

MODIFICATION OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

This joint study was undertaken by Philip A. DuMont, Division of Wildlife Refuges, and Henry W. Thomas Division of Realty, to preserve the record of changes that have occurred in the National Wildlife Refuge System in the past 72 years. The two authors assume full responsibility for the accuracy of data presented herein. This report was reviewed by George Spoden.

It is anticipated that these data will be of primary concern to the Service employees.

The modifications of National Wildlife Refuges noted in this report are of historical interest in understanding the evolution of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Since the passage of the Game Range Act (PL 94-223, 90 stat 199) on February 27, 1976, these types of modifications can no longer occur without the consent of Congress.

1976

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

December 1975

REFUGES DROPPED

The following areas have been discontinued as National Wildlife Refuges since 1964. See "Modification of National Wildlife Refuges," for details.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Refuge</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
7-13-64	Belle Fourche	South Dakota	13,680
5-29-68	Willow Creek	Montana	3,119
6-25-68	Pishkun	Montana	8,195
7-15-68	Davis Island	Mississippi	70
4-10-69	East Timbalier	Louisiana	337
7-24-69	Evanston	Wyoming	360
2-11-69	Kentucky Woodlands	Kentucky	65,690
9-22-70	Locomotive Springs	Utah	1,031
1-08-71	Horn Island	Mississippi	2,442
1-08-71	Petit Bois	Mississippi	749
8-28-75	Jones Island	Washington	188
8-28-75	Matia	Washington	155
8-28-75	San Juan	Washington	53
8-28-75	Smith Island	Washington	65

1951 - 1960

Alaska Railroad Muskrat and Beaver Refuge	5-15-51	Clearwater	11-30-55
Yanktonai	12- 6-51	Columbia River	5-24-57
Morgan	2- 5-52	Talcot	8-10-57
Shinnecock	2- 5-52	Widows Island	1-17-58
Kit Carson	9- 5-52	Petit Bois (Alabama)	2- 7-58
Box Butte	9-11-52	Batchtown	8- 1-58
Cape Henlopen	12-10-52	Calhoun	8- 1-58
Tern Island	4-15-53	Flannigan Island	8- 1-58
Cherry Creek	6-12-53	Henderson	8- 1-58
Prairie Lake	6-24-53	Keithsburg	8- 1-58
Painted Woods	7-14-53	Louisa	8- 1-58
Oen Lake	7-17-53	Lake Moraine	8- 5-58
Thief Valley	7-31-53	Little Lake	8- 5-58
Fort Keough	8-10-53	Minnewastena	8- 5-58
Tobacco Garden	2-28-55	Pioneer Lake	8- 5-58
Fort Tyler	5-23-55	Lake Acronge	10-30-58
Lake Patricia	6-29-55	Wild Fang	1-26-59
Legion Lake	9- 6-55	Skagit	10- 5-59
Chinsegut	9-15-55	Conconully	3-31-60
Lenore Lake	11- 7-55	Curry	8-24-60

1961 - 1970

Charles Lake	3- 6-61	Anclote	4-11-67
Strawberry Valley	3-16-61	Troy Meadows	6-30-67
Salt River	3-21-61	Railroad Valley	2-26-68
Long Tail Point	9-13-61	Willow Creek	5-29-68
Winnemucca	6- 5-62	Pishkun	5-25-68
Snake River	4- 8-63	Davis	7-15-68
Lake St. Clair	11-15-63	Kentucky Woodlands	2-11-69
Burford	6-30-64	East Timbalier	4-10-69
Belle Fourche	7-13-64	Evanston	7-24-69
Brevard	11-23-64	Locomotive Springs	9-22-70
Billings Lake	5-20-66		

1961 - 1975

Horn Island	1- 8-71	Matia	8-27-75
Petit Bois (Mississippi)	1- 8-71	San Juan	8-27-75
Jones Island	8-27-75	Smith Island	8-27-75

CHRONOLOGICAL ABANDONMENT OF

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

There follows a tabulation of discontinued national wildlife refuges by 10-year intervals, beginning with 1903 and extending through 1975. Refuges are arranged chronological within each 10-year interval.

For details of establishment, discontinuation, and reasons for such actions, see the publication "Modification of National Wildlife Refuges."

1903 - 1910

Pribilof Reservation 4-21-10

1911 - 1920

None

1921 - 1930

Bumping Lake Reservation	5-20-21	San Francisco Bay Reservation	5-20-21
Clealum Lake Reservation	5-20-21	Yukon Delta Reservation	2-27-22
East Park Reservation	5-20-21	Shoshone	8-18-22
Kachess Lake Reservation	5-20-21	Walker's Lake Reservation	8- 3-26
Keechelus Lake Reservation	5-20-21	Mosquito Inlet Reservation	3-17-28
Lock, Katrine	5-20-21		

1931 - 1940

Tortugas Keys Reservation	1- 4-35	Flat Creek	7-30-37
Wind Cave Game Preserve	7- 1-35	Hilton Head	5-11-40
Ediz Hook Reservation	11- 6-36	Clouds Lake	About 1940
Desecheo Island Reservation	6-16-37		

1941 - 1950

Fort De Soto	4- 8-41	Boulder Canyon	7-22-48
Matanzas	2-12-42	Saratoga	7-22-48
Siskiwit	2- 6-42	Lake Oliver	11-18-48
Apache	1-29-47	Quinn Lake	in 1948
Everglades	6-20-47	Safford	7-11-49
Rio Grande	7- 1-47	Wilson	9-15-49
Carlsbad	8-11-47	Fire Island Reservation	4-26-50
Palma Sola	2- 6-48	Indian Key	6-26-50
Twin Lakes	5-14-48	Istokpoga	6-30-50
Theodore Roosevelt	6-12-48	Mesilla	8-28-50
Eagle Creek	7- 6-48		

MODIFICATION OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

In the three-quarters of a century since the first national wildlife refuge--Pelican Island--was established, on March 14, 1903, it has been inevitable that some refuges will have been modified or discontinued. The material that follows is a record of such modification, discontinuation, or revocation of refuge status on public lands, and lands which had been made available to this Bureau^{1/} for wildlife protection and management.

National wildlife refuges have been established in a number of ways. Originally this was done by Executive Orders (E.O.) as withdrawals from the public domain. These orders were unnumbered until late in 1907. Such areas were reserved for wildlife purposes; therefore they were "Reservations."

