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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Sixth Session

Paris, 13-17 December 1982

List of cultural and natural properties suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List

1. At its third session, the Committee decided that each State Party should, as far as possible, submit a tentative list of cultural and natural properties situated within its territory and which it considers suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List. It furthermore decided that this list, which will constitute the "inventory" provided for in Article 11 of the Convention, does not need to be exhaustive but should comprise those properties which the State intends to nominate during the following five to ten years.

2. Tentative lists for Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Pakistan were presented to the Committee at its fifth session in Sydney (1981). (Document CC-81/CONF.003/INF.3).

3. The Secretariat has since received tentative lists from India, Portugal and the United States of America which are attached to the present document. In support of its proposals for inscription, the Government of India submitted a dossier for each of the twenty-five properties on the tentative list. According to the established procedure, these proposals for inscription will be presented to the Bureau of the Committee at its seventh session in 1983.

4. As concerns the tentative list which was presented to the World Heritage Committee by the representative of Italy during the fifth session of the Committee, the Italian Permanent Delegation for Unesco informed the Secretariat that the Italian authorities are revising this list in consultation with ICOMOS. As soon as this revision has been completed, a new version of the tentative list will be presented by Italy.

(CLT-82/CONF.015/COL.1)

February 1981

Tentative list of cultural properties which India is considering nominating for inclusion in the World Heritage List

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Première liste indicative des biens culturels que l'Inde envisage de proposer pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial

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DELHI (UNION TERRITORY)	Red Fort, Delhi Humayun's Tomb, Delhi Qutab Minar, Delhi
GOA	Churches and convents, Goa
GUJARAT	Excavated remains, Lothal
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Martand Temple
KARNATAKA	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur Monuments at Aihole Monuments at Pattadakal Group of monuments, Hampi
MADHYA PRADESH	Khajurado temples
MAHARASHTRA	Ajanta Caves Ellora Caves Elephanta Caves Karla Caves
ORISSA	Sun Temple, Konark
RAJASTHAN	Chittorgarh Fort Excavated remains, Kalibangan
TAMIL NADU	Monuments at Mahabalipuram Brivhadesvara Temple, Thanjavur
UFFAR PRADESH	Agra Fort Taj Mahal Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara Itimud ud Daula Tomb, Agra Monuments at Fatehpur Sikri

Juin 1982

Liste indicative des biens culturels que le Portugal envisage de proposer pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial

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Tentative list of cultural properties which Portugal is considering nominating for inclusion in the World Heritage List

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A. Sur le Continent :

- Monastère des Hiéronymites à Lisbonne
- Tour de Belém à Lisbonne
- Couvent du Christ à Tomar
- Château de Tomar
- Monastère de Baltalha
- Zone monumentale de l'Université de Coïmbre

B. Dans la région autonome des Açores :

- Partie centrale de la ville d'Angra do Heroismo

MONASTERY OF THE HIERONYMITES (JERONIMOS)

This is the most important monument in Lisbon. It was built by Manuel I (or at least begun during his reign) on the site of a chapel founded by Prince Henry the Navigator and given by him as an offering to the Order of Christ.

The overall plan is by Boytac. He was succeeded in 1517 by João do Castilho, of Spanish origin, who directed the work at the Convent of Christ in Tomar. His main assistant was the French sculptor Nicolas Chanterene, who introduced Renaissance art into Portugal, particularly at this monastery. His work at the Jeronimos is particularly famous for the two kneeling statues of Manuel and his wife Maria, the daughter of the Catholic Kings, carved on the west portal of the church.

During the reign of João III the coro alto (choir gallery) and the upper gallery of the cloister were added under the direction of the Spanish architect Diego de Torralva. Work on the capela mar (sanctuary) was completed by Jean de Rouen in 1572.

The Hieronymite monastery has been linked since its foundation with the Voyages of Discovery. It is not by chance that it was built beside a lagoon of the city of Lisbon, a site where there were only docks and shipyards. The small chapel which had been built by Prince Henry the Navigator was replaced by one of the largest and most magnificent buildings to be seen in Europe. If the purpose of this monument had only been to provide spiritual comfort for the sailors, the chapel served by the monks of the Order of Christ would have been sufficient to fulfil this role, but in fact the monastery represents much more than that : it might be said of it that it is a glorification of spatial relationships.

Portugal was living in a spirit of euphoria resulting from the Voyages of Discovery - the sea route to the Indies had been opened up and Pedro Alvares Cabral had reached Brazil. With the Discoveries, one phase of Portuguese history had finished, but another was beginning. The Hieronymite monastery represents both material proof of the relationship with the divine and also a consecration of the epic story of maritime discovery.

The Church of Santa Maria:

Both the church and the cloister are built of limestone. The south doorway, with its two bays, is a masterpiece by Boytac. Crowded with statues which extend up the buttresses and the pinnacles, and set within a composition which gradually becomes narrower until it ends in the canopy with the Cross of the Order of the Knights of Christ surmounting the cornice, it is especially remarkable as an expression of architectural design and as a work of sculpture and decoration.

The west door, partly hidden by the large building constructed in the 19th century, contains the monument's most important statues and its composition recalls that of the portal of the Charterhouse of Champmol in Dijon. On either side of an ogee arch, amidst a profusion of gothic details, are the statues of King Manuel and his wife, the first work by Chanterene in Portugal (1517).

The nave : 92 metres long and 25 metres wide, it consists of three aisles of equal height, separated by six slender octagonal columns covered from top to bottom with Renaissance motifs. The transept vault, 29 metres long and 19 metres wide, rises to 25 metres and is supported by two columns. It is the work of Castilho (circa 1522), and constitutes, by the audacity of its construction, one of the wonders of world architecture. At the entrance, beneath the upper choir, there are the neo-Manueline tombs of Vasco da Gama and of Camões and also the sarcophagi of several kings and princes of the Avis dynasty. These sarcophagi are borne on the backs of stylized elephants. At the entrance to the choir, there are carved wooden pulpits and altars of the Baroque period and in the chancel a silver tabernacle.

The cloister : begun by Boytac and completed by Castilho in 1517, it forms a large square measuring 55 metres on each side. There are two superimposed galleries. The ribbed vault is supported on the garden side by powerful buttresses. It is more reminiscent of the courtyard of a palace than of a church and its impressiveness is due to its harmonious proportions, the profusion of the Renaissance ornaments which cover its surfaces, and also the richness of its construction material, Alcantara stone. The refectory has fine vaulting and the walls are decorated with camaïeu tiles (17th century).

