

45th MEETING  
ADVISORY BOARD ON NATIONAL  
PARKS · HISTORIC SITES · BUILDINGS  
AND MONUMENTS

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK,  
WASHINGTON SEPTEMBER 15-19, 1961



*Frank Masland*

*Conrad L. Wirth*

CHAIRMAN MASLAND AND DIRECTOR WIRTH



45th Meeting  
 Advisory Board on National Parks,  
 Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments  
 Olympic National Park, Washington  
 September 15-19, 1961



Messrs. Wirth, Wheat, Oakes, Danson, Sproul, Olsen, Gallison, Reed,  
 Mrs. Sproul, Mrs. Wheat, Mr. Sylvester, Mrs. Masland, Messrs. Masland,  
 Doerr, Gale, Carithers, Miss Thomas, Mr. McCommas, Mrs. Butts, Messrs.  
 Stegner, Sedergren, Bowen, Cain, Mrs. Stearns, Messrs. Cook, Kahler,  
 Stearns, Thompson, and Beard

*Med Danson*  
*Richard J. Oakes*  
*Robert H. Stearns*  
*Stanley A. Cain*  
*Robert J. Sproul*  
*David B. Beard*  
*James H. Oakes*  
*Arthur Bowen*  
*James W. Reed*  
*Harold P. Johnson*  
*Red Jones*

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Agenda  
45th Meeting  
Advisory Board on National Parks,  
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments  
Olympic National Park, Washington  
September 15-19, 1961

Friday, September 15

Executive Session in Evening

Saturday, September 16

9:30 a.m. Meeting called to order by Chairman;  
Approval of Minutes of 44th Meeting;  
Acceptance of Agenda;  
Welcome by Superintendent Doerr, Olympic;  
Report by Director Wirth

12-1:30 p.m. Recess for luncheon

2:00 p.m. Status of Legislative Program  
Bowen's Report on:  
a. Quinault Area Study Committee, Olympic  
b. Surplus Historic Property Transfers  
c. Changes in the Surplus Property Law  
  
Cook's Report on:  
a. Wildlife Policy - Animal Overpopulation Control  
b. Protection of Parks from Power Boating and  
and Airplane Flights  
c. Motors in Back Country  
d. Foreign Visitors (Africans)  
  
Beard's Report on Research

Sunday, September 17

Field Trip to Ocean Strip and Rain Forest

Monday, September 18

9:30 a.m. Committee on History Convenes (all day)  
1. Theme VII - Dutch and Swedish Exploration  
and Settlement (entire study)  
  
2. Theme XV - Westward Expansion and Extension of  
the National Boundaries to the Pacific  
  
Subthemes: a. The Fur Trade (entire study)  
b. Transportation and Communication  
(entire study)



3. Consideration of Sites Deferred for Later Action  
From:

- a. Theme VI - English Exploration and Settlement to 1700
  - (1) Scotch-Boardman House, Massachusetts
  - (2) Old House, Cutchogue, L.I., New York
- b. Theme XIV - The Civil War
  - (1) Fort Fisher, North Carolina
  - (2) Glorietta Pass, New Mexico
- c. Theme XV - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific
  - Subtheme: The Cattlemen's Empire
    - (1) The King Ranch
  - Subtheme: The Texas Revolution and Mexican War
    - (2) Fort Marcy, New Mexico

4. Consideration of Certain Sites from:

- a. Theme IV - Spanish Exploration and Settlement
- b. Theme XVIII - Travel and Communication
  - Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Museum
- c. Theme XXI - Political and Military Affairs after 1865
  - (1) Sagamore Hill, New York
  - (2) George Norris Home, Nebraska
- d. Theme XIV - The Civil War
  - The Frederick Douglass Home,  
District of Columbia

Monday, September 18

9:30 a.m. Committee on Natural Resource Planning convenes  
(all day)

- 1. Proposed Ice Age National Park, Wisconsin
- 2. Proposed Fossil Buttes National Monument,  
Wyoming
- 3. Proposed Canyon Lands National Park, Utah
- 4. Proposed Between-the-Rivers National Recreational Area, Tennessee and Kentucky

12-1:30 p.m. Luncheon

Tuesday, September 19

9:00 a.m. Report of Committees

12:30 p.m. Board Adjourned

SUMMARY MINUTES  
45th Meeting  
Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites,  
Buildings, and Monuments  
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK  
September 15-19, 1961

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1961

Board Members Present: Mr. Frank E. Masland, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Edward B. Danson, Jr., Secretary  
Mr. Sigurd F. Olson  
Mr. John B. Oakes  
Dr. Stanley A. Cain  
Dr. Robert L. Stearns  
Dr. Robert G. Sproul  
Mr. Earl H. Reed

Board Members Absent: Mr. Harold P. Fabian, Vice-Chairman  
Mr. Fred Smith  
Dr. John A. Krout

Former Member Present: Mr. Carl I. Wheat

Department  
Representatives: Joseph F. Carithers, Special Assistant  
to the Secretary of the Interior  
Dr. Wallace Stegner, Assistant to the  
Secretary of the Interior

National Park Service  
Representatives: Conrad L. Wirth, Director  
Frank E. Sylvester, Special Assistant  
to the Director  
Daniel B. Beard  
Ben H. Thompson  
Lawrence F. Cook  
William L. Bowen  
Herbert E. Kahler  
John E. Doerr, Superintendent, Olympic  
Bennett T. Gale, Region Four Office

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. He asked that the meeting begin in the usual way, "in the way suggested by our friend, Ray Hall, who for the benefit of our souls, suggested the thought that we should have the Secretary read an extract from the basic Act." Secretary Danson read as follows from the basic Act (39 Stat. 535), which established the National Park Service:

That there is hereby created in the Department of Interior a service to be called the National Park Service, \* \* \* \* \* The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

The acceptance of the minutes of the 44th meeting was moved by Dr. Sproul, seconded by Dr. Stearns, and carried. Mr. Masland called for a motion accepting the agenda of the 45th meeting, Dr. Sproul moved acceptance, it was seconded by Mr. Reed, and carried.

Mr. Masland welcomed Dr. Wallace Stegner, prominent writer, conservationist, and Professor of English at Stanford University, and newly appointed Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Masland said that we are indeed happy to have him with us. Mr. Stegner was asked by the Secretary to come to Washington on a special assignment. This experience with the Board might be a suitable introduction to the work he will be doing for the Secretary.

Mr. Masland called on Superintendent John Doerr of Olympic National Park for comments.

Mr. Doerr said that it was a pleasure indeed to welcome this group to this great National Park. "I have been associated with this Board since 1933," he said. "Don't anybody tell me there was no Board since 1933, because I know there was. Dr. Sproul will remember when he came down with the California ROTC Naval unit to visit the Hawaiian Islands. That is when we met, and he was aboard the USS OKLAHOMA. Then I again came in contact with this Board in Washington in 1941. In 1948 I ran onto a bewhiskered character on the Colorado River. That

character is now your chairman; and here we are today, in 1961, meeting in one of the new national parks, the first time you have ever met here--if I have my history of the Board straight, the first time in the Northwest. Of course, I had nothing to do with influencing you to come here, but I am happy you are here.

"I would like to give you this brief introduction to the Park and to make a few announcements. This area was first established as a national monument in 1909, so it goes back almost to the Antiquities Act. Then in 1933, it was transferred to the Park, and in 1938, Congress passed the Act which established the Park. There have been proclamations since which have added acreage to the Park, so that today we have the fifth largest park, an area over 900,000 acres, about 8,000 of which are inholdings.

"What is this park? This park is a mosaic of many things. I think if I could give you all the experiences Mr. Masland had a few days ago, you would agree this park is a vast mountain wilderness, rugged and wild; ocean beach; or a magnificent rain forest; or if you can see some of the Roosevelt elk, a great wildlife preservation. Scenic and scientific, it has history. So, as I say, it is a mosaic of many things. I like to think of it as a great wilderness park, a park you can enjoy by going to the mountains or by going to the Coast.

"I would like to have you think of this park as a palm of a hand and the Peninsula as the hand. Then you go up almost 8,000 feet to the top of Mount Olympus as a rim around this hand. Highway 101 goes around Olympus as the rim of the wheel. The little strip from Highway 14 to Olympia will complete this wheel. From this rim there is a series of spokes: Queets Corridor; roads up the Quinault Valley; the Hoh; the Sol Duc; Deer Park; Staircase; Lake Crescent--spokes on the outside of the rim--Lake Aldwell, Ozette--these spokes don't reach a hub. They never have, and it is not a plan that they should reach a hub. We are going to put off for the future to decide. So, if you drive in this park and wish to penetrate some of this wilderness, from there on it is trail. We have 600 miles of trail. MISSION 66 calls for 177 more. So what we are trying to do in the long pull is have persons penetrate to the edge of the wilderness with a motor car, and from there it will be a trail experience. As Sigurd Olson said, 'When you go to Hurricane Ridge, you are going to have the grandest experience of looking into the wilderness,' and if you never had the experience of looking into the wilderness, you will have it there.

