

P A R K S E R V I C E B U L L E T I N

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 National Park Service
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MR. MATHER STEADILY IMPROVING

The latest word from former Director Mather has just come to the Service through Herbert Evison, Executive Secretary of the National Conference on State Parks. Mr. Evison spent several days with Mr. Mather at Darien and reports that he is progressing splendidly. Much of his time is divided between strolling around the delightful grounds of his summer home and motoring to nearby places through a country of great charm. For a still later item, added in proof, see p. 9.

SECRETARY WILBUR VISITS LASSEN AND CRATER LAKE PARKS

Already Secretary Wilbur, in company with Director Albright, has visited two of our national parks, and he plans to see others next month. He was the first Secretary of the Interior to go to Lassen Volcanic National Park since its creation in 1916, and for this reason his visit was doubly appreciated by the park people there. At Crater Lake the Secretary rode the first horse down the newly constructed trail from the rim to the lake itself, thus initiating a new service for the public. The trail was completed barely ten minutes before the arrival of the Secretary and his party.

During September the Secretary plans to accompany Mr. Albright on a trip to Mount Rainier, Glacier, Yellowstone, and the Grand Teton National Parks.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS BEING MADE TOWARD ESTABLISHMENT OF
 GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Associate Director Cammerer, who has been personal representative of the Secretary of the Interior on all matters affecting Departmental contact with the proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and who has given a great deal of his time, official and personal, to the establishment of that and the proposed Shenandoah National Park, states that approximately one-half of the minimum area of 427,000 acres being acquired by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee has been either purchased or optioned for purchase. Plans are being perfected by these two States to turn over to the Government 150,000 acres for administration and protection purposes as permitted under the law. Not until the remainder

of the 427,000 acres has been acquired by the States and accepted by the Government, however, may any development as a national park be undertaken. It is probable, therefore, that within a short time the entire 427,000 will have been acquired, so that we may confidently look forward to the establishment of our second national park in the East before long.

THE FOREST FIRE SITUATION

GLACIER

After a constant and successful fight against fires within its borders, Glacier National Park is now menaced by a fire from the outside which is threatening Lake McDonald and the administrative headquarters at Belton, Montana. Telegraphic word from Superintendent Eakin sent last night (August 22) is to the effect that the fire is completely out of control, having crossed the Belton-Apgar Road under a high west wind, and is climbing the Belton Hills. The fire has also jumped into the park from the Flathead Forest about one mile east of Belton. Desperate efforts are being made to save the Headquarters buildings, but with little hope. Fire control expert Coffman is on the ground and is working with park and forest officials. The Great Northern Railroad also is sending men to the fire and extending every possible cooperation. Two hundred and fifty extra men and the entire West Side road and trail forces were on the fire, but many of the extra men could not stand the grueling work and deserted, so more men had to be wired for. Superintendent Eakin states that owing to high west winds, a long drought, and extremely low humidity it has been humanly impossible to do more than slow up the fire at night since it started at Columbia Falls twelve miles west of the park. All park forces were put on the fire before it reached the park, with the hope of stopping it at the junction of the North and Middle Forks, but without avail, as the high winds made it possible for the flames to jump the river.

This is especially discouraging to Superintendent Eakin and the Glacier Park fire-fighting and ranger forces. After their splendid fire prevention work inside the park they have met defeat through circumstances over which they have no control. Especially fine was their record up to the first of August when, out of a total of twenty-five fires in the park, the largest burned an area of only fifty feet in diameter.

COOPERATIVE FIRE GUARD TRAINING CAMPS

The latter part of June the entire Mount Rainier Park ranger organization attended the cooperative Forest Service and Park Service Fire Guard Training Camp, held in the Rainier National Forest the latter part of June. Fire Control Expert J. D. Coffman was an instructor at the camp.

Mr. Coffman had previously conducted a fire training school at Belton, assisted by officers of the park and of the Blackfeet National Forest.

NATIONAL PARK WOMEN AS FIRE FIGHTERS

On the afternoon of July 29, the day of the dedication of the Grand Teton National Park, members of the Yellowstone Boundary Commission who were touring the area saw Mrs. Sam T. Woodring, wife of the park superintendent, dashing in her own car to a forest fire. Unable to get in touch with rangers or other officers, Mrs. Woodring was heading for the fire with the intention of working on it herself, if necessary, until help came. Fortunately a ranger had also discovered it and gotten it under control. Director Albright, who reported the incident, stated that Mrs. Woodring's action made a deep impression on all who were traveling with the Boundary Commission, and that it typified the real spirit of the National Park Service women.

