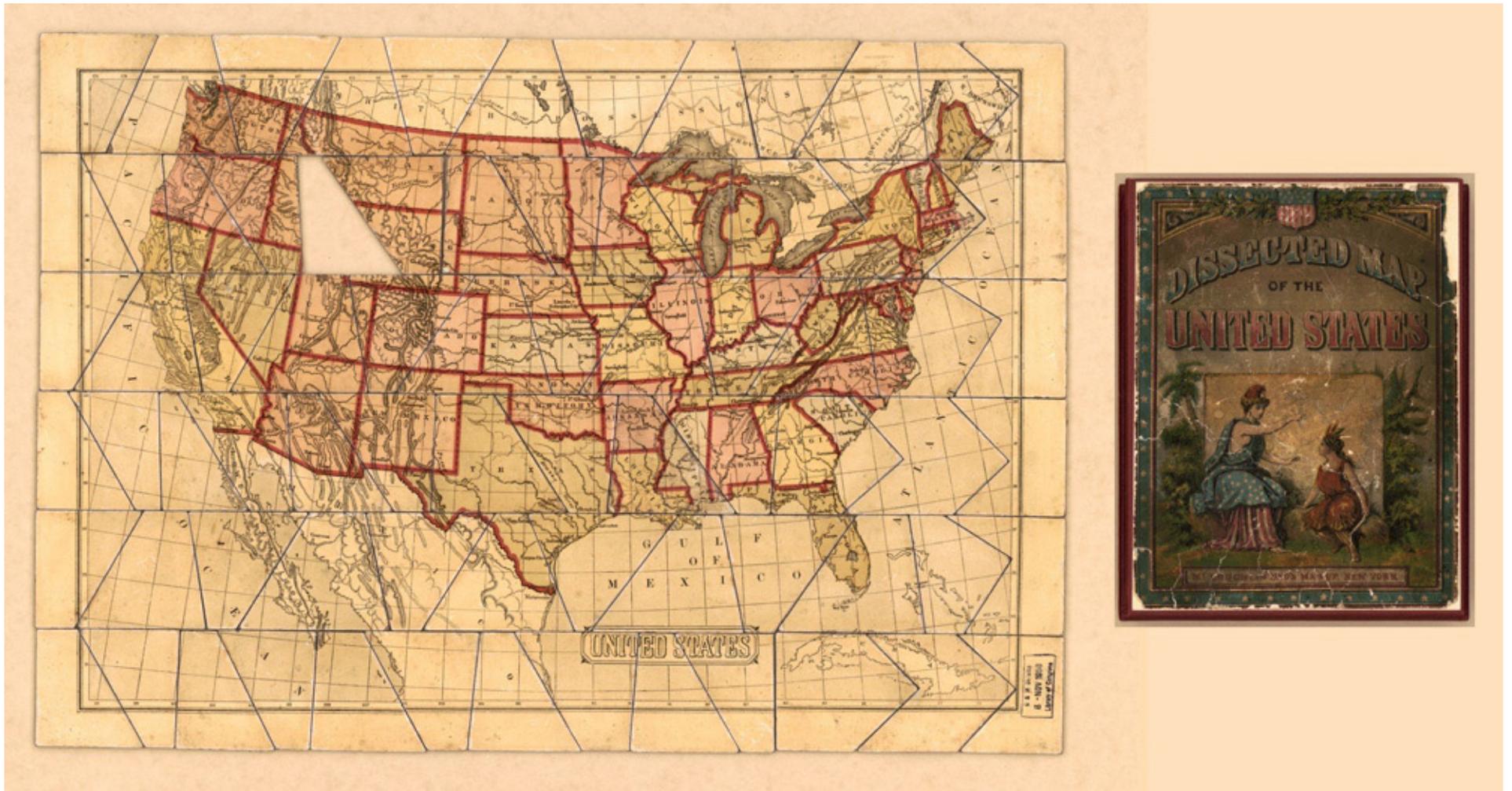




# Dissected Map of the United States, 1900



"Dissected Map of the United States," McLoughlin Bros., Inc., 1900. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Standard Map of the World, 1942



"Standard Map of the World," Geographia Map Company, 1942. Courtesy of Library of Congress

## Merchants of the Sahara Desert in North Africa, between 1880 and 1923



“North Africa. Merchants of the Sahara Desert,” between 1880 and 1923. Courtesy of Library of Congress

