

Chapter 1 : List Of Sites - Travel Sites of American Aviation (U.S. National Park Service)

The National Park Service is the federal agency responsible for our national parks, monuments, and other conservation and historical properties, and it plays a dual role: It must first protect the ecological and historical integrity of these places.

National Park Service Organic Act In , a portfolio of nine major parks was published to generate interest. Printed on each brochure was a map showing the parks and principal railroad connections. In , a series of ten postage stamps were issued to commemorate the reorganization and expansion of the National Park Service. National parks and national monuments in the United States were originally individually managed under the auspices of the Department of the Interior. The movement for an independent agency to oversee these federal lands was spearheaded by business magnate and conservationist Stephen Mather , as well as J. With the help of journalist Robert Sterling Yard , Mather ran a publicity campaign for the Department of the Interior. They wrote numerous articles that praised the scenic and historic qualities of the parks and their possibilities for educational, inspirational, and recreational benefits. On August 25, , President Woodrow Wilson signed a bill that mandated the agency "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. The act would allow the President to reorganize the executive branch of the United States government. Roosevelt , made use of this power. Deputy Director Horace M. President Roosevelt agreed and issued two Executive orders to make it happen. These two executive orders not only transferred to the National Park Service all the War Department historic sites, but also the national monuments managed by the Department of Agriculture and the parks in and around the capital, which had been run by an independent office. The demand for parks after the end of the World War II had left the parks overburdened with demands that could not be met. In , with the support of President Dwight D. Eisenhower , he began Mission 66 , a ten-year effort to upgrade and expand park facilities for the 50th anniversary of the Park Service. New parks were added to preserve unique resources and existing park facilities were upgraded and expanded. National Park Service[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. January Grand Canyon National Park , south rim of canyon. Yellowstone National Park was the first national park in the United States. In , there was no state government to manage it, so the federal government assumed direct control. Yosemite National Park began as a state park ; the land for the park was donated by the federal government to the state of California in for perpetual conservation. Yosemite was later returned to federal ownership. At first, each national park was managed independently, with varying degrees of success. In Yellowstone, the civilian staff was replaced by the U. Due to the irregularities in managing these national treasures, Stephen Mather petitioned the federal government to improve the situation. In response, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane challenged him to lobby for creating a new agency, the National Park Service, to manage all national parks and some national monuments.

Chapter 2 : National Parks in Oregon - Everything Everywhere

National parks provide critical habitat and opportunities to study diverse wildlife of all shapes and sizes. This Month's National Park Getaway Stretching 2, miles across 14 states, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail draws thousands of hikers each year.

This site showcases the railroad history of the nation, which commemorates the Allegheny Portage Railroad the first railroad ever constructed within the Allegheny Mountains. The railroad is built on an inclined plane somewhere between the early to the midth century. During that time, the railroad was considered a technological feat. The railroad opened up channels for trade and settlement in this part of the United States.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area This 70,acre property is one of the national park service sites in Pennsylvania and was established to preserve a protected area near the Delaware River. This site is located somewhere between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The national recreation area was established in and offers both cultural and historical sites. Meanwhile, the Native American archaeological sites are probably the one that garners the most interest. For those who are into outdoor recreational activities, there are plenty of options in the property such as hiking, swimming, camping, cycling, canoeing, and picnicking, to name a few. The house is located in Spring Garden, Philadelphia. Aside from this house, Poe lived in Philadelphia for a long time. This house is the only one that survived out of all of them. The original house was built in but the site was listed into the National Register of Historic Places in . The house and the farm are important because this is where the 34th US President Dwight Eisenhower lived for many years. The entire property consists of over acres of land area and served as a retreat for the President for the weekends. Meanwhile, he also hosted several other leaders for a meeting in this farm. When Eisenhower ended his term as a President in , he lived in the house and farm. It was later elevated into national historical park status by the Congress. The property covers the early colonial history of Delaware and how it played a role in the establishment of the nation, which led to it being named as the first state. It follows the story of early settlers such as Swedes, Finns, Dutch and English and how they interacted with the Native American tribes.