Refuge establishment by Executive Orders continued until 1942, when authority for such establishment was delegated to the Secretary of the Interior through Public Land Orders (P.L.O.). Refuges established by either type of order can be abolished by a Public Land Order provided all requirements of review have been satisfied.

|| Several areas were established by Acts of Congress (National Bison Range, Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, Bear River, etc.). Others were obtained as gifts to the Government. Over 60 were established as perpetual easements wherein the use of and title to the lands remain vested in the landowner but the United States is permitted to post the lands for protection to wildlife.

|| There was a great deal of variation in refuge names in the earlier years. Proclamation No. 2416, published in the Federal Register on July 30, 1940, changed the names of most areas to "National Wildlife Refuges." Language as used in most of the early E.O.'s--until the mid-1930's--was embodied in this proclamation and reflects the attitude toward refuges at that time:

^{1/} Bureau of Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture July 1, 1885-July 1, 1939; U.S. Department of the Interior, July 1, 1939-June 30, 1940; Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, June 30, 1940-November 6, 1956; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, November 6, 1956-July 1, 1974; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, from July 1, 1974-

"WHEREAS certain areas of land and water in the United States, its Territories, and its insular possessions have been reserved and set aside from time to time as refuges and breeding grounds for native birds, migratory waterfowl, wild animals, and other forms of wildlife, on which it is unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird or wild animal of any kind whatsoever, to take or destroy the nests or eggs of any wild bird, or to occupy or use any part of such reservations or to enter thereon for any purposes, except as permitted by law or by rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the conservation and development of the natural wildlife resources may contribute to the economic welfare of the Nation and provide opportunities for wholesome recreation to the citizens of the United States; and

"WHEREAS some of the States are setting aside areas of land and water for similar purposes, such action by the States being furthered by the act of Congress approved September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917), which provides that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife-restoration projects;

"WHEREAS it is fitting and desirable that the names of such Federal areas should distinguish them from projects of the States or from preserves under private ownership:

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the names of the Federal wildlife refuges....are hereby changed...."

The names of areas established by Acts of Congress remained unchanged.

A number of refuges represent secondary uses of lands and waters administered primarily by other agencies. These are identified by footnotes in the "Directory of National Wildlife Refuges" and in the "Annual Report of Lands Under Control of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service."

(1) The revocation or termination of national wildlife refuges has been a continuing process. When no longer useful for the established purpose, areas have been released to the agency having primary jurisdiction. Particularly in the 1950's, considerable effort was directed toward revoking establishment orders on areas no longer suited for refuge purposes because of conditions, size, or

unsatisfactory land status. Several small refuges were leased to States for wildlife purposes. These are generally classed as Coordination Areas and are listed in the "Annual Report of Lands Under Control of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service."

The Survey Team recommended that "all existing refuges be subjected to a critical scrutiny to determine if they fit the overall objectives and responsibilities of the Service."

By 1952 a total of 32 refuges had been removed from the National Wildlife Refuge System. In 1955 a second listing was issued enumerating 18 additional areas that were removed from the list. Six units along the Mississippi River, south of Rock Island, Illinois, previously designated as separate units, together with other lands made available to the Service by the Corps of Engineers, were consolidated as the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge. These and others that were discontinued by virtue of their being combined with another refuge are as follows:

<u>Former Refuge</u>	<u>Now a Part of</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Batchtown, Ill.	Mark Twain NWR	1,995
Calhoun, Ill.	Mark Twain NWR	5,050
Clouds Lake, N. Dak.	Tewaukon NWR	940
Flannigan Island, Ill.	Mark Twain NWR	668
Flat Creek, Wyo.	National Elk Refuge	40
Henderson, Ill.	Mark Twain NWR	352
Jones Island, Wash.	San Juan Islands NWR	188
Keithsburg, Ill.	Mark Twain NWR	1,448
Louisa, Iowa	Mark Twain NWR	4,366
Matia, Wash.	San Juan Islands NWR	155
San Juan, Wash.	San Juan Islands NWR	53
Saratoga, Wyo.	Pathfinder NWR	80
Snake Creek, Idaho and Oregon	Deer Flat NWR	527
Smith Island, Wash.	San Juan Islands NWR	65

Areas returned to the primary agency are:

Apache Reservoir, Ariz.	2,680
Belle Fourche, S. Dak.	13,680
Boulder, Ariz. and Nev. (312,047 Ariz., 346,572 Nev.)	658,619
Box Butte, Neb.	2,210
Bumping Lake, Wash.	2,600
Carlsbad, N. Mex.	16,234
Clealum Lake, Wash.	7,680
Conconully, Wash.	933
East Park Reservoir, Calif.	3,600

	<u>Acres</u>
Kachess Lake, Wash.	7,020
Keechelus Lake, Wash.	4,680
Pishkun, Mont.	8,195
Rio Grande, N. Mex.	73,228
Salt River, Ariz.	21,061
Thief Valley, Oreg.	1,495
Willow Creek, Mont.	3,119
Winnemucca, Nev.	9,806

A few refuges were discontinued because it was determined that the lands were not owned by the United States:

East Timbalier, La.	337
Indian Key, Fla.	191
Matanzas, Fla.	267
Tern Island, La.	1,000

Three areas important only as upland game areas were discontinued when it was determined that waterfowl operational funds could not be spent on them:

Chinsegut, Fla.	2,033
Fort Keogh, Mont.	56,954
Morgan, Vt.	952

There have been relatively few instances where Department of Defense requirements necessitated turning over lands for their use:

Fire Island, Alaska	4,390
Cape Henlopen, Del.	212
Fort De Soto, Fla.	421
Fort Tyler, N. Y.	14

One small refuge in Florida--Brevard--was within the acquisition limits of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Kennedy Rocket Range. Subsequently, use of those 12 acres was most generously adjusted by designating 140,393 acres within the Range as the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

Brevard, Fla.	12
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There are a number of reasons why refuge lands have been made available to the States, either by agreement or by transfer of title. In two instances the amount of land was too limited for economical administration. In others, it was determined that the wildlife benefits were sufficiently limited that they could be achieved more economically by the State. These are:

	<u>Acres</u>
Lake Patricia, N. Dak.	794
Lake St. Clair, Mich.	5
Lenore Lake, Wash.	6,201
Locomotive Springs, Utah	1,031
Long Tail Point, Wisc.	103
Railroad Valley, Nev.	133,397
Safford, Ariz.	240
Talcot, Minn.	967

Some of the easement refuges had so well demonstrated their wildlife value they were acquired in fee as Waterfowl Production Areas (W.P.A.). Such refuges, based upon easements, were revoked. Others had deteriorated, reducing their value for wildlife. Consequently, these easements were terminated:

<u>Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>	
Billings Lake, N. Dak.	760	Little Lake, N. Dak.	480
Charles Lake, N. Dak.	800	Minnewastena, N. Dak.	144
Cherry Creek, N. Dak.	280	Oen Lake, N. Dak.	626
Clearwater, N. Dak.	187	Pioneer Lake, N. Dak.	640
Clouds Lake, N. Dak.	940	Prairie Lake, N. Dak.	320
Eagle Creek, S. Dak.	1,201	Painted Woods, N. Dak.	2,181
Evanston, Wyo.	360	Quinn Lake, S. Dak.	480
Kit Carson, Colo.	664	Tobacco Garden, N. Dak.	120
Lake Arconge, S. Dak.	240	Twin Lakes, S. Dak.	350
Lake Moraine, N. Dak.	320	Wild Fang, N. Dak.	560
Lake Oliver, N. Dak.	640	Yanktonai, N. Dak.	913
Legion Lake, N. Dak.	1,038		

A few refuges were established on leased lands, and subsequently were discontinued when leases were terminated. These included the following:

	<u>Acres</u>
Burford, N. Mex.	2,000
Istokpoga, Fla.	5,760
Troy Meadows, N. J.	1,089

Very few areas were "lost" to other agencies. National wildlife refuges that might be construed to fall into this category included:

	<u>Acres</u>
Everglades, Fla., to NPS for National Park	467,522
Horn Island, Miss. to NPS for National Seashore	2,442
Kentucky Woodlands, Ky., to TVA	65,690
Mesilla, N. Mex. & Tex. to Int. Bound. Comm.	500
N. Mex. 483 acres	
Tex. 17 acres	
Petit Bois, Miss., to NPS for National Seashore	749
Siskiwit, Mich., to NPS for Isle Royal Nat'l Park	9
Strawberry Valley, Utah, to Water Users Assoc.	14,080
Theodore Roosevelt, N.D., to NPS for T.R.N. Monument	61,539
Tortugas Keys, Fla., to NPS for National Monument	76
Wind Cave, S.D., to NPS Wind Cave Nat'l Monument	7,000

INFORMATION BY STATES

In the list that follows, states are arranged in alphabetical order as are the refuges within them. Information is provided on the establishment and termination dates of the devices (Executive Order, Public Land Order, etc.) and annotations as to source and disposition of such lands and waters.

ALABAMA

Petit Bois NWR, Mobile County, 134 acres. Executive Order 1775, established 5-6-13; Public Land Order 1584, revoked 2-7-58. All project land in Alabama eliminated by erosion.

ALASKA

Alaska Railroad Muskrat and Beaver Refuge, Third Judicial Division, 4,160 acres. Executive Order 4592, established 2-21-27; Public Land Order 609, 9-7-50 withdrew 3,520 acres; Public Land Order 720, 5-15-51 revoked Executive Order 4592 as to the Muskrat and Beaver withdrawal but did not affect the Curry Bird, Game and Fish Refuge, established by the same original order.

Lands in this and Curry Refuge were released for homesteading by World War II servicemen. Comparable lands elsewhere were closed to beaver trapping by regulation of the Alaska Game Commission.

ALASKA (cont.)

Curry NWR, Third Judicial Division, 8,960 acres. Executive Order 4592, established 2-21-27, in conjunction with Alaska Railroad Muskrat and Beaver Refuge. Public Land Order 2193, 8-24-60 revoked this area in its entirety.

Fire Island Reservation, Third Judicial Division, 4,390 acres. Executive Order 1038, established 2-27-09, for protection of Alaskan moose. Executive Order 1920 1/2, 4-21-14, made it part of a military reservation. Executive Order 3406, 2-13-21 withdrew the area for a lighthouse reservation; the moose reservation was terminated. By Executive Order 4131, 1-22-25, the refuge was re-established. Public Land Order 639, 4-26-50 created a military reserve and revoked the refuge withdrawal under Executive Order 4131.

Pribilof Reservation, Third Judicial Division, 173 acres. Executive Order 1004, established 2-27-09, which consisted of Walrus and other small islands. By an Act of Congress on 4-21-10, the refuge was absorbed into the larger Pribilof Island Reservation.

Yukon Delta Reservation. Executive Order 1041 established an extensive area on 2-27-09; Executive Order 3642 revoked it on 2-27-22.

ARIZONA

Apache National Wildlife Refuge, Apache County, 2,680 acres. Executive Order 7678 established this refuge on 7-27-37, as a secondary use of Forest Service lands. Public Land Order 343, 1-29-47, revoked the refuge because of its limited use by waterfowl and returned full use of lands to the Forest Service.

Boulder Canyon National Wildlife Refuge, Mohave County, 658,619 acres (312,047 in Arizona and 346,572 in Nevada). Executive Order 6065, established 3-3-33 on Bureau of Reclamation project. Executive Order 6891, 10-30-41, revoked in part. Public Land Order 501, 7-22-48, revoked entirely. Lands and waters, unsuccessfully used for waterfowl because of the extreme and uncontrollable fluctuation of water, were returned to Department of the Interior for purposes of monuments (NPS) and reclamation (BR).

Safford National Wildlife Refuge (in preliminary form identified as Ash Creek), Graham County, 240 acres. Executive Order 9140, established 4-20-42; Executive Order 9192, amended 7-3-42; conveyed to State of Arizona by quitclaim deed, 7-11-49, under Public

ARIZONA (cont).

Safford National Wildlife Refuge (cont.) Law 80-537; Executive Orders not revoked; BLM indicated by letter 4-9-51, no need to revoke. This refuge was not large enough--240 acres--for economical administration from the Federal level, but does seem to have considerable value for use by the State authorities in conservation work.