A forest fire in Sequoia National Park was also discovered by women. Superintendent White reports that Mrs. Grace Lewis and Miss Frances Pierce, clerks at Headquarters at Ash Mountain, were busily at work when simultaneously they smelled smoke. Investigation showed a curl of smoke drifting up the canyon of the Kaweah River from below, and immediately the Headquarters' fire siren was turned on. Within five minutes every man at Ash Mountain Headquarters was on the fire, which was burning in grass and brush outside the park, over a mile from Headquarters. The fire, which was started by a carelessly discarded cigarette, burned over 10 acres but was extinguished within an hour. While all the men at headquarters dropped their work and started immediately for the fire, the women clerks in the office took over the checking of cars and fire calls. But for the prompt discovery of the fire and quick action in controlling it, it would probably have developed into a serious conflagration such as have occurred in the past.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR CAMMERER INVESTIGATES PROPOSED
UPPER MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL PARK

Under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, Associate Director Cammerer recently joined representatives of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, in a brief informal inspection of portions of the Mississippi River Valley and adjoining bluffs, in the State of Iowa, proposed for establishment as the Upper Mississippi National Park under a bill pending in the 71st Congress.

Mr. Cammerer has expressed the belief that when formal inspection of the area is made it should cover territory in adjoining States, since if such a park is possible there it should contain, in one unit, a typical cross section of the Mississippi River from Bellevue, Iowa, to Lake Pepin, near Red Wing, Minnesota, and should also include many of the bluffs and some of the primitive prairie land adjoining the bluffs on top.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE CALLED FOR SEPTEMBER 18

A conference of national park superintendents and other Service officials has been called by Director Albright, to meet in Yellowstone National Park September 18. While it will be primarily a working conference of park officials, a number of interested outsiders, both within and without the Government service, have been invited to attend. Associate Director Cammerer will represent the Washington office.

RANGER CHARLES B. BROWNE OF RAINIER CITED FOR
HEROISM BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The first citation for heroism ever issued by the Department of the Interior was made by Secretary Wilbur on July 24 in the case of Park Ranger Charles B. Browne of Mount Rainier, because of his heroism and exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in rescue work on the mountain. In transmitting the citation to Superintendent Tomlinson for award to Mr. Browne, Acting Director Demaray stated:

"While every person connected with aiding in the rescue of the first summit party is deserving of the highest commendation and praise, the performance of the extremely hazardous duty by Park Ranger Browne is a symbol of the unselfish service to the people rendered every day by national park rangers and other employees of the National Park Service. Ranger Browne's conduct must surely serve as an inspiration to each one of us to put forth our best efforts every day no matter how prosaic the task in serving the American people to whom the national parks belong.

"I know that Director Albright and all of the officials of the Service join with me in expressing our appreciation of the services rendered by Park Ranger Browne and rejoice in this splendid acknowledgment from Secretary Wilbur."

HALEMAUMAU PIT, IN KILAUEA VOLCANO, GIVES
UNEXPECTED PERFORMANCE

During the latter part of July the Halemaumau fire-pit in Kilauea gave an unexpected but very spectacular demonstration. Early one morning three fountains of molten lava issued from the southwest wall, the highest going 150 feet into the air. Immense quantities of lava were poured out under great pressure and within two hours the entire pit floor of February lava was covered. Later in the day a fourth fountain appeared, practically in the center of the pit, and played for four hours. The other three fountains gradually built up a wall behind themselves and grew together, forming one high fountain, another low one of great mass, and two small bubbling masses. So for four days the lava poured steadily out. Then suddenly, at the end of the fourth day, the eruption stopped as suddenly and unexpectedly as it began.

Superintendent Allen stated that the eruption of Kilauea at this time was contrary to all expectations, as recent earth movements had indicated that Mauna Loa, and not Kilauea, would give the next display.

There have now been two eruptions of Kilauea within five months, and records for the period since 1924 show the eruptions to be closer together and each of longer duration. This is felt by park and seismological officials to be an encouraging sign for the definite return of the Lake of Fire to Halemaumau pit. No sudden shocks to indicate that the lava beds have greatly subsided have been recorded by the seismographs, so it may be that another flow will occur this year.

An interesting corollary of the lava flow is the accompanying flow of visitors to the region. By the end of July the total travel to the Hawaii National Park had surpassed that for the entire 1928 travel year, due to the fact that 25,000 persons visited Kilauea during the four-day eruption. This did not, of course, tend to make life any too easy for the superintendent and his small staff of traffic officers, and it was necessary to call upon the Hilo police for additional traffic officers.

