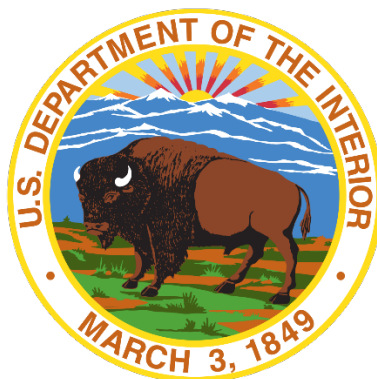


**Executive Order 14121: Recognizing and Honoring Women's
History**

Section 3a Report



December 2024

Contents

Introduction 3

 Background on Executive Order 14121 3

 Report Overview 3

 Complementary Workstreams..... 4

Assessment of Existing Sites of National Importance Directly Related to Women’s History..... 5

 Methodology..... 5

 Assessment Findings 6

Opportunities within Sites of National Importance..... 8

 1. Support NPS efforts to incorporate women’s history in the interpretation of existing national park sites, including by increasing staff training in interpretation and storytelling 8

 Elevate Existing Storytelling Initiatives 8

 Support Storytelling Efforts in Development..... 9

 Tailor Ongoing Programmatic Efforts 10

 Increase Staffing Training in Interpretation and Storytelling 10

 Establish and Confer Awards Recognizing Storytelling Achievements..... 11

 2. Revise guidance and processes to update existing and prepare new nominations and revive a related, effective NPS project focused on nominations 11

 3. Improve data quantity, quality, and availability 11

 4. Form and strengthen strategic partnerships 12

 Leverage the Mellon Humanities Postdoctoral Fellowship Program 12

 Strengthen Existing Partnerships..... 12

Congressional Action 13

Conclusion..... 13

Appendices..... 15

 1. Appendix A: Summary of Theme Study Status 15

 2. Appendix B: Designations Glossary and Lists of Sites 19

 National Park Sites 19

 National Historic Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places..... 19

 National Natural Landmarks 28

 National Wildlife Refuges..... 28

Appendix C: Prior Studies Related to Promoting Women’s History 29

Introduction

Background on Executive Order 14121

On March 27, 2024, President Biden signed Executive Order 14121: Recognizing and Honoring Women’s History, directing actions to “strengthen the Federal Government’s recognition of women’s history and the achievements of women and girls from all backgrounds.” The Executive Order provides an opportunity for the Federal Government to increase the representation of women’s history in sites across America and to help honor the legacy and contributions of women and girls to our Nation. In highlighting the role that women and girls have played in shaping this country, we can tell a more complete account of American history and help create a more equal future.

This report responds to Section 3(a) of the Executive Order that directs the Secretary of the Interior to submit a report to the President that: 1) assesses existing sites of national importance that are directly related to women’s history; and 2) identifies opportunities within sites of national importance to highlight important figures and chapters in women’s history.

Report Overview

Under the leadership of Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland, the National Park Service (NPS) conducted research to identify and assess nationally important sites and stories associated with women’s history, including National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), national monuments, and national park sites. The NPS also reviewed prior internal and external efforts to assess and improve the recognition of women’s history through place-based resources—physical locations related to historic events and individuals including, in some cases, NPS designations.

The assessment finds that, while the NPS has honored trailblazing women – from Eleanor Roosevelt to Mamie Till-Mobley to Rosie the Riveter – women are significantly underrepresented in all categories of Federal designations of nationally important sites.

To address this disparity, the report identifies opportunities to highlight figures and chapters in women’s history in existing sites of national importance, including by prioritizing efforts to increase the representation of women on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. The Biden-Harris Administration supports the construction of the Smithsonian American Women’s History Museum and the Women’s Suffrage National Monument on the National Mall, key steps to implementing the Executive Order 14121: Recognizing and Honoring Women’s History. President Biden has publicly endorsed building the Smithsonian American Women’s History Museum on the National Mall, and First Lady Dr. Jill Biden has consistently supported the museum, including by featuring its exhibits in the East Wing during Women’s History Month. As an Honorary Chair of the Women’s Suffrage National Monument Foundation, First Lady Dr. Jill Biden is working alongside five other First Ladies to memorialize the fight for women’s suffrage with a national monument.

In addition, the report identifies concrete, high-impact opportunities to improve the way our Nation recognizes and honors the contributions of women. These opportunities include:

- (1) Supporting NPS efforts to incorporate women's history in the interpretation of existing national park sites, including by increasing staff training in interpretation and storytelling;
- (2) Revising the National Historic Landmarks and National Natural Landmarks programs' guidance and processes to help update existing nominations and prepare new nominations, and reviving a NPS project focused on identifying and preparing nomination forms for consideration of NHL status that had tremendous success in the early 1990s;
- (3) Improving data quantity, quality, and availability by classifying common terms across Federal agencies to help identify sites related to women's history and establishing a clearinghouse for Federal agencies, including the National Archives, Smithsonian Institution and Library of Congress, about women's history that more comprehensively aggregates information across the Federal government; and
- (4) Forming and strengthening strategic partnerships with community, philanthropic and advocacy organizations that play a key role in many successful designations.

Finally, this report underscores the value and importance of sustained support from Congress for this effort, including by authorizing funding for NPS, and supporting the implementation of previously authorized initiatives, such as the [National Votes for Women Trail](#).

Complementary Workstreams

Importantly, this report is complemented by three additional components of the Executive Order that will ensure its implementation is informed by scholars, experts, and members of the public. To broaden understanding of and engagement with this Executive Order, the NPS has launched a new [webpage](#) with information on the Order, related NPS parks, programs and resources, and a [link](#) for the public to provide input. Consistent with [Directors Order 71C: Consultation with Indian and Alaska Native Tribes](#), any relevant actions will also benefit from Tribal consultation.

- First, the NPS will conduct the first-ever overview theme study specific to women's history that identifies major topics in women's history to be addressed by a series of subsequent theme studies. The overview theme study and plan for additional studies will include women and girls in key periods of United States history, in various professions and disciplines, and across different backgrounds. The studies will help to identify a diverse group of prominent women and girls throughout U.S. history who merit consideration for recognition through historic sites, including National Historic Landmark designations. The theme study process will include input from scholars who specialize in women's history, as well as outreach to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

- Second, the NPS will review previously completed theme studies and will issue a report to help ensure representation of women’s history in sites of national importance. The report will adopt an intersectional approach by including women from different backgrounds and communities and shall reflect diversity in factors such as gender, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, religion, Tribal affiliation, disability, age, geography, income, and socioeconomic status. This effort is currently underway; the initial review of existing studies has led to a preliminary list of 97 properties that have potential national significance as summarized in Appendix A.
- Third, to help inform relevant actions the Department of the Interior will take over the next 10 years, the National Park System Advisory Board will issue recommendations on ways to improve the recognition of women’s history across Federal parks, lands, and programs, including through historic designations and national monument designations. The National Park System Advisory Board established a Committee on Recognizing Women’s History composed of scholars and subject matter experts to develop the draft recommendations which were presented at the board’s December 2024 meeting. The board welcomes public comment on the draft recommendations until the recommendations are finalized in March 2025.