## Workers Cutting Bananas from Trees in Costa Rica, between 1910 and 1920



“Costa Rica - workers cutting bananas from trees,” between 1910 and 1920. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Farmland in Monona, Iowa, May 1940



Vachon, John, "Western Iowa farm land. Monona County, Iowa," May 1940. Courtesy of Library of Congress



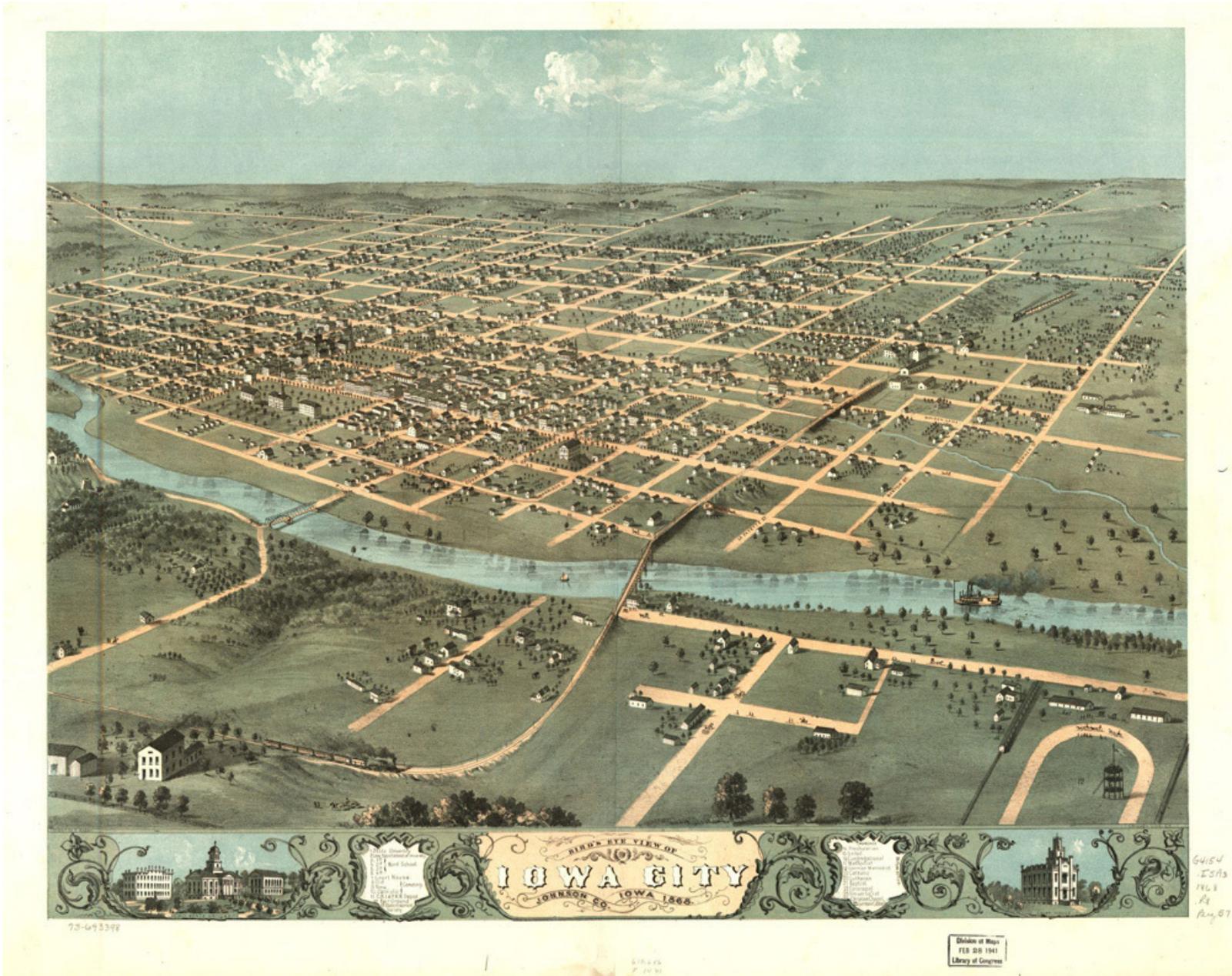


# Freshly Plowed Land in Greene County, Iowa, April 1940



Vachon, John, "Fresh plowed land, Greene County, Iowa," April 1940. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Bird's-Eye View of Iowa City in Johnson County, Iowa, 1868