Salt River National Wildlife Refuge, Gila and Maricopa Counties, 21,061 acres. Executive Order 1032, established 2-25-09. Public Land Order 2309, 3-21-61, revoked. The establishing Executive Order reserved various reclamation reservoir sites as preserves and breeding grounds for native birds, including the Salt River Reservoir on the Bureau of Reclamation's Roosevelt Dam and Project. The refuge protected very few migratory waterfowl, other than common mergansers.

ARKANSAS

Walker's Lake Reservation, Mississippi County, 15 acres. Executive Order 1763, established 4-21-13; Executive Order 4490, 8-3-26, revoked refuge status and returned to the Public Domain for entry under the homestead laws by qualified ex-servicemen of the war with Germany and for appropriation under other public land laws.

CALIFORNIA

East Park Reservation, Glenn County, 3,600 acres. Executive Order 1032, established 2-25-09; Executive Order 3468, 5-20-21 revoked. East Park was included in Executive Order 1032 which reserved several reservoirs (secondary use) for refuge purposes. The revoking Executive Order also included four reservoirs in the State of Washington as no longer suited for migratory waterfowl.

San Francisco Bay Reservation, in San Francisco Bay, 141 acres (also known as Goat Island). Established by Executive Order 2438 on 8-9-16; revoked by Executive Order 3469 on 5-20-21. Secondary use for wildlife was subject to use of the island for naval, military and lighthouse purposes.

COLORADO

Kit Carson National Wildlife Refuge, Cheyenne County, 664 acres. Executive Order 8645, established 1-22-41. Public Land Order 862, 9-5-52, revoked. All interests of the United States under easement deeds, under which this refuge was established, had been released to the servient estates by Secretary of the Interior under G.S.A. regulations.

DELEWARE

Cape Henlopen, Sussex County, 212 acres. On 4-22-38, the Cape Henlopen Lighthouse Reservation was assigned to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Biological Survey) for refuge purposes. On 8-17-40 the War Department was granted permission to use the area for military purposes. On 12-10-52 it was officially transferred to the Department of Army.

FLORIDA

Anclote National Wildlife Refuge, Pasco and Pinellas Counties, 208 acres. Executive Order 8081, established 4-5-39. Public Land Order 1243 added 22 acres in Pinellis County on 10-26-55. Under Public Law 537, on 7-29-55, property including 19 acres at the Tarpon Springs Lighthouse Station was added to the refuge. Anclote was relinquished on 4-11-67 in connection with a land exchange of Federal and State lands to benefit the J. N. "Ding" Darling Refuge.

Brevard National Wildlife Refuge, Brevard County, 12 acres. Executive Order 4328, established 10-21-25. Public Land Order 3463, 11-23-64 withdrew these and other lands for NASA. Subsequently, these 12 acres were replaced by the 140,393-acre Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge, Hernando County, 2,033 acres. This area was received as a gift to the Government from Col. and Mrs. Raymond Robins on 4-22-32. It was managed for a number of years as a demonstration upland game area until it was determined that waterfowl operational funds could not be spent on an upland game area. It was transferred to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on 9-15-55.

Everglades National Wildlife Refuge, Monroe and Dade Counties, 467,522 acres. The Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of 5-30-34 (48 Stat. 816) as amended, was authorized to accept title to lands for wildlife conservation purposes and for subsequent inclusion within the Everglades National Park.

Everglades National Wildlife Refuge was established 12-1-45, on lands leased for wildlife refuge purposes pending establishment of the Everglades National Park. The park, enlarged by the Secretary's Order No. 2555 of 2-23-50, included all lands closed to hunting by the Under Secretary's Order of 3-27-47.

FLORIDA (cont.)

- Everglades National Wildlife Refuge (cont.) The Everglades National Wildlife Refuge was abolished and the lands therein are now within and a part of the Everglades National Park, which was established by Order of the Secretary of the Interior on 6-20-47 (12 F.R. 4189).
- Fort De Soto National Wildlife Refuge, Hillsborough County, 421 acres. Received 11-10-38 as surplus to the Defense Department; returned 4-8-41 for use as a practice bombing range for MacDill Field, Tampa, Florida. Refuge contained North, Center, and East Mullet Keys, Rattlesnake Key, and Hospital Islands in the outer parts of Tampa Bay. Also, there were added Indian Key, Pass-a-Grille Lumps, Green Key, and Bird Island.
- Indian Key National Wildlife Refuge, Pinellas County, 191 acres. This refuge was established by an unnumbered Executive Order on 2-10-06; Executive Order 3502, 6-25-21, added 101 acres. Public Land Order 650, on 6-26-50, revoked the Executive Order of 2-10-06 and Executive Order 3502 as relating to lands not owned by the United States.
- Istokpoga National Wildlife Refuge, Highland County, 5,760 acres. These private lands were leased 9-1-41; lease expired 6-30-50, thus terminating the refuge.
- Matanzas National Wildlife Refuge, St. John County, 267 acres. Executive Order 4704, established this area on 8-10-27; Public Land Order 143, on 6-18-43 revoked refuge status since the General Land Office decision of 2-12-42 determined that these lands were not owned by the United States.
- Mosquito Inlet Reservation, Executive Order 763, on 2-24-08 and Executive Order 1057, 4-2-09, established this area on 450 acres of coastal land and water. Executive Order 4832, on 3-17-28 revoked the refuge.
- Palma Sola National Wildlife Refuge, Manatee County, 2 acres Executive Order 942, on 9-26-08 established; Public Land Order 446, on 2-6-48 revoked when this island was eroded away.
- Tortugas Keys Reservation, Monroe County, 76 acres. Executive Order 799 on 4-06-08, established. By Proclamation 2112 the refuge was terminated on 1-4-35, for the establishment of the Fort Jefferson National Monument.

GEORGIA

- Wilson National Wildlife Refuge, Effingham County, 1,588 acres. This gift to the government on 1-30-39 was re-conveyed to the former owner on 9-15-49.

IDAHO

- Snake River National Wildlife Refuge, Canyon County, 527 acres (367 in Idaho and 160 in Oregon). Executive Order 7691, established 8-17-31; Public Land Order 3016, 4-08-63, combined Snake River acreage as part of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge in Idaho.