BELEM TOWER

Founded by King Manuel, this Tower formerly stood in the middle of the river. Its architect was Francisco de Arruda, who worked on it between 1515 and 1521. Today it stands on a fortified terreplein.

It was originally a defensive building, representing the most successful example of Manueline-style military architecture.

Around 1495, Jacques Boytac, a French (or Italian ?) architect designed for the Church of Jesus at Setubal pillars in the form of torus mouldings twisted in spirals, thus creating one of the most characteristic forms of a new late-Gothic style which the Romantics of the mid-nineteenth century were to christen "Manueline". This name, today generally accepted, alludes to King Manuel who had at that time just acceded to the Portuguese throne and whose reign, characterized by the discovery of the sea route to the Indies (1498) and Brazil (1500), was to see the development of this decorative style born of Flamboyant Gothic and Spanish "plateresque" (in which the influence of the Renaissance can already be seen) and offering hints of Moorish and Oriental forms and signs. The decorative sculpture always bears the emblem of Manuel (the armillary sphere) and the Cross of the Order of Christ.

Description of the Tower:

The platform of the Tower is surrounded by an hexagonal precinct protected by battlements each bearing a shield of the Order of the Cross of Christ. At the corners, the watch towers recall the minaret of the Koutoubia mosque at Marrakech.

The Tower is decorated with balconies and a loggia with a parapet bearing sculpted quatrefoils and "Crosses of Christ".

On the ground floor, openings in the ground lead to the prisons; the second floor contains the royal chamber with an elliptic ceiling and the third floor features a fine vault.

THE FORTIFIED CASTLE OF TOMAR

It originally consisted of a main tower, the fortress and a circular rampart. Subsequently, it was extended to include a large enclosure reinforced by a chain of fortified towers.

Of the old castle built by Gualdim Pais, Grand Master of the Order of the Knights Templar, several sections of the rampart and main towers survive. They contain flagstones dating from Roman times and some mediaeval inscriptions.

The old Palace, dating from Henry the Navigator, was originally the fortress of the Knight Templar's stronghold. Today it is no more than a small group of ruins, one of which possesses a window with a carved lintel and a portal with a pointed arch. These ruins - in which the shapes of turrets are clearly outlined - surround the precinct of the Convent of Christ and possess a certain architectural unity, overlooking the town.

One of the flagstones in the Knight Templar's tower mentions Gualdim Pais.

CONVENT OF CHRIST, TOMAR

This is a very complex monument, closely bound up with the history of Portugal, including both the period in which its national identity took shape and that of the Discoveries when its influence assumed a world dimension.

Historical Background:

The Order of the Knights Templar was founded in 1118. In 1128 the soldier monks were given the fortress of Soure, to the south of Coimbra; then in 1150, following the capture of Santarém, the castle of Ceras 8 kilometres from the present site of the town of Tomar.

In 1160, the Grand Master of the Order, Gualdim Pais, had a fortress built on the heights overlooking the Nabão. In 1190, he was to baptize this fortress Tomar (from the Arabic name of the river that flows at its foot, where he had repulsed the attacks of the Moors).

After the dissolution of the Order by Clement V, King Dinis had the Knights Templar imprisoned. However, in 1379 he relented and obtained the consent of John XXII to create the Order of the Knights of Christ, who thereby received all the possessions of the Knights Templar. Their headquarters was established in the Algarve and then transferred to Tomar. Henry the Navigator became Governor of the Order. Tomar benefited from the royal munificence of Manuel (1495-1521), which is expressed in the exotic splendour of the monument. John III put an end to this glorious era by transforming the Order into a simple monastic community.

The Convent of Christ constitutes a museum of national architecture from the 12th to the 17th centuries. It includes a round church dating from the time of the Templars, two Gothic cloisters dating from Henry the Navigator, the new church and chapterhouse dating from the time of Manuel, and the additional cloisters and large dormitories of João III.

Laid waste by the French army in 1810, the convent is today owned by the State.

The Church:

The 12th century sanctuary was reduced in the 16th century to the functions of a choir. The nave, designed by João do Castilho, reflects the plateresque style. The Manueline portal is decorated with motifs of the Italian Renaissance and is surmounted by a vaulted canopy.

The original church of the Templars is an octogonal prism with a central sanctuary and a sixteen-sided ambulatory with a ring vault; it is a Syriac-style rotunda. Manuel decorated the Romanesque building with stuccos, polychrome wood statues (some of them by Olivier de Gand) and painted panels. These are surmounted by frescoes. The dominant character of the ensemble is military.

Around 1510, Manuel engaged Diogo de Arruda to construct a building linking the rotunda and a capela-mor (sanctuary); the upper level consists of a coro alto (choir) for the knights, while below are the chapter stalls.

The Three Windows:

These windows, one on the west side and two on the south, are the work of Diogo de Arruda. The first, sculpted between 1510 and 1513, is renowned. It is some 4 metres high and forms part of the chapterhouse. The crest culminates in a cross of Christ and the uprights are replaced by armillary spheres. The work is exuberant : Manueline motifs, ropes, seaweed knotted by the famous riband of the Garter, madrepores, chains, nets, corals, various trees, a sailor ...

The Main Cloister:

Begun by the Spaniard Diego de Torralva in the second half of the 16th century but completed by Terzi around 1580, it is more reminiscent of a palace courtyard than a cloister; in the centre is a baroque fountain. A spiral staircase leads to the terraces from which there is a general view of the patio.

The north gallery of the cloister gives access to a terrace overlooking the Renaissance cloister of Santa Bárbara..

Climbing from the main cloister to the seminary galleries, one comes to the small, early-sixteenth-century chapel with its coffered ceilings and Renaissance frieze.

Gothic Cloisters:

Access to these cloisters is by a corridor on the other side of the round church; the Burial Ground Cloister, constructed in the time of Henry the Navigator, is Gothic and was decorated with mudejar azulejos (glazed tiles) in the reign of Manuel.

The neighbouring Ablutions Cloister, also constructed under Henry the Navigator, has two superimposed galleries : the lower gallery houses a museum of precious stones; the chapel of the Portocarreiros in the north corner is faced with XVII century azulejos.

On the other side of the Burial Ground Cloister, the sacristy with its coffered ceiling dating from the time of Philip III accomodates a missionary museum.

THE MONASTERY OF BATALHA

The monastery of the "battle" of Aljubarrota, dedicated to Our Lady of the Victory (Santa Maria da Vitória), constitutes the masterpiece of Portuguese Gothic architecture. Built of limestone, it is regarded as the supreme artistic expression of Portuguese national identity in the late Middle Ages; it represents a kind of original synthesis of previous experiments by the country's architects and craftsmen.

