

activities include camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, skiing, and wildlife viewing. The National Park Service guide describes the environment from the 7,000-foot peaks to the -50 degree winter temperature.

Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve (Gustavus, Alaska):

www.nps.gov/glba/

SuDoc: **I 29.6: G 45/21** and **I 29.9/5:123**

View Glacier Bay on foot, kayak, ocean liner, or by air. The National Park Service guide describes this park as the ideal place for scientists to study the return of vegetation and animals to the land after the glacier retreated.



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Selected National Parks, Preserves, Historical Sites & Memorials of the United States

For more information on these and other sites, including locations, reservations, climate, maps, activities & safety tips, visit the individual links provided or browse the Federal Documents collection for the corresponding SuDoc number. For information on **every** National Park in the US please visit www.nps.gov/parks.html or read *The National Parks: Index 2005-2007* [SuDoc: I 29.103:2005-2007] and the *Encyclopedia of American National Parks* [R 973.03 En V.1 & 2] in the Federal Documents Section. Additional Hawaii guide books are located in the Hawaii & Pacific Section under H 919.69 and other non-Hawaii guide books are located in the Language, Literature & History Section under 917.87.

“Theme” Parks: Natural Wonders

The Everglades (Florida):

www.nps.gov/ever/

SuDoc: **I 29.6: Ev 27/2/996** and
I 29.9/5: 143



In the largest subtropical wilderness in the US, reside several endangered species including the American Crocodile, Florida Panther, and the West Indian Manatee. The official park handbook lists which birds and in what seasons they have been sighted in the park and where in the park a visitor will find the Everglades' mammals.

Grand Canyon National Park (Arizona):

www.nps.gov/grca/

SuDoc: **I 29.6: G 46/2000**

One of the seven Natural Wonders of the World, the Grand Canyon's gorgeous sunrises and sunsets, and 8,000ft drop are enough to take one's breath away. Visitor's map gives directions to the park, the different viewing spots, and entrances.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Tennessee, North Carolina):

www.nps.gov/grsm/

SuDoc: **I 29.6: G 79/10/999**

America's most visited National Park is not only a hiker's paradise but is also the home to over 1600 kinds of flowering plants, the most of any US National Park. For fly fishermen who are planning to fish for trout, the official handbook has illustrations of the artificial flies used to hook trout.

Yellowstone National Park (Idaho, Montana, Wyoming):

www.nps.gov/yell/

SuDoc: **I 29.9/5: 150** and **I 29.6: Y 3/23/986** and **D 103.2: En1**

all sought refuge here. The National Park Service guide provides descriptions of the 16 stations on the visitors walking tour.

World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument (Honolulu, HI):

www.nps.gov/valr/

SuDoc: **I 29.2: Ar 4/2** and **D 207.10/2 P 31/2**

On December 7th, 1941, the Empire of Japan launched an attack on Pearl Harbor. The National Park Service brochure describes the attack that will live in infamy, the personnel casualties on both sides, and the construction and dedication of the memorial to the 1,177 crewmen who died aboard the USS Arizona.



Gates of the Arctic National Park & Preserve (Bethel, Alaska):

www.nps.gov/gaar/

SuDoc: **I 29.6:G 22/988**

Complete with mountains and glaciers, and home to six Wild & Scenic Rivers, some of the Gates of the Arctic's

Hawaii & Alaska

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Hilo, Hawaii):

www.nps.gov/havo/

SuDoc: I 29.6: H 31/2/994

Highlighting one of the world's most active volcanoes (Kilauea) and the world's largest (Mauna Loa), lava viewing is this park's biggest attraction. The National Park Service visitor's guide describes how the Hawaiian Archipelago was formed from volcanic eruptions.



Haleakala National Park (Maui, HI):

www.nps.gov/hale/

SuDoc: I 29.6:H 13/996

Atop Maui's highest peak, you'll find cindercones, rare plants, native birds, hiking trails and even clouds spread out below you. The National Park Service visitor's guide provides a map and safety tips when hiking the trails and camping in the park.

City of Refuge National Historical Park (Honaunau, HI):

www.nps.gov/puho/

SuDoc: I 29.6:C 49 and I 29.21:C 49/969

Pu'uhonua-o-Honaunau, place of refuge of Honaunau, was a sanctuary to the ancient Hawaiian people. Defeated warriors, non-combatants, and kapu breakers

America's first National Park is where a variety of grizzly bears, bison, wolves, and elk call home. View some of the world's most extraordinary geysers and hot springs, including Old Faithful. The official handbook gives a history of the park going back millions of years when volcanoes and glaciers formed the geysers, hot springs, mudpots, and fumaroles (steam vents).

Yosemite National Park (California):

www.nps.gov/yose/

SuDoc: I 29.6: Y 8/15 and I 29.9/5: 138

Although probably best known for its waterfalls, Yosemite National Park's deep valleys, rivers and outdoor pools, and giant sequoias provide ideal backdrops for wildlife viewing. The official handbook instructs campers on how to keep their food supply from being eaten by the park's black bear population.

“Theme” Parks: Battlefields

Antietam National Battlefield (Maryland):

www.nps.gov/anti/

SuDoc: I 29.6: An 8 and I 29.6/6: An 8 and I 29.58: 31 and D 114.2: An 8/2007

Antietam—the bloodiest (one day) battle in American history. On September 17th, 1862, 23,000 Union and Confederate soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing after twelve hours of carnage. Both the official park handbook and the staff ride guide provide the history

behind the battle and maps and photographs illustrating the Union attack under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan and the Confederate attack under General Robert E. Lee.