ILLINOIS

- Batchtown National Wildlife Refuge, Calhoun County, 1,995 acres. Public Land Order 380, 10-6-47, established this refuge by transfer from the War Department (12 FR 6597). On 8-1-58 it was combined with other units to form the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge (23 FR 211, pages 8318 and 8319 of 10-28-58).
- Calhoun National Wildlife Refuge, Calhoun and Jersey Counties, 5,050 acres. Public Land Order 379 on 11-8-46 established this refuge by transfer from the War Department (11 FR 13397). On 8-1-58 it became part of the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge (23 FR 211).
- Flannigan Island National Wildlife Refuge, Adams County, 668 acres. Public Land Order 380, 11-19-46, established this refuge by transfer from the War Department (11 FR 13644). On 8-1-58 it was combined with other units to form the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge (23 FR 211).
- Henderson National Wildlife Refuge, Henderson County, 352 acres. Public Land Order 380 11-19-46, established this refuge by transfer from the War Department (11 FR 13641). On 8-1-58 it was combined with other units to form the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge (23 FR 211).
- Keithsburg National Wildlife Refuge, Mercer County, 1,448 acres. Public Land Order 380, 11-19-46, established this refuge by transfer from the War Department (11 FR 13640). On 8-1-58 it was combined with other units to form the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge (23 FR 211).

IOWA

- Louisa National Wildlife Refuge, Louisa County, 4,366 acres. Public Land Order 380, 11-19-46, established this refuge by transfer from the War Department (11 FR 13642). On 8-1-58 it was combined with other units to form the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge (23 FR 211).

KENTUCKY

- Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge, Lyon and Trigg Counties, 65,690 acres. Executive Order 7966, on 8-30-38 established this area; Public Land Order 4560, dated 12-27-68 transferred this area to Corps of Engineers for conveyance to the Tennessee Valley Authority for their development of the "Land Between the Lakes," demonstration recreation area. Public Land Order 4585, on 2-11-69, revoked Executive Order 7966.

LOUISIANA

- East Timbalier National Wildlife Refuge, Terrebonne Parish, 337 acres. Executive Order 718, on 12-07-07, established; requested revocation of Executive Order 718 to BLM on 7-17-61; Public Land Order 4597 issued on 4-10-69 revoked due to conflicting claims of ownership by the State of Louisiana, as published in the Federal Register.
- Tern Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Plaquemines Parish, 1,000 acres. Established by an unnumbered Executive Order on 8-08-07; Public Land Order 892, discontinued area on 4-15-53; determined to be nonexistant by surveys made by the Bureau of Land Management.

MAINE

- Widows Island National Wildlife Refuge, Knox County, 12 acres. Established by Public Law 310 of the 72nd Congress, 12-22-32. Declared excess, to G.S.A. on 9-20-55; revoked on 1-17-58.

MICHIGAN

- Siskiwit National Wildlife Refuge, Keweenaw County, 9 acres. Established by an unnumbered Executive Order On 10-10-05; revoked by an Act of Congress on 3-6-42; area made a part of Isle Royal National Park.
- Lake St. Clair National Wildlife Refuge, St. Clair and Macomb Counties, 5 acres. Established 11-19-37 on the basis of a 5-acre gift to the Government; an additional 4,200 acres closed by Presidential Proclamation 2593 on 9-32-43. The 5-acre tract was sold to the State on 11-15-63.

MINNESOTA

- Talcot National Wildlife Refuge, Cottonwood County, 965 acres. Executive Order 8173, on 6-15-39, established this area on an 805-acre gift and a 160-acre easement; Public Land Order 1660, dated 6-18-58, revoked Executive Order 8173; the 805 acres were conveyed to the State 8-10-57 in exchange for State lands in Rice Lake and Tamarac Refuges.

MISSISSIPPI

- Horn Island National Wildlife Refuge, Jackson County, 2,442 acres. Public Land Order 1639, on 5-14-58, established; the Public Land Order was revoked by Public Law 91-660 dated 1-08-71, transferring all of the refuge to the Gulf Island National Seashore.
- Davis Island National Wildlife Refuge, Warren County, 70 acres. Public Land Order 2709, 6-20-62 established; Public Land Order 4499, dated 7-15-68 revoked because of inability to acquire additional land.
- Petit Bois National Wildlife Refuge, Jackson County, 749 acres. Executive Order 1775, on 5-16-13, established; Executive Order 1775 was revoked by Public Law 91-660 dated 1-08-71, transferring to the Gulf Island National Seashore.

MONTANA

- Fort Keogh National Wildlife Refuge, Custer County, 56,954 acres. Executive Order 5122, dated 5-18-29, established this surplus area from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A.; Public Land Order 912, on 8-10-53, revoked it, when it was determined that waterfowl operational funds could not be spent on an upland game area.
- Pishkun National Wildlife Refuge, Teton County, 8,195 acres. Executive Order 1664, established on 2-25-09; on Bureau of Reclamation project. Public Land Order 4466, revoked on 6-25-68 and returned to the primary agency--the Bureau of Reclamation.
- Willow Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Lewis and Clark Counties, 3,119 acres. Executive Order 1032, established 2-25-09 on Bureau of Reclamation project. Public Land Order 4431, on 5-29-68, partially revoked Executive Order 1032 and returned to Bureau of Reclamation.

NEBRASKA

- Box Butte National Wildlife Refuge, Dawes County, 2,210 acres. Public Land Order 189, on 10-30-43, established; Public Land Order 863, dated 9-11-52 revoked Public Land Order 189, releasing our secondary interest to the Bureau of Reclamation, since the reservoir was no longer desirable as a refuge.

NEVADA

- Boulder Canyon National Wildlife Refuge, Clark County, 346,572 acres (see also Arizona, where 312,047 acres were located, or a total of 658,619 acres). Executive Order 6065, established 3-03-33 on Bureau of Reclamation project. Executive Order 6891, on 10-30-41, revoked in part. Public Land Order 501, dated 7-22-48 revoked entirely. Lands and waters, unsuccessfully used for waterfowl because of the extreme and uncontrollable fluctuation of water levels, were returned to Department of the Interior for purposes of monuments (NPS) and reclamation (BR)
- Railroad Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Nye County, 133,397 acres. Executive Order 6697 on 5-2-34 established; cooperative agreement with State of Nevada, Department of Fish and Game, to use and control land for 50 years effective 10-24-50. Revocation of Executive Order 6697 and simultaneous withdrawal of 14,720 acres for use by the State was by Public Land Order 4371 on 2-26-68.
- Winnemucca National Wildlife Refuge, Pershing and Salem Counties, 9,806 acres. Executive Order 7435 on 8-19-36 established 570 acres primary and 9,236 acres secondary on reclamation project. Public Land Order 2690 on 6-05-62 revoked Executive Order 7435. The lands had been dry for several years, and no longer were suited for a refuge.