"Many people don't want to penetrate the wilderness, but I know they enjoy looking at it. I have never worked in a park where more people enjoy this great experience. I would like to have you keep in mind this thought of looking into the wilderness, and we want to encourage as many as possible to do so. That is the plan - the looking ahead.

"I want to say just a word about travel. Already this year we have had over one million visitors; as a matter of fact, 1,998,248, as of the end of August, and 33 percent ahead of last year. The month of August brought 419,000 visitors. I want to emphasize again these spokes. If you came up to Hurricane Ridge on a holiday week end and multiply that by the other points of interest, you get some perspective of the use of this park.

"Just one other word about travel and things that will affect it. I am tremendously impressed with the need to look ahead. This has been described quite recently as an area that the American tourist is going to discover. I want us to be prepared for it. What are some of these things which will bring these people?

"The building of the floating bridge over the Hood Canal is one. Later will come the bridge to Astoria; then the bridge across Puget Sound. Then this will be one of the most accessible wilderness areas in the Northwest. There is, however, a problem like in all communities. There is a certain amount of envy. This is a community the economy of which is wood products, and I am a custodian of great old trees. The potential of these wood products is a problem. We have private lands which are some of our problems, and we have a lot of things a few million dollars will solve."

After a few announcements, Superintendent Doerr concluded with a wish for a good meeting and a good time.

Mr. Masland thanked Mr. Doerr and stated that we do appreciate his talk. He said he spent the last few days with John Doerr. He said, "I have had an opportunity to look into the wilderness, and it is beyond any powers of description. Also, I have encountered in the community and meetings quite a few people, and I have felt a very fine attitude among these people toward the Park. I know some years ago this did not exist. This was a lumber area and an area looking at a tree as a means of board feet. There is now a sympathetic attitude toward the Park which I seem to sense, and it is a tribute to the Superintendent, and I use that in the plural form.

"Having stated that, which is one side of the coin, John Doerr knows that I have the habit of turning the coin over, and I wonder if, before we hear from the Director, this is an appropriate time to mention some situations which exist here. Attention has been called to the trailer park which is somewhat of an eyesore. I know the members of the Board would like to know how that has come about."

Mr. Doerr stated this is one of the problems we have to face. He noted that the area around Lake Crescent was not a part of the monument. There are a number of inholdings, and some are quite extensive. Some are cottages, with people living all year round out here. The trailer park was part of the Aldwell estate; and when he died, that piece of property was put up for sale, but when former Superintendent Overly tried to buy that property, money just was not available. In order to settle the estate, it was purchased by Mr. Longfellow. He developed the trailer court, but the biggest item of business is the sale of gasoline. Mr. Doerr said he had never counted more than 12 trailers there at night. "It is a nuisance. You can hear noises, which, if they continue, we will be able to exercise the law of nuisance. It is an eyesore," he added.

Mr. Oakes commented that he was appalled by the inholding, and it seemed it would almost ruin the entire business of the Park because as soon as you come to the visitors' center, you see this. "We discussed inholdings," he added, "for the last five or six years, but the worst kind of problem that faces Park Service is that this kind of thing can happen; and when these places are for sale, I just refuse to believe that it is impossible to get funds for this type of thing out of our appropriation. Or, rather, I would like to get more explanation about this. We do have funds for inholdings from Congress each year, as I understand from former meetings." Mr. Doerr stated that we had \$10,000 last year, and we used this to acquire inholdings. Mr. Oakes continued to say that with the budgeting of the amount Congress appropriates each year for the Park Service, if this inholding were earmarked as top priority, it would get results. Mr. Doerr stated that Mr. Wirth has this information, and everyone of these areas is on a priority list.

Mr. Oakes wanted more details on why we can get millions of dollars for MISSION 66 and roads, and we cannot get a few hundred thousand dollars for emergency use for buying inholdings. "I would consider this top priority emergency use," he emphasized, "to prevent the kind of outrage of this particular trailer court and the many hundreds of other places there are. I do not see why the Park cannot make a condemnation suit against this type of thing. We have this right."

Mr. Wirth said that this trailer court situation is not something that started recently. He said, "As far as land acquisition is concerned, I do not argue with you one bit. I have the same feeling you have. There are some 45 million dollars worth of land within the Park System for acquisition. But, I want to point out this fact: there has been a lot of land acquisition in Olympic. Fred Overly, a former Superintendent, traded logs for land. He did something which was good business, though he was criticized for it. He saved logs where roads were being built and went to the lumber mill, trying to sell them so many board feet for the land."

"We have been working on a land acquisition for cash for many years. This past year we had about 3 million dollars for land acquisition. This year we have about \$5,500,000. The donated funds for lands have to be spent for places specified. It hasn't been until the past 6 or 7 years we have been getting an increase in our funds. We have been buying land in all the parks as they come up, if we have the funds. We do not like to condemn lands. When we get our money, we buy where we can."

Mr. Doerr reported, as shown on the map, some 320 acres of land are now desired for the Park, and we are negotiating with the State on an exchange. We administer 8,000 acres of land over and above the acreage actually in the Park. We may have to deed to the State 1400 acres of excess land in order to get this choice piece of 320 acres.

Mr. Oakes questioned, why, when the bulldozer began operating, or when the trailer court land was for sale, especially when it was known that this was going on for several years, wouldn't it have been right to put a condemnation on that property? He asked if it was possible to use what little inholdings money we have for this emergency. Mr. Wirth pointed out that there are some 190,000 areas of inholdings, and they all need attention. He said that the Service is trying to put a stopgap on every portion of land available and then go in and buy when it becomes appropriate.

Mr. Masland said that he was sure all the Board members and Park people felt the decision is an administrative one. The question comes down to the total amount of money available in the first place, and beyond that, an administrative decision as to how to spend the money.

Mr. Wirth explained long before he became a Director he tried to get money for land needs. He said that he has often felt that we should acquire all the inholdings before we acquire new land. All through the parks we have been eliminating

private inholdings, and after 4 or 5 years it adds up to a great amount of land. When it was started, it was estimated at some \$20,000,000; and now it is \$44,000,000, so costs are going up faster than we are getting money to buy. We are asking for constantly increased figures. We are not sure what to do about the problem.

Mr. Oakes asked if the Park Service is allowed to transfer funds from one purpose to another. Mr. Wirth said it was not. Congress allows a certain amount of money for land acquisition, and it has to be used for such and on the areas specified. There is a priority on acquisitions of some lands that are more desirable. Some land acquisition funds are earmarked by Congress.

Mr. Masland said that he had word from the absent members. Dr. Krout was not able to get away from Columbia University; Mr. Smith hoped to be at the meeting, but his company duties kept him at his job; and Mr. Fabian was confined under doctor's orders.

#### DIRECTOR WIRTH'S REPORT

The Chairman called on Director Wirth for his report, part of which was covered above.

Mr. Wirth said that first he would like to say it is excellent that this group came to Olympic. It is truly a great park. He said that the National Park Concessions, Inc., opened up especially for this meeting, which is very kind of them, and we all appreciate it.

"I shall try to give you some idea of what is going on in the Service," he said. "First, we have had one of the best sessions in Congress we have ever had, and when I made that remark to Mr. Udall, he said it was good, but wait until the next session. Most of the things we got in this session were things that pertain to boundary adjustments, plus a few new areas--Cape Cod, for instance--but there are about 20 projects we have studied, exclusive of the historic ones, that are bound to come up before the next session of Congress. There are quite a few pieces of legislation which are on the edge of going through. We have a list of some of the bills: there are 20 which have gone through and have been signed, and there will be others before Congress adjourns. The House Committee has stopped functioning in reporting out bills for this session, which is one reason Point Reyes will not be reported out."



"Old Fort Davis bill was signed, and the Hubbell Trading Post bill has been reported out favorably by the Senate Committee, but it will not get into the House.

"I would like to give you a general explanation about the reorganization in the office. First, I want to say this. The field of park recreation has received such an impact, now every agency in the Government has a recreation program. There are several bills introduced on BLM; the Corps of Engineers is stepping up its program around the country. I have accepted a membership on a committee of five, appointed by the Chief of the Air Force, to pass on the conservation activities on Air Force reservations and to select the ones that do the best so that they may be given some sort of recognition. The Forestry Service is going into an interpretive program and is doing a nice job. The Agriculture Committee has bills on establishing recreation on the Ozark under the Forestry Service, and we have one for our jurisdiction.

"We are in an era at the present time of a big expansion in the recreation field, not only in the Interior Department, but throughout the Federal Government. I feel a large part of this can be contributed to our advances through MISSION 66. It seems the popular thing to do, so we find ourselves in a very competitive field at the present time. I do think, and I know the Secretary feels that way, we are interested in quality not quantity, and our whole objective is based on that as far as the extension of the various units of the National Park System is concerned. We, of course, have been encouraging others to do more within their jurisdiction.

