

*State Parks and Forests*

## DEVELOPMENT OF STATE PARK SYSTEMS\*

STATE parks or related areas established primarily for recreation, ranging in size from a fraction of an acre to more than two million acres, have been established in virtually all of the states. According to figures gathered by the National Park Service, there are 1,397 of these properties, containing a total of 4,342,863 acres. It should be noted that this figure includes the Adirondack (larger than any other state park in the United States) and Catskill Parks in New York State. Reference is made to this fact for the reason that these two properties are frequently included in state forest totals. However, they are used primarily for recreation, and are in fact subject to much more stringent restrictions as to cutting of trees and building of roads and structures—set by the state constitution—than are most state parks.

The properties included in this total are variously designated as parks, monuments, recreational reserves, parkways, historic sites, memorials, and waysides. Each of these terms is subject to wide variation in meaning in the different states, several of them using the designation "park" for recreational and cultural holdings of all sorts. One result of the failure to distinguish between the several kinds of property included in

state recreational systems is the tendency to place certain types of development in areas which are not suitable for them.

There are very great variations in the relative adequacy of the several state systems. None is as yet fully adequate—not even in New York State, where the ratio between attendance and population is the highest of any state. In numerous states, particularly in the South, the ratio is very low. This condition is due to a combination of factors, of which the most important ones are relative inadequacy of areas, unscientific distribution of areas, incomplete development, and—again largely in the South—the newness of the state park idea and consequent lack of public knowledge concerning what such areas have to offer.

It is estimated that attendance before the War at state parks, monuments, etc., in 38 states, totaled seventy million persons, with a probable total attendance for all states of approximately seventy-five million.

## STATE FORESTS

The United States Forest Service reports a total state-owned forest acreage of 15,780,160—a figure which includes the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, but not other forested parks. Much of this, however, is simply in state ownership—particularly in some western states which possess extensive federal land grants—without being under the organized and perfected administration which is char-

\*Based on *A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States*, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1941.

acteristic of state forest management in such states as Pennsylvania, or Connecticut, for example.

Though established for other primary purposes, state forests make a contribution of considerable volume and importance to outdoor recreation, varyingly coordinated with other state recreational facilities such as state parks. Pennsylvania's state forests, more than 1,650,000 acres in extent, provide inhabitants of the Keystone State with almost their only opportunity for what are sometimes referred to as extensive types of recreation. Some portions of them are almost certainly worthy of delimitation as state parks, with the special type of development and administration suited to parks. In Massachusetts, much of the 171,000 acres in state forests is most valuable for recreation and is being extensively developed for that purpose. Thought is being given in the Bay State to the advisability of delimitations and changes in classification, such as seem to be advisable in Pennsylvania. Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota also maintain state forests which are administratively organized and are utilized to a considerable extent for recreation.

Though 42 states are shown as owners of forest lands, only in relatively few of them, as indicated above, do these lands make an appreciable contribution to recreation requirements.

STATE WILDLIFE AREAS

Though in the aggregate there is a considerable acreage of state holdings in the form of public shooting grounds, game and other wildlife refuges, preserves and sanctuaries, game farms, fish hatcheries, etc., their recreational use is a minor factor by comparison with that of state parks or state forests. Their contribution to recreation—a variable but important one—is rather that of improving hunting and fishing on other lands, public and private.

STATE PARK LEGISLATION

Most of the legislation establishing the present primary state agencies was passed

only in the last decade. As shown in the following tabulation, 26 states have either passed initial legislation establishing a statewide organization for park work, or have completely reorganized the basis of their functioning since 1930. Of these, only three had a statewide park organization before that time. New Hampshire is the only state which had established its present organization before 1910, and the Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Indiana state park agencies are operating under legislative authority passed between 1910 and 1920. As indicated in the tabulation, 14 states established their present state park agencies in the period between 1920 and 1930.

