it answers Ben Franklin's 1773 wish "to come back in 100 years or more to see what had become of the American spirit."

With a cast of six, the show will be performed at 110 national park areas, starting May 2 at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia and ending September 5 at Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts.

The show, which made a 20,000-mile pilot tour of parks in 1975, will feature two road companies in two versions for the 1976 Bicentennial tour. Each version will include characterizations of Franklin, Lincoln and Twain, and a park ranger and park maintenance person will be portrayed in contemporary roles.

(more)

Little Look Around--page two

In addition to these roles, the first version will feature Annie Oakley as the fourth historical character. This tour, which opens May 2, will travel to Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada, following its Philadelphia opening. From Lake Mead, the show will go to Cabrillo National Monument in San Diego, California, and then begin a 20-state tour eastward, ending July 25 at Moores Creek National Military Park, Currie, N.C.

John Adams will be seen as the fourth historical character in the second road tour that opens June 5 at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. This tour will cover park areas in 23 states--from Great Falls Park, Md., to Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., with its final performance September 5 at Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass.

"'Little Look Around,'" said National Park Service Director Gary Everhardt, "is an entertaining show produced for all ages and for production in any park setting, whether it be against the background of an historic building or monument or against the natural setting of a larger national park. Through the varied characters, the cast debates the merits of America today and yesterday to answer Franklin's question of whether conditions in the United States warrant the continuation of the 'Great Experiment in Liberty.'"

Director of "Little Look Around" is Joseph F. Leonardo of Temple University's theatre department. He has worked in films, television and theatre. The script was written by Daniel M. Klein, whose credits include special comedy material for television, including the "All in the Family" series.

Neil Bierbower, a teacher of costume and scenic design at Temple, is the show's designer.

Roberts Associates has been creating original history-oriented plays and interpretative programs for NPS since 1973, including Bicentennial productions for such NPS areas as Independence, Federal Hall National Memorial in New York City and for Morristown National Historic Park, N.J.

All performances will be open free to the public.

--NPS--

Editor's Note: For a complete schedule of performances or more information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240 or telephone that office at (202) 343-7394.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Office of Public Affairs (202) 343-7394

Check locally with park for performance times
and exact location. More than one performance
will be scheduled at many parks.

NORTHERN TOUR

"WE'VE COME BACK FOR A LITTLE LOOK AROUND"

<u>Date</u>	<u>Park</u>
June 5	Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C.
June 6	Fort Washington Park, Md. (suburban Washington)
June 8-9	The Washington Monument, Monument Grounds, Washington, D.C.
June 10	Great Falls Park, Va.
June 11	Fredericksburg National Military Park, Fredericksburg, Va.
June 12	Manassas National Battlefield Park, Manassas, Va.
June 13	Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Va.
June 15	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
June 16	Antietam National Battlefield Site, Hagerstown, Md.
June 17	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Canal Lock 44, Williamsport, Md.
June 18	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Cumberland, Md.
June 19	Allegheny Portage National Historical Site, Duncansville, Pa.
June 20	Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa.
June 22-23	Fort McHenry National Monument, Baltimore, Md.
June 24	Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.
June 25	Gateway National Recreation Area, Staten Island, N.Y. (Great Kills Park section)
June 26	Gateway National Recreation Area, Jacob Riis Park at Breezy Point, Brooklyn, N.Y.
June 27	Gateway National Recreation Area, Floyd Bennett Field at Jamaica Bay Unit, Brooklyn
June 29	Castle Clinton National Monument, Battery Park, New York City
June 30	Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York
July 1	Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, East Norwich, N.Y. (Long Island)
July 2	Fire Island National Seashore, Patchogue, N.Y.
July 3	Mound City Group National Monument, Chillicothe, Ohio
July 4-5	William H. Taft National Historic Site, Cincinnati, Ohio
July 7	Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Dale, Indiana
July 8	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Vincennes, Indiana
July 9	Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Mo.
July 10	Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois
July 11	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Portage, Ind.
July 13-14	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Beulah-Benzonia, Mich.
July 15	Effigy Mounds National Monument, Prairie de Chien, Wisc.

