



# Courier

The National Park Service Newsletter

Washington, D.C.

May 1982

## Busy Springtime in the Nation's Capital

By Candace K. Garry  
Public Information Specialist, WASO

Every spring in Washington, D.C., the Park Service is bustling with an array of activities, including caring for the millions of flowers, shrubs and trees that make the Nation's Capital one of the most beautiful cities in America.

More than 50 million people visit Washington each year, and about 10 million of those visit during peak blooming season, late March to mid-May. Besides caring for some 4,000 blossoming cherry trees around the Tidal Basin near the Jefferson Memorial, the National Capital Region each year cultivates a rainbow of brilliantly colored flowers in D.C.—about 3.5 million of them.

The flower figures are staggering. According to NCR Chief Horticulturist Jim Lindsay, the Park Service annually plants 450,000 tulips, 250,000 small miscellaneous bulbs, 150 to 300,000 daffodils (300,000 this year) and 150,000 annuals (pansies, marigolds, geraniums, petunias). About 18,000 mums are planted in the fall. When Lady Bird Johnson planted the first azalea on the Mall in the spring of 1965 to "kick off" the Beautification Program, Washington, D.C., was on its way to becoming a city of flowers. One of the goals of the Beautification Program was to "make Washington a model of natural beauty from which the entire Nation could take pride and inspiration."

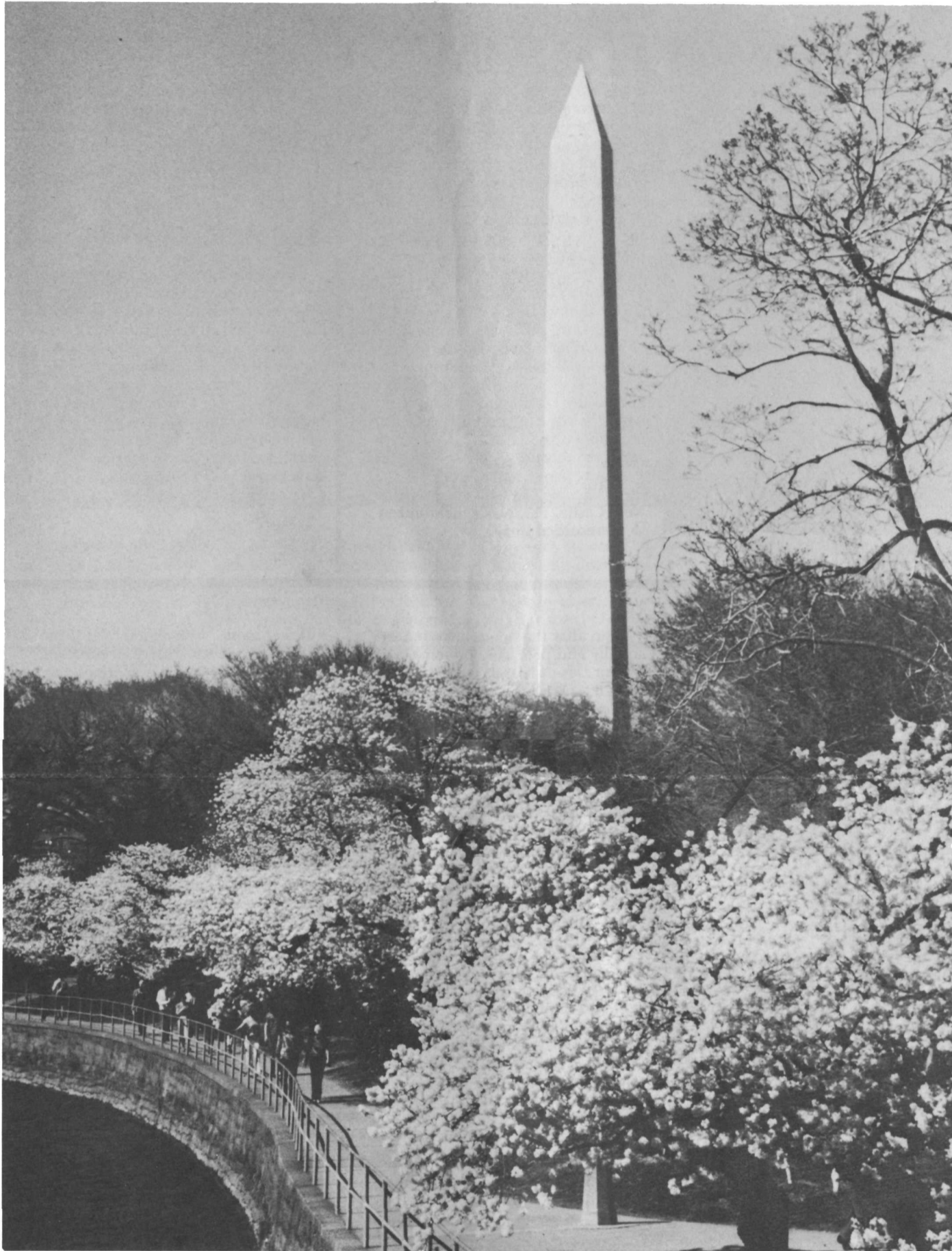
Park Service maintenance crews also plant and mow some 5,000 acres of grass, and cultivate, prune and spray 300,000 shrubs and 450,000 trees on 364 separate reservations covering more than 7,000 acres in the Washington metropolitan area. (Total acreage of the National Capital Region is about 50,000.) Reservations generally are separate small parcels of land that range from traffic circles and statues to the most well-known site of all, the White House. The Park Service maintains the 18 acres of land in the White House grounds, appropriately called "Reservation Number 1."