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESENT STATE PARK AGENCIES

	1900-10	1910-20	1920-30	1930-
Number of agencies.....	1	6	14	26

Thus, it is evident that few state park agencies have had long experience under existing laws, and there is, therefore, continual legislative activity with respect to this public service. In comparison with agencies which have been established for a longer period of time, it is to be expected that the scope and objectives of state park organizations, as well as their form of organization and *modus operandi*, have not been as definitely determined.

In the following tabulation, the frequency of various types of state park organizations is shown. Arizona has made no provision for a state park organization.

TYPES OF STATE PARK AGENCIES  
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OR COMMISSION

Alabama	Michigan	Tennessee
California	Minnesota	Vermont
Georgia	New Jersey	Virginia
Indiana	New York	West Virginia
Iowa	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Kentucky	Oklahoma	
Massachusetts	Rhode Island	

PARK BOARD OR COMMISSION

Arkansas	Missouri	Texas
Colorado	Montana	Utah
Delaware	Nevada	Washington
Louisiana	New Mexico	Wyoming
Maine	South Dakota	

PARK OR RECREATION AND FORESTRY COMMISSION  
 Connecticut New Hampshire

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OR COMMISSION  
 Florida Mississippi South Carolina  
 Maryland Pennsylvania

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION  
 Kansas Nebraska

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS  
 Idaho Illinois

HISTORICAL SOCIETY DIVIDED AUTHORITY  
 North Dakota Ohio

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT NONE  
 Oregon Arizona

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

It will be noted also that in three states in which there is a department of conservation this agency does not have charge of all state parks, but that other agencies or independent commissions have control of one or more of them. This is also true in the case of two other states in one of which a state park board is the primary authority and in the second the forestry department is responsible for this function.

From the above tabulation it is evident that departments of conservation occur with greater relative frequency east of the Mississippi River, while state park boards or commissions are more usual west of that dividing line.

In many states, forestry and fish and game departments are authorized to acquire and administer areas for recreational purposes supplementing the function of the primary agency.

State park agencies in 10 states have an executive type of organization, while the board or commission form has been adopted in 37 states. In the former the responsibility for the formulation of policies is vested in an individual executive or administrator, while in the latter the board or commission has this authority.

In Maryland, the Board of Regents of the State University is the park authority, while in New York the system is organized into 11 regions, of which 10 are under regional park commissions,

the membership of these varying from 3 to 10 members.

All primary state park agencies have the power to develop and maintain recreational areas; however, some of them lack certain powers necessary to the proper growth and functioning of their systems. By virtue of their establishment as agencies of state governments, all state park authorities may receive and expend appropriations, but there is considerable variety in other provisions with regard to financing.

Increased attention has been given in recent years to the extension of the cooperative powers of the various agencies with other states, local governments, the federal government, other state departments, and private persons. Due to the increased concern of the federal government in this field of public service, and due to recently inaugurated cooperative programs with the states, much legislation enabling them to take advantage of this federal aid has been enacted.

A few have various powers to cooperate with other departments and with private persons, and it is evident that the greatest deficiency is in the legal provision necessary for cooperative action between states.

#### INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Interstate compacts as a means of furthering the mutual interests of participating states have long been resorted to. Such agreements have been made ever since the formation of the Constitution, and, indeed, even before its adoption. But no compact respecting any park, parkway, or recreational area had been concluded prior to 1937, at which time, as the result of the work of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation and the Council of State Governments, the Palisades Interstate Park Commission was created, as a joint corporate municipal instrumentality of the States of New York and New Jersey, to manage and operate both the New York and New Jersey sections of the Palisades Interstate Park. This compact was subsequently ratified by the 75th Congress. The same Congress also approved an interstate compact or

agreement between the State of Ohio and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to the development, use, and control of the Pymatuning Lake for fishing, hunting, and recreational purposes, and which had previously been ratified and approved by the respective general assemblies.

Palisades Interstate Park was established in 1900. Under the New York enactment, provision was made for a board of 10 commissioners, 5 of whom must be citizens of the State of New York, and 5 of whom may be residents of the State of New Jersey. Under the provisions of the New Jersey enactment, provision was likewise made for 10 commissioners, 5 of whom were required to be citizens of that state. Each Commission was directed to give regard to the laying out and maintenance of such park as may be established by the other state along the Palisades and the Hudson River, so as to form, as far as may be, a continuous park.