Assessment of Existing Sites of National Importance Directly Related to Women’s History

Methodology

The Executive Order defines sites of national importance as National Park System units—including national historic sites and national memorials; national monuments designated by the Congress or by the President; and NHLs. For the purposes of this report, the authors interpreted “women’s history” to mean sites dedicated to women and girls throughout history as well as those that recognize women’s contributions to history and society. The assessment also included a review of other Federal designations outside the scope of the Executive Order such as national forests and wilderness areas that may honor an individual who may or may not have a specific link to that property.

The assessment included sites representing women’s history and contributions, which were identified by the name of a woman or women involved in the title of the site, such as Clara Barton National Historic Site, Marjory Stoneman Douglas National Historic Landmark, Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument, or Women’s Rights National Historical Park. Less well-known or easily identifiable sites associated with women’s history were also included in the assessment, such as the Bureau of the Mint’s Old Mint, which hired the first women to enter Federal service in the mid-nineteenth century; Fort Leavenworth from which the only Black women’s Army unit was deployed in World War II; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s Neutral Buoyancy Simulator, where women aeronautical engineers were trained.

The interagency team conducting the assessment reviewed Federally-owned NHLs, summary data of the approximately 98,000 properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and engaged with Federal Preservation Officers, who are responsible for coordinating their agency’s responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act to complete surveys on how resources are managed related to women’s history.

Assessing nationally significant sites for their relevance to women’s history proved complex given varied naming and data collection conventions. For example, some historic sites, such as Sagamore Hill National Historic Site—the summer home of President Theodore Roosevelt, are designated to recognize an individual but don’t carry the person’s name. Some of the underlying databases that catalogue designations do not have consistent keywords that demarcate women’s history or gender. Additionally, agencies utilize different approaches to storing and managing this data. A team involving subject matter experts with experience across the Federal Government worked together to conduct a comprehensive review of available data and information; however, given the complexities cited above, this report recommends opportunities for improving data collection to strengthen the Federal Government’s recognition of women’s history.

Assessment Findings

This report finds that women’s history is significantly underrepresented in all categories of Federal designations of nationally important properties, including sites managed by the NPS and through the NHL program.

Of the 431 national park sites, only 12—less than three percent—are designated for the specific purpose of recognizing women’s history. By comparison, there are more than 68 sites that were designated for the purpose of recognizing a significant man in U.S. history. Across all NHLs, there are five times more sites that specifically recognize men than do women. The trend is borne out across many types of Federal designations. For National Natural Landmarks, national wildlife refuges, wilderness areas and national forests, NPS identified sites with a clear association to a specific woman or man, though it will require additional research to determine each individual’s direct connection to the geographic location of the designation.

The table below captures the proportion of several designation types that recognize women as compared to men. Appendix B includes additional information, including a description of each designation type and lists of relevant designated sites.

Designation¹	Total Sites	Sites Recognizing Women	Sites Recognizing Men
National Park Sites	432	12 or 3%	68 or 16% ²

¹ This table reflects designations through December 9, 2024.

² A note on National Park Sites (NHS) recognizing men: sites counted include ones named specifically for an individual or using male-centric nomenclature such as “Tuskegee Airmen.” This count did not include sites that

National Historic Landmarks³	2638	140 or 5%	631 or 24%
National Register of Historic Places – Properties owned by Federal agencies and identified as nationally significant	1808	18 or 1%	233 or 13%
National Natural Landmarks	605	2 or 0.3%	21 or 4%
National Wildlife Refuges	588	5 or 0.9%	31 or 5%
Wilderness Areas	806	2 or 0.3%	29 or 4%
National Forests	154	0 or 0.0%	28 or 18%

Initial reviews of designations and publicly available information about sites managed by the Department of Commerce, such as National Marine Sanctuary System sites, and by the Department of Defense, show a similar pattern. And these findings are validated by external reviews of how women’s history is represented in public spaces nationwide. For example, a Monument Lab “[National Monument Audit](#)” produced in partnership with the Mellon Foundation in 2021, analyzed statues and conventional monuments as “a statement of power and presence in public,” generally “shaped by those with the time, money, and officially sanctioned power to craft and elevate the past in their own image.” The lab concluded that the “commemorative landscape is dominated by monuments to figures who would be considered white, male, and wealthy in our common understandings today.”

Our analysis revealed that while many Departments and Agencies across the Federal Government are not primarily responsible for the care and interpretation of historic sites, a number recognize and honor the contribution of women in other ways. These actions include preserving and telling women’s stories through a variety of commemorative strategies, such as naming sites and structures for significant women, researching and sharing women’s stories through program focused on the Department’s or Agency’s history and preservation efforts, erecting monuments and placing markers at important sites to honor women, and issuing commemorative coins and stamps.

In summary, while there are a number of designations across the Federal Government that recognize significant women in history and their contributions, there is an acute need to expand

were not immediately representative of a male individual such as Grant-Kohr Ranch NHS representing family names, Sagamore Hill NHS, the summer White House of Theodore Roosevelt, or forts honorifically or otherwise named for males such as Fort Smith NHS or Castle Clinton. This is illustrative of the challenge with identifying the significance of a particular site, whether it be a national park, wildlife reserve or forest, based solely on the name, and the need for the refinement of data sets.

³ Similar to the above, the data sets for identifying the primary significance of National Historic Landmarks require further refinement. The figure for NHLs designated to recognize women’s history reflects review of individual nominations while the figure for men relied on a more cursory analysis by name.

representation of women's history across sites of national importance to better acknowledge women's role shaping our country's past, present, and future.

Opportunities within Sites of National Importance

Our assessment concludes that the underrepresentation of women in sites of national importance is a reflection of systemic issues that often overlook and underappreciate women's contributions to our Nation's history. To address this gender gap in representation, we offer four opportunities to bolster the recognition of women and women's history in sites of national importance across our country.

1. Support NPS efforts to incorporate women's history in the interpretation of existing national park sites, including by increasing staff training in interpretation and storytelling

There is a tremendous opportunity to recognize women at existing sites of national importance. A preliminary review of completed theme studies conducted for this assessment found nearly 100 opportunities to recognize women across NPS (Appendix A). To start, national parks should consider ways to assess, interpret, and recognize women's contributions to our country at existing natural, cultural, and historic sites. These efforts could range from honoring the women who organized to protect a particular site, to improving interpretation about First Ladies at parks dedicated to Presidents, to recognizing women's outsized roles in many social change movements. The examples below illustrate various opportunities to strengthen the recognition of women and girls in existing national park units.