LASSEN PARK MUSEUM DONATED TO THE GOVERNMENT

An interesting museum and 40 acres of land were recently added to the Lassen Volcanic National Park through the generosity of B. F. Loomis of Anderson, California. The museum consists of a main building, devoted primarily to volcanic exhibits, including a photographic history of Lassen Peak and its recent eruptions, and an addition, in the shape of a T, which contains exhibitions of wild-life groups of the region. In a separate building, constructed on the same plan as the central museum, is an exhibition seismograph under glass, so that the public may watch its operations at all times. Mr. Loomis built the museum in memory of his daughter.

YELLOWSTONE MUSEUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

The museum at Old Faithful, begun last year, was completed and opened to the public at the beginning of the present season. It is devoted primarily to the display and explanation of hydrothermal phenomena.

Another museum is now under construction at Madison Junction, where the Firehole and Gibbon Rivers come together. This museum, located near the site of the campfire of the Washburn-Langford-Doan expedition of 1870 at which the national park idea was first brought forth, will have but one room. In it will be told the story of the birth of the national park idea and the events which led up to the founding of Yellowstone National Park.

Now a third museum at Norris Geyser Basin is assured, although it will not be completed this year. It, like the one at Old Faithful, will be chiefly one of hydrothermal phenomena, but its exhibits will not in any way duplicate those of Old Faithful. The differences in types of formation, hot springs, and geysers found at Norris will furnish ample material for exhibits unique to that locality. Both the Madison Junction and Norris Geyser Basin museums will be conducted as trail-side museums.

All of this Yellowstone museum development has been made possible through the cooperation of the American Museum Association and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES AND MUSEUMS ESTABLISHED
ADJOINING ACADIA PARK

Scientific interest in the Acadia National Park has led to the establishment of several biological laboratories and museums in the vicinity. The first of these to be established was the Mount Desert Biological Laboratory at Salisbury Cove. It has been in operation nearly ten years and many important discoveries along the line of marine biological research have been made.

The Forest Service of the State of Maine has established a field laboratory at Bar Harbor, near the park administrative offices, for the study of forest insects, their causes, and control. This laboratory is making its studies on park land and the experiments being made should lead to worthwhile results from a national-park standpoint.

The Museum of Stone Age Antiquities, opened the last week in June, contains an excellent exhibit of Indian relics obtained in nearby regions, and has been worked out to show convincingly something of the Indian occupation of early days. It is located on land adjoining the Sieur de Monts Spring entrance to the park, and was made possible through the generosity of the late Dr. Robert Abbe of Bar Harbor and New York, and of friends whom his enthusiasm inspired.

Also open freely to park visitors is an interesting museum at Islesford, on little Cranberry Island. It contains a unique collection of prints and documents relating to the early history of the region, made by Prof. William Otis Sawtelle.

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YELLOWSTONE BOUNDARY COMMISSION MAKES STUDY ON GROUND

During the latter part of July the Yellowstone Boundary Commission, appointed by President Hoover as outlined in the May Bulletin, studied the entire question on the ground. Director Albright and Superintendents Toll and Woodring accompanied the commission on most of its investigations, and Ovid M. Butler, Editor of "American Forests and Forest Life", because of his great interest in all park and forest conservation matters, was also invited to accompany the commission. No official report has yet been made.

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GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK DEDICATED

The new Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, established last February, was dedicated to public use on July 29. Members of the National Editorial Association, on their way to Yellowstone Park after their Cheyenne Convention, stopped at the Tetons to assist in the dedicatory ceremonies. Governor Frank C. Emerson of Wyoming, on behalf of the State, expressed concurrence in the act of Congress creating the park and presented it for the use of the public. Director Albright accepted the park in the name of the Department of the Interior, and Erwin Fund, past president of the National Editorial Association, delivered the dedicatory address. It is estimated that approximately 700 people attended.

Immediately after the dedication tribute was paid to William O. Owen, who was one of the first party to make the ascent of the Grand Teton peak in 1898. Mr. Owen was introduced, and a tablet commemorating the first climb was unveiled. This tablet was later placed on the summit of the peak by S. M. Fryxell of Illinois and Phil Smith and William Gilman of Jackson, Wyoming.

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YELLOWSTONE'S NEW 1928 GEYSER NAMED

Before leaving Yellowstone Park the National Editorial Association, at the invitation of the National Park Service, voted on the list of names suggested by Dr. William H. Holmes for this geyser. As there was a tie between the names "Imperial" and "Columbia", Mr. Funk, past president of the N. E. A., was asked to cast the deciding vote, which was in favor of Imperial.