Its Construction:

On the day of his victory over the Spaniards, João I of Avis vowed to raise a monastery in honour of the Virgin. The Gothic period of construction extended from 1380 to 1480 and was followed by a fifteen-year period in which work was discontinued; the Manueline period lasted from 1495 to 1520 approximately. The main part of the monastery (1388-1433) includes the church completed in 1416, the royal cloister, the chapterhouse and the Founder's chapel. The first architect was the Portuguese Afonso Domingues (1388-1402); he was succeeded by the Englishman Houget (1402 to 1438), who began work on the great octagonal chapel planned by Duarte I to be the pantheon of the kings of his dynasty. Afonso V had a second cloister built by Martim Vasques and, later, Fernão de Evora (1448-1477); in 1509, Manuel (1495-1521) commissioned Mateus Fernandes the Elder to open up the portal which links the choir with the "unfinished chapels". Boytac meanwhile created the traceries on the arcades of the royal cloister.

The artistic phase came to an end with João III. The loggia, on the first floor of the vestibule of the unfinished chapels, bears witness to the passage of the Renaissance through Batalha - it is the work of João do Castilho.

Description:

The façade is remarkable for its tiered structure : it is to some extent a decor fronting the church. It incorporates a hundred or so figures, which, in style, reflect the art of Burgundy. Above the portal is a Flamboyant window; to the right is the Founder's Chapel, its upper octagon supported by flying buttresses. The south portal of the church is decorated with geometric patterns. The spacious nave, 80 metres long by 32 metres wide and 32 metres high, has a ribbed vault with a ridge forming a continuous groin.

The Founder's Chapel forms a chamber 29 metres square; in the centre under canopies, King John I and Queen Philippa occupy a lofty sarcophagus. Ranged about are the tombs of their children, including those of Ferdinand the Saint, João Grand Master of the Order of Santiago, Henry the Navigator and Pedro, Duke of Coimbra. Against the west wall are three modern tombs containing the remains of Afonso V, João II and Afonso, his son.

The Royal Cloister measures 55 metres by 50 and is constructed in Gothic and Manueline style. Built by Afonso Domingues, it is overlooked in the south-east corner by the Stork bell tower.

The chapterhouse consists of a chamber 19 metres square with a cupola supported by a stellar vault. The sole window contains stained glass dated 1508.

The cloister Afonso V is a sober and majestic Gothic construction.

The unfinished chapels consist of an octagonal building begun by King Duarte in 1434 on the basis of plans drawn up by Houget; after 1438, the year of the king's death, the work was pursued only sporadically and was never completed. In 1509, Manuel ordered the building of a vestibule and the monumental doorway constructed by Mateus Fernandes the Elder who drew on his memories of Moorish stalactite ornamentation. Manuel also had the mortuary chapel vaults built.

In the reign of João III, João do Castilho began the construction of a Renaissance style loggia which was never to be completed.

UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA

The historic centre of the expansion of Portuguese culture, the university, occupies the buildings of the former royal palace which were presented to it by João III; it was restored and remodelled by the architect Marco Pires in the years leading up to 1540 and became the Paços das Escolas (Palaces of the Schools).

Porta Ferrea (1634):

This gateway, which bears allegorical figures representing several of the faculties, gives on to the courtyard where the "initiation ceremonies" for new students took place.

On the north side of the courtyard the Paços das Escolas are bordered by a colonnaded gallery, the Via latina. A gallery on the first floor gives on to the "Sala dos Capelos", nowadays known as the Hall of Ceremonies. Built in 1665, it is decorated with azulejos (glazed tiles) and has a coffered ceiling.

In the north-west corner of the courtyard stands the tower, symbol of the city, which is 33 metres high and was constructed during the period 1728-1733.

The Library:

Built between 1716 and 1726, during the reign of João V, it has ceilings painted in trompe-l'oeil by Antonio Ribeiro and Vicente Nunes and at one time had a collection of one million works (it now possesses only 30,000).

The Chapel of San Miguel:

The chapel dates from the beginning of the 16th century and has a Manueline doorway giving on to the courtyard. Built by Marco Pires between 1517 and 1522, the interior is faced with 17th century azulejos. The windows are Manueline. It consists only of a rectangular nave and a chancel of the same shape which are linked by a gothic archway. The most precious objects which it contains are a bronze tabernacle, the silver chandelier and, above all, the 18th century organ loft. At the side of the chapel is a museum of sacred art.

The Great Seminary:

It was founded by the Bishop, Count Miguel da Anunciaçao. The main body of the building is the work of the Italian architects Francesco Tamossi and Giacomo Azzolini. It was completed in 1765. The two lateral buildings date from the 19th century.

Chemistry Laboratory:

This dates from the 18th century; its style reflects the first phase of neoclassicism. It has an L-shaped plan. The main façade was probably designed by the architect Elssden.

Museum of Natural History:

The façade is also in neoclassical style; an allegory of Nature attributed to Machado de Castro (1731-1822) decorates the pediment.

Park of Santa Cruz:

Consisting of what remains of the gardens of the former convent of this name, the park bears witness to the gratitude of João III towards the monks, for he presented this piece of land to the Augustines in 1577. The fountains are decorated with large panels of glazed tiles.

The Aqueduct of São Sebastião:

Constructed to carry water to the Convent of Christ, the aqueduct starts from Pegões and has 180 arches. It was begun during the reign of Philip I in 1593. The construction work was directed by Filipe Terzi and it was finished in 1614 by Pedro Fernandes de Torres.

Annex V
May 1982

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 4310-70-M

National Park Service

INDICATIVE INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL FUTURE U.S. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior

ACTION: Public Notice

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, has compiled the following indicative inventory of cultural and natural properties in the United States that, based on preliminary examination, appear to qualify for World Heritage status and that may be considered for nomination to the World Heritage Committee over the next ten years. The inventory has been prepared to satisfy a provision of the World Heritage Convention, and incorporates the comments received on the draft World Heritage inventory, which was earlier published in the Federal Register on September 1, 1981 (46 FR 43892). Inclusion of a property on this inventory does not confer World Heritage status on it, but merely indicates that a property may be further examined for possible nomination in the future. The inventory will be used as the basis for selecting future United States nominations, and provides a comparative framework within which the outstanding universal value of a property may be effectively judged. The Department of the Interior will transmit the indicative inventory of potential future World Heritage nominations, on behalf of the United States, to the World Heritage Committee in fulfillment of Article 11(1) of the Convention.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert A. Ritsch, Associate Director, Recreation Resources, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240 (202/343-4462).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, now ratified by the U.S. and 62 other nations, has established a means through which natural and cultural properties of outstanding universal value to mankind may be recognized and protected. Sites are identified and nominated by participating nations for inclusion on the World Heritage List, which currently includes 112 properties. The 21-member nation World Heritage Committee judges the nominations against established criteria, which were most recently published in the Federal Register on January 8, 1982 (47 FR 1034) and appear as Section 73.9 of the proposed World Heritage rules (46 FR 51561). The country nominating a site for inclusion on the World Heritage List assumes responsibility for taking appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative, and financial measures necessary for the protection, conservation, presentation, rehabilitation, and transmission to future generations of the property it nominates.