Elevate Existing Storytelling Initiatives

Across the country, national parks have initiated efforts to elevate women's history in visitor education programs. These efforts include:

- Highlighting women's leadership in conservation:
 - The Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness in Everglades National Park (FL) celebrates the legacy of Marjory Stoneman Douglas, an environmental activist who raised the public's awareness of the importance of the Everglades free-flowing freshwater.
 - Joshua Tree National Park (CA) tells the story of Minerva Hamilton Hoyt, who worked tirelessly to conserve the California deserts and played an integral role in the park's development.
- Uplifting women leaders beside notable men:
 - Originally designated to honor U.S. president John Adams and John Quincy Adams, the Adams National Historical Park (MA) now acknowledges the important role their wives, Abigail Smith Adams and Louisa Johnson Adams, played in shaping our country.
 - With support from a National Park Foundation grant, the Thomas Edison National Historical Park (NJ) is researching Mina Miller Edison, Thomas Edison's

second wife, to ensure the park recognizes her advocacy for women's roles as "Home Executives," her philanthropic contributions, and her leadership on social reform recognizing the economic value of domestic work.

- The John Muir National Historic Site (CA), home of the "Father of the National Park Service" also highlights the legacy of his mother-in-law Louisiana Erwin Strentzel, who owned the property when Muir resided there. The site also showcases the story of Muir's wife, Louisa, who supported his conservation efforts and managed the ranch while he was traveling.
- Honoring women leading social change movements:
 - The César E. Chávez National Monument (CA) interprets and honors the work of Dolores Huerta, who is recognized as one of the most influential labor activists and leader of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement.
 - Independence National Historic Park (PA) features the important story of Ona Judge, an enslaved woman owned by George and Martha Washington, who fled the President's house in Philadelphia and built a life for herself and family in New Hampshire.
 - The Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (WA) interprets the story of Sarah Winnemucca, called Thocmentony (Shell Flower) by her family, a member of the Paiute tribe and advocate for Native American rights.

Many other sites across the Nation could adopt similar approaches to identifying and elevating women's contributions throughout American history, even when such stories may initially appear ancillary or unrelated to the purpose for which the park or site was designated.

Support Storytelling Efforts in Development

The NPS has a variety of storytelling efforts underway to elevate stories of women from throughout history. The following examples reflect a snapshot of the cross-cutting themes and stories the NPS is working to bring to the public:

- **America 250 (A250):** The A250 will commemorate the Semiquincentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the NPS is working to ensure that this commemoration highlights women, Black people, and Indigenous people—all of whom were excluded from America's founding document. For example, one initiative will include a series of three plays performed in historic spaces that explore the role of Boston women during the abolition and women's suffrage movements.
- **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park:** The park that runs through Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia is developing programming on the untold stories of women, African Americans, and immigrants in the canal's history. This programming is expected to feature traveling exhibits, off-site interpretive programs, interactive digital media posts, historic canal boat operations, and living history activities that incorporate historical items to help visitors experience the past.

- **Southeast Region:** The NPS Southeast Regional Office will undertake an effort to collect approximately 80 oral histories with Indigenous women in the region. Working with Native American historians, the NPS will ensure the women’s stories enhance the public’s understanding of Native American history and Indigenous women’s contributions to the region.
- **Cuyahoga Valley National Park:** The park is funding research into the experiences of the Black community and women as they relate to the Cuyahoga Valley in Ohio. The park will also partner with Kent State University to integrate the findings into interpretation and education materials for the park.

Tailor Ongoing Programmatic Efforts

The NPS can also highlight women’s history through existing programming at sites across the country, including:

- **Women’s History Junior Rangers:** The NPS works actively to engage young people in meaningful programs across the nation, and its Junior Ranger program could be expanded to lift up women’s history. For example, an NHL Women’s History Junior Ranger Program could educate learners about NHL sites that highlight women’s histories explicitly, such as the house of Mary Church Terrell, who at age 86 led the successful fight to integrate eating places in the District of Columbia.

Increase Staffing Training in Interpretation and Storytelling

The NPS can help its staff to expand and develop their own knowledge of women’s history, strengthening their ability to highlight these stories at local sites. In the past, symposiums on women’s history have provided guidance on how to elevate women’s stories on park lands and to integrate women’s history into storytelling and exhibits. Examples of these efforts include:

- **Interpretive and Storytelling Trainings:** Across the NPS, interpreters help connect visitors to onsite resources and teach them the significance of the site. The Service has developed a variety of training materials and tools for this purpose, which could be tailored to help Park Rangers highlight women’s history in sites across the country.
- **Public History Conferences:** A variety of councils and associations host regular gatherings. Though hosted by external organizations, these types of learning and development opportunities provide a forum for NPS interpreters to connect, exchange ideas, build their knowledge of women’s history, and more.
- **Symposia and Convenings:** Federal agencies could host trainings, symposiums, and events similar to those described above at locations relevant to women’s history. For example, the Department of Commerce could collaborate with the Maggie Walker National Historic Site (VA), which honors the civil rights activist and trailblazing entrepreneur, to highlight how the Department supports the economic participation of women entrepreneurs. Additionally, Federal agencies could consider offering historic

sites relevant to women's history as places where people can train, study, or collaborate. These efforts could follow the example of the NPS Military Staff Rides program, which enables military students to train at military parks and battlefields where historic actions took place.

Establish and Confer Awards Recognizing Storytelling Achievements

Additionally, Federal agencies could consider sharing annual awards to recognize achievements of Federal agencies in telling the stories of women's contributions to our Nation.

2. Revise programs' guidance and processes to update existing and prepare new nominations while reviving a related, effective NPS project focused on nominations

The Executive Branch could review and update the National Historic Landmark and National Natural Landmark programs' guidance and processes to update existing nominations and prepare new nominations of sites that recognize women's contributions to American history. These updates could provide useful guidance as to how to elevate the stories of women, including women of color, , LGBTQIA+ women, disabled women, and women of other intersecting identities, through these programs.

This recommendation builds on the Women's History Landmark Project—a project that NPS initiated in 1989 to increase recognition of women's history by identifying significant sites and preparing NHL nomination forms for them. At the start of the project, the number of landmarks representing women was approximately three percent of the 2,000 NHLs. Within two years of the project's launch, NPS secured NHL status for 20 sites associated with women and had about a dozen more nominations in progress. Unfortunately, the project ended when funding for the project ran out, administrative priorities shifted, and staff in leadership positions changed. This example demonstrates that a concerted effort can improve how the Federal Government strengthens its recognition of women's history. It also reveals that efforts to recognize women's history in the NPS must be sustained to ensure consistent progress. In the 33 years since the Women's History Landmark Project ended, the percentage of NHLs that recognize women has grown only by about two percent. The NPS could revive this strategy and work to boost designations in this way. Appendix C briefly summarizes additional, previous efforts to assess and improve the representation of women by the Federal Government beyond this NPS effort.

3. Improve data quantity, quality, and availability

A common data set of terms associated with women's history would be useful to strengthen data collection and analysis across the Federal Government. The NPS could partner with the National Archives, Library of Congress, and Smithsonian Institution to develop this set of terms and to outline best practices for identifying sites relevant to women's history across the country. Additionally, establishing a national clearinghouse on women's history for Federal agencies could aid future research. The Mellon Foundation-funded Monument Lab database is a model for this potential clearinghouse.

4. Form and strengthen strategic partnerships

NPS should establish strategic partnerships with external organizations that can help to identify, nominate, and advocate for NHL designation for sites relevant to women's history.