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GEOLOGICAL DISPLAY AT CAMPFIRE IN GRAND TETON PARK

The Grand Teton National Park, although only a few months old, refuses to sit back quietly and wait its turn with the older parks for the establishment of museum displays. No museum building, of course, is available, but Superintendent Woodring, with the assistance of one of his temporary rangers who in every-day life is a geologist, is working on a little amphitheater in the camp ground which will contain an interesting geological display. Dr. Fryxell, the ranger-geologist, will give a lecture on this subject each evening.

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PROponents OF PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK IN THE FEDERATED
MALAY STATES STUDY NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM OF U. S.

Information regarding the national parks of the United States has been obtained by Theodore R. Hubback, Game Warden at Pahang, in the Federated Malay States. Mr. Hubback states that efforts are now being made to have a national park established in the Malay Peninsula to include about a million acres. The area under consideration is now a game reserve and contains a fair amount of game which in future years will be exterminated unless further steps are taken to preserve it. The region is practically unoccupied, its inhabitants being a very few members of a primitive wild tribe whom no one ever sees.

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NEW CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK TO BE OPENED TO PUBLIC IN 1930

A new national park in Canada, in the Mount Tremblant district of the Laurentian Mountains, will, according to present plans, be opened to the public in 1930. It will include a tract of 1,200 square miles set aside several years ago by the province of Quebec for this purpose. The Quebec Fish and Game Protection Association is now making the necessary arrangements with the Dominion Government for opening the park.

Fishing here should be excellent, as the park contains lakes that have not yet been fished. The Fish and Game Association has arranged with the provincial government to provide instruction in the schools throughout the province with regard to fish and game conservation.

The principal entrance of the Mount Tremblant Laurentian Park, which is only 80 miles from Montreal, will be at St. Jovite on the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Montreal to Mount Laurier. An entrance may also be provided at St. Michel des Saints on the northeastern boundary.

All tourists to the new park are to be charged nominal entrance fees, regardless of the length of their stay.

GLACIER BUS DRIVERS AND YELLOWSTONE "SAVAGES" GIVEN TALK BY NATURALISTS

At the request of Howard H. Hays, President of the Glacier Park Transport System, Dr. Ruhle, the park naturalist, addressed the company's bus drivers. The ideals of the National Park Service and the importance of giving exact information were stressed. Superintendent Eakin reports good results from the talk.

A lecture course in Yellowstone lore for "savages" (or hotel and lodge employees) only has been given by Park Naturalist Yeager, in order that these company employees might be able to answer all questions, foolish or otherwise, propounded by tourists.

RANGER ACTS AS PLUMBER

This season the famous handkerchief pool in Yellowstone has shown little activity, to the consternation of rangers and visitors alike. In an effort to solve the difficulty Ranger Carlos Davis of the Old Faithful Station turned plumber, with the aid of a soup ladle and large spoon secured from the kitchen of Old Faithful Inn. With the aid of these instruments, and during several hours' work, Ranger Davis extracted from ^{the} pool portion of a broken beer bottle, part of a spark plug, over a hundred hair pins, nails and stovebolts, a small horseshoe from a tobacco plug, several badges, an eversharp pencil point, a broken pair of scissors, and beer check, and \$1.98 in coins. In addition, he extracted more than one and a half bushels of rocks and other material foreign to the immediate formation and several handkerchiefs.

As a result of this work the pool is showing more activity, but the indications are that further plumbing explorations will be necessary before the pool will once more work under full power.

FOURTH OF JULY PAGEANT AT GENERAL GRANT

An educational pageant entitled "The Epic of the Sequoia" was given in General Grant National Park last July Fourth, park officials cooperating with local people in making it a success. Superintendent White states that these pageants do much not only to create respect for the Big Trees, but also to instill the right spirit in park visitors.

"ERSA OF THE REDWOODS" AGAIN GIVEN AT GIANT FOREST

Later in the month the Garnet Holme pageant "Ersa of the Redwoods" was again given at Giant Forest.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPERATOR ASSISTS IN SNOW REMOVAL

Superintendent Rogers of Rocky Mountain National Park reports that the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company contributed \$3,500 in cash and 60 tons of coal for the steam shovel, to assist in snow removal and open Fall River Pass on schedule. The road across the pass was opened on time.