In the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is responsible for implementing provisions of the World Heritage List. The Secretary has delegated this responsibility to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. Recommendations on World Heritage policy, nominations, and related matters are made to the Department of the Interior by the Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage, which includes representatives from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within

the Department of the Interior; the President's Council on Environmental Quality; the Smithsonian Institution; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; and the Department of State.

The Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, is implementing its responsibilities under the World Heritage Convention in accordance with the statutory mandate of Title IV of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-515; 16 U.S.C. 470a-1, a-2). On January 13, 1981, the Department announced its interpretive guidelines for implementing the World Heritage Convention in accordance with this new legislative mandate (46 FR 3073). The Department has since issued proposed rules for implementing the World Heritage Convention (October 20, 1981; 46 FR 51557), and is currently in the process of preparing final rules.

In particular, the 1980 legislation specified several requirements which U.S. properties must satisfy in order to be considered for nomination for World Heritage status. Before a property may be nominated:

1. it must have previously been determined to be nationally significant, e.g., designated as a national natural landmark or national historic landmark by the Secretary of the Interior, or established by the Congress as an area of national significance;

2. its nomination must include evidence of such legal protections as may be necessary to ensure preservation of the property and its environment. For properties owned or controlled by Federal, State, and/or local governments, such evidence includes reference to all legislative and administrative measures that would ensure satisfactory maintenance and preservation of the

property in perpetuity. For properties owned or controlled by private organizations or individuals, such evidence includes a written covenant prohibiting in perpetuity any use which threatens or damages the property's universally significant values, the opinion of counsel on the legal status and enforceability of such a prohibition, and other measures or requirements which the Department may prescribe; and

3. its owner or manager must concur in writing to such nomination.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE DRAFT INDICATIVE INVENTORY

In total, the National Park Service received 43 comments on the draft indicative inventory of potential future U.S. World Heritage nominations. Responses were received from Federal and State agencies, Congressional and State elected representatives, private industry, conservation and preservation organizations, academic institutions, local governments, and individuals. All comments have been studied carefully and considered in the preparation of the final indicative inventory.

Out of the 43 responses, 19 discussed and/or expressed support for properties included on the draft inventory, and 23 suggested additional properties for the inventory, while 4 expressed some concern over the possible regulatory impact of having a property inscribed on the World Heritage List. One respondent requested an extension of comment period, which was granted. Three respondents were complimentary of the inventory effort, noting that it will provide direction for the U.S. nomination process. Twenty-four respondents dealt primarily with cultural properties, with eight emphasizing natural sites and five commenting on both cultural and natural properties.

(Totals may not add as one response may have dealt with more than one of the above categories.) All comments received on the draft World Heritage indicative inventory are on file with the International Affairs Branch, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1100 L Street, N.W., Room 3121, Washington, D.C. 20240, and are available for public inspection by appointment during normal business hours (7:45 a.m.-4:15 p.m., Monday-Friday).

In response to the comments received and additional study and comparative evaluation, a number of changes have been made in the indicative inventory. For example, the theme for archeological properties has been renamed as "Prehistory and Living Communities" and is expanded into six categories that better illustrate 15,000 years of American prehistory and history. Several outstanding properties have been grouped under the heading of a single nomination proposal, thus reflecting the desire to consider the nomination of certain, closely related properties as components of an ensemble or theme.

Scholarly and scientific evaluation is the basis for selecting properties listed on the indicative inventory. The inventory, while not exhaustive, represents the pool from which future potential U.S. World Heritage nominations will be drawn. The 47 cultural and 34 natural properties on the final inventory include 37 cultural and 29 natural areas from the draft inventory, and 10 cultural and 5 natural areas not previously listed. Seven cultural properties listed on the draft inventory have not been included on the final inventory as preliminary comparative evaluation indicated that they did not appear to meet the criteria for World Heritage status. One property (the Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge) appears in the listing of both cultural and natural properties.

INDICATIVE INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL FUTURE U.S. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST.

The indicative inventory which follows includes cultural and natural properties in the U.S. that, based on preliminary evaluation, appear to qualify for nomination to the World Heritage List and that may be considered for nomination during the next ten years. The inventory is indicative in nature, in that it indicates the types of properties that will be seriously considered for nomination, but does not represent a commitment to nominate any specific property at a specific point in time. This indicative inventory, which is not considered exhaustive, will enable both the U.S. and the World Heritage Committee to consider properties within a broad comparative context so that the claim of outstanding universal value for any property can be effectively evaluated. The indicative inventory strengthens U.S. participation in the Convention and provides direction for a rational, systematic nomination process.

At its fifth ordinary session in October 1981, the World Heritage Committee adopted a resolution which stated that state parties to the Convention should provide the following types of information in indicative inventories:

--the name of the property;

--the geographical location of the property;

--a brief description of the property; and

--a brief justification of the outstanding universal value of the property (criteria).

(Totals may not add as one response may have dealt with more than one of the above categories.) All comments received on the draft World Heritage indicative inventory are on file with the International Affairs Branch, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1100 L Street, N.W., Room 3121, Washington, D.C. 20240, and are available for public inspection by appointment during normal business hours (7:45 a.m.-4:15 p.m., Monday-Friday).

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The Committee also recommended that natural properties be grouped by biogeographical provinces, and cultural properties be grouped by cultural periods or themes.

Accordingly, the cultural properties in the inventory are grouped by theme, e.g., prehistory and living communities, architecture, etc. The natural properties are grouped according to the physiographic province (Fenneman 1928) in which they occur, e.g., Rocky Mountains, Atlantic Coastal Plain, etc., and arranged alphabetically. The approximate latitude and longitude of each property's geographic center is given in parentheses. A brief description is provided for each property, along with the criteria which it appears to satisfy.