"Some of the new things that will be coming into the picture are these: There was a very interesting presentation made to the Secretary on northern Vermont by Senator Akin. There are 2 or 3 towns at the headwaters of the Connecticut River with very few people in them, and as Senator Akin said, they are inhabited by beaver and would make important wild or recreation areas. The Ozark has had hearings. The Prairie Lands is moving along. There are several other bills: Indiana Dunes, Padre Island. I wish we had the money for Padre Island right about now." He spoke of the damage that was done by the hurricane, which was extensive.

#### REORGANIZATION

Mr. Wirth said, "The organization chart before you is self-explanatory. It was approved by the Secretary, and I apologize for not sending it to you. What we have tried to do is analyze our functions and put an Assistant Director in charge of each

function, adding to it certain functions for certain purposes. We have been busy 'putting out fires.' We are at a stage where we have to look beyond that by going into the public relations field to better acquaint the public with the Park Service System and the persons who manage it.

"The Assistant Directors have all been cleared through the Secretary, although they do not have their assignments yet. They are: Assistant Director for Administration, Hillory Tolson; for Public Affairs, Dan Beard; for Resource Planning, Ben Thompson; for Design and Construction, Clark Stratton (after Mr. Vint leaves); for Operations, Jackson Price.

"Resource Planning has received tremendous impulsion by this Administration under Mr. Udall, and we are going to enlarge on this work even more than we are at this time. It will be a main function and all under an Assistant Director.

"The Divisions indicated on the chart under each Assistant Director intend to convey an idea, but they are still subject to change. We have moved Program Coordination and made it responsible to the Director. Also, Legislation and over-all Audit are directly responsible to the Director, but there is discussion as to where Audit should be. We also made a sixth Regional Office, the metropolitan area of Washington. We strengthen the Regional Offices in the field by giving them a breakdown like the Washington Office by putting them on the staff of the Regional Director rather than in separate groups."

Mr. Masland felt that the Board would be fully in accord with the idea involved here. "I do not know if they are ready to comment," he remarked, "but I personally feel something like this was needed, and I think this is a sound organizational chart. I think the dispersion of responsibility with authority is certainly needed. This is an extremely complex Service that Mr. Wirth is operating, and the introduction of recreation altered things immeasurably. What we foresaw is developing, and I think an organizational chart like this is sound and will meet, we hope, the newly developed situation. I have always hoped that recreation would be kept in the Park Service."

Mr. Wirth said he planned to bring the Board up to date on what the Service is doing to carry out those plans. We have before the Secretary a memorandum for the setting up of the two systems under the one Service, namely, the National Park System and the National Recreation System."

"As other agencies get into recreation," Mr. Wirth said, "the points of contact in misunderstanding will multiply as the years go by."

Mr. Masland said, "The Park Service is the only agency whose 'purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.' We can emphasize that and make a great deal of use of it, as we are the only agency that does that." Mr. Wirth agreed that as long as we adhere to that, we will do well.

Mr. Wirth reverted to the organization chart. He pointed out that Interpretation had been broken down into two Divisions. The work is still there, but what should we call it? Mr. Masland thought we should use the word 'interpretation.' If we drop it now when other agencies are moving into this field, it will not look good.

Mr. Wirth said what he put on the chart is a descriptive name and could change. Interpretation is Natural History and History and Archeology and comes under the Division of Operations.

Mr. Wirth further reported the visitors to the areas of the National Park System for 1961 will be between 79 or 80 million. This is an increase of 8 percent over last year. This is one way of measuring the load, and it indicates what conservative people we are when we estimate 80 million in 1966 and almost hit it in 1961."

Director Wirth continued: "I want to talk about the change in the budget procedure. We were called in, in the spring, to consider our '63 appropriations, and met with the representatives of the Bureau of the Budget. Our old procedure was to submit our preliminary requests; then it went to the Bureau of the Budget, and then we would get an answer from the Bureau as to a ceiling in the fall. This year we met with the Bureau of the Budget before we put in our final drafts and indicated what we considered our weak places in the Service, where we needed additional funds, and discussed with them the question of Interpretation, Research, and other things we have talked about for years. We got a nice response and are now working on our final submission with a better understanding of what we will be able to justify.

"The Grand Canyon Training Center is under construction. We proposed to make a second training center at Harpers Ferry. The schools will not be run in the summertime. The houses being built will be for the training personnel in the

fall, winter and spring, and for temporary rangers in the summer." Dr. Danson liked the plans and layout of the Grand Canyon School.

Mr. Masland asked for a comment from Mr. Wirth on "Parks for America." Mr. Wirth said that it was still a very active program, and the Secretary is very much interested. Mr. Carithers said it was a matter of timing, and the Secretary is concentrating on review. Mr. Wirth said the Recreational Resources Review Commission has a deadline to get out their report, and Congress has a time limit on it. He knew the Commission was very anxious to get the report out and wind up their business.

Mr. Carithers conveyed several items to the Board on behalf of the Secretary. One was Canyon Lands and Rainbow Bridge, and the second was Mr. Udall's article in the Christian Science Monitor entitled "Plea for A Green Legacy" whereby Mr. Udall was trying to encourage philanthropic assistance. At this point Mr. Masland requested that in the future the Board be advised of the articles which would be of interest to them. He was assured they would be. Mr. Wirth said Mr. Udall's article was very good, and we hope to put it in booklet form for distribution with donated funds.

Mr. Oakes wanted to know if there was any progress on the broad aspects of cooperation between the two Services, Forestry and Parks. Mr. Wirth said that cooperation is improving. He had several meetings with them, and they have several things before them now. He reported that Eleven Point River in Missouri should be in the System, and the Forestry Service agrees; and there has been progress on the Great Basin and on the Oregon Dunes. The Secretary said he would like to see this Administration come out with an over-all program, and Mr. Wirth felt sure the two Secretaries are working toward that end, and said, "When you work on that type of program, you have to talk in broad terms and not go into details. Then you can get down to a working basis, and that is how I interpret the Secretary's feeling on this."

Mr. Masland felt the two Secretaries had the same general over-all concept of the problem. "It will take a lot of doing," he observed, "but we do have men who are working together in the top brackets in an effort to resolve the situation."

Mr. Doerr introduced his staff at this point: Chief Ranger Stanley McComas; Administrative Officer Ray Stickler; O. E. Atwell, Host at the Lodge; Assistant Superintendent Oscar A. Sedergren; Chief Park Naturalist Glen Gallison; and Naturalist Louis Kirk.

## LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Mr. Wirth reported that the Great Basin and the Hubbell Trading Post bills have passed through the Senate. There were 20 bills passed by September 7, most of them minor but important administratively. Cape Cod was the most important. The boundary lines have been changed. Cumberland Gap went through; Fort Raleigh extension of boundary was passed. North Carolina has appropriated \$125,000, matched 50-50, to buy lands to round out the boundary line. Vancouver boundary line has gone through; also Joshua Tree boundary line. Lassen Volcanic is signed by the President. Fort Davis is ready for establishment. Grand Lake boundary at Rocky Mountain National Park has gone through, which would exclude the old hotel. This has been hanging fire for years. Scotts Bluff boundary has been changed. Theodore Roosevelt National Park bill passed, authorizing the town of Medora to use our water and sewer lines provided they zone and protect the historic structure. Fort Smith is approved for establishment. Marble Canyon is still in controversy. Briefly, the Marble Canyon dam which is upstream from Grand Canyon - the proposition is to connect a tunnel from the dam through the Kaibab Plateau and put a dam in the lower end of the Grand Canyon. It means putting a power plant into the Grand Canyon and would take most of the water out of the Colorado River through Grand Canyon National Park. This has been going on for years and is still in the process of determination.

"Senator Allot wants to put in a bill on Dinosaur as a national park, but others felt the approach road was more important and did not feel this was the proper time to consider this bill. The proposed bill will include the two pieces of land cut out of the last bill. The approach road is now under construction."

Dr. Stearns inquired about the proposal for a Glacier Bay National Park in Alaska. Mr. Wirth said he had discussions with the Senator on Glacier Bay and Katmai. They were well qualified for national park status, but he preferred to leave them as national monuments because of mining prospecting. He felt we should not take on any more parks with mining activities. The mining here is not extensive. It is nickel prospecting more than anything, about 200 feet under ice. Great Basin had almost no mining in it. There are some mining claims in the area, but we are in a position to buy them out, and there would be no further prospecting.

## QUINAULT AREA OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Mr. Doerr reported on this area of 26,000 acres of land, in which there were 3,500 acres of private land. Efforts have been made to exclude these private acres from the Park.