Spring concerts, ceremonies and special events also highlight the dawn of spring in the Nation's Capital each year. Activities sponsored by the park Service for visitors are too numerous to count, but among them are the military band concerts near the monuments and memorials that start in April and last all summer. Noon hour concerts (sponsored in conjunction with other agencies and organizations) also spring up throughout the Mall and downtown areas.

Paddle boating on the Tidal Basin, Tourmobile sightseeing, and tennis and golf come into full swing. The White House and National Park Service conduct the annual White House Spring Garden Tour. The tour, held at the invitation of First Lady Nancy Reagan, includes a walk through the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, the South Lawn, the Children's Garden, and the Rose Garden. Also at the White House each year on Easter Monday is the annual Easter Egg Roll for children 8 years and younger. This year more than 30,000 youngsters and adults showed up for the festive occasion.

Springtime in Washington, D.C., has a special kind of aura. Despite budget cuts and often-gloomy newscasts, many of the very monumental events and wonderful traditions remain. And the Beauty . . . well, it's perennial.

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View of cherry blossoms along the Tidal Basin with Washington Monument in the distance.

Photo by Bill Clark.

## New Jordan Pond teahouse opens at Acadia

By Robert Rothe  
Chief Park Naturalist  
Acadia National Park, Maine

Three years after fire destroyed the old and venerable Jordan Pond restaurant and teahouse, its new and grand successor will be dedicated June 11, 1982. Secretary of the Interior James Watt, along with other Federal, State and local officials have been invited to participate.

Just 2 years ago the NPS, owners of the fire ravaged teahouse, were uncertain about rebuilding. Funding was a major obstacle. But in October 1980, encouraged by an offer from The Island Foundation, a nonprofit organization, to underwrite approximately \$1 million of the expected costs, the NPS pledged near \$400,000 as its share of the estimated \$1.4 million project. The Park Service's portion was directed towards site work—landscaping, sewage disposal, approach roads and parking. The

Jordan Pond House construction and site development exemplifies what can be done when public and private resources work toward a common goal. Because of the cooperation, interest, and dedication of both the public and the private sector, a much loved and memorable public service facility was rebuilt.

The new teahouse is a two-story structure with a mezzanine over the first floor dining area. A two-faced stone fireplace is located on the first floor as well as a dining area and a lobby. A walkway connects the restaurant to a gift shop in a separate building. Commanding a view of mountains and forests, the house sits on a crest rising gently from the shore of its namesake, Jordan Pond.

Both pond and house are named for George and John Jordan, who built a farmhouse at the head of Jordan Pond in 1847. In 1884 they sold the farm to Melvin Tibbetts, who moved his family to the house and shortly

thereafter placed an ad in the Mount Desert *Herald* announcing that boats and canoes could be found at Jordan Pond as well as good stabling and feed for horses. Tibbetts also made provision to transport parties from the northern to the southern end of the pond. Four years later he had added food for guests to his services and by 1890 had a small dining room. Meals were served at all hours, and fishing parties could be accommodated overnight. Tibbetts sold the house shortly afterwards, and the house was closed for a year or more. Then in 1895 Thomas A. McIntire, a summer resident of Seal Harbor, leased the Jordan Pond House. It was reopened as a restaurant. McIntire, a carpenter and architect, gradually added a series of dining rooms and piazzas onto the original building.