Each property included in the inventory may not ultimately constitute a separate nomination, but rather, significant portions of certain, closely related properties may be nominated together to represent an important theme; i.e., rather than nominating individual examples of the erosional landforms of the Colorado Plateau, portions or all of Arches, Bryce Canyon, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef, and Zion National Parks, and other areas may ultimately be proposed as a single thematic nomination. Likewise, with respect to outstanding examples of modern U.S. architecture, buildings in Chicago, St. Louis, and Buffalo might be nominated within the context of a single proposal. The inventory does not include U.S. properties that have already been approved for inscription on the World Heritage List, or those which the U.S. has formally nominated for World Heritage status. The indicative inventory is subject to periodic review and revision, as future circumstances warrant.

I. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Prehistory and Living Communities (formerly Archaeology):

Post-Contact Aboriginal

TAOS PUEBLO, New Mexico. (36° 25'N; 105° 40'W) A center of Indian culture since the 17th century, the pueblo of Taos, still active today, symbolizes Indian resistance to external rule. The mission of San Geronimo, one of the earliest in New Mexico, was built near Taos Pueblo in the early 17th century. Criteria: (v) an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

Post-Contact Aboriginal/Developed Agriculture

PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT, New Mexico. (35° 35'N; 105° 45'W) This site was occupied since before A.D. 900 up until the 19th century. The archaeological excavations of the area led to the development of a cultural sequence which in turn enabled the comparative dating of southwestern U.S. sites. This classification is the cornerstone of the understanding of Southwestern archaeology. In addition to the archaeology at Pecos, there are the foundations of a Spanish mission, the ruins of an 18th-century church, and numerous Pueblo Indian structural remains, including restored kivas. Criteria: (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Developed Agriculture

MOUNDVILLE SITE, Alabama. (33° 0'N, 87° 40'W) This is probably the site described by De Soto in his Mississippian expedition. This site demonstrates the Mesoamerican influence on the culture of the Southeast. It is a "ceremonial" site with over twenty extant mounds and burial areas. Criteria: (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT, Arizona. (33° 0'N; 111° 30'W) Casa Grande is a four-story tower of packed earthen walls built over 600 years ago by the agricultural Indians of the Gila River Valley. The site also contains important Hohokam Indian remains dating from about 900 A.D. Criteria: (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

HOHOKAM PIMA NATIONAL MONUMENT, Arizona. (32° 55'N; 111° 30'W) Hohokam Pima is part of the site of Snaketown, which was continuously inhabited by the Hohokam/Pima cultures for over 2,000 years. This site contains essentially all phases of Hohokam cultural development from the earliest villages established around 400 B.C. up to A.D. 1450. Subsequently this same site was occupied by the Pima from the time of contact with the Spanish until around 1940. The Hohokam Pima site clearly demonstrates the Mesoamerican influence in the Southwestern U.S. The site is located on a Pima reservation. Criteria: (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT, Georgia. (32° 50'N; 83° 40'W) The large mounds and surrounding villages at Ocmulgee demonstrate the cultural evolution of the Indian mound-builder civilization in the southern U.S. Criteria: (iii) bears an exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

POVERTY POINT, Louisiana. (32° 40'N; 91° 25'W) An archaeological site that flourished from 1,000-600 B.C. It contains a geometric earthwork complex, consisting of 11.2 miles of raised terraces arranged in six concentric octagons, and Poverty Point Mound, a bird-shaped ceremonial structure. Criteria: (iii) bears an exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, New Mexico. (36° 10'N; 108° 0'W) This property bears testimony to the first five periods of the Chacoan variant and one period of the Mesa Verdean variant of the Pueblo civilization. Chaco Canyon is a large canyon which contains approximately 1100 ruins including 13 major Pueblo Indian villages. These villages consist of 3-5 story buildings which often contain over 1000 rooms. The ceremonial complex consisting of the larger villages is dated between A.D. 1100 to 1300 and clearly demonstrates the cultural links between the Mesoamerican cultures and the Pueblo Indians of the Southwestern U.S. Criteria: (ii) exerted great influence, over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in town-planning; and (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

MOUND CITY GROUP NATIONAL MONUMENT, Ohio. (39° 25'N; 83° 1'W) Twenty-three burial mounds of Hopewell Indians (200 B.C.-A.D. 500) have yielded vast quantities of artifacts that give insights into the ceremonial customs of the Hopewell people. Criteria: (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Archaic/Paleo-Indian

CAPE KRUSENSTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, Alaska. (67° 0'N; 164° 0'W) Cape Krusenstern consists of a series of marine beach ridges (and nearby hills) which contain evidence of nearly every major cultural period in Arctic prehistory and history. This area is very near the probable route taken by man's first crossing into North America and is still inhabited today. Due to land subsidence along the coast a unique stratigraphy has formed which allows a complete dating sequence in an area where few dates are available. Each ridge represents approximately a 200-year time span for a total of approximately 8,000 years. Criteria: (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

VENTANA CAVE, Arizona. (32° 25'N; 112° 15'W) Ventana Cave offers a unique history of the hunter/gatherer cultural development and continuity. This site has been occupied continously from 200 B.C. until the present. Excavations here solidified the stratigraphic sequence dates, and made a significant contribution to knowledge of the development of Hohokam culture in this area. Criteria: (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Paleo-Indian

LINDENMEIER SITE, Colorado. (40° 55'; 105° 10'W) This site was one of the earliest Folsom sites to be excavated by archaeologists and was instrumental in establishing man's presence in North America at its current early date. The site consists of a kill site marked by numerous bison bones and a camp a short distance away. This is one of the few

early man sites where both site types were found, and it gives a more complete picture of the early hunters' life and cultural adaptation. Criteria: (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Hawaiian

PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, Hawaii. (19° 25'N; 155° 55'W) This area (formerly known as City of Refuge National Historical Park) includes sacred ground, where vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers were granted refuge from secular authority. Prehistoric housesites, royal fishponds, and spectacular shore scenery are features of the park. Criteria: (v) an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

European Exploration and Colonial Settlement

LA FORTALEZA-SAN JUAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Puerto Rico. (18° 28'N; 66° 10'W) Spanish defenses at San Juan guarded their sea lanes to the Caribbean; at this site they founded one of their earliest colonies in the Americas. La Fortaleza, the first fortification of San Juan (built 1533-40), has been the residence of the island's governors since the 1620s. The massive masonry citadel of El Morro was begun in 1591. Criteria: (iv) an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history; and (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

SAN XAVIER DEL BAC, Arizona. (32° 10'N; 111° 0'W) One of the finest Spanish colonial churches in the United States, having a richly ornamented baroque interior. (Comparative national and international study will be necessary before the United States would consider nominating property representative of this important international development. For example, the California and Texas mission systems would be examined.) Criteria: (iv) an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.

SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT, Georgia. The first settlement in the English colony of Georgia, which was founded with philanthropic intent, Savannah has retained much of James Oglethorpe's original city plan and possesses many structures of architectural merit. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in town-planning; and (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events or with ideas of outstanding universal significance.