(more)

Northern Tour: "Little Look Around"

-2-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Park</u>
July 16	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, West Branch, Iowa
July 17	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Bayfield, Wisc.
July 18-19	Voyageurs National Park, International Falls, Minn.
July 21	NPS Midwest Regional Office, Bayliss Park, Council Bluffs. Iowa
July 22	Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Neb. (Elmwood Park)
July 23	Homestead National Monument of America, Beatrice, Neb.
July 24	Scotts Bluff National Monument, Gering, Neb.
July 25	Fort Laramie National Historic Site. Fort Laramie. Wyo.
July 26	Badlands National Monument, Kadoka, S. D.
July 27	Badlands National Monument, Wall, S. D.
July 29-30	Rocky Mountain Regional Office. Denver, Colo.
July 31	Grand Teton National Park, Jackson, Wyo.
Aug. 1	Grand Teton National Park, Jackson, Wyo.
Aug. 3	Yellowstone National Park, Old Faithful area, Yellowstone, Wyo.
Aug. 4	Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Spokane, Wash.
Aug. 5	North Cascades National Park, Mt. Vernon, Wash.
Aug. 6	San Juan National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, Wash.
Aug. 7-8	Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Wash.
Aug. 11-12	NPS Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 13	Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, Wash.
Aug. 14	Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Walla Walla, Wash.
Aug. 15-16	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, Wash.
Aug. 17	Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Astoria, Oregon
Aug. 19	Crater Lake National Park, Mazama Campground, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Aug. 20	Redwoods National Park, Crescent City, Calif.
Aug. 22	Yosemite National Park, Fresno, Calif. (Village Mall)
Aug. 23	Sequoia National Park, Lodgepole Campground, Three Rivers, Calif.
Aug. 24	Pinnacles National Monument, Paicines, Calif.
Aug. 25&27	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 29	Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Hyde Park, N.Y.
Aug. 30	Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, N.Y.
Aug. 31	Fort Stanwix National Monument, Rome, N.Y.
Sept. 2	Fanieul Hall, Boston National Historical Park, Boston, Mass.
Sept. 3	Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, Mass.
Sept. 4	Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord-Lexington, Mass.
Sept. 5	Cape Cod National Seashore, Orleans, Mass.

--end of tour--

INT: 4372-76

Check locally with park for times of performances.

At many parks, there will be more than one performance per day.

In some cases, the show may be performed off-site from the park

"WE'VE COME BACK FOR A LITTLE LOOK AROUND"

<u>Date</u>	<u>Park</u>
May 2	Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 4	Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Boulder City, Nev.
May 5-6	Cabrillo National Monument, San Diego, Calif.
May 8	Channel Islands National Monument, Ventura, Calif.
May 9	Joshua Tree National Monument, Twentynine Palms, Calif.
May 12	Casa Grande National Monument, Coolidge, Ariz.
May 13-14	Tonto National Monument, Roosevelt, Ariz.
May 15	Coronado National Memorial, Sierra Vista, Ariz.
May 16	Tumacacori National Monument, Rio Rico, Ariz.
May 18	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Page, Ariz.
May 19	Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Chinle, Ariz.
May 20	Navajo Lands Group, Farmington, New Mexico
May 21	Mesa Verde National Park, Cortez, Colo.
May 22	Canyonlands National Park, Moab, Utah
May 23	Colorado National Monument, Grand Junction, Colorado
May 25-26	Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Alamosa, Colorado
May 27	Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, New Mexico
May 28	Southwest Regional Office Headquarters, Santa Fe, New Mexico
May 29	Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Carlsbad, New Mexico
May 30	White Sands National Monument, Alamogordo, New Mexico
June 1-2	Chamizal National Memorial, El Paso, Texas
June 3-4	Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, Fredericksburg, Texas
June 5	Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Sulphur, Oklahoma
June 7-8	Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Fritch, Texas
June 10	Arkansas Post National Memorial, Gillett, Arkansas
June 11	Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs, Arkansas
June 12	Pea Ridge National Military Park, Rogers, Arkansas
June 13	George Washington Carver National Monument, Joplin, Missouri
June 15	Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Springfield, Missouri
June 16	Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Van Buren, Missouri
June 17	Fort Donelson National Military Park, Dover, Tennessee
June 18	Shiloh National Military Park, Savannah, Tennessee