NEW JERSEY

- Troy Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Morris County, 1,089 acres. Area controlled for waterfowl purposes by lease obtained from Wildlife Preserves, Inc., on 7-1-58. Refuge status was terminated with expiration of the lease on 6-30-67.

NEW MEXICO

- Burford National Wildlife Refuge, Rio Arriba County. These 2,000 acres of Jicarilla-Apache Reservation lands were leased 2-5-60; the lease was allowed to expire on 6-30-34, because the area provided little or no nesting. 64

NEW MEXICO (cont.)

- Carlsbad National Wildlife Refuge, Eddy County, 16,234 acres. Executive Order 1032, on 2-25-09, established secondary use on Bureau of Reclamation project. Public Land Order 392 dated 8-11-47 revoked this refuge as being no longer suited for the purpose.
- Mesilla National Wildlife Refuge, Dona Ana County (see also Texas), 483 acres. Public Land Order 220, on 4-6-44, established. Public Land Order 663 on 8-28-50 revoked and reserved for the use of the Department of State in connection with the Rio Grande Canalization Project.
- Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge, Sierra Socorro County, 73,228 acres. Executive Order 1032, dated 2-25-09 established secondary refuge use on several Bureau of Reclamation projects. Executive Order 6086 on 3-28-33, revoked Executive Order 1032 as to the Rio Grande Refuge and re-established the refuge. Public Land Order 378, on 7-01-47, revoked Executive Order 6086. The reservoir, being long and narrow, and too costly to fence, was considered no longer practical for waterfowl purposes.

NEW YORK

- Fort Tyler National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk County, 14 acres. Executive Order 7941 on 8-2-38 established, Permit to Navy Department to use all of refuge for bombing target 4-15-48 to 4-15-53; Public Land Order 1152 on 5-23-55 revoked.
- Shinnecock National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk County, 8 acres. Executive Order 7532, on 1-08-37, established land from Light House Service, Department of Commerce. Public Land Order 801, on 2-05-52, revoked because too small to administer for its limited wildlife values.

NORTH DAKOTA

- Billings Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Cavalier County, 760 acres. Executive Order 8111, on 5-10-39, established based on easements, Public Land Order 4017, on 5-20-66, revoked when land was acquired in fee as a Waterfowl Production Area (W.P.A.).
- Charles Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Hettinger County, 800 acres. Executive Order 8116, on 5-10-39, established based on easements. Public Land Order 2292, on 3-06-61, revoked when land was acquired in a fee as a Waterfowl Production Area (W.P.A.).

NORTH DAKOTA (cont.)

- Cherry Creek National Wildlife Refuge, McKenzie County, 280 acres. Established in 1939; released 6-12-53 by the Director; no longer needed.
- Clearwater National Wildlife Refuge, Mountrail County, 187 acres. Easement secured on 3-27-35; released by Acting Director on 11-30-55.
- Clouds Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Sargent County, 940 acres. Established in 1937. This area, two miles west of Tewaukon National Wildlife Refuge headquarters, was abolished when it was included as part of Tewaukon, about 1940.
- Lake Moraine National Wildlife Refuge, Burleigh County, 320 acres. Executive Order 8123, on 5-10-39, established based on easements. Public Land Order 1704, on 8-05-58, revoked. It was determined that this area no longer served a useful purpose in the National Wildlife Refuge System.
- Lake Oliver National Wildlife Refuge, Oliver County, 640 acres. Executive Order 8124, on 5-10-39 established based on easement. All rights granted by the easement were cancelled by a letter dated 11-18-48 from John O. Lynstad, Commissioner of the Board of University and School Lands of the State of North Dakota.
- Lake Patricia National Wildlife Refuge, Morton County, 794 acres. Executive Order 8156, on 6-12-39. To State of North Dakota as Coordination Area on 6-29-55.
- Legion Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Mountrail County, 1,038 acres. Executive Order 8160, on 6-12-39, established on easements. Public Land Order 1211, on 9-06-55, revoked when it was flooded by the Garrison Reservoir.
- Little Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Emmons County, 480 acres. Executive Order 8126, on 5-10-39, established on easements. Public Land Order 1704, on 8-05-58, revoked. It was determined that this area no longer served a wildlife purpose.
- Minnewastena National Wildlife Refuge, Benson County, 144 acres. Executive Order 8129, on 5-10-39, established on easements. Public Land Order 1704, on 8-05-58, revoked. It was determined that this area no longer served a wildlife purpose.

NORTH DAKOTA (Cont.)

- Oen Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Ward County, 626 acres.
Established in 1938. Relinquished by a deed of release on 7-17-53.
- Painted Woods National Wildlife Refuge, McLean County, 2,181 acres.
Established in 1940. Released by Director on 7-14-53; no longer needed.
- Pioneer Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Walsh County, 640 acres.
Executive Order 8163, on 6-12-39, established on easements.
Public Land Order 1704, on 8-05-58, revoked; no longer suitable for wildlife refuge purposes.
- Prairie Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Nelson County, 320 acres.
Executive Order 8658, on 2-03-41, established on easements.
Public Land Order 900, on 6-24-53, revoked; not public lands--easement was canceled.
- Theodore Roosevelt National Wildlife Refuge, Billings and McKenzie Counties, 61,539 acres. Executive Order 7496, on 11-14-36, established on lands acquired by the Resettlement Administration and transferred to the Department of the Interior.
Public Land Order 38, dated 4-25-47, transferred part to the to the NPS for the Theodore Roosevelt National Monument.
Public Land Order 631, on 6-12-48 transferred remainder; refuge revoked.
- Tobacco Garden National Wildlife Refuge, McKenzie County, 120 acres. Established in 1938; released 2-28-55 by the Director--no longer needed.
- Wild Fang National Wildlife Refuge, Burleigh County, 560 acres.
Established in 1939. Easement released by the Director on 1-26-59; no longer needed.
- Yanktonai National Wildlife Refuge, McLean County, 913 acres.
Established in 1939; released on 12-6-51 by the Director--no longer needed.