Architecture: Early United States

MONTICELLO, Charlottesville, Virginia. (38° 0'N; 78° 30'W) Thomas Jefferson, the third American President, was a popularizer of the Classic Revival architectural style. In Monticello, his mansion, he combined elements of Roman, Palladian, and 18th-century French design with features expressing his extraordinary personal inventiveness. Criteria: (i) a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HISTORIC DISTRICT, Charlottesville, Virginia. (38° 0'N; 78° 30'W) Includes original classrooms and professors' quarters housed in pavilions aligned on both sides of an elongated terraced court, as well as the domed Rotunda, a scaled-down version of the Pantheon which was the focal point of Thomas Jefferson's design. Jefferson envisioned a community of scholars living and studying in an architecturally unified complex of buildings. Criteria: (i) a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Architecture: Modern U.S.

Consideration will be given to the nomination of a "thematic" Chicago School district, including some of the properties listed in this grouping.

AUDITORIUM BUILDING, Chicago, Illinois. (41° 52;N; 87° 40'W) Constructed in 1889, this building is one of the most important works by Chicago School architects Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan. Criteria: (i) a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT AND COMPANY STORE, Chicago, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 40'W) A commercial establishment designed by Louis Sullivan in an original and practical form, Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company was his last large commercial commission. An iron and steel framework supports the structure, which is most notable for its elaborate ironwork ornament on the first and second floor facades. Sullivan's designs combine organic and geometric shapes in intricate and delicate patterns, in a type of

ornament that is the hallmark of his work. The addition was by Daniel H. Burnham in 1904-6. Criteria: (i) a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

LEITER II BUILDING, Chicago, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 40'W) Constructed in 1889-91, this building is the masterwork of architect William Le Baron Jenny. One of the earliest surviving examples of the Chicago School curtain wall proto-skyscraper. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

MARQUETTE BUILDING, Chicago, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 40'W) Architects William Holabird and Martin Roche made their first decisive statement on a new concept in building--steel framing. Constructed 1893-4. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

RELIANCE BUILDING, Chicago, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 40'W) This building (1890-5) by Daniel Burnham and John Root is a key monument of the "Chicago School." It has a steel framework and is covered with terra cotta sheathing except on the granite first floor. Windows form continuous bands and are "Chicago windows"--large single, fixed panes of glass which fill an entire bay except for narrow, movable, double hung sash in the projecting bays. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

ROOKERY BUILDING, Chicago, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 40'W) One of the last great masonry structures of the 19th century, designed by Daniel Burnham and John W. Root. Constructed in 1886-88, the Rookery is a transitional structure which presaged the modern steel frame office building. It combines skeletal cast-iron columns and spandrel beams supporting masonry with granite and brick and terra cotta. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

SOUTH DEARBORN STREET-PRINTING HOUSE ROW NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT, Chicago, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 40'W) This commercial district contains landmark structures in the development of skyscraper construction and some of the finest achievements of the "Chicago School" of architects: The Manhattan Building by William Le Baron Jenny, the first complete steel skeleton building, with wind bracing; the Daniel Burnham-designed Fisher Building, an early curtain wall structure; the Old Colony Building by Holabird and Roche, using Corydon Purdy's wind bracing system; and the Monadnock Building, by Burnham and Root (north section) and Holabird and Roche (south section), one of the largest masonry bearing-wall structures ever built. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

PRUDENTIAL (GUARANTY) BUILDING, Buffalo, New York. (42° 50'N; 78° 50'W) The last collaborative effort of Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan, the 13-story Prudential, constructed in 1895, is a triumph of early skyscraper design. It links two skyscraper periods and departs from the earlier commercial use of elaborate ornamentation in favor of an emphatically

vertical appearance. Although appearing rectangular in shape, it is actually U-shaped due to light corridors above the first floor. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

WAINWRIGHT BUILDING, St. Louis, Missouri. (38° 40'N; 90° 10'W) Significant prototype of the modern office building, constructed in 1890-91. This building represents a deliberate attempt to create an ahistorical form expressive of the new mass of the multistory office block. For Sullivan, the potential aesthetic quality of the tall building lay in its unusual height. To emphasize this height to the maximum degree, he devised a system of closely ranked, pierlike verticals that give the street elevations their forceful thrust. Criteria: (i) represents a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; and (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

Architecture: Wright School

A single, or thematic, nomination representative of this group will be considered.

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT HOME AND STUDIO, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 50'W) Wright lived and practiced here, in the Shingle-style home he built for his family, during the "First Golden Age" of his long career. Constructed 1889-98. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

UNITY TEMPLE, Oak Park, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 50'W) Wright designed the Temple with a rooftop skylight, rather than a steeple. Constructed in 1906 of poured concrete, the Temple is basically a concrete cube with stark and largely unornamented interior walls. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

ROBIE HOUSE, Chicago, Illinois. (41° 52'N; 87° 40'W) This brick house, with its low horizontal emphasis, was designed by Wright in his "Prairie" style, utilizing an open plan focused on a large central chimney mass. He continued inside walls to the exterior to tie the surrounding landscape to the house. Constructed 1907-9. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

TALIESIN, Wisconsin. (43° 10'N; 90° 10'W) The second great center of Wright's activity, this combination of home, workshop, laboratory, and retreat consists of several groupings of structures designed individually to suit their different uses. It is the summer home and studio of the Taliesin Fellowship. Criteria: (ii) has exerted great influence, over a span of time, and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture.

FALLINGWATER, Pennsylvania. (39° 55'N; 79° 25'W) One of the most famous of Frank Lloyd Wright's designs, regarded by many as his masterwork. Criteria: (i) a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius.

Engineering

BROOKLYN BRIDGE, New York. (40° 42'N; 73° 57'W) Built by John A. and Washington A. Roebling, the Brooklyn Bridge was one of the world's first wire cable suspension bridges. The technical problems faced in its construction were solved by solutions that established precedents in bridge building. The cables themselves are supported by two massive Gothic pylons, each with two pointed arches. The main span is 1595 feet. Criteria: (iv) an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.

EADS BRIDGE, Illinois-St. Louis, Missouri. (38° 40'N; 90° 10'W) The first major bridge in the world in which steel was employed in the principal members. The secondary members and the tubes enveloping the steel staves forming the arch ribs are of wrought iron. Criteria: (iv) an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, District of Columbia. (38° 52'N; 77° 02'W) The hollow shaft, free of exterior decoration, is the tallest free-standing masonry structure in the world (555 feet). It commemorates the achievements of George Washington, first President of the United States. Criteria: (iv) an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.