The relationship thus created has been referred to as an interstate compact. This, however, is erroneous. While it was the obvious purpose, and has also been the practice, to appoint identical members to the two separate commissions, this policy rested upon comity, and without legal assurance that it would be continued. It was this lack of permanency, together with administrative and operating problems which had developed during the 36 years of the park's existence, that led to the adoption of the compact.

Resort to interstate compacts as a means of meeting the increasing demand for additional and extensive park, parkway, and recreational areas is feasible, logical, and of distinct advantage to the participating states. There are many interstate areas throughout the nation possessing inherent or potential park and recreational values, but which, because of legal and practical barriers, cannot be acquired in entirety by any one state.

Where territorial barriers preclude one state from acting alone, a single authority makes possible the acquisition of an area as a unit. Once acquired, permanency of administration is assured.

Administration, development, and maintenance of the area, as a single unit by a single authority, equally representative of the participating states, insures uniformity in keeping with the highest park standards, and from which substantial economies should be realized. Cooperation with other agencies—federal, state, and local—is simplified. Police officers will be unhampered by state boundary lines. The advantages of a mobile police force, with uniform jurisdiction and authority over the whole area, are obvious. Matters of personnel, taxation, rules, orders, regulations, gifts, trusts, charges, revenue, and kindred matters commonly attending park administration and operation, readily lend themselves to definite and satisfactory solution.

No participating state need surrender or subordinate its powers or prerogatives to the other. Authority deemed incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the compact may be withheld. Appropriations, both as to amount and purpose, are determinable by the legislature of each state.

While a primary purpose of such compacts is to insure permanency of administration, it is left to the participating states to stipulate the terms upon which the compact may be terminated. On the other hand, added authorities and duties may be conferred by a participating state, to be exercised exclusively within its territorial limits, without the necessity of concurrence by the other. Additional jurisdiction, authority, and duties may be conferred by action of the participating states. The compact, once adopted, becomes a contract protected by the federal Constitution against legislation impairing its obligations.

## AMOUNTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR STATE PARK PURPOSES\*

Fiscal Year 1941

State	Agency	Total	Appropriations	Operating Income	Concessions	Other <sup>a</sup>
Alabama	Division of State Parks, Monuments, and Historic Sites	\$ 63,243	\$ 38,000	\$ 23,542	\$ 1,701	.....
	Museum of Natural History	16,093	14,442	1,651	.....	.....
Arizona	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	State Parks Commission	16,410	11,000	.....	5,410	.....
California	Division of Parks and Beaches	292,439	215,994	59,414	15,775	\$1,256 <sup>a</sup>
Colorado	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	Division of Parks	296,025	188,370	107,655	.....	.....
Delaware	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Forest and Park Service	46,170	36,007	7,963	.....	2,200 <sup>b</sup>
	Federation of Women's Clubs	3,147	3,147	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Department of Public Works	8,580	4,830	.....	750	3,000 <sup>c</sup>
Illinois	Division of Parks and Memorials	354,154	354,154	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	Division of Lands and Waters	648,567	61,240	176,805	65,420	345,102 <sup>d</sup>
Iowa	Division of Lands and Waters	185,062	155,894	7,720	3,449	17,999 <sup>e</sup>
Kansas	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	Division of Parks	134,703	41,000	.....	.....	93,703 <sup>f</sup>
Louisiana	State Parks Commission	112,395	103,215	.....	.....	9,180 <sup>g</sup>
Maine	State Park Commission	12,298	5,000	4,282	.....	3,016 <sup>h</sup>
	Baxter Park Authority	3,419	1,419	.....	.....	.....
	University of Maine	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Division of State Parks	25,572	11,450	384	175	13,563 <sup>i</sup>
	University of Maryland	1,242	600	642	.....	.....
	Tercentenary Memorial Commission	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	Division of Parks and Recreation	110,139	110,139	.....	.....	.....
	Mt. Everett Reservation Commission	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....
	Mt. Greylock State Reservation Commission	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
	Hampshire County Commission	500	500	.....	.....	.....
	Middlesex County Commission	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	Division of Parks	394,050	394,050	.....	.....	.....
	Mackinac Island State Park Commission	30,500	30,500	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Division of State Parks	114,223	89,200	.....	25,023 <sup>j</sup>	.....
Mississippi	Park and Forest Service	53,789	21,500	32,116	173	.....
Missouri	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	State Park Commission	10,931	.....	10,796	135	.....
Nebraska	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission	43,995	15,000	4,035	.....	24,960 <sup>k</sup>
Nevada	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	Forestry and Recreation Department	36,829	16,081	20,363	385	.....
New Jersey	Division of Forests and Parks	156,815	144,001	12,814	.....	.....
	Palisades Interstate Park Commission	960,701	115,965	152,687	21,500	670,549 <sup>l</sup>
	Commission on Historic Sites	2,378	2,378	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	No information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> State park contingent fund.<sup>b</sup> Trust fund.<sup>c</sup> Lease of cottage sites.<sup>d</sup> Donation of Indiana Lincoln Union, \$50,000; highway reimbursement, \$12,350; rotary fund, sand, coal, balance, \$172,714; gravel royalty, \$109,469; miscellaneous, \$569.<sup>e</sup> Boats and docks, \$1,640; land management, \$1,948; court costs, \$29; telephone and electricity, \$792; refunds,