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## The 'Great Wall' of Charlestown

By Phil Walsh  
Park Ranger-Public Affairs, Boston  
NHP

How do you move a 500' long, 18' high, 158-year-old granite wall weighing over 40,000 tons? Like most sane and normal people, you are probably asking why?

At the Charlestown Navy Yard, part of Boston National Historical Park, that is just what is being done. Under the direction of Victor Jorin, the park's historic architect, the wall, which has been dubbed "The Great Wall of Charlestown," is being moved inward approximately 75 feet, to permit the construction of a connecting highway. Some unique architectural technology is being applied in the relocation. Without going into too much detail, the wall is essentially being moved in sections on rollers. Once completed, the highway will provide easier access to a container ship terminal and also provide residents of a redeveloped section of the Navy Yard a more direct route to their quarters instead of them having to pass daily through the Park Service portion of the Yard.

The Navy Yard Wall has a special relationship with 19th-century Boston. It was designed by Alexander Parris, one of this country's most celebrated architects. The Navy hired Parris to design their industrial use buildings. But first the Yard's vulnerability to trespassers and vandals had to be eliminated. A "substantial" wall was needed, not only to prevent mischief from the outside, but to discourage desertions from within. Despite suggestions that the wall be built from brick to match the Yard buildings, the Navy specified a granite wall. A stone boundary wall emphasized the image of invulnerability and strength: an image commensurate with the Navy Yard's growth from simple shipyard to a complex military installation. In the years prior to and including WW II, increased security requirements dictated restricted access to the Yard. The granite wall played a critical role and even today continues in this security effort.

Progress has ruled that the wall be moved, yet history has dictated that the wall be preserved to ensure the historic scene of the Yard. Hardy construction workers of the Alar Corporation have been working year round, in all kinds of weather, to have this monumental compromise completed on schedule.

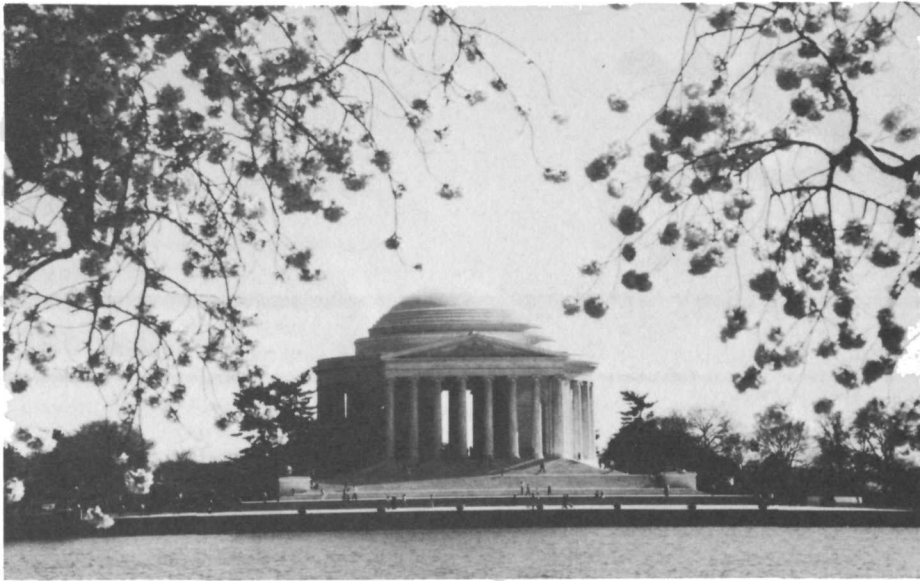
## Talli always goes for the bomb

By Lucia Santora  
Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.

For some dogs, the backyard is their domain. But for a golden retriever named Talli, home is her island . . . Liberty Island, where she works to protect this Nation's symbol and American ideals, the Statue of Liberty. The 4-year-old Talli works with her handlers, Frank Mills, chief of Protection at the Statue and Bill DeHart, chief of Visitor Services, as a bomb-detection dog at the Statue.

Talli was donated to the Park Service by a New Jersey kennel. And was immediately enrolled in an extensive 13-week training course in North Carolina. She was trained specifically with what is referred to as "nonaggressive-passive response." "She won't bark or bite," says Frank Mills. Both DeHart and Mills participated in the last 2 weeks of training with her. According to Mills, the dog begins her day at 6:30 in the

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The Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C.



Tidal Basin with cherry blossoms in bloom, springtime in Washington, D.C.

## Queen Beatrix, too

(Continued from page 1.)