Flight 93 National Memorial This national memorial site is also the same crash site of United Airlines Flight 93 that was hijacked during the September 11 attacks. The site of the crash is in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The memorial was established to honor the memory of the passengers and crew of Flight 93, who fought the hijackers in order to prevent the terrorists from reaching their target. A visitor center was established in September . It is located on a hill with an overlooking view of the memorial site. Within the memorial site is a white marble Wall of Names for all of the victims. Both the visitor center and the memorial site are beneath the path of Flight 93 when it crashed on the area.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield Located in Fayette County, this battlefield site is one of the national park service sites in Pennsylvania. The property aims to preserve the site of the Battle of Fort Necessity that took place in between the French and Indians. It was the home of Albert Gallatin, who is an early American politician and statesman. He served as a Secretary of Treasury under two Presidential terms. He also served as an ambassador to other countries such as France and Great Britain. There are several sections that make up the house. The original Federalist-style brick house built in the 18th century is the primary feature of this historic site. In , a simple frame dwelling was constructed as another unit of the brick house. Hence, this site is one of the most important sites during the American Civil War era. Named as one of the national park service sites in Pennsylvania, Gettysburg National Military Park is located in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. There are several properties included within the park such as Gettysburg Battlefield, Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg Museum and Visitor Center, and several other non-battle areas. The park receives more than 1 million tourist visits each year. In , a school for licensing tour guides to Gettysburg was established. Hopewell Furnace was established in the late 18th century by ironmaster Mark Bird. It was from to when this site experienced a major boom, particularly due to the American Civil War activity. By the midth century, newer methods of ironmaking were introduced until the methods used by Hopewell Furnace were rendered obsolete. In , the site was no longer in operation.

Independence National Historical Park There are several sites included in this listing for national park service sites in Pennsylvania. Aside from the Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell is

another important feature of this historical park. Johnstown Flood National Memorial This site was established to commemorate the 2, people who died during a flood in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The site was established in and covers more than acres in land area. The flood took place in and was caused when the South Fork Dam collapsed. Meanwhile, the memorial itself is located in Lake Road. In addition to the memorial, the site also aims to preserve what was left of the dam. And yet, the water quality in the river is considered exceptional. This scenic river stretches for 40 miles and forms the boundary between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Potomac Heritage Trail This property connects various trails and sites of historical importance in the supper southeast region of the US. It covers the natural, cultural and historical features of the properties covered along this trail route. Unlike the Appalachian Trails and other long distance hiking trails, there are numerous alternative routes and side trails to explore. It is a railroad museum and heritage railroad in one. The site of the museum is the former location of the Scranton yards. The railroad equipment and locomotives that are on display at this national historic site were part of the collection of F. The main feature of the memorial site is the home of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who is a Polish patriot and hero during the time of the American Civil War. The memorial site commemorates the life and works of the Polish hero. When he was wounded, captured and imprisoned from his native Poland that was ruled by Russia in the late 18th century, he went to the United States. He instructed his secretary to find a small and cheap boarding house, which is the current home preserved in the memorial. This is where he spent most of his time in as he recuperated from his wounds. The site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in The memorial site is currently open for tours; no fees or reservations are required. It starts from Narrowsburg, New York and passes along Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, passing through five counties in total. The Zane Grey Museum is being preserved after it sustained a lot of damage due to the flood in the Eastern part of the United States. Even though the NPS is the governing body for this site, most of the land within the area is privately-owned.

Valley Forge National Historical Park This historical park is listed as one of the national park service sites in Pennsylvania and protects the site of third winter encampment by the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War in America. The encampment lasted for 6 months in the late 18th century. The total land area of the park is more than 3, acres. Within the historical park, there are restored historic structures or reconstructed buildings. There are also monuments within the park built to commemorate the key players of the American Revolutionary War. A visitor center and museum are available on-site wherein there are showcases of artifacts and historical emblems.

Chapter 3 : National Parks in Pennsylvania - Everything Everywhere

The parkway's namesake, John D. Rockefeller was a major contributor to many National Park sites across the country. John started buying land as early as , land that was later donated to the NPS as Grand Teton National Park.