\$2,640; sand and gravel royalty, \$5,174; ice royalty \$1,199; miscellaneous, \$4,577.

<sup>f</sup> Concessions, admissions, and use of facilities.<sup>g</sup> Dedicated for land acquisition.<sup>h</sup> Carryover, \$1,016; Governor and council, \$2,000.<sup>i</sup> Bond issues, \$13,050; miscellaneous, \$513.<sup>j</sup> Emergency work relief funds.<sup>k</sup> Fish and game general fund.<sup>l</sup> Gift.

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AMOUNTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR STATE PARK PURPOSES\*—Continued

Fiscal Year 1941

State	Agency	Total	Appropriations	Operating Income	Concessions	Other
New York	Allegheny State Park Commission	\$106,995	\$106,995			
	Central New York State Park Commission	126,506	126,506			
	Finger Lakes State Park Commission	187,631	187,631			
	Genesee State Park Commission	75,248	75,248			
	Long Island State Park Commission	1,498,883	1,498,883			
	Niagara Frontier State Park Commission	207,292	207,292			
	Palisades Interstate State Park Commission	1,131,295	874,718	\$131,695	\$60,204	\$64,678 <sup>m</sup>
	Taconic State Park Commission	129,566	123,566			6,000 <sup>t</sup>
	Thousand Islands State Park Commission	13,196	13,196			
	Division of Lands and Forests	81,300	81,300			
North Carolina	American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society	8,818	8,818			
	Division of Forestry	56,608	34,200	14,344		8,064 <sup>m</sup>
North Dakota	No information					
Ohio	Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society	91,412	87,095		4,317	
	Department of Forestry	85,090	56,339	28,751		17,153 <sup>n</sup>
	Akron Metropolitan Park District <sup>o</sup>	23,613		6,460		
Oklahoma	Division of State Parks	60,280	45,000	15,280		
	Old Fort Gibson Stockade Commission	600		600		
Oregon	Will Rogers Memorial Commission	59,139	17,139			42,000 <sup>p</sup>
	State Highway Commission	196,993				196,993 <sup>q</sup>
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Parks	69,471	69,471			
	Bushy Run Battlefield Commission	2,500	2,500			
	State Park and Harbor Commission	32,940	32,940			
	Valley Forge Park Commission	126,542	126,542			
Rhode Island	Division of State Parks	158,654	120,220	23,484	2,309	12,641 <sup>r</sup>
South Carolina	Division of State Parks	88,641	40,096	48,545		
South Dakota	State Park Board	83,044	42,000	10,530	9,514	21,000 <sup>s</sup>
Tennessee	Division of State Parks	136,009	110,836	25,173		
Texas	State Parks Board	151,953	116,114		35,839 <sup>v</sup>	
	Gonzales State Park Commission	1,710	1,710			
	San Jacinto State Park Commission	22,009	17,410			4,599 <sup>w</sup>
Utah	Department of Publicity and Industrial Development	1,010	1,000			10 <sup>x</sup>
Vermont	Forest Service	20,281	20,031			250 <sup>y</sup>
Virginia	Division of Parks	83,539	83,539			
Washington	State Parks Committee	92,735	92,735			
West Virginia	Division of State Parks	136,055	115,528	20,527		
Wisconsin	Division of Forests and Parks	60,000	40,000	20,000		
Wyoming	No information					