A special highlight in Washington this spring was a visit by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands to the Netherlands Carillon, maintained by the National Park Service. Because April 21, 1982, had been designated as "Amity Day," marking 200 years of friendship and diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the Netherlands, the Queen visited the United States and took part in several ceremonies and events in the Nation's capital, among them a special ceremony at the Netherlands Carillon in Arlington, Va. The ceremony was followed by a special hour-long concert on the Carillon.

This carillon was given to the people of the United States from the people of the Netherlands in 1960 as a symbol of friendship and in gratitude for assistance the U.S. provided during and after World War II. Throughout the spring and summer on Saturdays and holidays, professional carillonneurs from around the world play public concerts on the Carillon.

To culminate Amity Day in Washington, D.C., the Marine Bands of the United States and the Netherlands gave a 90-minute concert at the outdoor Sylvan Theater next to the Washington Monument. After the Band concert a spectacular fireworks display featured the Netherlands and American Flags and a giant blooming tulip. The fireworks, by Zambelli Fireworks of New Castle, Pa., was synchronized to prerecorded music.

## Something old, something new . . .

By Phil Walsh  
Park Ranger-Public Affairs, Boston  
NHP

"My ship is faster than your ship!" "Yes, but my ship is the oldest commissioned ship in the United States Navy!" This type of peculiar conversation could occur daily at the Charlestown Navy Yard, part of Boston National Historical Park. The ships in question, both berthed at the Yard, are the USS CASSIN YOUNG, a WW II Fletcher Class destroyer on loan to the Park Service from the U.S. Navy. And the other ship is the USS CONSTITUTION (Old Ironsides) a commissioned ship of the U.S. Navy since 1797. A friendly "interservice" rivalry between chief of Interpretation Frances Kolb, and Lieutenant Shan

Delmar, USN, the Executive Officer for the CONSTITUTION, led to their engagement and their wedding.

They both began their college studies in the same State, Maryland. Frances at the College of Notre Dame in Baltimore, and Shan at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. From Baltimore, Frances headed north to graduate school at the University of Delaware, and then to her first NPS position as a park technician at Independence National Historical Park. She kept heading north to a ranger intake position at Saratoga National Historical Park and eventually to Boston. Shan took the "westward route." After Annapolis, he had tours of duty in San Francisco and San Diego, then on to the Boston Navy Yard.

## Sutton to Virgin Islands

Michael Sutton, a second-generation NPS employee, has been named Park Technician at Virgin Islands National Park. He brings a wealth of experience in marine parks to his new position. Sutton began his NPS career in 1976 as a seasonal naturalist at Yosemite National Park. In 1977, he worked as a research technician at Biscayne National Monument (now a national park), keeping track of marine fisheries activity within park

boundaries. He recently returned from 2 years' graduate study on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia, where he worked with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. He is an experienced scuba diver and accomplished underwater photographer. Prior to his appointment in the Virgin Islands, Sutton held seasonal ranger positions at Death Valley National Monument and Yellowstone National Park.

## Teahouse (Continued from page 1.)



Jordan Pond Teahouse, Acadia National Park, Maine.

Soon after the house attracted the socially and politically prominent. Mount Desert Island, then still remote from the fast-growing cities, became a retreat for the wealthy at ease, and Jordan Pond House served as a meeting place for that gregarious society. Afternoon teas and popovers became a tradition. In 1910 President William Howard Taft, visiting the Island, had dinner there. Others, whose names had honored the most discriminating social registers, wrote their signatures in the Jordan Pond House guest book. Among these being Pulitzer, Carnegie, Astor, Ford, Morgenthall and Rockefeller.

In 1928 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who had a special place in his heart for Jordan Pond, purchased the teahouse and surrounding land and added it to Acadia National Park. McIntire continued to preside over the operation, including the raising of many of the vegetables used in the