Leverage the Mellon Humanities Postdoctoral Fellowship Program

The NPS Mellon Humanities Postdoctoral Fellowship Program places fellows at sites and programs across the Nation to help advance the NPS education mission through research and study of the humanities. The program provides new opportunities for the NPS to deepen their understanding and recognition of women's history. Women scholars with accomplished academic records will be working on the following efforts through the fellowship program:

- **National Historic Landmarks Program:** A Mellon Fellow will develop a strategy, including for new interpretation and outreach, to enhance the representation of women's history in the NHL Program using an intersectional approach.
- **Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument:** A Mellon Fellow will provide recommendations for redesigned exhibit space that invites visitors to engage with complex, nuanced stories about the fight for woman suffrage and the ongoing struggle for social, political, and economic equality.
- **Thomas Edison National Historic Park:** A Mellon Fellow will research the lives of the six generations of predominately female domestic workers in the Edison household, place their experiences into broader social contexts, and help to develop educational and interpretive products based on their research.

Strengthen Existing Partnerships

The NPS has an array of partnerships that support and enhance its role as America's storyteller. The partnerships present opportunities to improve interpretive materials, reach more members of the public, and engage new visitors. Several examples of the NPS partnerships that could help advance the goals of the President's Executive Order include:

- **Youth Engagement:** The NPS has an existing partnership with the Girl Scouts of the USA, inviting girls to participate in organized educational or outdoor activities at NPS sites. Girl Scouts work to earn badges and design their own projects, and this partnership presents the NPS with a chance to inspire girls to help find, tell, and learn from women's stories. Since the NPS partners with myriad youth organizations, many opportunities exist to invite other collaborators to join this work and help educate more young children and students to the stories of significant women across the nation.
- **National Historical Organizations Guidance:** Partners such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Collaborative for Women's History Sites, and the Association for State and Local History have all developed guidance for identifying and telling women's stories. The NPS can leverage these existing resources to strengthen the recognition of women's history.

- **Nominations Support:** Partnerships play a significant role in developing new National Historic Landmark nominations commemorating women’s achievements, which is essential to advancing the goals of this Executive Order. Past and current partners include the National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Park Foundation, Mellon Foundation, Gill Foundation, and National Parks Conservation Association as well as professional organizations such as the Organization of American Historians and National Collaborative for Women’s History Sites.

The DOI will advance these recommendations will be complemented by the other workstreams identified in the Executive Order, including the National Park System Advisory Board’s recommendations and theme study reviews. The theme studies, in particular, will offer specific ideas of additional nationally significant places that can help recognize women’s history through NHL designations. Additionally, theme studies are often used to evaluate the eligibility of sites for formal designation, including the National Register of Historic Places, or the designations as a new national park or national monument by the Congress or the President.

It is important to note that even after a theme study has identified a site for potential designation, NHL nomination development and designation is predicated on funding availability, capacity, and property owner consent. Successful Congressional and Presidential designations are typically the product of sustained support of multiple administrations and advocacy by non-governmental organizations, states, communities, landowners and others. Without these resources, efforts to secure designation for sites cannot be sustained.

Congressional Action

In addition to the aforementioned recommendations, Congress also has a role to play in advancing the goals of Executive Order 14121. Robust funding for the NPS will allow the staff to continue to restore historic sites, designate new sites, and improve interpretation to improve recognition of women’s history. For example, additional funding could help NPS advance the development of the National Votes for Women Trail, which was authorized in 2009 by PL111-11 as an expansion of Women’s Rights National Historical Park.

Conclusion

This report affirms that we have important work ahead to strengthen the recognition of women’s history and the achievements of women and girls from all backgrounds in NPS. In tandem with the other workstreams outlined in Executive Order 14121, this report illustrates the underrepresentation of women’s history in sites of national importance, as well as identifies opportunities for the NPS and other Federal Agencies to recognize figures and chapters in women’s history. This report also highlights the importance of maintaining a concerted, long-term effort in this area. The goal to increase the representation of women’s history is not new, yet it remains challenging and requires financial resources, interagency

collaboration, and programmatic action. Accordingly, the work underway to benefit current and future generations as identified here—combined with the variety of recommendations put forth—offer a roadmap for sustained attention from future administrations.

Appendices

1. Appendix A: Summary of Theme Study Status

Relevant language from Executive Order, Section 3.b.ii: The Secretary of the Interior shall review previously completed theme studies and issue a report to help ensure representation of women’s history in sites of national importance. This review of completed theme studies should include, among others, sites of national importance focused on or linked with the histories of Latino Americans; Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders; African Americans; people of Indigenous descent; and LGBTQI Americans; as well as American civil rights and labor histories. The report shall adopt an intersectional approach by including women from different backgrounds and communities and share reflect diversity in factors such as gender, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, religion, Tribal affiliation, disability, age, geography, income, and socioeconomic status.

Summary: NPS (NHL Program) has completed review of 16 studies, and compiled a preliminary list of 97 properties noted in these studies as having:

1. Potential national significance under NHL Criteria (36 CFR § 65.4)
2. Potential to ensure representation of women’s history.

NHL Theme Study Review Methodology: Theme studies are NPS publications that provide a national historic context for specific topics in American history or prehistory, and a comparative analysis of properties associated with that topic. The goal of a theme study is to identify both publicly- and privately-owned historic resources potentially appropriate for NHL designation. A theme study is a scholarly document that includes historic context, a study list of suggested candidate properties, and registration requirements to convert those properties into NHL. Theme studies include a study list of potential sites for a future NHL nomination and can also be used as context for potential National Register of Historic Places nominations and in Special Resource Studies and Reconnaissance Surveys.

The 15 theme studies and 1 additional related study consulted for preliminary review were chosen for their focus on potentially intersectional topics as identified in Executive Order 14121. We prioritized recent theme studies that address these areas of significance more robustly and reviewed a select number of older theme studies.

Theme Studies reviewed (in order of publication):

- *Painting and Sculpture* (1965; revised recommendations in 1991)
- *Social and Humanitarian Movements* (1965)
- *Architecture in the Parks* (1986)
- *Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation in Public Education in the United States* (2000, supplement 2004)

- *Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation of Public Accommodations* (2004, rev. 2009)
- *Civil Rights in America: Racial Voting Rights* (2009)
- *American Aviation Heritage: Identifying and Evaluating Nationally Significant Properties in U.S. Aviation Heritage* (rev. 2011)
- *Japanese Americans in World War II: National Historic Landmarks Theme Study* (2012)
- *American Latinos and the Making of the United States: A Theme Study* (2013)
- *LGBTQ America: A Theme Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer History* (2016)
- *Finding a Path Forward: Asian American Pacific Islander National Historic Landmarks Theme Study* (2017)
- *The Era of Reconstruction: 1861-1900* (2017)
- *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing* (2021)
- *African American Outdoor Recreation* (2022)
- *Labor History in the United States* (2022)

One additional study included:

- *African American NHL Assessment* (2008)

Summary of Preliminary Findings: Review of 15 theme studies and 1 related study yielded 97 properties identified on study lists or other portions of the study as potential NHLs related to women’s history. These 97 properties and any others identified will require additional research to evaluate their likelihood to meet NHL criteria for designation and owner consent before additional steps are taken in the process. The following table provides information from the preliminary findings:

Theme Study Title	Number of Women’s History Properties Identified	Example of Potential NHL
<i>Painting and Sculpture</i>	6	Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, MA
<i>Social and Humanitarian Movements</i>	18	Properties associated with Lucy Stone, MA
<i>Architecture in the Parks</i>	2	Mary Jane Colter Buildings, NY (NHL 1987)
<i>Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation in Public Education in the United States</i>	2	Daisy Bates House, AR (NHL 2001)
<i>Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation of Public Accommodations</i>	1	Highlander Folk School, TN

<i>Civil Rights in America: Racial Voting Rights</i>	3	Peabody Hall, Western College for Women (Miami University)
<i>American Aviation Heritage: Identifying and Evaluating Nationally Significant Properties in U.S. Aviation Heritage</i>	1	Hangar, New Castle Army Air Base, DE
<i>Japanese Americans in World War II: National Historic Landmarks Theme Study</i>	7	Camp Shelby, MS
<i>American Latinos and the Making of the United States: A Theme Study</i>	4	Murals (or a property) representing Las Mujeres Muralistas, CA
<i>LGBTQ America: A Theme Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer History</i>	29	Home(s) of Christine Jorgensen, CA
<i>Finding a Path Forward: Asian American Pacific Islander National Historic Landmarks Theme Study</i>	6	Polly Bemis House, ID
<i>The Era of Reconstruction: 1861-1900</i>	2	Bennett College, NC
<i>Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing</i>	2	McGhee House, MI
<i>African American Outdoor Recreation</i>	2	Oak Bluffs, MA
<i>Labor History in the United States</i>	5	Union Miners Cemetery, IL
African American NHL Assessment	7	Gertrude “Ma Rainey” Pridgett House, GA

Remaining Tasks: NHL Staff will proceed with verifying the preliminary results of the theme study review and confirm whether properties indicated in past study lists have been designated NHLs or if they are still extant. Additional analysis is also needed to assess the differing methodologies and results of each study and evaluate potential gaps in coverage of topics and individuals from women’s history. Additional theme studies may be added, including a forthcoming volume II for the *World War II Homefront Theme Study* (2007, volume II forthcoming 2025), which adds chapters and potential NHL properties for Native American, LGBTQIA+, environmental, disability, and Latino history during this time period.

Product: NPS will digitally publish a report compiling sites related to women’s history identified in selected existing NHL theme studies.

Personnel: The NHL Women’s History Mellon Humanities Fellow Dr. Sarah Pawlicki (2023-25 cohort) is currently undertaking this work, with assistance from the D.C. Area NPS NHL staff and, when hired, the NHL Women’s History term employee who will work full-time for up to four years dependent on funding.

Timeline: Work will proceed concurrently with the planning for the Women’s History Theme Study; the release of the full report is tentatively planned for summer 2025.

2. Appendix B: Designations Glossary and Lists of Sites

This appendix provides lists existing sites that recognize women’s history and are designated within the National Park Service, National Historic Landmark and National Register of Historic Places, National Natural Landmark program, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Forest System, and wilderness areas.

National Park Sites

The NPS manages 431 individual units covering more than 85 million acres in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. While there are at least 19 naming designations— examples include national parks, national monuments, national preserves, national historic sites, national memorials, national battlefields, national cemeteries, national recreation areas, national seashores, and national trails – these units are commonly referred to as “parks.” Multiple parks may be managed together as an administrative unit within the NPS. Relevant to this Executive Order, historical areas are customarily preserved or restored to reflect their appearance during the period of their greatest historical significance; national historical parks are commonly areas of greater physical extent and complexity than national historic sites. A national monument is intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource.

The twelve sites that have been identified in this assessment as being directly related to women’s history include:

1. Harriett Tubman National Historic Park, New York
2. Harriett Tubman Underground Railroad National Historic Park, Maryland
3. Rosie the Riveter/WWII Homefront National Historic Park, California
4. Women’s Rights National Historic Park, New York
5. Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland
6. Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, New York
7. First Ladies National Historic Site, Ohio
8. Maggie Walker National Historic Site, Virginia
9. Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, District of Columbia
10. Belmont Paul Women’s Equality National Historic Site, District of Columbia
11. Emmett Till and Mamie Till Mobley National Monument, Illinois and Mississippi
12. Medgar and Myrlie Evers National Monument, Missouri

National Historic Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places

The NPS administers both the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) programs to recognize properties of historic significance. Both programs focus on historic significance and include both Federally owned and privately-owned properties. All properties designated as an NHL automatically falls within the NRHP program. However, the programs differ in a variety of ways: the NRHP program is much larger as the official list of the Nation’s historic places worthy of preservation whereas the NHL program

includes a small subset of NRHP sites; the NRHP program includes properties significant at the state or local level as well as the national level, whereas the NHL program only includes those of national significance; and the programs have different criteria and processes for evaluation and designation. For example, NHLs can only be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, whereas nominations for National Register of Historic Places listings are put forth by established nominating authorities for a state-level review process before final decision by the Keeper of the National Register.

This table reflects NHLs that recognize women’s history up through the summer of 2024. NHL Mellon Humanities Fellow Dr. Sarah Pawlicki and NHL staff compiled the list based on nomination materials and information from the internal NHL database and other sources.

NHL Name	Year Designated	State	National Significance
Harriet Beecher Stowe House	1962	ME	Home of writer Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896).
Orchard House	1962	MA	Home of writer Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888).
The Wayside (Home of Authors)	1962	MA	Home of writers Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888), Harriet Lothrop (1844-1924), and Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864).
Emily Dickinson House	1962	MA	Home of poet Emily Dickinson (1830-1886).
James A. Garfield Home	1964, updated 2016	OH	Home of President James A. and First Lady Lucretia Randolph Garfield (1832-1918).
American Red Cross National Headquarters	1965	DC	Built with public and private funds, intended as a Memorial to Women of the Civil War
Clara Barton House (now Clara Barton National Historic Site)	1965	MD	Home of American Red Cross founder Clara Barton (1821-1912).
Hull-House	1965	IL	Settlement house founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in 1889.
Frances Willard House	1965	IL	Home of temperance advocate Frances Willard (1839-1898).
Susan B. Anthony House	1965	NY	Home of suffrage advocate and organizer Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906).
Juliette Gordon Low Historic District	1965	GA	Historic district including Juliette Gordon Low’s birthplace, the house she shared with her husband Andrew Low, and the Low carriage house that served as the first headquarters for the Girl Scouts.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton House	1965	NY	Home of suffrage advocate and organizer Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902).