<u>Date</u>	<u>Park</u>
June 19-20	Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, Mississippi
June 21	Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Mississippi
June 25	Chalmette National Historical Park, New Orleans, La.
June 26-27	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Marietta, Ga.
June 29	Andersonville National Historical Site, Americus, Ga.
June 30	Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Village, Ga.
July 1	Fort Carolina National Memorial, Jacksonville, Fla.
July 2	Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, St. Augustine, Fla.
July 3-4	Fort Sumter National Monument, Mount Pleasant, S. C.
July 6	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Cherokee, N.C.
July 7	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tenn.
July 8	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Townsend, Tenn.
July 9	Blue Ridge Parkway, Asheville, N.C. (Asheville Mall and Pisgah Inn)
July 10	Blue Ridge Parkway, Asheville, N.C. (At Oteen, N.C.)
July 11	Blue Ridge Parkway, Asheville, N.C. (At Cone Manor)
July 13	Cumberland Gap National Historic Park, Middlesboro, Ky.
July 14	Mammoth Cave National Park, Mammoth Cave, Ky.
July 15	Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Hodgenville, Ky.
July 17	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, N.C.
July 18	Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, Appomattox, Va.
July 20-21	Richmond National Battlefield Park, Richmond, Va.
July 22	Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va.
July 23	Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Manteo, N. C.
July 24-25	Moore's Creek National Military Park, Wilmington, N.C.

--end of tour--

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

S. Alley (202) 343-7394

For Release March 18, 1976

'PEOPLE OF '76' TO BRING COLONIAL LIFE TO NATIONAL PARK AREAS FOR BICENTENNIAL

"People of '76," a National Park Service Bicentennial program designed to show a cross-section of colonial life through the use of actors, craftspeople, props and sets, will tour 28 national park areas this summer.

With a cast of 33 college-age performers, "People of '76" will open June 22 at Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., and then journey to parks across the country, giving two free, public performances during each day's stay at the parks.

The show by the Interior Department agency revolves around an 18th-century village set, designed to let visitors "wander through the village," where they are encouraged to strike up conversations with the colonial citizens. The villagers portray such roles as mayor, a French traveler, a minister, a constable and colonial craftspeople, such as a gunsmith, a spinner, a leatherworker and a pewterer. Throughout the two-hour program, villagers discuss--and sometimes argue--among themselves and with the 20th-century visitors the issues, attitudes and events of the mid-1700's.

Jean Henderer, Bicentennial coordinator for the NPS, said, "This is not a performance in which the audience is seated, but rather a program planned in such a way as to draw the audience into actions of the performers. Each actor and craftsman will be trained to respond to questions or situations as though he or she were living in the 18th century. Once in costume, the actors will react only in the characters they portray."

Throughout the performance, continuous activities, such as crafts making, will take place and be highlighted by special scripted vignettes, such as the British army coming to the village to recruit soldiers, and the gunsmith giving special exhibitions of gunmaking and firing. Nearby is a military encampment where visitors can see musket and cannon firing and military musicians playing drum and fife.

(more)

add one--People

"Historical accuracy of costumes, props and training of all personnel is one of the most important aspects of this show," said Henderer. "Period clothing and props, made by the National Park Service, are authentic replicas."