On June 21, 1960, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs approved a resolution, sponsored by Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, calling for the appointment of a three-man committee to study and prepare recommendations on the desirability of excluding from Olympic National Park the privately owned land along Quinault Lake and in the Quinault River Valley. The resolution called for the study and report to be completed within one year from the date of the adoption of the resolution.

On July 20, 1961, the Secretary appointed the following men to this committee: Professor Gordon D. Marckworth, Dean of Forestry, University of Washington, recommended by Governor Rosellini of Washington; John Osseward, President of Olympic Park Associates, Inc.; and Irving Brant, a long-time supporter of the Park. This committee conducted its field study during August and early September and is now working on its report. The Chairman of the Committee, John Osseward, recently requested an extension until November 1961 for completion of the report.

This area involves about 50 families. Mr. Masland said this report was of an investigative nature, and it is hoped the Committee will turn in a favorable report.

Dr. Cain felt that we should control the shoreline as a buffer for people to enjoy the park land, and it appeared to him buying out the shore line area for recreation purposes was the thing to do. Mr. Oakes asked if there was a possibility of trading with the State for lands they would want for State parks, and Mr. Doerr reported there are three inholdings they are working on as an exchange with the State.

## SOUND AND LIGHT PROGRAM

Mr. Masland asked about the sound and light program and referred to its widespread use abroad and recalled Mr. R. F. Lee's interest in developing this for use at Independence Hall. Mr. Wirth said that we are turning down a sound and light program at Gettysburg. It would be a 'high-class movie,' and we did not want that. This program has been highly successful in Europe, and everyone was enthusiastic about it there. It was recommended for Independence Hall, and they have money to make studies and plan

to go ahead with the program. Independence Hall is a small building and not like the European chateau. Mr. Kahler reported two things wrong at Independence Hall: there is no control to keep out noise, and there is the difficulty of concealing sound and light equipment. The lights and speakers are obtrusive, and we are sensitive to that.

#### Everglades Flood Control

Mr. Masland requested a report on water conditions in the glades. He referred to a notice of National Park Service and Army Engineers meetings and wondered what had come of them. He called attention to the fact that Everglades is a "fragile" park that would fall apart if deprived of an adequate water supply.

Mr. Beard reported that we made excellent studies there, and we have cooperation better than ever before on the development. They are building on the Tamiami Trail, but the question is on the east side of the Park where water control is so important. The Corps of Engineers is making some rather extensive studies, and a great deal of progress has been made. He said that the main area of attention is the Park's east boundary where levees and/or pumping stations are under study. The Service seems adequately represented.

#### Tucson-Saguaro

Mr. Masland asked for a report on the Tucson-Saguaro situation and was told that Mr. Morris Udall introduced a bill adding Tucson Mountain Park to Saguaro National Monument, but it hasn't been in long enough for any action.

#### C & O

Mr. Oakes requested a report on the C & O Canal status and was apprised that this bill has passed the Senate but is not out of the House. If it comes out of the House, there will be no new opposition. Mr. Wirth reported that the bill includes the right of Congress to change its mind about damming the canal in the future. The acreage is the same.

#### Navajo National Boundary

At Dr. Danson's inquiry, Mr. Bowen reported the Navajo National Boundary was approved by the Tribal Council, and it is out of the hands of the Indians and just a matter of time before approval. This will allow us to build, pending title to the land. They did amend our proposed agreement, as there was a change in the Navajo thinking.

## CARITHERS REPORT FOR THE SECRETARY

Mr. Carithers presented a Proposed Omnibus Parks Bill of 1962 for the Secretary. The legislative program was discussed regarding most of the areas. Some of the bills listed will be discussed on future days of the meeting. This is merely a matter of information. Mr. Wirth said the Secretary would like to see consideration given to a bill which would encompass all the areas listed in one bill -- the Omnibus Bill. Mr. Masland interpreted the list as a type of thinking by the Secretary of the actions and would, no doubt, be revised from time to time. Mr. Wirth said what this type of bill would accomplish would combine possibly three or more bills and leave it with Congress rather than with the Committee, if it can be done.

### Prairie National Park

Mr. Carithers stated that the Prairie pamphlet had been printed with donated funds. Mr. Thompson said Congressman Avery was pushing for a hearing before Congress adjourns and have Congressmen look at Ozark River and the Prairie at the same time. The Corps of Engineers was preparing to let a contract for more roads in the Prairie area, and the Park had one month until September 22, but the Secretary and General Cassidy agreed to go in and see what they could do. The Corps of Engineers has agreed to defer the threat. The question is the replacement of roads to be flooded and the Corps feels committed to the people who are involved. The Committee has resolved the project, and the two Secretaries are working on it. Matters will not change for a while.

### Animal Over-population Control

Mr. Cook reported that as a result of the memorandum to the Secretary regarding public participation in hunting, a committee was appointed by the Director to prepare a statement of policy regarding national parks and monuments with respect to hunting, fishing and wildlife. After a long, difficult struggle, the paper before you is the result of our efforts.

After the May Advisory Board meeting, Mr. Cook attended a meeting in Yellowstone regarding the elk herd. The meeting was attended by two Fish and Game representatives of the Forestry Service. This was the first time that all of the agencies have met on favorable ground to discuss the over-all problem. In a half day it was agreed they had to work together on it, and public hunting was not the solution even in Grand Teton, except for one variation. It was agreed that the State of Wyoming would be glad to participate in the elk movement studies. This was a very amicable meeting, and at the next meeting a resolution was passed that there would be no hunting or fishing.



This committee's paper on wildlife specifically excludes recreation areas and certain areas where hunting is authorized by law--Cape Hatteras and Grand Teton. At Grand Teton, the area east of the new highway will be open to public hunting as a means of reducing the wildlife. There will be no hunting on the west side of the highway. Wyoming will seriously consider whether they will leave hunting open for very long as they are uncertain about hunting as a control.

We have had reduction in a number of areas. In Acadia, through the cooperation of local people, State Game and Fish Department, we reduced the deer. In Mammoth Cave area we have transported 400 deer in each of the last two years. In Yorktown and Jamestown areas we do not have a particular set program because Virginia does not want their deer live-trapped. Bryce Canyon, which is a critical area, we can handle alone as most of the deer have gone.

Mr. Cook said, "Mr. Beard, Mr. Thompson and I prepared this paper from an administrative, biological, and philosophical standpoint, and we felt in no area of the Park System do we have to admit public hunting. We think we can reduce 5,000 head of elk at Yellowstone, and we have contracts to transport some of the bison and elk. This statement of management policy is self-explanatory, and if we can follow through on it, it would be most satisfactory."

Mr. Beard said that questionnaires were sent to all people interested and asked their opinion in reduction of game population by public participation. Individuals endorsed the idea of the Park standards of over-population control "if you have to, do it, but we prefer for you not to."

Mr. Cook further reported that another problem was bears. By the use of tranquilizer drugs they are moving more bears from Yellowstone. Mr. Masland requested that Mr. Oakes read the paper thoroughly and prepare a resolution about the position taken by the Board in this matter.

#### MOTORBOATING IN PARKS

Mr. Masland questioned the regulation which states "in all other cases where water is accessible, the Superintendent may issue permits." Why not prohibit on all waters without a permit? Mr. Wirth felt that the wording was a little ambiguous, but the intent was to be restrictive. Mr. Oakes said the substance of what the regulation means sounds as though motorboating is permitted on all lakes accessible by road and on many lakes not accessible by roads.

Mr. Masland said the regulation was confusing and hoped it did not result in reversing decisions of the Board. He said, "If this represents some sort of a transition and will ultimately work itself out, perhaps we should let it ride, but certainly it should be clear we will only be satisfied with regulations which in the end will produce the kind of conditions we stipulated."

Mr. Cook reassured him it did. Mr. Oakes felt that the regulation was making it permissible to motorboat in areas not accessible by roads. Mr. Masland said this would be considered by the Committee, and the Committee would state its position with regard to motorboating.

Mr. Olson stated that motorboating is getting to be a major issue in other agencies as well as Parks. He felt it would result in a knock-down, drag-out fight to settle this. Others are looking to the Parks to settle this thing, and we should come out and say we are against motorboats in interior lakes. "We are just postponing the inevitable by using this language," he said. The Chairman said the Board should reiterate its position and request the Service to issue a statement that would clarify the position of the Service.

Mr. Oakes wanted a clear statement on what Mr. Carver's statement would mean. Dr. Sproul wanted to have the Park Service attitude on what they think is the best way to handle this. Mr. Cook emphasized the Park Service is very definitely opposed to any kind of motors in the back country, including low flying aircraft. "We are not completely opposed to motorboats on lakes that are accessible," he reiterated. Mr. Oakes wanted to know from Mr. Wirth what Mr. Carver meant by the regulations on the motorboating on lakes. Members of the Board felt the regulation moved the Service back generally on motorboating. In Yellowstone there was a change which loosened the regulations considerably. It was noted that the hearings in Salt Lake City did not result in any action. If and when the June 1961 regulation is rescinded, the January 1961 regulation will then go back into effect. Mr. Oakes asked what the Park Service policy is on motorboating in the Parks, and Mr. Wirth explained that much had to depend on individual park areas, which will vary. As a general philosophy, he would be very happy if motorboats were eliminated from 99 percent of the Parks, whether there was road access or not. He recognized that this was impractical though.