Brook Farm	1965	MA	Writer, women's rights advocate, and transcendentalist Margaret Fuller (1810-1850) was affiliated with Brook Farm, one of a series of utopian communes prevalent across the U.S. in the 1840s.
Emma Willard House	1965	VT	Home of educator Emma Willard (1787-1870).
Ellen Glasgow House	1971	VA	Home of writer Ellen Glasgow (1873-1945), best known for her realistic portrayal of life in the American South.
Willa Cather House	1971	NE	Home of writer Willa Cather (1873-1947), best known for her works discussing life on the Great Plains.
The Mount (Edith Wharton Estate)	1971	MA	Home of writer Edith Wharton (1862-1937), best known for documenting what life was like for the upper classes during the Gilded Age.
Steepletop	1971	NY	Home of avant-garde poet Edna St. Vincent Millay (1892-1950).
Ida B. Wells-Barnett House	1974	IL	Home of journalist, suffragist, and civil rights advocate Ida B. Wells-Barnett (1862-1931).
Kimberly Mansion	1974	CT	Home of Abby and Julia Smith, both of whom protested taxation without representation by refusing to pay taxes in the absence of women's right to vote.
Henry Street Settlement and Neighborhood Playhouse	1974	NY	Settlement house founded by social reformer and public health advocate Lillian Wald (1867-1940).
Samuel Gridley and Julia Ward Howe House	1974	MA	Home of abolitionist, suffragist, and poet Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910).
Liberty Farm	1974	MA	Home of Abigail Kelley (1811-1887) and Stephen Foster, both of whom were abolitionists and participants in the Underground Railroad, suffrage advocates, and proponents of civil disobedience.
Sewall Belmont House (now Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument)	1974	DC	Former headquarters for the National Woman's Party.
Margaret Fuller House	1974	MA	Home of writer, women's rights advocate, and transcendentalist Margaret Fuller (1810-1850).

Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged, Harriet Tubman Residence, and the Thompson A.M.E. Zion Church	1974	NY	Three sites associated with the abolitionist and emancipator Harriet Tubman (1822-1913).
Virginia Randolph Cottage	1974	VA	Home of educator and vocational education pedagogy specialist Virginia Randolph (1870-1958).
Mary McLeod Bethune House	1974	FL	Home of educator, organizer, writer, and civil rights advocate Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955).
Elizabeth Cady Stanton House	1975	NJ	Home of women's suffrage leader from 1868-1887
Maggie Lena Walker House	1975	VA	Home of businesswoman, banker, and educator Maggie Lena Walker (1864-1934).
Mary Church Terrell House	1975	DC	Home of civil rights activist, educator, writer, and organizer Mary Church Terrell (1863-1954).
Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement	1976, updated 2021	HI	Associated with Mother Marianne Cope (1838-1918), a Franciscan nun who nursed patients with leprosy until her death.
Carry A. Nation House	1976	KS	Home of zealous temperance advocate Carry A. Nation (1846-1911), colorfully referred to as "Hatchet Granny."
Hearst San Simeon Estate	1976	CA	Estate of William Randolph Hearst, designed by architect Julia Morgan (1872-1957).
Charlotte Forten Grimké House	1976	DC	Home of abolitionist, educator, and poet Charlotte Forten Grimké (1837-1917).
Rankin Ranch	1976	MT	Home of politician and pacifist Jeannette Rankin (1880-1973).
Maria Baldwin House	1976	MA	Home of educator, community organizer, and orator Maria Baldwin (1856-1922).
Villa Lewaro	1976	NY	Home of entrepreneur, activist, and self-made millionaire Madame C.J. Walker (1867-1919).
Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House	1976	PA	Home of writer and civil rights advocate Frances Ellen Watkins Harper (1825-1911).
Mary Ann Shadd Cary House	1976	DC	Home of newspaper editor, writer, and civil rights advocate Mary Ann Shadd Cary (1823-1893).
Pearl S. Buck House	1980	PA	Home of author and humanitarian Pearl Buck (1892-1973).
Hoover House	1985	CA	House designed by Lou Hoover (1874-1944).
Asilomar Conference Grounds	1987	CA	Designed by architect Julia Morgan (1872-1957).

Mary E J Colter Buildings	1987	AZ	Includes Indian Watchtower at Desert View, Lookout Studio, Hopi House and Hermit's Rest
Fourth Street (Meir) School	1990	WI	Site associated with Israeli prime minister Golda Meir (1898-1978).
Modjeska House	1990	CA	Home of Shakespearean actress Helena Modjeska (1840-1909).
St. Elizabeths Hospital	1990	DC	Site associated with social reformer and advocate for mentally ill patients Dorothea Dix (1802-1887).
Hill-Stead	1991, updated 2021	CT	Colonial Revival estate associated with patron and self-taught architect Theodate Pope Riddle. Also includes Beatrix Farrand garden design.
Madame C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company	1991	IN	Associated with entrepreneur, activist, and self-made millionaire Madame C.J. Walker (1867-1919).
M. Carey Thomas Library	1991	PA	Associated with educator, suffragist, and eugenicist M. Carey Thomas (1857-1935).
Laura Ingalls Wilder House	1991	MO	Home of author Laura Ingalls Wilder (1867-1957), most famous for her children's books about growing up as a settler on Midwestern prairie lands.
Sarah Orne Jewett House	1991	ME	Home of writer Sarah Orne Jewett, best known for realist fiction focused on life in Maine's small coastal towns.
Prudence Crandall House	1991	MD	Home of educator and desegregation advocate Prudence Crandall (1803-1890).
New England Hospital for Women and Children	1991	MA	An early hospital run for and by women, associated with physician Marie Zakrzewska (1829-1902), social reformer Ednah Cheney (1824-1904), physician Susan Dimock (1847-1875), nurse Linda Richards (1841-1930), and nurse Mary Eliza Mahoney (1845-1926).
National Training School for Women and Girls	1991	DC	Associated with educator, businesswoman, religious speaker, and civil rights advocate Nannie Helen Burroughs (1879-1961), who innovated in vocational, scholarly, and religious pedagogy.
Frances Perkins House	1991	DC	Home to Frances Perkins (1880-1965), the first woman to serve in a presidential cabinet (as Secretary of Labor).
Wendover (Frontier Nursing Service Headquarters)	1991	KY	Associated with Mary Carson Breckinridge (1881-1965), the midwife and social reformer who founded the Frontier Nursing Service.
Vassar College Observatory	1991	NY	Associated with astronomer Maria Mitchell (1818-1889).
Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Building (Brown Building)	1991	NY	Site of a fire that killed 146 workers, mostly women, and spurred the development of greater workplace protections.