FIRE ON MR. MATHER'S ESTATE

Just as the Bulletin came back in proof word was received of a fire which occurred on Mr. Mather's estate. While details are meager, it is understood that the fire started in the barn and this structure, together with some horses and the motor car, were burned up. It was only with considerable difficulty that the house was saved. Mr. Franklin Adams, counselor of the Pan American Union, who reported the fire to the Service, states that Mr. Mather was very active and really assumed the task of chief fire fighter. He superintended the securing and use of the hose which saved the house.

LAST MINUTE WORD FROM GLACIER FIRES

The last telegrams received from Superintendent Eakin, on the 24th and 25th, state that owing to the lessening of the high winds and higher humidity the fire stopped running and park headquarters is apparently safe. A previous wire stated that fifty additional men were arriving on each of two daily trains to augment the fire fighting forces, and word also was received that the American Legion was sending lots of men to help park authorities. No loss of life has yet been reported but Mr. Eakin states that several of his crews have had very narrow escapes. On the 25th Superintendent Toll of the Yellowstone with seven men and half Yellowstone's fire fighting equipment started by motor for Glacier to assist in the terrible struggle.

SERVICE OFFICIALS GRIEVED AT NEWS OF DEATH OF W. T. S. CURTIS

Service officials were greatly grieved to receive word of the sudden death of W. T. S. Curtis, Washington lawyer and attorney for the Hot Springs bath houses, at his son's ranch in Wyoming. Mr. Curtis was a warm friend of park people and a supporter of park ideals. He was among the guests at the dedication of the Grand Teton Park in July.

POEM INSPIRED BY THE PETRIFIED FOREST

George Henry Ellis, on his way from Del Rio, Texas, to Butte, Montana, was so impressed by the Petrified Forest that he took to poetry to express his thoughts. The poem follows:

We have traversed the Petrified Forest,
And there as we drove right along;
We could hear all the petrified birdies
Jes' a singing their petrified song.

And we watched all the petrified squirrels
Just a gathering petrified nuts,
As we drove with our little grey auto
Over roads full of petrified ruts.

And we watched all the petrified gophers
Running into their petrified holes
Down among all the petrified burrows
That were made by the petrified moles.

And we jumped as a petrified rattler
Curled up in a petrified coil,
Just to strike with his petrified poison;
From his lair in the petrified soil.

And we saw there a petrified coyote;
He was chasing a petrified jack;-
He ran up a hill, and then quickly
Doubled back in his petrified tracks.

And we watched all the petrified lizards
In their homes 'mong the petrified trees.
And we dined on some petrified honey
That was gathered by petrified bees.

And we ran through a petrified sand-storm,
Kicked up by a petrified breeze;
So we hastened right back then to Holbrook,
Ere we too into mummies should freeze.

PERSONNEL NOTES

On July 16 Dr. Joseph Bolten, for five years Superintendent of Hot Springs National Park, was relieved by Dr. Hugh de Valin, also of the Public Health Service. Doctor Bolten is now located at the Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky. The Service has deeply appreciated the fine service he rendered at Hot Springs and regretted the termination of his detail as a national park man. Under his administration the condition of the park has greatly improved. Dr. Bolten called at the Washington office August 21st, and stated that the pleasant contacts and friendships formed with his national park associates will always remain pleasant memories with him.

Carl P. Russell, formerly park naturalist in Yosemite, now holds the position of Field Naturalist of the Service at large.

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Charles J. (White Mountain) Smith, formerly Assistant Chief Ranger at Yellowstone and later Chief Ranger at Grand Canyon, early in August was appointed custodian of the Petrified Forest National Monument, vice Custodian Macleod, resigned.

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Chief Landscape Architect Vint is now on his way to Alaska. It is understood that while in Yellowstone early in theseason he discarded his crutches in favor of a cane.

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Judge Walter Fry former superintendent of Sequoia Park, and Mrs. Fry celebrated their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary on July 21.

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Col. R. A. Sneed, former Superintendent of Platt National Park, is now Commander of the United Confederate Veterans of America.

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Miss Frances L. Downs, newly-appointed stenographer-telephone operator at Sequoia, served some time as a missionary in Shanghai, China, from where she returned only last fall.

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Isabelle F. Story, Service Editor, recently returned from a most interesting and instructive park trip which included the proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Hot Springs, Carlsbad Cave, Tumacacori, Casa Grande, Yosemite, Yellowstone, and the Grand Teton.

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Merle S. Sager, Assistant Landscape Architect of the Service, is spending the month of August in Sequoia National Park in connection with various landscape problems.