## FOREIGN VISITORS - STUDENTS PROGRAM

Mr. Cook reported on the first attempt by the National Park Service to participate in a program to train or indoctrinate foreign (African) students in the economic and social values of National Parks, especially in wildlife conservation. Because of the critical threat to wildlife preserves in the newly formed nations in Africa, the African-American Institute and the African American Wildlife Federation asked the Secretary to assist in such a program. The idea was enthusiastically accepted. The Service had very short notice and no previous experience. An itinerary, equipment, and program were developed. Ten college students from six different countries in Africa were selected, each of whom had received at least one year of education in an American university (four from Harvard, two from Cornell, and four from Howard). None of them, it was discovered later, had any natural science training.

The first problem was to get them to Yellowstone where they would spend about eight weeks. Two station wagons were hired, and Park Naturalist Leland Allen, National Capital Parks, and Luther Goldman, Assistant Chief of Wildlife Refuges, Fish and Wildlife Service, were recruited as drivers (in uniform) to insure against "incidents" and because none of the Africans could drive. En route to Yellowstone, visits were made to three wildlife refuges, Indiana Dunes and Custer State Park, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and National Parks and Monuments in the Black Hills. They arrived in Yellowstone July 1, and from then until August 19, lived and observed park matters in that Park with one week in Grand Teton.

Much was learned by the Service from this experience. It was enlightening and often nerve wracking, especially in experiences with personal customs and individual requirements, including internal prejudices or acts within the group itself. Despite many difficulties the program was rewarding, and we think it should be continued and expanded if better preparation, financing, indoctrination, and screening are provided. Much has been learned which should make for a better program in the future. Yellowstone urges that it be continued.

Already comments from some of the students indicate that in retrospect they appreciate what was done for them. Only time will tell the full benefits in park appreciation, conservation, and not the least, in international good will among members of different groups of Africans.

Mr. Wirth remarked that the question of international cooperation is important, and he felt that we need more experience and personnel for this program.

Mr. Masland said this was a problem that involved another Department of Government, and we were justified in expecting their cooperation in dealing with international relations. Everyone is greatly interested and hopes the program can be continued.

## RESEARCH

The Chairman called on Mr. Beard for a report on research. Mr. Beard said there is a surge of interest within the Service in research. He showed the Board some figures indicating the extent of research in the Service and the amount that should be done. He said the figures indicated only the extent of research planning. He noted that the Service is currently trying to determine which of the projects are research, sort them out, and set up some apparatus within the Service where it will be properly administered. It will be necessary to evaluate the research, either by our people or by contract, and disseminate the results. Publication of research results is most important. He said, "We will have to have additional money to conduct research and must coordinate our research through historians, archeologists, etc. Historians themselves conduct important research both with the architects and historians combined. These are field men who do that as a part of their function."

Mr. Masland stated the Board regarded research seriously, and hoped our meeting would provide sufficient time for a thorough discussion. He suggested three basic areas in research:

1. Ecological, for purposes of selling the idea in order to acquire the tool;
2. Economic, to preserve the tool;
3. Human, to best use the tool;

to acquire and preserve and so use it that humanity may best be served. The purpose of the Park Service is to serve the spiritual needs of the people and the Nation. He said, "We are defenders of the heartland. Our job is the nourishment of the spiritual, and all our efforts should be toward that; and in order to know how to perform the function for which we exist, we need research, and we need it primarily in the three areas suggested." Mr. Masland added that Mr. Wirth's thinking is moving along and that he has gone a long way by recognizing the need for research and the possibility of doing something about it.

Mr. Masland stated that in his thinking, if this was something involving industry, there would be no limit on the price designated. He feels that what is needed is an organization with an Assistant to the Director as an administrator but not an expert in any research area and that possibly under him there might be three assistants: (1) To handle economic research; (2) the ecological phase; (3) the human phase. These three would report to the Assistant Director who would be Director of Research and would be responsible for programs and assignments of objectives. The staff would evaluate the results, and in those projects which, in the opinion of the staff, warranted consideration of the Board, would then be referred to the Board, which would reach the final decision and the use to which the results would be put.

Mr. Masland said, "This is just one man's thinking, as I previously told it to Mr. Wirth and Mr. Beard, and I am conveying to you the nature of the conversation we had."

#### DR. CAIN ON RESEARCH

Dr. Cain said, "As we look back over the Park Service as an agency, the record shows the lack of a built-in importance ascribed to natural history research. There have been examples of research, but they have been minor, with nothing comparable with the research program in the field of history. Except for history and archeology, the sources of information for the interpretation program have been weak because there never has been enough money, only a few thousand dollars a year at the most.

"We are at the point where this situation may be improved, so the first point to be made is that the possibility of a research program raises a lot of questions about which I would like to see decisions made slowly."

Dr. Cain pointed out that the Service should be staffed for research. Basically, it does not have a research staff in the natural history field. This is because the Service does not have people to look for this type of personnel. They look for interpretive people. There is needed within the Service research administration; but, also on the staff competent research people are needed. He was in agreement with the Service's policy of contracting research, but thought that some Park research personnel were needed also.

There is a tendency toward programing in any organization like this (National Park Service). He thought that programing tends to freeze things. To some extent it is necessary to program research, but programing should be kept to a minimum

leaving the opportunity to operate partly on projects that are most opportune at the moment.

Our biggest non-economic, non-military research organization is the National Science Foundation. It depends on juries or panels to screen research proposals. Dr. Cain thinks the Park Service needs this type of screening panel for its projects. This point was made, he said, because he was impressed with the tremendous opportunities before the Service, and the fear of serious mistakes if the National Park Service venture into big-time research isn't carefully planned.

Mr. Reed asked if Dr. Cain considered that historical research would contain the same principles. Dr. Cain replied that he was speaking in terms of general principles (although thinking mainly of natural history). Dr. Danson said this was an excellent summation of the situation.

Mr. Masland said that there are quite a few men in the field who, if they had time, would do a good job of research. There are a lot of persons who would like to do more, and the thought here is that now that funds may become available, it should be possible to acquire personnel to release those persons qualified for research. There seemed to be no question in the minds of Mr. Wirth and Mr. Beard that research has suffered because the men were tied up with other things.

Mr. Beard said there are not adequate research careers in the National Park Service. The naturalists are busy with the job of interpreting to the public, so in the bureaucracy of Government, the National Park Service has never been recognized as needing research. There has not been recognition in the Bureau of the Budget. Our figures reflected that research has not been recognized anywhere. The Park Service has a vital role in research itself. It is important that the Service should be recognized as having research responsibilities.

Dr. Danson, referring to archeology, felt that all the members of the Board recognized the amount the Service played in research. Without National Park funds, all of the major expeditions in the field would not have been made.

Dr. Cain emphasized the importance of research in the interpretive program. He illustrated this by recalling that in 1940 he was in Mesa Verde with a group led by a graduate archeologist. He had never seen such rapt faces as when the people listened to the skilled interpreter. People like to be told things in the right terms, and he felt that research was necessary to provide information to be passed on to the public.

Mr. Masland agreed with Dr. Cain that this was the right time. A few years ago it might have accomplished little, but now in front of us is an opportunity the like of which we never had.

Dr. Danson stated he thought that once ideas on the general research are going and the Park Service knows the problems they want to work on, a great deal of work can be done by outside agencies at cheaper costs and with quicker results than the Park Service can do it. He was not trying to discourage Park Service employees from doing research. The Chairman agreed that there were not sufficient personnel to do the job and that they will continue to contract work. Dr. Cain said this research program would act as an incentive to Service personnel as they would have something to look forward to, an opportunity to grow in research competence.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1961  
9:00 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a communication from the Sierra Club, Northern Chapter, with an invitation to attend a meeting on Oregon Dunes, September 24. The following wire, signed by Mr. Masland, was sent to Mrs. Niel Haig, Chairman, Pacific Northwest Chapter, Sierra Club, 2216 Federal Avenue East, Seattle, Washington: "The Advisory Board members appreciate your invitation to attend Oregon Dunes meeting but previous plans for early departure preclude acceptance."

#### AMENDMENT TO SURPLUS PROPERTY LAW

Mr. Thompson reported that formerly the law in connection with the disposition of surplus historic properties stated that the property had to have been acquired by the United States prior to 1900. That law was amended to provide that the property may now be conveyed if "its historical significance relates to a period of time within 50 years immediately preceding the determination of suitability and desirability for such use."

#### DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTIES - CASTLE ISLAND

Mr. Oakes reported there was just one disposition, Castle Island, which is an old fort the Park Service transferred to the Metropolitan District Commission of Massachusetts. The Committee, acting within its authority, has approved this transfer, and it has the favorable recommendation of the Service. This Committee has authority to act without the Board's approval.

## CARITHERS REPORT ON RAINBOW BRIDGE

Just before the Board meeting, the Secretary met with Mr. Carithers and Mr. Scoyen regarding Rainbow Bridge. Mr. Carithers reported that at this time we will not get the funds to finish the protective work on the bridge. Therefore, the Secretary wants the Board to assist him with the decision on Rainbow Bridge. He is working on a possible land exchange between the Navajos and the Department of Interior to bring about the large park area he proposed.

After investigation, he found this to be a wilderness park with very limited access. No roads existed, and there is a question of access by lake from Lake Powell, which will create serious problems whether we construct the protective works or not. The Navajos are becoming interested in the tourist industry in their country.

The Bureau of Reclamation assures us that the dam will not affect the Park, but there is the question of getting people from Lake Powell to the bridge. The Secretary is thinking of stopping the visitors at a certain level. He is presently working on the boundary.

Mr. Wirth thought that the Secretary's attitude was that the Navajo country has been talked about. The idea was not to protect Rainbow Bridge, but the National Park caliber of the area. There are two separate problems: the Navajo National Park and the Rainbow Bridge.

Mr. Olson questioned why it seemed necessary to take a joint action. The two problems are entirely separate. We are in favor of Navajo Park. Mr. Masland stated we do not have to take a joint action, but what is required is an action on Navajo, irrespective of what happens to Rainbow. The Secretary would like the Board to be aware of his thinking on this, and the Board could be helpful in the future in the exchange with the Navajo, but it was too soon for any action on this matter by the Board at the present.

## CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. Danson suggested when members have any articles or newspaper items of interest to the Board they send them to the Washington Office for distribution or filing.

The Chairman announced that the former Natural History Committee will now be known as the Natural Resource Planning Committee, and named Mr. Oakes chairman.

At 9:30 a.m. the Board separated into two Committee meetings. See Attachments 1 and 2.



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1961  
9:00 a.m.

The Chairman called for the report of the History Committee. Dr. Danson reported the History Committee has finished 22 studies. There are 5 studies in the mill, 7 studies to be started, and all are planned for completion by 1963. So, the History Branch is proceeding rapidly, thanks to Mr. Kahler and his crew.

The decisions of the History Committee follow:

Theme VII, Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement

Under C. 1. The Swedish Cabin (Morton Homestead) was transferred to other sites considered because there was reconstruction to be done.

- C. 5. Recommended that no sites of this study be given further consideration for addition to the National Park System at this time. This is because there are no sites of great enough importance in the history of the United States in the list of 110. Darby Creek may be considered, and new ideas will be considered.

Dr. Danson moved acceptance of Memorandum and statement, Dr. Sproul seconded, and it was carried.  
See Attachment No. 4.

Theme XV - Transportation and Communication, Subtheme to Westward Expansion

Fort Bridger, Wyoming, is a State-owned property reconstructed by the CCC, and the History Committee did not find enough left of the original to reconstruct. Mr. Kahler reported that when they say "no further consideration be given at this time," this merely means further study may be made in the future. At this time it was not ready to be acted on. Dr. Danson moved acceptance of the Memorandum and statement, Mr. Reed seconded, and it was carried.  
See Attachment No. 5.

Study of Independent Fur Traders (Bailly Homestead)

Dr. Danson reported that the Bailly Homestead happens to be in the Indiana Dunes area and would be part of the Dunes. Mr. Reed brought data on the Bailly Homestead, and the statement from the Board to the Director is in defense of how we can use research money. Memorandum was moved by Dr. Danson, seconded by Mr. Reed, and carried.  
See Attachment No. 6.

Theme XV - The Fur Trade, Subtheme of Westward Expansion

Dr. Danson moved acceptance of Memorandum and statement,  
Dr. Sproul seconded, and it was carried.

See Attachment No. 7.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Evaluation of  
Several Sites and Buildings Which Have Been Deferred for Later  
Action

Theme VI - English Exploration and Settlement to 1700

The Scotch-Boardman House, Saugus, Massachusetts, is an  
excellent example of old architecture. The Old House,  
Cutchogue, Long Island, New York, was moved in 1869.

Theme XIV - The Civil War

Glorietta Pass, New Mexico, commemorates one of the  
farthest west battles of the Civil War. Fort Fisher  
is the last fort that blockade runners could run into  
in the South.

Theme XV - The Cattlemen's Empire, Subtheme of Westward Expansion

The King Ranch, Texas, was formerly put off for future  
study because the people who made the study thought it  
was a small adobe type ranch. It is a cattle empire  
over 100 years old, yet very modern and used for  
scientific purposes.

Theme XV - The Texas Revolution and the War With Mexico,  
Subtheme to Westward Expansion

Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, New Mexico, was not the place where  
the Americans raised the flag. Fort Marcy was built just  
in case someone came back from Mexico. It was never used,  
and it is not important in history.

Dr. Danson moved acceptance of the Memorandum, Mr. Reed seconded,  
and it was carried.

See Attachment No. 8.

Theme XIII - Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860

San Juan Island (American and English Campsites),  
Washington. The State has five acres in one area and  
20 acres in another. There is a fine example of a block  
house and other barracks and buildings, in need of repair.  
There was legislation introduced by Senators Jackson and  
Magnuson to take this over because the State park was

unable to keep it any longer. This is the site of the "Pig War" where American and English troops were engaged in skirmish. In 1872, the German Kaiser arbitrated, which settled the Canadian-American borderline.

Dr. Danson moved acceptance of Memorandum, Dr. Sproul seconded, and it was carried.

See Attachment No. 9.

Evaluation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station and Museum, Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Danson moved acceptance of Memorandum and statement, Dr. Sproul seconded, and it was carried.

See Attachment No. 10.

Evaluation of Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill, New York

Dr. Danson moved acceptance of the Memorandum, Dr. Stearns seconded, and it was carried. This was turned down at a previous Board meeting.

See Attachment No. 11.

George W. Norris Home, McCook, Nebraska

Dr. Danson moved acceptance of Memorandum, Dr. Sproul seconded, and it was carried.

See Attachment No. 12.

Frederick Douglass National Memorial, Washington, D. C.

This proposal has been discussed with the Director and is in accord with the National Park Service. There has been no legislation introduced to make this a separate memorial. Memorandum was moved by Dr. Danson, seconded by Dr. Stearns, and carried.

See Attachment No. 13.

Strengthening the National Park Service Interpretive Programs

Mr. Masland said, regarding the proposed memorandum to the Director, "We are an Advisory Board to the Secretary. I do not think we can legitimately send this memorandum to the Director as a group." It was decided that Mr. Masland would prepare a letter to the Secretary on this subject.

Mr. Reed remarked that the Bailly Homestead Memorandum is addressed also to the Director. Mr. Masland felt the memorandum should be written to the Secretary. Dr. Stearns moved that the Bailly memorandum be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Reed seconded, and it was carried.

## BRANCH OF HISTORY LITERATURE

Dr. Danson suggested the past members of the Board receive copies of the published Theme Studies. Mr. Masland remarked about the fine themes and studies prepared by the Branch of History. He felt that this information should be widely distributed to libraries, etc. Mr. Kahler said they will get fairly wide advertisement and will probably be sold at a nominal cost. We have some copies for official distribution, and the rest will be sold as any other Government publication. Mr. Beard said there is an automatic mailing list advertising the availability and then they have to be bought as books. Mr. Kahler added most of the universities were automatically put on the publication list. These booklets can be bought in as large a quantity as desired from the Government Printing Office. Some public libraries are depositories for these publications, some are not. Mr. Masland said the Board wanted the broadest possible distribution of this material.

The Chairman called for the report of the Natural Resource Planning Committee. Mr. Olson reported for the Committee.

## WISCONSIN ICE AGE AREA OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Mr. Olson moved acceptance of the Resolution, Dr. Cain seconded, and it was carried.

See Attachment No. 3, p. 1.

## PROPOSED FOSSIL BUTTE NATIONAL MONUMENT, WYOMING

Mr. Olson moved acceptance of the Resolution, Dr. Sproul seconded, and it was carried.

See Attachment No. 3, p. 1.

## PROPOSED BETWEEN-THE-RIVERS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. Olson moved acceptance of Resolution, Dr. Cain seconded, and it was carried.

See Attachment No. 3, p. 2.

## PROPOSED CANYON LANDS NATIONAL PARK, UTAH

Resolution was proposed, stating that the Advisory Board "recognizes that the Canyon Lands of southeastern Utah, as defined in S. 2387, contain magnificent scenery and significant scientific values which eminently qualify large portions of this region for inclusion in the National Park System."