United Charities Building	1991	NY	Associated with social reformers Josephine Shaw Lowell (1843-1905) and Florence Kelley (1859-1932).
Mabel Dodge Luhan House	1991	NM	Home of socialite, art patron, and Native arts enthusiast Mabel Dodge Luhan (1879-1962).
Pewabic Pottery	1991	MI	Associated with the ceramic artist Mary Chase Perry Stratton (1867-1961).
Paulsdale	1991	NJ	Home of radical suffragist Alice Paul (1885-1977).
Zora Neale Hurston House	1991	FL	Home of anthropologist, folklorist, and writer Zora Neale Hurston (1891-1960).
General Federation of Women's Club Headquarters	1991	DC	Headquarters represent the women's club movement, women's primary vehicle for social advocacy and political participation prior to the suffrage movement.
Rachel Carson House	1991	MD	Home of conservationist, biologist, and writer Rachel Carson (1907-1964).
Pine Mountain Settlement School	1991	KY	School founded by educational reformers Katherine Pettit (1868-1936) and Ethel de Long (1879-1928).
Ivy Green (Helen Keller Birthplace)	1992	AL	Early childhood home of Helen Keller (1880-1968), where her teacher and life-long companion Anne Sullivan (1866-1936) taught her how to speak in sign.
Ellen Swallow Richards House	1992	MA	Home of educator, industrial engineer, and home economics innovator, Ellen Swallow Richards (1842-1911).
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture	1992	NY	Associated with artist and art collector Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney (1875-1942) and the first director of the Whitney Museum, Juliana Force (1876-1948).
Angelus Temple	1992	CA	Associated with Pentecostal evangelist and media personality Aimee Semple McPherson (1890-1944).
Mother Jones Prison	1992 (NHL Withdrawn 1997)	WV	Associated with labor organizer and co-founder of the International Workers of the World, Mary G. Harris Jones (1837-1930).
Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church	1992	WV	Associated with Anna M. Jarvis (1864-1948), the founder of American Mother's Day, as the site of the first Mother's Day service (in 1908).
Atalaya and Brookgreen Gardens	1992	SC	Home of sculptor and designer Anna Hyatt Huntington (1876-1973).
Harriet Taylor Upton House	1992	OH	Home of suffrage advocate and political organizer Harriet Taylor Upton (1853-1945).
Dr. Susan LaFlesche Picotte Memorial Hospital	1993	NE	Associated with Dr. Susan LaFlesche Picotte (1865-1915), a public health advocate for the Omaha Nation.

Alice Austen House	1993	NY	Home of photographer Alice Austen (1886-1952).
Ida Tarbell House	1993	CT	Home of investigative reporter and lecturer Ida Tarbell (1857-1944).
Florence Griswold House and Museum	1993	CT	Site of a boardinghouse for painters, run by Florence Griswold (1850-1937).
Kate Chopin House	1993 (NHL Withdrawn 2016)	LA	Home of novelist Kate Chopin (1850-1904), best known for her realistic fiction about Southern women's lives.
Birdcraft Sanctuary	1993	CT	Site of the first songbird sanctuary in the United States, founded by Mabel Osgood Wright (1859-1934).
Margaret Sanger Clinic	1993	NY	Site affiliated with Margaret Sanger's (1879-1966) efforts to educate women about birth control and reproductive rights.
Philadelphia School of Design for Women	1993	PA	First industrial design school that accepted women as students.
Race Street Meetinghouse	1993	PA	Associated with Quaker suffragists, pacifists, and civil rights advocates Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) and Hannah Clothier Hull (1872-1958).
Marie Webster House	1993	IN	Home of quilter and entrepreneur Marie Webster (1859-1956).
Ellen White House (Elmshaven)	1993	CA	Home of Ellen Gould White (1827-1915), the co-founder of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.
Jackson Pollock House and Studio	1994	NY	Associated with abstract expressionist artist Lee Krasner (1908-1984).
Lukens Historic District	1994	PA	Associated with Rebecca Lukens (1794-1854), leader in the 19 th century American iron industry, matriarch of industry dynasty
Kate Mullany House	1998	NY	Associated with labor organizer Kate Mullany (1845-1906).
Woodlawn	1998	VA	Associated with socialite and hostess Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis (1779-1852), who was George Washington's ward.
Georgia O'Keeffe Home and Studio	1998	NM	Associated with painter Georgia O'Keeffe, most famous for her paintings of flowers and Southwestern landscapes.
Petrified Sea Gardens	1999	NY	Associated with paleontologist Winifred Goldring (1888-1971).
Rancho Camulos	2000	CA	Associated with writer Helen Hunt Jackson, whose book <i>Ramona</i> is based on her time at the ranch.

Mulberry Plantation (James and Mary Boykin Chestnut House)	2000	SC	Associated with author Mary Boykin Chestnut who chronicled the Civil War from a Confederate perspective
Herndon Home	2000	GA	Home designed by actress, educator, suffragist, and artist Adrienne Herndon (1869-1910).
Daisy Bates House	2001	AR	Home of civil rights advocate, journalist, and speaker Daisy Bates (1914-1999), who played a key role in desegregating schools in Little Rock.
Ten Chimneys	2003	WI	Associated with English actress Lynn Fontanne (1887-1983)
Herbert and Katherine Jacobs Houses I and II	2003	WI	Two houses commissioned by Herbert and Katherine Jacobs, both designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.
Prestwold	2003	VA	Associated with plantation owner and enslaver Lady Jean Skipwith (ca. 1747-1826).
Eudora Welty House	2004	MS	Home of author and photographer Eudora Welty (1909-2001), who wrote regional fiction about the American South.
Longue View House and Gardens	2005	LA	Landscape design by Ellen Biddle Shipman
Marble House	2006	RI	Associated with Alva Belmont.
Edith Farnsworth House	2006	IL	House commissioned by Edith Farnsworth, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's wealthy patron.
Murie Ranch Historic District	2006	WY	Associated with conservationist and author Margaret Murie (1902-2003).
Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory	2006	GA	Associated with civil rights advocate and educator Septima Poinsette Clark (1898-1987).
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House and Farm Yard	2006	VA	Home of author Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings (1896-1953), who wrote novels about rural America.
Washington Place	2007	HI	Associated with Kānaka Maoli monarch Queen Lili'uokalani (1838-1917).
Shreveport Municipal Memorial Auditorium	2008	LA	Associated with country singer Kitty Wells (1919-2012)
Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing	2009	AZ	First and only accredited nursing training program for Native American women in the US
Olson House	2011	ME	Associated with Christina Olson, the subject of Andrew Wyeth's famous tempera painting "Christina's World."

Dr. Bob's Home (Dr. Robert and Anne Smith House)	2012	OH	Home of Anne Ripley Smith (1881-1949), co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous.
Bill and Lois Wilson House (Stepping Stones)	2012	NY	Home of Lois Wilson (1891-1988), co-founder of Al-Anon.
Casa Dra. Concha Meléndez Ramírez	2013	PR	Home of Puerto Rican literary critic and author Concha Meléndez Ramírez (1895-1983).
Harriet Beecher Stowe House	2013	CT	Home of abolitionist, author, and social reformer Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896).
Yaddo	2013	NY	Influential artists' retreat led by Elizabeth Ames, Katrina Trask
Perkins Homestead	2014	ME	Estate belonging to the family of Frances Perkins (1880-1965), the first woman to serve in a presidential cabinet (as Secretary of Labor).
Lydia Pinkham House	2014	MA	Home of patent medicine inventor and entrepreneur Lydia Pinkham (1819-1883).
Marjory Stoneman Douglas House	2015	FL	Home of environmental activist, suffragist, and journalist Marjory Stoneman Douglas (1890-1998).
Medgar and Myrlie Evers House	2016	MS	Home of civil rights advocate, writer, and speaker Myrlie Evers-Williams (1933-).
Wyandotte National Burial Ground (Eliza Burton Conley Burial Site)	2016	KS	Associated with Eliza Burton Conley (c. 1869-1946), a Wyandot lawyer who fought for protections of Native American gravesites.
Pauli Murray Family Home	2016	NC	Home of legal scholar, writer, theologian, and Episcopal priest Pauli Murray (1910-1985).
Hermitage Hotel	2020, updated 2023	TN	Site of intense suffrage and anti-suffrage advocacy on the brink of the Nineteenth Amendment's passage.
Mary Baker Eddy House	2021	MA	Home of Mary Baker Eddy (1821-1910), founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist.
Klagetoh (Leegito) Chapter House	2021	AZ	Associated with Annie Dodge Wauneka (1910-1997), a public health advocate for the Navajo Nation.
Dudley Farm	2021	FL	Owner-operated farm showing the gendered division of labor in commercial agriculture.
Patsy Cline House	2021	VA	Home of country singer Patsy Cline (1932-1963).