The Most Underrated National Monument? You might remember that it was fought between the U. But did you know that there were naval battles on the Great Lakes during this war? The monument in Put-in-Bay on South Bass Island commemorates both the battle and the peace that has existed among the U. And the views from the top? The view from the top of the monument Where: Put-in-Bay, Ohio How much: The Sleeping Bear Dunes tower up to feet here, leading down to the Caribbean-blue-colored water of the lake. Near Glen Arbor, Michigan How much: Just make sure to wear good walking shoes “ the Mall is huge! Korean War Veterans Memorial Where: Washington, DC How much: Different countries the U. San Juan, Puerto Rico How much: Wilbur and Orville Wright were responsible for the first manned and powered airplane flights in the world in North Carolina, in December Today, their accomplishment is commemorated by a foot-tall memorial atop Kill Devil Hill and a small museum and visitor center. When Pearl Harbor was attacked in , the USS Arizona battleship exploded and then sank right in the harbor, trapping 1, sailors aboard as she went down. The destruction of the USS Arizona battleship and the immense loss of life associated with her sinking came to symbolize the reason the U. The memorial is absolutely beautiful, and the rest of Pearl Harbor is worth visiting, too. Honolulu, Hawaii How much: Jamestown and Yorktown, Virginia How much: Go in the late afternoon or right before sunset for the best colors. Murrah Federal Building, which was bombed in one of the only acts of domestic terrorism in the US on April 19, The memorial consists of a reflecting pool and a field of empty chairs, representing the victims of the bombing. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma How much: Pecos, New Mexico How much:

Chapter 4 : 10 Can't-Miss National Park Service Sites in Pennsylvania - UncoveringPA

Also originally part of Hawaii National Park, Haleakalā protects fragile native Hawaiian ecosystems and celebrates the islands' culture. Capulin Volcano National Monument Set aside on August 9, , the inactive volcano was last park before the creation of the National Park Service two weeks later.

Share Shares Disclosure: This article may contain affiliate links. We will make a small commission from these links if you order something at no additional cost to you. Some of these sites are very well known and draw millions of visitors a year. On the other hand, some only draw a few thousand visitors annually. All of these sites and regions are worth visiting and offer some of the best historical narratives and nature that the country has to offer. However, having visited nearly all of these sites, there are a few that stand apart to me as being especially fascinating. Here are my 10 personal favorite National Park Service sites in Pennsylvania. You can draw a straight line directly from the events at Fort Necessity to the Declaration of Independence and American freedom, making this one of the most important historical sites in the country. For more information about visiting, check out our article on Fort Necessity National Battlefield. The park stretches along the Delaware River and features outstanding scenery on both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey sides of the river. Childs Recreation Area , and Cliff Park. During the winter of , the Continental Army, under the command of General George Washington, camped on this site. His troops suffered hardships, but ultimately left this camp as a fighting force capable of taking on the great British army. Before the completion of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, it took weeks to travel from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. However, once this system of canals and railroads was completed, the travel time was cut to just a few days. The Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site tells the story of this important transportation system, and how it affected the movement of people and goods westward. For more information about visiting, check out my article and video on the site. The park comprises nearly two dozen sites in downtown Philadelphia that are connected to the foundation and early political history of the United States. The most important site is Independence Hall, which was where the Declaration of Independence was debated and signed. This site covers the history of train travel throughout the country, with an emphasis on the region. Visitors can see dozens of historic railroad engines and cars in various conditions. Displays also teach visitors about what life was like for those working on the railroad and riding the trains in the 19th and 20th centuries. Even better, Steamtown offers regularly scheduled excursion trains throughout the year. Find out more about visiting Steamtown National Historical Site in our full article on the site. The site is set up as a memorial to the 40 victims who died after their airplane was hijacked. A new visitor center tells visitors their stories and the importance of their actions on the plane. For more information about visiting, check out our article on the memorial. The site of the bloodiest battle of the Civil War, Gettysburg National Military Park tells the story of the nearly , soldiers that fought on this site on July , This decisive battle led to nearly 50, casualties and was the turning point of the Civil War for the Union forces. Visitors to the park can tour the grounds with or without a guide and see where the decisive moments of this battle occurred. For more information about visiting, check out our article on the battlefield and why you should hire a battlefield guide when visiting. While some hike the entire length of the trail, many more hike shorter trips along the various portions of the trail. People looking for a great day hike can hop on at different points and hike as much or as little as they want. I personally enjoyed the hike to Hawk Rock Overlook near Duncannon , but there are many other great hikes along the Pennsylvania portion of this amazing trail. The furnace here made iron for weapons used during both the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. The site was also one of the first places in the United States to offer equal pay for equal work to African Americans and disallow any segregation in public life. In addition, it was also once a stop on the Underground Railroad. Based in the state capital of Harrisburg, Jim frequently travels around Pennsylvania and has visited, written about, and photographed all 67 counties in the state. He has also traveled to more than 30 different countries around the world.