OREGON

- Snake River National Wildlife Refuge, Malheur County, 160 acres
(see also Idaho where 367 acres are located or a total of 527 acres). Executive Order 7691, on 8-17-37, established.
Public Land Order, dated 4-08-63, combined Snake River acreage as part of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge in Idaho.

OREGON (Cont.)

- Thief Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Baker and Union Counties, 1,495 acres. Executive Order 8575, on 10-22-40, established on a Bureau of Reclamation project. Public Land Order 907, dated 7-31-53, revoked the refuge when it was determined that the area was no longer suited for that purpose.

PUERTO RICO

- Desecheo Island Reservation, located in Mono Passage, about 15 miles west of Puerto Rico. Established by Executive Order 1669 on 12-19-12, subject to its use for naval and lighthouse purposes. Executive Order 2241, on 6-16-37, revoked the refuge and transferred area to the people of Puerto Rico, to be used for a forest preserve and native bird preserve purposes only.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hilton Head National Wildlife Refuge, Beaufort County, 87 acres. Established on 8-31-35 upon transfer of a lighthouse reservation from the Commerce Department; transferred to the Navy Department on 5-11-40 and sold to private party in 1948.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- Belle Fourche National Wildlife Refuge, Butte County, 13,680 acres. Executive Order 1032, on 2-25-09, established as a secondary use on a Bureau of Reclamation reservoir. Public Land Order 3422, on 7-13-64, revoked refuge because of excessive recreational use of reservoir and limited wildlife use.
- Eagle Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Todd County, 1,201 acres. Placed under administration in 1939; to the State on 7-6-48.
- Lake Acronge National Wildlife Refuge, Charles Mix County, 240 acres. Placed under administration in 1939. Easement released 10-30-58 by Assistant Director.
- Quinn Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Pennington County, 480 acres. Placed under administration in 1939. Easement released in 1948.
- Twin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Miner County, 350 acres. Placed under administration in 1939. The deed of easement was granted to the State 5-14-48 by War Assets Administration.

SOUTH DAKOTA (cont.)

- Wind Cave National Game Preserve, Custer County, 7,000 acres. Established by an Act of Congress on 8-10-12, on government-owned lands within the Wind Cave National Park near the Black Hills. It was abolished by another Act of Congress, approved 6-15-35, effective 7-1-35, to turn responsibilities for the herd of buffaloes and other wildlife to Wind Cave National Park.

TEXAS

- Mesilla National Wildlife Refuge, El Paso County (see New Mexico), 17 acres. Public Land Order 220, on 4-06-44 established. Public Land Order 663, on 8-28-50, revoked and reserved for the use of the Department of State in connection with the Rio Grande Canalization Project.

UTAH

- Locomotive Springs National Wildlife Refuge, Box Elder County, 1,031 acres. Executive Order 5727, on 9-29-31, established. Public Land Order 4911, dated 9-22-70, revoked the Executive Order and made the land available to the State of Utah in connection with an existing State waterfowl management area, under agreement with Bureau of Land Management.
- Strawberry Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Wasatch County, 14,080 acres. Executive Order 1032, on 2-25-09, established on a Bureau of Reclamation reservoir. Executive Order 4391, 3-11-26, added land to the refuge. Public Land Order 2306, dated 3-16-61, revoked the refuge when control of the project was in the Water Users Association; no longer in Federal ownership.

VERMONT

- Morgan National Wildlife Refuge, Addison County, 952 acres. Executive Order 8086, dated 4-11-39, established on lands from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A. Public Land Order 801, dated 2-05-52, revoked Executive Order when it was determined that waterfowl operational funds could not be spent on refuge.

WASHINGTON

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| • <u>Bumping Lake Reservation</u> , Yakima County | 2,600 acres |
| • <u>Clealum Lake Reservation</u> , Kittitas County | 7,680 acres |
| • <u>Kachess Lake Reservation</u> , Kittitas County | 7,020 acres |
| • <u>Keechelus Lake Reservation</u> , Kittitas County | 4,680 acres |

WASHINGTON (Cont.)

Executive Order 1032, on 2-25-09, established. Executive Order 3468, on 5-20-21, revoked following impounding of lakes as reservoirs.

- Columbia River National Wildlife Refuge, Benton and Walla Walla Counties, 8 acres. Executive Order 4501, dated 8-28-26, established. Public Land Order 1423, on 5-24-57, revoked when area was submerged by impounding.
- Conconully National Wildlife Refuge, Okanogan County, 933 acres. Executive Order 1032, on 2-25-09, established on Bureau of Reclamation project. Public Land Order 2072, on 3-31-60, revoked the refuge because the lands had little value for migratory birds, being heavily used for recreation.
- Ediz Hook Reservation, Port Angeles Townsite, 83 acres. Executive Order 2124, on 1-20-15 established. Executive Order 6594, on 2-09-34, transferred to Treasury, Executive Order 7485, on 11-06-36, revoked. It was determined of insufficient importance to either waterfowl or shorebirds to warrant objections to its sale.
- Jones Island National Wildlife Refuge, San Juan County, 188 acres. Established by Executive Order 7594, on 3-30-37; revoked by Public Land Order 5515 on 8-28-75. By that same order and on that date it was combined with other units to form the San Juan Island National Wildlife Refuge.
- Lenore Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Douglas and Grant Counties, 6,201 acres. Executive Order 5818, on 3-10-32 on Bureau of Reclamation area. Executive Order 7510, dated 12-11-36, revoked Executive Order 5818. Public Land Order 658, on 8-15-50, re-established. Public Land Order 1249, dated 11-7-55, revoked refuge. Sold to State for addition to Park System.
- Matia National Wildlife Refuge, San Juan County, 155 acres. Established by Executive Order 7595 on 3-30-37; 10 acres were added by Public Land Order 4889 on 9-30-70; revoked by Public Land Order 5515, on 8-27-75. By that same order and on that date it was combined with other units to form the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

WASHINGTON (Cont.)