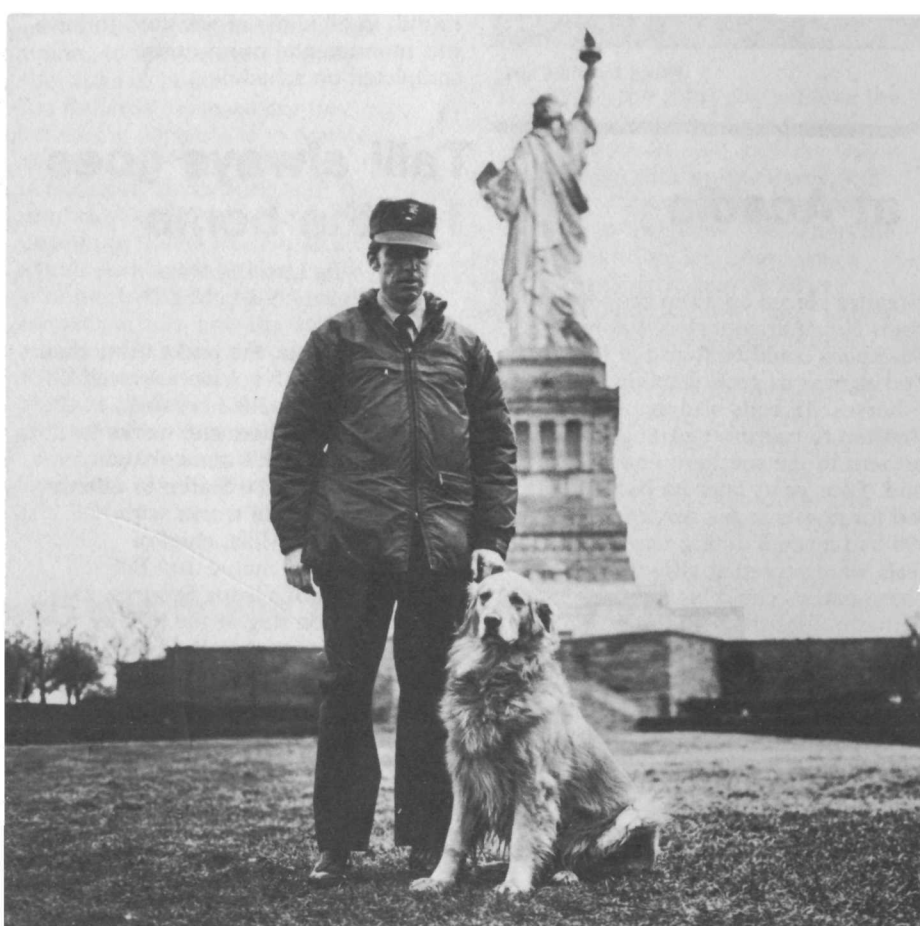
dining room. With World War II the staff was reduced, services curtailed, and only afternoon tea continued to be served. On April 21, 1945, Thomas A. McIntire retired after 50 years as manager of the Jordan Pond House. Since then the Acadia Corporation, the park concessioner, has operated and managed the house.

Associated with the old Jordan Pond House was an original dormitory. Although unharmed by the 1979 fire, its dilapidated condition made it inappropriate for future use. In March 1981 Mount Desert residents, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Blake, founders of the Friendly Ice Cream chain, donated the needed funding to build a new dormitory for employees of the pond house. Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller gave the Town of Mount Desert approximately 2 acres of land south of the pond house as a building site. The town will soon donate both the land and the new dormitory to Acadia National Park.

Before the Jordan Pond House became a reality, Cambridge architects Kyu Sung Woo and John G. Williams had already won a design award for it from "Progressive Architect Magazine" in which more than 1200 entries had been submitted for competition. The jurors commended the building for having a character and simplicity appropriate to a Park Service establishment. Cited also was the relaxed and easy relationship between the building and its terrain.

In the late 19th century Jordan Pond House began to acquire a reputation for fine food—delectable chicken and lobster, popovers fresh from the oven, and smooth homemade ice cream. But patrons of the house came not only for the fine food but also for the congenial company and for the matchless service. Then, as now, Jordan Pond House was an experience in gracious living. Although fire has leveled the old house, that tradition promises to endure in the new.

## It's a dog's life (Continued from page 1.)



Protection Chief Frank Mills with Talli at Statue of Liberty, N.Y.

morning by walking unleashed around the island. During the day, the handler alternates between bringing her up to the monument and meeting the boats which come every hour. In the afternoon she plays with the one thing she loves to do outside of sniffing bombs . . . playing with her "bag," a bag filled with powder.

In the evening, Talli accompanies Mills around the island, visits with her handlers at their homes on the island and then returns to her kennel by 10 o'clock.

Follow-up training is conducted once a week on the island. "Her nose is so keen that if we conceal a plant inside the Statue, 2 weeks later she can still detect where that plant was. With this in mind, we try to keep her out of the monument. She's only brought inside the monument during a search," adds DeHart.

Her handlers alternate her training, which includes three areas: obedience on and off leash; heavy exercise for agility and strength, and detection.

Talli is the first dog from her breeders' kennels to be trained as a bomb-detection dog. (Incidentally, one of Talli's daughters is following in her 'paw' prints. She's being trained to sniff out narcotics for a law enforcement agency.)