Science and Industry

McCORMICK FARM AND WORKSHOP, Virginia. (37° 40'N; 79° 35'W) Of the inventions that revolutionized agriculture during the first half of the

19th century, the mechanical reaper (1834), was probably the most important. The well-preserved farmhouse and workshop of Cyrus McCormick, its inventor, are included within this property. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

ORIGINAL BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES, New York. (40° 45'N; 74° 0'W) From 1898 to 1967, America's largest industrial research laboratory, responsible for numerous contributions to pure science and pioneering work in telecommunications technology. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

GENERAL ELECTRIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, Schenectady, New York. (42° 50'N; 73° 55'W) A three-building complex recognized as the first industrial research facility in the United States. Since its construction in 1900, work at the laboratory has made many contributions to scientific knowledge, especially in the areas of physics and chemistry. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

GODDARD ROCKET LAUNCHING SITE, Massachusetts. (42° 12'N; 71° 50'W) At this site, on March 16, 1926, Dr. Robert H. Goddard launched the world's first liquid propellant rocket, an event that set the course for future developments in rocketry. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

LOWELL OBSERVATORY, Arizona. (35° 12'N; 111° 40'W) Astronomical research conducted at this observatory, founded by Dr. Percival Lowell, has greatly enhanced man's knowledge of the universe. Most significant of the observatory's discoveries was the first observable evidence of the expanding universe, made by Dr. V.M. Slipher in 1912. The observatory is also noted for intensive studies of Mars, the discovery of Pluto, and research in zodiacal light and sunspot phenomena. The 24-inch Lowell refracting telescope, installed in 1896, is in operation in its original housing. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

PUPIN PHYSICS LABORATORIES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York. (40° 45'N; 73° 58'W) Enrico Fermi conducted his initial experiments on the fission of uranium in these laboratories. In addition, the uranium atom was split here on January 25, 1939, 10 days after the world's first splitting in Copenhagen. The cyclotron control room contains the table which held the instruments used on that night. The United States would consider nominating this site only if the Copenhagen location is no longer extant. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with an event of outstanding universal significance.

TRINITY SITE, New Mexico. (33° 45'N; 106° 25'W) The world's first nuclear device was exploded here in July 1945. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with an event of outstanding universal significance.

Humanitarian Endeavor and Social Reform

NEW HARMONY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Indiana. (38° 08'N; 87° 55'W) Founded by the Rappite religious sect in 1815, New Harmony was purchased in 1825 by British visionary and socialist reformer Robert Owen, who sought to alleviate evils spawned by the factory system. Some 35 structures from the Rappite-Harmonist period survive. This property will be compared to Owenite remains in the United Kingdom and to other communal societies in the U.S. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

CHAPEL HALL, GALLAUDET COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLOMBIA, District of Colombia. This large Gothic Revival structure (1867-70) is the earliest major building at the college, the only institution of higher learning specifically devoted to the education of the deaf. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events or ideas of outstanding universal significance.

WARM SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT, Georgia. (32° 50'N; 84° 40'W) The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which grew out of the Warm Springs Foundation established by Franklin D. Roosevelt, became one of the leading charitable institutions of the 20th century. Warm Springs Hospital was the major international center for the treatment of infantile paralysis (polio); the research that led to the development of the preventive vaccines had its roots here. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

International Affairs

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS UNIT OF THE ALASKA MARITIME NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (Fur Seal Rookeries), Alaska. (57° 30'N; 170° 30'W) Originally frequented by the native peoples of Alaska, these islands have lured Russian, British, French, Spanish, and American fur hunters since the 18th century. The seal herds have several times been threatened with extinction due to indiscriminate hunting, but a notable 1911 convention between the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia (USSR), and Japan has provided them with international protection and management. Today's flourishing herds illustrate the international application of conservation principles. Criteria: (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT, New Jersey-New York. (40° 37'N; 74° 03'W) French historian Edouard Laboulaye suggested the presentation of this statue to the United States, commemorating the alliance of France and the United States during the American Revolution. The copper colossus was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and erected according to plans by Gustave Eiffel. The national monument also includes Ellis Island, the depot through which many millions of immigrants and emigrants passed. Criteria: (iv) an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history, and (vi) directly and tangibly associated with events of outstanding universal significance.

II. NATURAL PROPERTIES

Appalachian Ranges

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, Tennessee/North Carolina. (35° 37'N; 83° 27'W) This tract, which includes one of the oldest uplands on earth, has a diversity of lush vegetation associated with its varied topography, including spruce-fir, hemlock, deciduous, and mixed forests. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Atlantic Coastal Plain

OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, Georgia/Florida. (30° 48'N; 82° 17'W) This tract includes a vast peat bog, interspersed with upland prairies, marshes, and open water. These diverse habitats are home for a wide range of uncommon, threatened, and endangered species, including the American alligator. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iv) habitat of endangered animal species.

VIRGINIA COAST RESERVE, Virginia. (37° 30'N; 75° 40'W) The Virginia Coast Reserve is the most well-preserved extensive barrier island system remaining on the Atlantic Coast of North America. The system of barrier islands, saltmarshes, and lagoons demonstrate dune and beach migration and storm action on barrier islands, and include virtually all of the plant communities which once occurred along the Atlantic Coast. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

Brooks Range

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, Alaska. (69° 0'N; 143' 0'W) This area's varied topography, extending from the Brooks Range north to the Arctic Ocean, is habitat for a tremendous diversity of wildlife, including caribou, polar and grizzly bears, musk ox, Dall sheep, Arctic peregrine falcons, and golden eagles. It is a virtually undisturbed arctic landscape, with coastal plain, tundra, valley, and mountain components. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) superlative natural phenomena and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK, Alaska. (67° 30'N; 153° 0'W) Gates of the Arctic includes a portion of the central Brooks Range and is characterized by jagged mountain peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers and numerous lakes. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant ongoing geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Cascade Range

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, Oregon. (42° 55'N; 122° 06'W) This unique, deep blue lake lies at the center of Mount Mazama, an ancient volcanic peak that collapsed centuries ago. The lake is bounded by multicolored lava walls extending 500 to 2000 feet above the lake's waters. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, Washington. (46° 52'N; 121° 41'W) Mount Rainier National Park includes the greatest single-peak glacial system in the U.S., radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano. Dense forests and subalpine meadows here are characteristic of the Cascade Range. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution; and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK, Washington. (48° 40'N; 121° 15'W) The tall, jagged peaks of the North Cascades intercept moisture-laden winds off the Pacific Ocean, which produce glaciers, waterfalls, and ice falls in this wild alpine region where plant and animal communities thrive in mountain valleys. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Chihuahuan Desert