Gettysburg National Military Park (Pennsylvania):

www.nps.gov/gett/

SuDoc: **I 29.21: G 33/5/981** and **I 29.58: 9/3** and **D**

114.2: G 33

The turning point in the Civil War and backdrop for President Lincoln's most recognized address, Gettysburg's collection of over 38,000 Civil War artifacts and 700,000 archival items is one of the largest in the nation. The official handbook describes the 3-day battle between the Union army under Maj. Gen. George G. Meade and the Confederate army commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, illustrated with maps, photographs, and F.D. Briscoe battle paintings.



Yorktown Battlefield (Virginia):

www.nps.gov/yonb/

SuDoc: **I 29.88/6: Y 8** and **D**

114.2 W 27 and **D 114.2 AM**

3/2004

One of the most decisive battles in the struggle for independence was fought here, at Yorktown. In mid-October 1781, British General Cornwallis was forced to surrender to



Opened in January 1892, Ellis Island processed over 12 million immigrants in its 62 years of operation. The National Park Service brochures describe the different exhibits at the museum that tell the story of America as "a nation of immigrants."

Mormon Pioneer Historic Trail (Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah):

www.nps.gov/mopi/

SuDoc: **I 29.6 M 82/995**

Between 1846 and 1869, nearly 70,000 Mormons, led by Brigham Young, established a route from Illinois to Utah to escape religious persecution. Congress established this historical trail as part of the National Trails System in 1978. The National Park Service brochure includes a map of the trail with historical notes and significant places marked in red.

Underground Railroad:

www.nps.gov/nr/travel/underground

SuDoc: **I 29.9/5: 156** and **I 29.6/6: R 13**

Though there is no official park for the Underground Railroad, the National Park Service has created an interpretive handbook to commemorate the extraordinary courage and bravery displayed by slaves, "conductors", and "station" owners. It also provides a brief history of slavery in North America including the slaves' trip across the Middle Passage, slave uprisings, slave trading, and their role as Civil War soldiers.

Abraham Lincoln. The National Park Service historic guides provide maps of the Springfield neighborhood where Lincoln lived and practiced law.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument (Virginia):

www.nps.gov/gewa/
SuDoc: **I 29.21: G 29/12/991**

The original home in which Washington was born burned in 1779. In 1931, the Memorial House was constructed to recreate it. The National Park Service visitor's guide describes the Tidewater, Virginia society in which young George was born and raised.

White House (Washington, DC):

www.nps.gov/whho/
SuDoc: **I 29.6: W 38** and
I 29.2: W 58/11/2000



Visit the home and office of the President. The National Park Service visitor's guide describes each room on the ground and state floors that are open to the public.

Immigration & Migration

Ellis Island National Monument (New Jersey, New York):

www.nps.gov/elis/
SuDoc: **I 29.21: EL5** and **I 29.88: EI 5**



General Washington and his men, essentially ending colonial rule in America. Interior and Defense Department brochures describe the strategies, strengths, and movements of the British, American, and French armed forces, illustrated with maps, tables, and paintings.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (Montana):

www.nps.gov/libi/
SuDoc: **I 29.21: C 96/4/976** and **I 29.58: 1** and **D 110.15: 3**

On June 25th and 26th, 1876, two cultures clashed in a life or death struggle. Custer and his men suffered defeat at the hands of the Lakota (Sioux), Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors. Ironically, however, it was the victors' way of life that was ultimately lost. The historical handbook includes newspaper interviews of Indian chiefs who participated in the battle.

“Theme” Parks: Cultural

Aztec Ruins National Monument (New Mexico):

www.nps.gov/azru/
SuDoc: **I 29.58: 36**

Around 1100 A.D. ancestral Pueblo people undertook an extraordinary project— a three-story, 500 room “great house” which included the Great Kiva, a semi-subterranean center of social and



religious ceremonies. The historical handbook includes personal accounts of excavations by the archaeologists Earl H. Morris and his son Earl and photographs of artifacts uncovered.

Harper's Ferry (West Virginia):

www.nps.gov/hafe/

SuDoc: **I 29.21: H 23/2**

Harper's Ferry is where 2 rivers, the Shenandoah and the Potomac converge and 3 states, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia share borders. The National Park Service brochure recounts the important historical events that occurred at Harper's Ferry: establishment of a federal armory, abolitionist John Brown's military stand against slavery, and the founding of an integrated school, Storer College, to educate former slaves.

Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site (Georgia):

www.nps.gov/malu/

SuDoc: **I 29.6/6: M 36/4**

On January 15, 1929, one of the most influential civil rights activists in history was born in an upstairs bedroom at 501 Auburn Ave. in Atlanta, Georgia. The National Park Service brochure retells the events in the life of the civil rights leader from the Montgomery bus boycott, to the march on Washington, to his assassination in Memphis, Tennessee.

Manzanar National Historic Site (California):

www.nps.gov/manz/

SuDoc: **I 29.6/6: M 31** and **I 29.58/3: M 31/ V.1-2**

After the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the US Government sent 117,000 people of Japanese descent to relocation camps. Manzanar, California was one of them. Learn more about the "internment experience" from the National Park Service's historic resource study and its historic park brochure.

Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site (Alabama):

www.nps.gov/tuai/

SuDoc: **I 29.21 T 87/2006**

During WWII, the Tuskegee Institute, a small black college in Alabama, was selected to host a "military experiment"—to train African Americans to become pilots. The National Park Service brochure gives a timeline of the significant events in the history of this educational institution.



"Theme" Parks: Presidents

Lincoln Home Historical Site (Illinois):

www.nps.gov/liho/

SuDoc: **I 29.6/6: L 63/2** and **I 29.6/6: L 63/3/999**

Take a free Ranger-led tour of the restored Springfield home and neighborhood of