What would take 20 minutes to a half-hour bomb search involving six to eight men, Talli and her handlers can reduce to 6 to 8 minutes. "We are able

to eliminate the use of that manpower except as a back-up," states Mills.

Talli almost always finds her quarry. Talli can tell within a couple of seconds if something is indeed a bomb. During a search she walks unleashed by her handlers and doesn't respond to any other stimulus. "Talli's in deep concentration when she works," says Mills. If she comes upon a suspicious object, one of the signs she gives is to sit with her ears up and wait for one of her handlers to recognize it, even if it's concealed behind paneling or is above or below her. Once she signals, the area is sealed and everyone is evacuated from the area and a bomb technician from the New York City Police Department is called in.

According to her handlers, one dog out of every 100 professional dogs used as working dogs qualifies as a bomb detection canine. A bomb detection dog is more difficult to train because the animal has to have a combination of a keen sense of smell, intelligence, and the willingness and desire to retrieve.

Talli is not trained with a food stimulus as a reward. Getting her bag of powder is her reward. It's a rapport between the handler and the dog, according to Mills. That's her real playtime. Every time she walks and searches, she has to be rewarded. The bag is always used as her reward. She knows that finding the explosives

means that she'll have the bag to play with afterwards.

No one feeds or disciplines her except her handlers. Her interest and allegiance is strictly with her handlers. Because of the nature of her work, she has to respond instantly and correctly every time. "If Talli makes just one mistake we have a lot of problems. There can be serious consequences as a result," confirms Mills.

Besides wearing a specially made collar with a Park Service arrowhead and being the recipient of a Service property number, a family dog is all Talli's ever been. Although her job is unusual, she's warm and friendly to those who meet her. Visitors' reactions, however, are mixed; some people shy away from her while others come up to her when she's with us, says DeHart.

"Talli doesn't know what a bomb is. To Talli, this is a game. The dog is doing something for her handler out of love. She doesn't know what a pipe bomb is or what wires and a clock look like. Talli isn't a bomb technician; she does it for the sake of doing it because she wants to please me," Mills concludes.

"And, she knows that by being successful, she'll get her 'bag' of powder," says Mills jokingly.

As the saying goes, "a dog's life" ain't what it used to be.







## Pacific war park yields treasures

### Overseas parks beckon to NPSers

NPS employees and retirees may find great satisfaction in sharing their expertise with overseas national parks, wildlife reserves, or museums.

In the past 5 years Jean and Bill Bullard have discovered the pleasures of leaving tangible contributions behind after visiting foreign countries. Generally it is best to make proposals and arrangements ahead of time, but that should not rule out spontaneous offers.

A few examples will show the variety of successful ways for volunteering various periods of time from 2 days to 2 years. Bill was park ranger, park naturalist, and park planner, and Jean was a regional interpreter and publications specialist, and editor/featurewriter for the COURIER. These job experiences fit in well with the needs of areas where they volunteered.

As Peace Corps volunteers they spent 1976-77 high in the South American Andes helping plan a new national park for Colombia. In 1979 they volunteered 2 weeks at Papua New Guinea Wau Ecology Institute (affiliated with Bishop Museum of Hawaii). There they completed a self-guiding nature trail and participated in training sessions for native biology teachers. They also helped by going over nature trail guide pamphlets in the field with park naturalists in Varirata National Park in New Guinea.

Last fall in Egypt they spent 2 days writing interpretive labels in English for the Aswan Museum mummy room. The museum director suggested the project when they asked him if there was anything they could do to help his museum. He said he was delighted with their labels and will translate them into Arabic to replace the old routine ones. Helping in other countries does not require mastery of foreign languages or their natural or human history because the resident park staff has that information. Often what is needed is assistance in organizing and presenting their material, yet never criticizing their methods.

During the next couple of years they hope to help with VIP projects in U.S. national parks. In 1984 while visiting New Zealand they hope to spend 3 weeks in Tongariro National Park, second oldest national park in the world. In exchange for accommodations they will help with their publications, interpretive programs, cooperating association, and possibly a VIP program. The Bullards have discussed this at length with the Tongariro chief park ranger (park superintendent) and the assistant park ranger (who is also the chief park naturalist) when they visited Colorado.

Now that they are both retired and have unlimited "leave" they have more time for volunteer projects. In some countries volunteerism is not common, so appreciation is even greater than at home.

The Bullards' main advice for volunteering overseas is to work on a project that can be completed in the time available, fits in well with the present development of the park, and is something that is needed and practical. Any assistance you give in a helpful non-critical manner will be a major satisfaction, and the friendships you make will be a great pleasure. COURIER readers may call the Bullards at (303) 963-3388 or write them for further information on volunteering overseas. Bill and Jean Bullard, Box 785, Carbondale, CO 81623.