<sup>m</sup> Transfer from State Highway and Public Works Commission to purchase toll road rights in Mt. Mitchell State Park.

<sup>n</sup> Trust fund income.

<sup>o</sup> Administers Virginia Kendall State Park.

<sup>p</sup> Special fund, Will Rogers Memorial Commission.

<sup>q</sup> Highway Commission allotments from gasoline tax.

<sup>r</sup> Balance of bond issues, \$8,916; federal allotment and balance, \$3,725.

<sup>s</sup> State Highway Commission, \$15,000; Game and Fish Commission, \$6,000.

<sup>t</sup> Unspecified.

<sup>u</sup> Rent of hall.

<sup>v</sup> Governor's appropriation.

\* Prepared by Herbert Evison, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.



**THE BOOK OF THE STATES**  
**NATIONAL FOREST AREAS\***  
 As of June 30, 1940

State	Gross Area within Established Boundaries Acres	Part of Gross Area under Forest Service Administration Acres
<b>Total</b> .....	206,453,323	155,677,306
Alabama.....	2,435,901	599,364
Arizona.....	12,158,282	11,465,125
Arkansas.....	3,498,701	2,155,484
California.....	24,749,731	19,286,611
Colorado.....	15,158,260	13,649,451
Connecticut.....		
Delaware.....		
District of Columbia.....		
Florida.....	1,241,955	989,779
Georgia.....	1,661,322	629,129
Idaho.....	21,477,524	10,968,670
Illinois.....	812,654	177,337
Indiana.....	781,467	60,155
Iowa.....	218,446	4,042
Kansas.....		
Kentucky.....	1,393,521	425,632
Louisiana.....	1,274,066	529,351
Maine.....	878,032	48,081
Maryland.....	4,318	976
Massachusetts.....	1,651	1,651
Michigan.....	5,095,081	1,965,404
Minnesota.....	5,041,824	2,528,842
Mississippi.....	2,776,405	1,009,745
Missouri.....	3,321,513	1,215,820
Montana.....	18,973,857	16,253,438
Nebraska.....	207,209	206,026
Nevada.....	5,245,677	4,990,221
New Hampshire.....	806,322	664,146
New Jersey.....		
New Mexico.....	10,078,674	8,748,935
New York.....		
North Carolina.....	3,588,126	970,111
North Dakota.....	764,441	520
Ohio.....	1,466,109	57,784
Oklahoma.....	344,269	158,399
Oregon.....	17,171,408	14,095,421
Pennsylvania.....	746,703	449,876
Rhode Island.....		
South Carolina.....	1,422,604	558,874
South Dakota.....	1,400,109	1,104,114
Tennessee.....	1,204,000	547,162
Texas.....	1,714,374	644,937
Utah.....	8,958,449	7,767,131
Vermont.....	580,520	167,094
Virginia.....	4,123,663	1,384,745
Washington.....	10,706,908	9,251,972
West Virginia.....	1,836,140	901,562
Wisconsin.....	2,016,924	1,366,004
Wyoming.....	9,116,183	8,658,185

\* Source: *Development of Collective Enterprise*, by Seba Eldridge and others. University of Kansas, 1943. Based on Chapters written by John Ise.

STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

STATUS OF STATE FORESTS AND CERTAIN OTHER FOREST AREAS\*

State	Acreage in State Forests		State Parks or Forest Parks (Acres)	State Game Refuges, Preserves, Farms, Hatcheries	
	No. of Units	No. of Acres		No. of Units	No. of Acres
<b>Total</b> .....	732	7,116,811	3,570,269	1,033	10,249,551
Alabama.....	23	7,189	25,400	3	200
Arizona.....	1	36,000 <sup>a</sup>	7,585	71	38,287
Arkansas.....	1	5,810	13,613	12	213,317
California.....	2	7,980 <sup>b</sup>	293,129	22	9,625
Colorado.....	1	70,826	120	18	500
Connecticut.....	20	69,107	11,726	11	2,163 <sup>c</sup>
Delaware.....	2	1,975	15	2	8
Florida.....	5	30,142	15,305	2	20
Georgia.....	2	1,080	6,636	6	386
Idaho.....	1	448,000 <sup>d</sup>	5,918	12	315
Illinois.....	1	3,482	14,070	20	7,207
Indiana.....	11	39,621	13,579	11	18,838
Iowa.....	3	10,200	19,500	26	4,000
Kansas.....	1	3,000	14,749	4	3,400
Kentucky.....	2	18,624 <sup>e</sup>	6,554	8	1,900
Louisiana.....	3	11,000	822	13	521,000
Maine.....	1	19,317 <sup>f</sup>	5,960	37	439,828 <sup>g</sup>
Maryland.....	8	59,142	2,488	14	5,651
Massachusetts.....	74	171,360	3,247	22	2,878
Michigan.....	12	1,000,000	36,000	.....	1,269,615
Minnesota <sup>h</sup> .....	31	1,335,170	44,728	178	3,500,250
Mississippi.....	1	23,000	8,124	38	(i)
Missouri.....	5	35,073	7,845	5	455
Montana.....	7	520,000	1,440	15	(i)
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	2,450	23	4,900
Nevada.....	.....	.....	10,864	3	12,757
New Hampshire.....	113	42,164	2,621	24	17,544
New Jersey.....	8	54,372 <sup>j</sup>	3,400	13	10,284
New Mexico.....	1	258,000	4,939	209	2,833,624
New York.....	310	379,185	2,597,145 <sup>k</sup>	39	30,210
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	9,266	7	35,892
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	63,988	.....	225,000
Ohio.....	9	60,000	640	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	34,460 <sup>l</sup>	6	17,138
Oregon.....	1	71,000	16,316	18	538 <sup>m</sup>
Pennsylvania.....	23	1,650,937	33,548	.....	507,406
Rhode Island.....	2	532	7,466	.....	25 <sup>n</sup>
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	14,650	9	(i)
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	61,440	2	16,907
Tennessee.....	8	40,000	.....	.....	26,000
Texas.....	5	6,400	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	1,710	17	40,000
Vermont.....	21	50,000	6,500	23	11,000
Virginia.....	1	588	15,684	17	17,254
Washington.....	1	355,000	28,057	26	560 <sup>n</sup>
West Virginia.....	6	51,345	23,897	7	615
Wisconsin.....	5	170,190	13,675	33	401,763
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	59,000	8	291

- a Tax delinquent land reverted to and title confirmed in state—Man melle Boundary.
- b Includes school land tract of 7,000 acres.
- c State-owned; an additional acreage is leased for the public for hunting and fishing by the State Board of Fisheries and Game.
- d Operated under forest management, although not designated as a state forest.
- e Includes the University of Kentucky Demonstration Forest of 15,000 acres.
- f Indian Township held by the state and managed for the interest of the Indians.

- g Not state-owned; semi-private.
- h Estimate.
- i No figures available.
- j Includes Jackson Forest area.
- k Includes 2,397,145 acres of Forest Preserves on 2 areas.
- l Does not include state parks in development stage.
- m Very large areas of federal and private land included in game refuges; none in state ownership.
- n State owns 8 game farms, 18 hatcheries, no refuges or preserves, although very large areas of public and private land are used for this purpose.

\* Source: *Development of Collective Enterprise*, by Seba Eldridge and others; University of Kansas, 1943. From chapters written by John Ise.