Sets for the show, designed for traveling, reveal the interiors of the mayor's house, the shops of the craftspeople, and the homes of upper-, middle- and lower-class residents.

Producer of "People of '76" is Gordon Hilker, theatre consultant and arts manager. Director is Jack Tygett, director of musical theatre, School of Performing and Visual Arts at the U.S. International University, San Diego, California. Historical and military research and direction is under William Brown, National Park Service historian.

All performances are free to the public. The 1976 tour ends September 12 in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

--NPS--

(Editor's Note: Attached is the 1976 schedule of performances.)

4/1/76

Performance times are 1-4 p.m. and 6-8 p.m.,
but times may vary with individual park

"PEOPLE OF '76" TOUR OF NATIONAL PARK AREAS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PARK</u>
June 22	Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J. Sandy Hook Unit, N.J.
June 23	Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J. Miller Field, Staten Island
June 24	Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J. Jamaica Bay Unit
June 26-27	Fort Stanwix National Monument, Rome, N.Y.
June 30	Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, Cresson, Pa.
July 2	Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Va.
July 4-5	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, N.C.
July 8	Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga.-Tenn. (Ft. Oglethorpe)
July 10	Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, Miss.
July 13-14	Ft. Smith National Historic Site, Fort Smith, Ark.
July 17-18	NPS Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 21	Mesa Verde National Park, Cortez, Colo.
July 23	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Page, Ariz.
July 25	Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Boulder City, Nev.
July 29	Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Shasta, Calif.
July 31	Redwood National Park, Eureka, Calif.
Aug. 1	Redwood National Park, Crescent City, Calif.
Aug. 4	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, Wash.
Aug. 6	NPS Pacific Northwest Regional Office (Program at Seattle Center, Seattle, Wash.)
Aug. 8	Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Spokane, Wash.
Aug. 11	Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Aug. 14-15	Wind Cave National Park, S.D. (Program at Hot Springs, S. D.)
Aug. 19	Program at Sioux City, Iowa (Site to be announced.)
Aug. 21-22	Program at Rochester, Minn., sponsored by NPS Midwest Regional Office (Site to be announced.)
Aug. 25-26	Program at Kenosha, Wisc., sponsored by Chicago Field Office, NPS (Site to be announced.)
Aug. 28-29	Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Cleveland/Akron, Ohio
Sept. 1	Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Farmington, Pa.
Sept. 3-4	Gettysburg National Memorial Park, Gettysburg, Pa.
Sept. 6	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
Sept. 9	Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C.
Sept. 10	Manassas National Battlefield Park, Manassas, Va.
Sept. 11	Prince William Forest Park, Triangle, Va.
Sept. 12	George Washington Memorial Parkway, McLean, Va.

--End of Tour--

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Background Information:

Bicentennial Events

SCORES OF SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL PROGRAMS IN PARKS HIGHLIGHT U.S. ETHNIC GROUPS

The heritage, culture and traditions of America's varied ethnic populations are recalled in scores of special Bicentennial programs planned this year at the 285 areas of the National Park Service.

"Heritage Days: The Black Perspective" celebrates the contributions of Black Americans June 18-20 at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W. Va., with a series of exhibits; dramatic and musical presentations and seminars. The three-day program commemorates the role of Afro-Americans in the Revolutionary War and honors the history and achievements of Blacks in other fields.

For the first time in its history, Ellis Island in New York Harbor will open in late May to visitors--on a limited basis. Now being partially cleaned and rehabilitated, Ellis Island--with its Great Hall--served as America's major immigration point for 16 million future Americans from 1900 to 1918.

Hawaiian heritage, history and culture will be celebrated at several national parks in Hawaii, including the City of Refuge National Historical Park, where an "Hawaiian Cultural Festival" July 1-4 focuses on such themes as arts and crafts, Hawaiian family traditions, ancient music and "living off land and sea."