### Pearl Harbor site boasts much spare change

By John Martini  
Chief Ranger, USS Arizona Memorial

Diving onto the sunken hull of the USS ARIZONA is a routine maintenance task for the staff of the USS Arizona Memorial, Hawaii, however a recent dive by John Cabral and myself was for a reason far from the usual.

After the memorial was erected in



The War in the Pacific Dive Team, front row, left to right, James E. Miculka, interpretive specialist and park dive officer; George N. Peterson, VIP, master instructor; T. Stell Newman, superintendent; back row, left to right, Gary E. Davis, research scientist, Channel Islands NP, Calif.; Debra H. Miculka, VIP, divemaster; David W. Hendricks, VIP, instructor; Michael T. Farson, VIP, master diver; Ronald E. Graham, VIP, divemaster, and David J. McLean, regional dive officer, WRO.

By James E. Miculka, Interpretive Specialist/Park Dive Officer  
War in the Pacific NHP, Guam

While most of the areas within the National Park System were in the midst of mid-winter operations, dive team members from the War in the Pacific National Historical Park were donning their SCUBA gear. Enduring the personal hardships of having to dive in mid-winter when water temperatures had dropped to 80°F and visibility to sometimes less than 100 feet, the seven member dive team managed to survive 5 rigorous days of training in the Philippine Sea.

The objectives of the course were to certify the park's dive program, learn various techniques for managing and monitoring underwater resources, and to survey a site for the first

underwater SCUBA trail in the National Park System. (The trails in the Virgin Islands are snorkeling trails.)

War in the Pacific National Historical Park has approximately 1000 acres of offshore reef and water, part of an island-wide fringing reef system. Within this area is a diverse tropical marine ecosystem and cultural remnants of the Pacific Theater of World War II. The park is responsible for protecting and interpreting this marine environment as well as the terrestrial resources.

Major emphasis of the course was placed on learning how to conduct marine surveys, and mapping the resource. Other areas were surveyed for possible use as snorkeling areas.

The vicinity of Adelup Point was found to have potential for a marine

1962, a strange practice arose. Memorial visitors began tossing coins onto the sunken ship's decks and over the years, thousands of pennies, nickels, dimes and foreign coins accumulated covering the ship's plates. In some places, the assemblage of coins, lost glasses and lens covers had built up a layer several inches thick. The copper pennies were the most destructive, inhibiting the natural growth of coral which in effect protects the thin steel decks and bulkheads of the ship.

To remove the coins and retrieve the assorted lost property, Cabral and I decided to snorkel dive onto the wreck and physically pick up the items. We chose a morning when the memorial was closed to the public and when the tide was low. Also important was a brief dry spell preceding the dive, because following a heavy rain, stream runoff into Pearl Harbor can reduce visibility to zero.

Now prepared for the dive—the water almost bathtub warm and visibility maybe 8 feet—we dove off the boat landing in front of the memorial and swam toward the area where the coins had collected. At first view, the ARIZONA appeared as a huge reef, covered with coral and populated by brightly colored fish. Its vertical walls were fading into the depths, interrupted every so often by a porthole opening that has not been obscured by coral.

As we approached the most densely covered deck area, the coins glittered in the morning light. I scooped up coins by the handful, trying vainly to avoid cutting my fingers on the coral. Cabral had wisely worn a pair of thin dive gloves.

The amount of coins soon became staggering. We made four trips to dump the coins, lest their accumulated

weight act as an anchor and drag us into the depths of the ARIZONA's hull. We picked up literally thousands of pennies, hundreds of silver coins, and strange, oval copper objects that we could not immediately identify. Upon cleaning, they turned out to be pennies that had been put through a press, elongated, and embossed with a silhouette of the memorial. These souvenirs were once sold near the boat landing and once purchased by visitors, were tossed onto the ship, perhaps as a sign of devotion.

Later on in the dive, I took a few minutes to snorkel out over the deck, away from our project area. I had no intention of entering the hull, knowing the hazards inherent in wreck diving.

At points, the deck was buckled clear across the beam of the vessel. Bent steel girders visible through the larger holes in the deck appear to have been twisted like plastic straws. The ARIZONA had carried 6,000 tons of oil when it exploded; the fire lasted 2 days.

At one point, almost directly under the memorial, the deck had collapsed to a depth of several feet. I swam into the depression and found the grisly practical joke of a past visitor: a large bone protruding from the mud, the remains of some long-departed cow.