Dr. Stearns questioned the first paragraph which said "large portions" of this region be included. The outer or larger area was not included. The Board discussed an area far larger than that which was originally proposed by Resource Planning, and the area agreed on was a compromise between the large outer reserve area and the small proposed park area. Resolution as amended was moved by Mr. Olson, seconded by Dr. Cain, and carried.  
See Attachment No. 3, p. 2.

#### WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Dr. Danson questioned if the Department has sufficient manpower to carry out the wildlife controls. Mr. Olson asked if extra personnel would be necessary, and who would be in charge. The Committee wants to keep the control under the Secretary. Resolution was moved by Mr. Olson, seconded by Dr. Cain, and carried.  
See Attachment No. 3, p. 3.

#### MOTORBOATING AND AIRPLANE FLIGHTS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. Masland stated that this was a strong position taken by the Board. There was confusion in the former Service regulations, but this is a strong and positive approach.

Dr. Cain questioned "waters of the National Park System." He said we should change "System" to "parks and monuments."  
Dr. Danson agreed that in the recreation areas they may want motorboats. The Board agreed that this was the way to separate the parks and monuments from the recreation areas. Dr. Stearns did not feel that the casual reader would identify in his own mind the difference between national parks and monuments and would include recreation areas. Mr. Masland felt that the occasional reader might, but the organizations involved would consider it carefully.

Mr. Olson questioned in those cases where "by long custom, the nature of the terrain or the necessities of transportation, carefully controlled exceptions to the general rule of 'no motorboats' may be permissible," does that proviso include such a thing in the Chain of Lakes?

Mr. Doerr said the control was good at Lake Crescent in Olympic. Boat racing has been restricted from Lake Crescent. Mr. Olson would like to see the motorboating very carefully controlled on this lake, and he felt water skiing and racing boats should be ruled out. Mr. Doerr said he planned to follow these regulations.

Dr. Stearns asked if the Service made a distinction between electric and gasoline motors, but the Park did not. What is the difference between the motor of boats and the motor of logging trucks nearby? Mr. Doerr felt the Board was wishfully thinking as long as there was such a comparison as trucks. Mr. Masland stated that nothing the Board could do would completely accomplish what they would like to do. The Board felt that a memorandum to the Secretary was necessary to transmit the resolution and urge the Secretary to revert to the January regulations regarding motorboating on Yellowstone Lake. Memorandum and resolution were moved by Mr. Olson, seconded by Dr. Cain, and carried. Dr. Sproul did not agree. See Memorandum Attachment No. 14. See Resolution Attachment No. 3, p. 3.

#### DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. Olson moved acceptance of Memorandum, Dr. Danson seconded, and it was carried.  
See Attachment No. 15.

#### FOREIGN VISITOR SERVICE

Mr. Olson moved acceptance of Memorandum, Dr. Cain seconded, and it was carried.  
See Attachment No. 16.

#### MR. O. E. ATWELL, LAKE CRESCENT LODGE

Mr. Masland suggested a resolution to the concessioner and his staff for the courtesies extended during this meeting. Mr. Reed moved acceptance, Dr. Cain seconded, and it was carried.  
See Attachment No. 3, p. 4.

#### SUPERINTENDENT DOERR, OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Mr. Masland suggested a resolution to Superintendent Doerr and his staff expressing appreciation for their generous and gracious hospitality. Dr. Sproul moved acceptance, Mr. Reed seconded, and it was carried.  
See Attachment No. 3, p. 4.

#### ROAD ON HURRICANE RIDGE

A long discussion ensued on the proposed road to be built on or near Hurricane Ridge. No action was taken, though the Board made suggestions on the type of road they would like to have to keep it in accord with the Park.

SPRING MEETING 1962

The date of the Spring meeting has been suggested for the last week in April or the first week in May.

FALL MEETING 1962

The Fall meeting, 1962, as it appears now, may be held in Hawaii. Dr. Cain requested that consideration be given to having the meeting a week later than this year's.

The Board adjourned at 12:30 p.m., September 19, 1961.

Minutes of History Committee  
9:30 a.m., September 18, 1961

Dr. Danson, Chairman

Members: Messrs. Reed, Sproul and Stearns

Guest: Mr. Wheat

Mr. Kahler distributed a list of the 22 studies by Themes that have been considered by the Board, with five studies in the mill, and seven more to be undertaken. We are taking up transportation, agriculture, commerce and industry. We have some to be studied in science, the arts, and architecture. We anticipate that we will have completed our field studies by 1963, which is the first phase. The second phase is publication. We will have some money this year to publish two volumes: Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830, and the American Revolution in one volume; and Military and Indian Affairs will be combined with a phase of Western History. The third phase is the issuance of certificates (130 certificates issued thus far) and markers.

Dr. Danson asked that a display of the new marker be available at the next meeting of the Board in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kahler remarked that we have received only favorable comment on this certificate and marker program - the only criticism coming from those who have not received a plaque.

Dr. Stearns asked if this is a closed list of studies, and Mr. Kahler replied that history is not static. What may be an outstanding example today may be destroyed, and what was only a secondary example, may then become the outstanding example. There will be a periodic review of these lists.

Dr. Danson asked if anything is being done to assure that these places are kept up. Mr. Kahler replied that the purpose of the certificate is to encourage and make every effort to preserve and make sure they are not used in any manner contrary to their historical character. Part of our program is a periodic inspection every two years by the field or by special trips of personnel in the Washington Office.

Dr. Danson asked about the historical study in Alaska, and Mr. Kahler stated that this will come up at the next meeting, as the study is in progress now.

Mr. Wheat remarked that he had not seen any of these plaques on the West Coast, and Mr. Kahler said that the first one in California will be placed at Sonoma.



The following subjects were discussed and memoranda prepared:

1. The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:  
Theme VII, "Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement"

Mr. Kahler called attention to the fact that our responsibility is: (1) evaluation; (2) selectivity to determine what to include in the Park Service; and (3) how to treat the area, which is an administrative problem of how can the visitor get the greatest impact of the area. Moved and seconded by Messrs. Reed and Stearns to accept the Theme Study. Motion carried.

See Memorandum and statement, Attachment No. 4, of full Board minutes.

2. "Transportation and Communication," subtheme of Theme XV,  
"Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific"

Dr. Danson moved that the memorandum be accepted, amending it by crossing off Warner's Ranch from the list of "Other Sites Considered" and including it under B, 5a, of sites to be included in the landmark list. Dr. Stearns inquired about Fort Bridger, Wyoming, which has already been recognized by the State. Motion was moved and seconded by Messrs. Reed and Sproul to accept the Subtheme Study, and motion was carried.

See Memorandum and statement, Attachment No. 5, of full Board minutes.

3. Study of Independent Fur Traders (Bailly Homestead)

Mr. Reed brought up the above subject and stated that he had submitted a complete file of clippings and photographs of Bailly's Homestead for a study by the Park Service. Mr. Kahler remarked that what is needed is a monographic study.

Dr. Danson remarked that we should determine if an individual fur trader such as Bailly represented the life and trade of that time and whether or not it is of national significance.

Dr. Stearns and Mr. Reed prepared the memorandum to the Director (which was later changed by the full Board to the Secretary).

See Memorandum, Attachment No. 6, of full Board minutes.

4. "The Fur Trade," subtheme of Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific"

Messrs. Reed and Stearns moved and seconded the motion to adopt memorandum. Motion carried.

See Memorandum and statement, Attachment No. 7, of full Board minutes.

5. Evaluation of Several Sites and Buildings which have been deferred for Later Action

Memorandum moved and seconded by Messrs. Reed and Sproul.

See Memorandum, Attachment No. 8, of full Board minutes.

6. Theme XIII - "Political and Military Affairs 1830-1860"  
The Pig War

Mr. Kahler stated that he had just been over this site and gave the background history of the Pig War, which was the final settlement of the Oregon boundary. Mr. Wheat asked for a copy of the study on the Pig War.

Memorandum moved and seconded by Messrs. Sproul and Stearns. Motion carried.

See Memorandum, Attachment No. 9, of full Board minutes.

7. Evaluation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station and Museum, Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Sproul expressed strong sentiment for this memorandum. Moved and seconded by Dr. Sproul and Mr. Reed. Motion carried.

See Memorandum and statement, Attachment No. 10, of full Board minutes.

Mr. Kahler read a resolution sent in by the National Model Railroad Association, Inc., on the above subject. All agreed that this resolution should be acknowledged by the Chairman and filed.

8. Evaluation of Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill, New York

Memorandum moved and seconded by Dr. Sproul and Dr. Stearns. Motion carried.

See Memorandum, Attachment No. 11, of full Board minutes.

9. George W. Norris Home, McCook, Nebraska

Memorandum moved and seconded by Dr. Sproul and Dr. Stearns.  
Motion carried.

See Memorandum, Attachment No. 12, of full Board minutes.