Ruger, A., "Bird's eye view of Iowa City, Johnson Co., Iowa," Chicago Lithographing Co., 1868. Courtesy of Library of Congress



# Highway next to Farm Land in Grundy County, Iowa, April 1940



Vachon, John, "Highway through fertile land of Grundy County, Iowa," April 1940. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Railroad Map of the American Midwest, 1858



Colton, G. Woolworth and Rufus Blanchard, "Indiana, Illinois, Missouri & Iowa with parts of adjoining states," 1858. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# "National Parks of the Midwest," 1968

## the midwest

Among the mountain and plains of the Midwest, where great rivers wind their way to the Mississippi, in some of the most spectacular parklands of America. Everywhere the eye turns in this heartland of the nation, from the massive delicacy of the Gateway Arch in St. Louis to the green meadows and greyer basins of Yellowstone, one sees eloquent proof of America's fierce determination to protect the land's integrity—to preserve its heritage, its beauty, and its natural treasures.

If the Midwest had no trading posts, military forts, or Indian battlefields, it would still speak an incredible history of unchangeable vastness and complexity. If its earth never revealed a single dinosaur fragment or fossilized plant, it would still be dominated by the Rocky Mountains, that great prehistoric upheaval of earth and rock that extends from the canyons of Colorado to the glaciers of Montana. And spread between this awesome barrier and the placid waters of the Mississippi is America's breadbasket—the broad plains of wheat and corn that testify to man's ingenuity and industry. This amazing juxtaposition of ancient history and modern technology, barren lands and fertile fields, draws millions of visitors each year from the metropolitan centers to the Midwest and its increasingly popular vacationlands.

One of the most memorable sights in crossing the higher western plains from the east is the gradual unfolding of the jagged snow crests of the Rockies on the horizon. Even today, as more and more tourists come to know these mountains, glaciers secretly continue their ancient role of endless carving—a process of geological evolution that has, through untold centuries, created surely one of the earth's most abundant refuges of scenic grandeur. Alpine forests and meadows, icy streams and waterfalls, silent stands of lodgepole pine and cottonwood, elk herds, solitary moose, sleek trout and foraging bears—these are but a few of the immeasurable wonders of Rocky Mountain, Grand Teton, and Glacier National Parks.

These uniquely Midwestern wonders were first discovered and reported by the early frontiersmen who made their living in the virgin wilderness. Perhaps more enthusiastic than articulate, they set home stories of stupendous canyons, waterfalls higher than Niagara, and steaming geysers that belched ions of water into the air. The cartoon press was incredulous and called the men "champion liars." One editor rejected the manuscript of an early Yellowstone visitor with the words, "Thank you, but we do not print fiction!" The marvels had been revealed, however, and soon the way was opened for exploration, settlement, and, ultimately, the beginnings of the conservation movement. The restless Americans who relentlessly pushed westward in their search for new goals, new lands, and a new life, pursued long enough to consider generations yet to come. For on March 1st, 1872, Yellowstone National Park was officially established through a visionary concept of conservation and preservation, a concept upon which the National Park Service is based.