Near the end of the dive I made contact with a moray eel. It probably had a home in the ovens of the galley, and had come out to explore a bit and challenge any intruders. My encounter, although brief, made me respect even more deeply the warnings of experienced divers: "Don't ever put your hand any place you can't see." And it made me appreciate the 5-foot dive spear that Cabral kept by his side the whole time.

We decided to call it a day after about 4 hours. We returned to the



A scuba diver identifying marine life in the park.

environmental study area. Many varieties of shellfish, sea urchins, corals and fish can be found here, all within 3 feet of water. Marine environmental programs could be carried out with local junior and senior high schools. For non-swimmers this area can offer a valuable snorkeling experience.

Diving safety was also emphasized. Areas where hazardous currents might be encountered were identified and marked on maps.

The classroom sessions were put to use in the field when the park dive team began surveying an area for an underwater SCUBA trail. The dive team began to map and layout transects on the area in which the trail will be developed. Further work includes final trail alignment, identification of marine and underwater cultural resources, placement of interpretive signs and monitoring the site.

David J. McLean, region dive officer, Western Region and Gary E. Davis, research scientist, Channel Islands National Park conducted the operations on Guam. In addition to the instructors, the dives included the park superintendent and interpretive specialist/park dive officer. Also

included were five volunteer members of the Naval Air Station Pacific Divers. Six of the seven park dive team members are Divemasters and the seventh is currently undergoing Divemaster training. The entire group logged a total of 370 hours of diver training, including about 90 hours underwater.

Once the trail is completed it will offer the local and visiting divers to Micronesia an outstanding and unique interpretive trail. The diver will be able to see a marine ecosystem in action, relics from World War II and be able to understand a portion of the marine environment.

### Petrified Forest ends celebration

Winding up the nearly year-long celebration of its 75th anniversary, Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., held several events in December.

The park's mounted horse patrol participated in the Annual Holbrook Christmas Parade. The park patrol was supplemented by two riders from Grand Canyon National Park and a float.

The event was highlighted by commemorative ceremonies held at Rainbow Forest. About 500 were on hand for the keynote address, delivered by Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt. Western Regional Director Howard Chapman presided over the ceremonies which included the dedication of a new wayside exhibit sponsored by the Santa Fe Railroad.

Later in the week of festivities, the 75th anniversary of the proclamation setting the area aside was marked. All mail was carried via pony express from the Petrified Forest Post Office to the Holbrook Post Office. Many community groups cooperated in the endeavor and Hashknife Posse (a local riding group) presented Superintendent Roger Rector with a special thank you plaque.

The park estimates that it served more than 750,000 visitors during its anniversary year.

float after making a final sweep for any equipment that might have gone adrift. I took a minute to clear the silt away from an area of floor tiles so that the memorial visitors above might get a look at the original deck. We had gathered over 20 pounds of coins to be held by the Memorial Museum Association for safekeeping.

Upon leaving the water, I found myself covered with numerous coral cuts, not only on my hands but on my legs where I had bounced up and down on the deck with the surging waters of Pearl Harbor. I washed myself thoroughly with fresh water and soap to minimize infection, but no matter how much I scrubbed, I could not get my hair clean. It felt like stiff straw, and water would not penetrate to the scalp. It turned out to be covered with oil—oil leaking from the ARIZONA.

### NPS arrowhead designer dies

V. Aubrey Neasham, former historian with the Park Service, died March 11 at his home in Hillsborough, Calif. He was 73.

Born in Reno, Nev., he was graduated from the University of

California at Berkeley in 1930. He took his Ph.D. in history there in 1936.

During his Park Service years he served as regional historian in Santa Fe from 1939-40 and during the war served as superintendent of Kings Mountain National Military Park, S.C. He later was regional historian in Region IV.

He is also credited with coming up with the idea of the arrowhead for the NPS symbol, according to his former colleague Cecil Doty who served with him in Region IV.

For a major portion of his working life, Mr. Neasham was involved with the California State Park System. He helped establish the Monterey Historic Trail and made major studies of Mother Lode historic sites, including the gold discovery at Sutter's Mill.

After leaving State service he headed the Western Heritage Inc., devoted to promoting private investment in western historical projects.

He subsequently joined the faculty of Sacramento State University. For decades he sought the location of a fort built by Sir Francis Drake during his visit to California in 1579.

He is survived by his wife, Irene, two sons, Vernon and David, and a daughter, Ann, and 12 grandchildren.

RUSSELL E. DICKENSON, Director  
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