- San Juan National Wildlife Refuge, San Juan and Skagit Counties, 53 acres. Established by Public Land Orders 2249, on 12-24-60, 4148 on 1-6-67, and 4889 on 9-3-70; revoked by Public Land Order 5515 on 8-27-75. By that same order and on that date it was enlarged by the addition of three other units to form the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge.
- Skagit National Wildlife Refuge, Skagit County, 5,074 acres. Established 5-31-41; between 1948 and 1950, 2,351 acres were added. On 10-5-59 this acreage went to the State in exchange for lands in connection with Columbia National Wildlife Refuge.
- Smith Island National Wildlife Refuge, Island County, 65 acres. Established by Executive Order 1959, on 6-6-14; revoked by Public Land Order 5515, on 8-27-75. By that same order and on that date it was combined with other units to form the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

WISCONSIN

- Long Tail Point National Wildlife Refuge, Brown County, 103 acres. Executive Order 7476, on 10-23-36, established this refuge on this former lighthouse property. Public Land Order 2494, on 9-13-61, revoked the refuge because of its small size; the area was never actively managed as a refuge. Sold to the State of Wisconsin under Reconstruction and Public Purpose Act.

WYOMING

- Evanston National Wildlife Refuge, Unita County, 360 acres. Executive Order 8644, on 1-21-41, established on easements; Public Land Order 3424, on 7-24-69 revoked because the area no longer served a useful wildlife purpose.
- Flat Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Teton County, 40 acres. Executive Order 3741, on 9-29-22, established. Executive Order 7680, dated 7-30-37, revoked Executive Order 3741, when added to National Elk Refuge.
- Lock Katrine Reservation, Park County, about 5,500 acres. Established by Executive Order 961 on 10-26-08; revoked by Executive Order 3470 on 5-20-21 when needed as a reservoir site in connection with the Shoshone River Canal.

WYOMING (Cont.)

- Saratoga National Wildlife Refuge, Carbon County, 80 acres. Executive Order 3814, on 4-9-23, established. Public Land Order 502, on 7-22-48, revoked Executive Order 3814 since the 80 acres under primary jurisdiction of Bureau of Reclamation had been placed in the Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge.
- Shoshone National Wildlife Refuge, Park County, 8,460 acres. Executive Order 1032, on 2-25-09, established. Executive Order 3725, on 8-18-22, revoked. This refuge was established before Buffalo Bill Reservoir was impounded on the Shoshone River.

DIVISIONS OR DISTRICTS

On some national wildlife refuges, where parts of the area are separated, Division names have been used for ease in locating. On the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, which extends for 284 miles, six Districts have been identified and are used locally.

Baring Division of Moosehorn Refuge
Edmunds Division of Moosehorn Refuge
Holgate Division of Brigantine Refuge
Salt Creek Division of Bitter Lake Refuge
Seneca Division of Erie Refuge
Cassville District of Upper Mississippi Refuge
Guttenberg District of Upper Mississippi Refuge
La Crosse District of Upper Mississippi Refuge
Lansing District of Upper Mississippi Refuge
Savanna District of Upper Mississippi Refuge
Winona District of Upper Mississippi Refuge

REFUGES RENAMED

From time to time names of national wildlife refuges have been changed, in accordance with the policy for naming refuges. In some instances names have become associated with a project only to be changed in final establishment. The list of name changes which follows is presented as an aid in locating names that were once familiar.

Ash Creek, Arizona, to Safford National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona
Bannock, Idaho, to Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Idaho
Batchtown, Illinois, to Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge,
Illinois and Iowa.
Calhoun, Illinois, to Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge,
Illinois and Iowa.
Coastal Maine, to Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, Maine
Flannigan Island, Illinois, to Mark Twain National Wildlife
Refuge, Illinois and Iowa

REFUGES RENAMED (Cont.)

Fort Peck, Montana, to C. M. Russell National Wildlife Range,
Montana
Goat Island, Oregon, to Oregon Islands National Wildlife
Refuge, Oregon
Henderson, Illinois, to Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge,
Illinois and Iowa
Keithsburg, Illinois, to Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge,
Illinois and Iowa
Killcohook, New Jersey, to Supawna National Wildlife Refuge,
New Jersey
Kuskokwim, Alaska, to Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range,
Alaska
Lac Aux Mortes, North Dakota, to Lake Alice National Wildlife
Refuge, North Dakota
Lake Susie, North Dakota, to McLean National Wildlife Refuge,
North Dakota
Louisa, Iowa, to Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge, Illinois
and Iowa
Lower Souris, North Dakota, to J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife
Refuge, North Dakota
Mud Lake, Minnesota, to Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Minnesota
Oak Orchard, New York, to Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge,
New York
Sanibel, Florida, to J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife
Refuge, Florida
Snake Creek, North Dakota, to Audubon National Wildlife Refuge,
North Dakota
Snake River, Idaho, to Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, Idaho
Sudbury-Concord, Massachusetts, to Great Meadows National Wild-
life Refuge, Massachusetts
Willamette, Oregon, to William L. Finley, Baskett Slough, and
Ankeny National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

These wildlife management areas consist of lands purchased by the Resettlement Administration and the Soil Conservation Service in their land retirement program. Since their best use was for wildlife production, they were transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order and placed under the supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The lands are actively administered for wildlife by responsible state agencies under long-term lease on the basis of plans approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

State and area	County	Date established	Acreage	Primarily for
MINNESOTA: Beltrami	Beltrami, Roseau and Lake of the Woods	3- 6-42	81,049	Upland game birds, deer, caribou
MISSOURI: Missouri	Boone	8- 8-40	2,250	Wild turkey restoration
NEW YORK: New York (10 sites)	Jefferson, Oswego, Schuyler, Tompkins, Chautauqua, Allegany, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, Madison, Delaware, and Albany	8-31-42	47,208	Upland game birds, fur animals
NORTH CAROLINA: North Carolina	Moore, Richmond and Scotland	9-24-40	58,900	Quail, turkey, deer
SOUTH CAROLINA Carolina Sandhills	Chesterfield and Darlington	8- 8-40	44,500	Quail, deer, turkey
WISCONSIN: Necedah	Jackson, Monroe, Juneau, and Wood	5-28-41	114,964	Deer, grouse, fur animals

I N D E X

Unless otherwise designated, "National Wildlife Refuge" was formerly part of the name. "Reservations" were established between 1903 and 1915. "W.M.A." refers to "Wildlife Management Areas." For explanation of "Division" see page 22.

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