Frieda Fromm-Reichmann Cottage	2021	MD	Home of psychotherapist Frieda Fromm-Reichmann (1889-1957).
Monroe County Courthouse	2021	AL	Associated with the novel <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> , written by Harper Lee (1926-2016).
Flannery O'Connor Home (Andalusia Farm)	2022	GA	Home of Southern Gothic author Flannery O'Connor (1925-1964).
Pond Farm Pottery	2023	CA	Studio associated with Bauhaus-trained ceramic artist Marguerite Wildenhain (1896-1985).
Sam and Ruth Van Sickle Ford House	2023	IL	Patron Ruth Van Sickle Ford's influence on design by Bruce Goff

National Natural Landmarks

National Natural Landmarks (NNL) recognize and encourage conservation of outstanding examples of the natural history of the United States. Federal agencies manage half of the 605 National Natural Landmarks. One-third are privately owned; and the remaining are a mix of public and private ownership. Two sites, named for women, were identified from the NNL list:

1. Fannie Stebbins Memorial Wildlife Refuge (MA); this is also a unit of the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and partners.
2. The other NNL named for women honor donors of the land and is in private hands: Florence Jones Reineman Wildlife Sanctuary (PA).

National Wildlife Refuges

National Wildlife Refuges are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Department of the Interior to serve a statutory purpose that targets the conservation of native species dependent on its lands and water. The five sites named after significant women are:

1. Fannie Stebbins Memorial Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts
2. Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, Maine
3. Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge, Virginia
4. Julia Butler Hansen Wildlife Refuge, Washington
5. Elizabeth Morton National Wildlife Refuge, New York

National Forests

National Forests are managed by the National Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. None of the 154 National Forests are named to honor women. Twenty-eight National Forests are named for men including, for example, Blackbeard and DeSoto to Agassiz and Gifford Pinchot.

Wilderness Areas

Congressionally designated wilderness areas are managed by various agencies across the Executive Branch in accordance with the language established in the Wilderness Act of 1964. Two wilderness areas have been named for women:

1. Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness in Everglades National Park, Florida
2. Mollie Beattie Wilderness Area in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska

Appendix C: Prior Studies Related to Promoting Women’s History

This appendix offers a brief summary of studies commissioned or funded by the executive or legislative branches that provided a context for this assessment. This history demonstrates the lineage that this Executive Order builds upon and provides context about past efforts.

1989-1992 Women’s History Landmark Project

In 1989, the NPS signed a cooperative agreement with the Organization of American Historians and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History “to increase public awareness and appreciation of women’s history by identifying significant sites in women’s history and preparing nomination forms for consideration for NHL status.” At the start of the project, it was estimated that the number of landmarks focusing on women represented about three percent of the approximately 2,000 NHLs. The team secured NHL status for 12 places related to women in 1990, another 8 places in 1991, and had about a dozen more places in progress when the project ended.

1996 Interpreting Women’s History in the National Park Service Pamphlet

In 1996, the NPS produced a pamphlet in collaboration with the Organization of American Historians. The pamphlet discussed how the scholarship of women’s history in the 1960s and 1970s provided a more expansive inquiry into women and their lives. The resource was intended to assist historic site managers, historians, and interpreters in developing new interpretive programs in light of this new scholarship. Subsequent editions, along with workshops and cooperative agreements for research and evaluations with professional organizations and academic women’s history programs, supported the incorporation of women’s stories into park interpretation and on-line programming across the park service. The NPS updated the pamphlet in 2003 and 2005.

1998-2001 Women’s Progress Commemorative Commission Report

In 1988, Congress created the Women’s Progress Commemorative Commission (P.L. 105-341) to honor the 150th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention and “for the important task of ensuring the historic preservation of sites that have been instrumental in American women’s history, creating a living legacy for generations to come.” The Commission’s July 2001 report

stated: “our goal is to ensure that women who participated in creating our Nation are given their voice” and offered recommendations to advance the preservation and interpretation of historic sites related to women.

1999 President’s Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History

The 1999 Commission made recommendations to President Clinton on the best ways to acknowledge and celebrate the roles and accomplishments of women in American history. Its final report cited the NPS, the National Archives, the Department of Education, the General Services Administration, National Aeronautic and Space Administration, the Library of Congress and the Millennium Council as the primary Federal agencies providing leadership in honoring women’s history.

2003 Women’s Rights National History Trail Feasibility Study

The Omnibus Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (P.L.105-277) provided funding to the NPS to study the feasibility of designating a women’s rights national historic trail from Boston, Massachusetts to Buffalo, New York. The study team identified the long pursuit of equality between the sexes as an immensely important theme in American history, affecting women in politics, education, economics, religion, and family and society. However, after 300 known women’s rights sites were identified and mapped from Maine to Virginia, further study indicated that the ‘trail’ did not meet the NPS criteria for a national historic trail and the concept of an auto trail extending from Boston to Buffalo was also ruled out. Three concepts were identified that could support ‘the recognition, promotion, and protection of women’s rights history properties,’ including the National Votes for Women’s History Trail, the National Women’s Rights History Project, and the National Women’s Rights History Project and Partnerships Network.

2012 Workshop: Telling the Whole Story: Women and the Making of the United States

Held at the Sewall-Belmont House (now Belmont-Paul National Historic Site), this workshop explored ways to tell more women’s stories and make specific recommendations for parks, programs, National Historic Landmarks, and National Register Properties. The workshop brought together staff from NPS Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science and Interpretation, Education and Volunteers Directorates and the National Collaborative for Women’s History Sites to work together to develop specific recommendations.

2011-2017 National Park System Advisory Board Recommendations

The 2011-2017 National Park System Advisory Board National Historic Landmark committee established priorities for new NHL nominations that reflected the diversity of American communities with a focus on underrepresented communities including women. Almost half of the nominations approved between 2011-2022 were associated with underrepresented communities, including women; approximately 22 NHL designations recognized women between 2011-2022. In addition, the committee held multiple ‘Multiple Voices’ forums, funded

by the Kellogg Foundation and the National Park Foundation, to gather information on barriers to new nominations of sites recognizing underrepresented groups and made specific recommendations on streamlining the nomination requirements, which were incorporated into a Request for Proposals to update the NHL guidance in 2017.