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, Texas. (29° 15'N; 103° 11'W) This area has many excellent examples of mountain systems and deep canyons formed by a major river. A variety of unusual geological formations are found here, with many vegetation types—dry coniferous forest, woodland, chaparral, and desert—associated with them. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK, New Mexico. (32° 10'N; 104° 40'W) This series of connected caverns, which include the largest underground chambers yet discovered, have many magnificent and curious cave formations, including an array of speleothems. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, Texas. (31° 50'N; 104° 50'W) Rising abruptly from the surrounding desert, the mountain mass constituting this national park contains portions of the world's most extensive and significant Permian limestone fossil reef. A tremendous earth fault and unusual flora and fauna are also found here. Criteria: (i) an outstanding example illustrating a major stage of the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

Colorado Plateau

ARCHES NATIONAL PARK, Utah. (38° 40'N; 109° 30'W) Arches National Park contains many extraordinary products of erosional processes, including giant arches, windows, pinnacles and pedestals. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, Utah. (37° 30'N; 112° 10'W) Bryce Canyon includes innummerable highly colorful and bizarre pinnacles, walls and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual erosional forms in the world. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK, Utah. (38° 20'N; 109° 50'W) This area's diverse geological features, which include arches, fins, pillars, spires, and mesas, exemplify the array of erosional patterns carved primarily by running water. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK, Utah. (38° 20'N; 111° 10'W) The 100-mile long Waterpocket Fold is one of the world's most graphic examples of a monoclinal folding of the earth's crust. A striking variety of features, including volcanic dikes and sills, arches and bridges, and monoliths and sinkholes, have been created or exposed by wide-scale erosion occurring over the past 270 million years. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT, Colorado. (39° 0'N; 108° 40'W) Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, bizarre formations, and dinosaur fossils are contained within this national monument. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT, Utah. (37° 0'N; 111° 0'W) Rainbow Bridge is the greatest of the world's known natural bridges, rising 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

ZION NATIONAL PARK, Utah. (37° 20'N; 113° 0'W) Zion's colorful canyon and mesa vistas include erosion and rock-fault patterns that produce phenomenal shapes and landscapes. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Hawaiian Islands

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK, Hawaii. (19° 20'N; 155° 20'W) This site contains outstanding examples of active and recent volcanism, along with luxuriant vegetational development at its lower elevations. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) an outstanding example illustrating the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Mohave Desert

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT, California/Nevada. (36° 30'N; 117° 0'W) This large desert area, which is nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. It is highly

representative of Great Basin/Mohave Desert (mountain and desert) ecosystems. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT, California. (33° 50'N; 116° 0'W) This area, located at the junction of the Mohave and Sonoran Deserts, contains an unusually rich variety of desert plants, including extensive stands of Joshua trees, set amongst striking granitic formations. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

New England-Adirondacks

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, Maine. (44° 20'N; 68° 20'W) Acadia, situated on a rocky archipelago along the Maine coast, is an area of diverse geological features, dramatic topography (including the highest headlands along the entire Atlantic coast), and outstanding scenic beauty. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional beauty.

North Pacific Border

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE/FARALLON ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, California. (38° 0'N; 123° 0'W) This proposal includes properties within the Point Reyes/Farallon Islands National Marine Sanctuary. The Point Reyes Peninsula, an unique living example of tectonic and seismic activity, has moved more than 300 miles in the past 80 million years. A complex active rift zone, including the famed San Andreas Fault, occurs where the Peninsula meets the California mainland. The area is characterized by a

diverse set of habitats, striking scenery, and a large variety of terrestrial and aquatic animal species. The Farallon Islands support the largest seabird rookeries in the contiguous United States, including species such as the ashy storm petrel, western gull, Brandt's cormorant, black oystercatcher, and Cassin's auklet. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Pacific Mountain System

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS UNIT OF THE ALASKA MARITIME NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, Alaska. (54° 40'N; 164° 10'W) The Aleutians represent a mixture of flora and fauna found in both the North American and Asian continents, and serve as a resting place for migratory species. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of biological evolution.

DENALI NATIONAL PARK, Alaska. (63° 20'N; 150° 40'W) This tract embodies a unique and spectacular combination of geologic features, including active glaciers, major earthquake faults, and Mt. McKinley, the highest mountain peak in North America. It also includes outstanding examples of tundra and boreal forest ecosystems. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK, Alaska. (58° 30'N; 136° 30'W) Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperate rainforest, and a large variety of animals,

including brown and black bear, mountain goats, whales, seals and eagles, can be found in this Park. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant ongoing geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

KATMAI NATIONAL PARK, Alaska. (58° 30'N; 155° 20'W) This area's interior wilderness includes the Valley of 10,000 Smokes, the result of the 1917 volcanic eruption of Mr. Katmai. The eruption produced countless fumaroles, a few of which are still active. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

Rocky Mountains (includes northern, middle, and southern Rocky Mountain natural regions)

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Montana. (48° 40'N; 113° 50'W) With mountain peaks exceeding 10,000 feet, this site includes nearly 50 glaciers, many lakes and streams, and a wide variety of wild flowers and wildlife, including bighorn sheep, bald eagles and grizzly bears. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, Wyoming. (43° 40'N; 110° 40'W) Containing the most impressive portion of the Teton Range in the Rocky Mountains, this series of peaks rise more than a mile above surrounding sagebrush plains. The park includes the winter feeding ground of the largest American elk

herd. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, Colorado. (40° 20'N; 105° 40'W) Within this 412-square mile national park, peaks towering over 14,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers that are characteristic of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Sierra Nevada

SEQUOIA/KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS, California. (36° 40'N; 118° 30'W) A combination of two adjoining national parks, this tract includes Mount Whitney, the tallest mountain in the United States outside of Alaska, Mineral King Valley, and two enormous canyons of the Kings River. Groves of giant sequoia, the world's largest living things, are found here. This area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, California. (37° 50'N; 119° 30'W) Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, along with groves of sequoias and related tree species. Mountains, lakes,

and waterfalls, including the nation's highest, are found here. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Sonoran Desert

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT, Arizona. (32° 0'N; 112° 50'W) This park contains block-faulted mountains separated by wide alluvial valleys, along with playas, lava fields, and sands. It includes representative examples of the Sonoran Desert found in this region and nowhere else in the United States. This area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of biological evolution and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT, Arizona. (32° 10'N; 110° 40'W) Giant saguaro cactus, unique to the Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, reach up to 50 feet in height in the cactus forest in this park. Criteria: (ii) an outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

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Date

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