Songs and dances of Portugal capture the essence of the Cabrillo Festival Sept. 26-Oct. 3 at Cabrillo National Monument in San Diego. At Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, over 100 performing groups, including American Indians, Hispanics, Blacks and Asians, will join together for a "Western Bicentennial Folk Festival" Oct. 9-11.

(more)

To acquaint children with aspects of Algonquin Indian culture, Colonial National Historical Park in Virginia conducts a summer-long series of tours and activities that includes games and demonstrations of how Indian artifacts were used in their daily lives.

The Puerto Rican tree frog, symbolizing "good," and the "Devil," symbolizing "bad," star as characters in a summer sound and light program at San Juan National Historical Site. This outdoor feature dramatizes the island's history and uses an original musical score that combines the music of Puerto Rico's three basic cultural groups: the Taino Indians, the Spanish and the Africans.

Captain Jack's Stronghold at Lava Beds National Monument, Calif., is focal point of a one-day program in August with members of the Modoc/Klamath tribe. The program commemorates the struggles of Captain Jack, a Modoc leader, who, with a small Modoc band, took refuge in this lava bed region and held out against federal and volunteer troops for nearly six months. Considered a major Indian war in the 1880's, it was the only Indian war to be fought in California.

Bent's Old Fort National Historical Site, Colo., now nearing reconstruction, has on-going living history programs to portray this site's history as a meeting place for Indians and traders in the 1830's. Also site of the 1840 peace treaty signed by Colonel Henry Dodge and the Cheyenne and Commanche Indians, the fort will be dedicated July 25.

The Battle of Little Bighorn takes on special significance this year at Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont., when the 100th anniversary of that battle is marked in commemorative ceremonies July 23 and July 25. Seven Sioux tribes will participate.

(more)

The history of the Ozark region in Missouri and Arkansas is recounted in a regular program at Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., this summer. A park interpreter assumes the character of Henry Schoolcraft, a native of Vermont, who traveled the Ozarks in 1818-1819. From his extensive diary, this area's history is described, including his friendships with the Indians he grew to know and their way of life and feelings for the land. Through this portrayal, past cultures are relived, including insights into the craft skills of boat-building, corn-milling and making sorghum molasses, introduced by Scottish-Irish settlers between 1803-1830.

Members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole and Cherokee tribes conduct a 10-week Indian crafts program at Ccmulgee National Monument, Macon, Ga. Visitors can see how pine needles are gathered, cane is split, dyed and woven--all parts of the basketmaking process. They can also hear Indian legends or watch a Seminole musical instrument-maker, whose specialty is the lute, show his talents.

Artists Cicely Tyson and Roscoe Lee Brown will be featured in an outdoor historic drama about the experiences of Black Americans from colonial times to the present. Co-sponsored by the National Park Service's Frederick Douglass Home and the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation, the drama, titled "The Bicentennial: Black American Reflections," mixes dialogue, music, narration, song and dance. Scheduled from July 9 to Aug. 1, it will be seen in parks in the Washington, D.C. area.

Numerous other programs and activities are also scheduled at National Park areas across the country. They're all based on parts of America's history--and they're all parts of the National Park Service's Bicentennial celebration.

--NPS--

American Revolution Bicentennial



Nearly 300 National Park System sites preserve the diversity of the original American landscape and pay tribute to the many peoples and cultures that have shaped America and the American. Visitors to the parks during the Bicentennial will be looking down the road Americans have traveled since 1776—from Independence Hall to the Virginia boyhood home of Booker T. Washington, from the birthplace of George Washington to Saratoga battlefield. The National Parks also honor those who came before, the Navajo and Nez Perce, the Eskimo, the Polynesian, and the Spanish American of the southwest. All, by 1776, had achieved a proud existence, and some of the richness of the American character can be traced to their contributions. The Bicentennial in the National Parks is a celebration of life honoring our old, our new, our changing America.