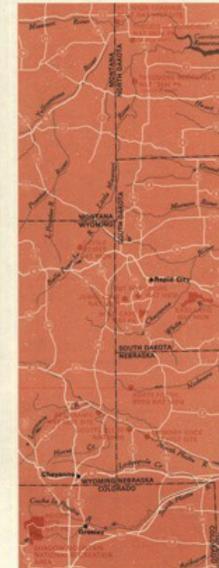
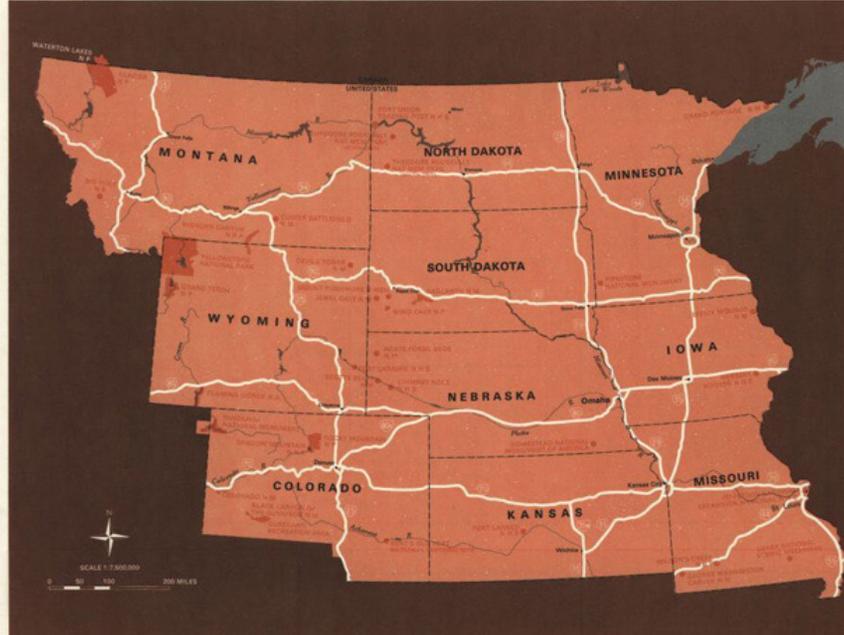
And so man taught his way across the land as the new nation expanded westward. His trail can be found from the rivers of the east to the mountain passes of the Continental Divide. Monuments to his intrepid spirit stand in all 10 states of the midwest region, such as Fort Union Trading Post, which sits on the border of North Dakota and Montana; Bent's Old Fort in Colorado; Fort Laramie, Wyoming, on the Oregon Trail; and Fort Larned, Kansas, on the Santa Fe Trail. Today the ruins of wagon trails west remain clearly visible on the prairies, and the battlefields at Big Hole and Custer serve as constant reminders of the price paid for westward expansion and the growth of the nation.

## administration

The National Parks of the Midwest are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Each park is managed by a superintendent and staff whose address is listed elsewhere in this folder. Interpretive and informational folders for the individual parks may be obtained by writing directly to the park or to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The Department of the Interior—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—has a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States, now and in the future.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL AND DOWNTOWN, ST. LOUIS

## midwest interstate tours: major highways and nearby parks, routes, and cities.

Custer Battlefield N. M., Mont., Crow Agency, Mont.  
Billings, Montana  
Yellowstone N. P., Wyo., U.S. 89 South.  
Barto, Montana  
Big Hole N. B., Mont., U.S. 10A West, St. 274 South, St. 43 West.  
Spokane, Washington

Interstate 80 West  
Davenport, Iowa  
Iowa City, Iowa  
Herbert Hoover N. H. S., Iowa, West Branch, Iowa.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Omaha, Nebraska  
Lincoln, Nebraska  
Homestead N. M. of America, Neb., U.S. 77 South, U.S. 136 West.  
Chimney Rock N. H. S., Neb., U.S. 26 North.  
Scotts Bluff N. M., Neb., U.S. 26 North or Int. 25 North, U.S. 26 East.  
Cheyenne, Wyoming  
Rocky Mt. N. P., Colo., Int. 25 South, U.S. 34 West.  
Dinosaur N. M., Colo., St. 789 South, U.S. 40 West.  
Rock Springs, Wyoming  
Flaming Gorge R. A., Colo., St. 539 South.  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Interstate 70 West  
St. Louis, Missouri  
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial N. H. S., Mo., St. Louis, Mo.  
Kansas City, Kansas

Ft. Larned N. H. S., Kan., U.S. 281 South, U.S. 156 West.  
Bent's Old Fort N. H. S., Colo., St. 71 South, U.S. 50 East.  
Denver, Colorado  
Rocky Mt. N. P., Colo., Int. 25 North, U.S. 34 West.  
Shadow Mt. N. R. A., Colo., U.S. 40 North, U.S. 34 North.  
Grand Junction, Colorado  
Colorado N. M., Colo., Grand Junction, Colo.  
Black Canyon of the Gunnison N.M., Colo., U.S. 50 South, St. 347 North.  
Curecanti R. A., Colo., U.S. 50 South.

Interstate 44 South  
St. Louis, Missouri  
Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., St. 68 South, St. 19 South, U.S. 60 East.  
Springfield, Missouri  
Wilson's Creek N. B. P., Mo., U.S. 60 South at Springfield, Mo.  
George Washington Carver N. M., Mo., U.S. 71A South.  
Joplin, Missouri

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# “Opening of the Midwest” Mural in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 2011



Highsmith, Carol, “Mural “Opening of the Midwest,” by Robert Francis White at Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,” 2011. Courtesy of Library of Congress