Chapter 5 : People - Minuteman Missile National Historic Site (U.S. National Park Service)

The National Park Service maintains 59 different national parks in America spanning nearly all 50 states. BUT, did you know that there are also more than other sites that the NPS takes care of, too?

Two of these sites are shared with Washington state: It is located in Klamath County near Klamath Falls in the southern part of the state. The national park was established in making it the 5th oldest national park in the country. The main feature of the park is the caldera of the Crater Lake, which is what was left of a destroyed volcano known as Mount Mazama, along with its surrounding lakes and forests. At its deepest point, Crater Lake goes to as far as 1, feet deep. This is, therefore, the deepest lake in the United States and second in the North American continent. This amazing geological feature in Oregon is visited by more than , tourists per year. The entire park premises measure at , acres. There are two units that consist of this site: The sites were designated as national historic sites separately; the Washington unit in and the Oregon unit in The entire property measures at acres of land area. As one of the units of the national park service sites in Oregon, it aims to preserve the historical and cultural importance of each of these sites. The site in Fort Vancouver is an important fur trading post during the early 19th century. Meanwhile, the fort structures and replicas on the site are recreated with the aid of the National Park Service at their original location. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park This national historical park is another unit of the national park service sites in Oregon that is shared with Washington. The site was established to commemorate the site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The park is established in and encompasses 3, acres of land area. The site was initially named as the Fort Clatsop National Memorial when it was established in In , it was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The final amendment as a national park was finalized in to expand and include the following areas: The park has less than , tourist visits per year. It belongs to the Wheeler and Grant counties in the east central part of Oregon. The monument is located within the John Day River Basin and preserves the layers of mammal and plant fossils within the region. These fossils were estimated to have originated from the late Eocene period, which is about 45 million years old. Some fossils have also been dated to more than 5 million years of age, which is around the late Miocene period. The entire monument covers 13, acres of land area. It consists of semi-desert shrublands, colorful badlands and riparian zones. It is therefore a focus of geological studies in the region with eroded layers of volcanic ash forming majority of the landscape. An average of , tourists visit this national monument annually. The marble cave is the main feature of this 4-acre national monument and preserve. The cave was first discovered by a resident nearby in Several attempts to develop the site occurred within the next two decades following the discovery of this cave. The Oregon Caves are solutional caves that span over 15, feet in length. The caves are made out of marble. The limestone formed more than million years ago, according to archaeologists. However, the cave itself is only a few million years of age. The cave is famous as a tourist cave and for its scientific value as well. There are more than 72, tourists who visit the cave and its visitor center each year. View all the National Park Service Sites in neighboring states:

Chapter 6 : List of areas in the United States National Park System - Wikipedia

Wind Cave National Park was one of the earlier parks established in our National Park Service. It was set aside as a wildlife preserve for the hundreds of bison that roam the nearby prairies, but is also home to one of the longest and most complex caves in the world.

Chapter 7 : National Park Service Relevance, Diversity and Inclusion Inventory - Federal Grant

Editor's note: As the National Park Service last week commemorated the start of the Civil War years ago, Park Service Director Jonathan Jarvis addressed an audience at the Manassas National Battlefield and told those in attendance about the value and importance of maintaining Civil War sites in.

Chapter 8 : National Park Service: number of visitors | Statistic

The Steamtown National Historic Site in Scranton is one of the national park service sites in Pennsylvania. It is a railroad museum and heritage railroad in one. The site of the museum is the former location of the Scranton yards.

Chapter 9 : Colorado National Parks, National Monuments and National Recreation Areas

National Park Service's Year Birthday is in August 25, is the th Birthday of the National Park Service. Starting with Yellowstone in there are over units in the National Park Service today.