10. Proposal to Establish a Frederick Douglass National Memorial, Washington, D. C.

Memorandum moved and seconded by Dr. Stearns and Mr. Reed.

See Memorandum, Attachment No. 13, of full Board minutes.

Dr. Danson asked if anyone had any deferred sites they would like to bring up at this time. Dr. Stearns said that he will consult the Colorado Historical Society about sites located in Colorado that they feel should be given recognition by the Government. Dr. Stearns will advise the Committee at its next meeting in the Spring.

Dr. Stearns and Mr. Reed suggested that the Park Service look into the possibility of including Georgetown, Colorado, in their studies.

Mr. Reed suggested that the Hull House on the campus of the University of Illinois be studied as it is to be destroyed as part of an Urban Renewal project. He asked that a resolution be prepared and sent to the President of the University. Dr. Sproul objected to this, and Mr. Reed withdrew his request. However, he did ask that the Park Service make the study in connection with the Theme of Humanitarian Movement. Dr. Danson stated that he had received a letter from Morris Udall, brother of the Secretary, asking that Fort Apache, Arizona, be considered as a historic landmark. The fort, located on a reservation, is in good condition. Dr. Danson feels that it should be considered for historic landmark status, and he will write Mr. Udall that the Park Service will give it consideration.

Dr. Stearns stated that he thought the Park Service should tell the history of the Olympic and other scenic parks to the visitors, and he will prepare a memorandum to the Director and present it to the full Board meeting tomorrow.\* He thinks that history should be given a larger role in the parks with the natural roles of geology, archeology, etc.

Meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

\*A memorandum to the Director on "Strengthening Interpretive Programs in National Parks" was prepared by Dr. Stearns and presented to the full Board, which read as follows:

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, recommends that further and greater consideration be given to the archeological, ethnological and historical features of the National Parks as a means of enriching the interpretive programs in each park.

As an illustration, such an approach to the program and publications of the Olympic National Park might include:

1. The story or stories of the Indian tribes now inhabiting this area or formerly living here.
2. The story of the white man's discoveries and explorations of the peninsula.
3. The story of the railroads and rights-of-way (standard and narrow gauge) and the reasons for their construction and abandonment.

However, it was decided by the full Board that Mr. Masland should prepare a letter to the Secretary on this subject.

Minutes of Natural Resource Planning Committee  
9:30 a.m., September 18, 1961

Mr. John Oakes, Chairman

Members: Messrs. Cain and Olson

Others Present: Messrs. Carithers, Wirth, Masland, Beard, Bowen,  
and Thompson

Mr. Oakes opened the meeting with the statement that there are a number of items to be discussed that are not on the agenda. We will start with those on the agenda first.

PROPOSED ICE AGE NATIONAL PARK, WISCONSIN

Mr. Bowen reported on the proposed Ice Age National Park. Reconnaissance studies have been made over a period of two years. Mr. Rose's geological report on the region was reviewed. It describes several areas of prime scientific value, including the Kettle Moraine, Driftless Area, Devils Lake and Interstate Park.

Congressman Reuss is very interested in the project and has introduced bills in the last two sessions of Congress. He now wants firm proposals for his bill.

Mr. Oakes questioned whether the thought was to have a succession of small areas. Since there could not be a contiguous area, would this be practical as a National Park. Mr. Thompson said this idea was not too different than some areas already established. The areas can be joined by trails, perhaps low standard roads, but not a parkway.

Dr. Cain agreed. He felt the areas should be tied together by local roads, and perhaps called the "Wisconsin Glacial Trail". He favored designation of the area as a natural area, a suggestion made early in MISSION 66, but not as a National Park or Monument.

Mr. Olson favored the area as "Ice Age National Park". He sees it as a string of beads telling the story of continental glaciation. Mr. Olson said perhaps the time had come to consider terminology in the National Park System; perhaps call all areas National Parks with sub-title word such as National Scientific Park or National Primeval Park. Mr. Thompson suggested an acreage limitation as a good criterion - under 10,000 acres a National Monument, and over 10,000 acres a National Park.

Mr. Masland stated that the question of terminology was a big one being considered in Washington. The advent of seashores and recreation areas was adding new names.

Mr. Oakes would not like to see the Ice Age proposal called a National Park.

Mr. Masland proposed a resolution that this be the Ice Age Area of the National Park System. (Mr. Olson moved, Dr. Cain seconded, and it was carried) See attachment No. 3 of full Board minutes.

#### PROPOSED FOSSIL BUTTE NATIONAL MONUMENT, WYOMING

Mr. Thompson reported this is one of two areas brought to the attention of the National Park Service by Mr. Masland. This area in southwestern Wyoming is valuable as the most outstanding fresh water fish fossil areas known in the United States, perhaps in the world. Geologically it was part of a fresh water inland lake. There are still large quantities of fossils of the Eocene times there, and commercialization of the area should be stopped. The proposal is to acquire about 16,000 acres (1,600 acres of which are private) which is largely public domain, and should not be difficult to obtain.

Because of the provision in the Grand Teton Act, which requires that no further Park areas shall be established in Wyoming without an act of Congress, the area cannot be established by proclamation.

Dr. Cain asked if the State of Wyoming is enthusiastic about the proposal. He further questioned, if this required an act of Congress, would the Congressman from Wyoming present the bill. Mr. Thompson said bills would be introduced. Mr. Olson was very much in favor of this proposal because this is an area of worldwide interest. (Resolution was moved by Mr. Olson, seconded by Dr. Cain, and carried.) See attachment No. 3 of full Board minutes.

#### CARITHERS' REPORT ON THE PROPOSED CANYON LANDS NATIONAL PARK, UTAH

Two studies were made of this area--Needles and Standing Rocks. Working against acreage limitation, the best area was taken out as the proposed Canyon Lands National Park, (Senator Moss' Bill) covering 300,000 acres. The group considering the establishment of a park felt one million acres was extremely large and had to be brought down to 300,000 acres, with the remainder as a reserve. Congressman Moss would like to recommend a reserve to the outer rim. Mr. Thompson said a "reserve limit" would have to be spelled out in a bill. It would mean more than a public land withdrawal. It would be national park reserve without national park status, with mining and grazing permitted until it was established as a national park.

That area includes all the larger stone arches, as well as the heart of the Needles area. Dr. Cain said too much pressure now would destroy the future chances. There was political pressure for and against this proposal. Mr. Oakes said that if the Park Service asked for the whole area it might be subject to being cut down.

After a lengthy discussion, the Board decided the boundary should be extended at least as far as the rim of the inner gorge of the Colorado River and as far west as the rim of the Orange Cliffs.

As far as hostile uses are concerned, Mr. Thompson said this area would continue grazing for 25 years and so long as the heirs who are in the grazing business desire renewal privileges under the Secretary's approval. The extraction of minerals will be permitted but without surface ownership. Grazing privileges can be inherited, but cannot be sold within the 25-year period. (See S.2387) Oil and gas leasing may come up in the future; also road location for these purposes. Oil and gas would be subject to the conditions covering mining. This regulation says they can extract the mineral but cannot have surface ownership of the land. There is a great deal of development and removal which can be done without irreparable surface degradation. Grazing is at a minimum and does not constitute a serious problem. If we condone the resource use, the chances will be much better for approval.

Dr. Cain asked if Utah signed the oil and gas compact. This compact carried with it provision for protection of other natural values such as landscape, water pollution, etc. He felt mineral extractions are basically adverse use of a national park, but the lifetime is very short on oil and gas removal generally. Dr. Cain asked if it were possible to require the operation, when mineral extraction was completed, to restore the terrain to the original condition. Mr. Gale said that we do not have this regulation; only a reasonable amount of restoration could be expected.

Mr. Masland said that in connection with the bill, any act authorizing the area should be so worded that the hostile use would be specified and the Bill should state that these uses apply to this area in this act only.

Dr. Cain did not like the term "hostile uses" and requested "incompatible" or "adverse uses" be used. Hostile use seemed too aggressive to the Committee. (Resolution was moved by Mr. Masland, seconded by Dr. Cain, and carried.) See attachment No. 3 of full Board minutes.

PROPOSED BETWEEN-THE RIVERS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA,  
TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

Mr. Thompson reported on this area, which is northern Tennessee and southern Kentucky, 35 miles long, bordered on the west side by a TVA lake and on the east by the Corps of Engineers reservoir called Barkley Lake. It is an area isolated between two rivers, poor agricultural country--an area which used to support iron manufacturing. It is largely limestone covered with forest, and there are scattered farms throughout the area. There is one main crossroad, Highway 268. Within the northern part of the area Fish and Wildlife has a 65,000

acre refuge. Within that area are lands which the Corps of Engineers are buying to compensate for the lands flooded out by the Barkley Reservoir.

Secretary Udall, at the invitation of the Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky, met with local officials regarding a national recreation area here. The proposal is strongly supported by both State governments and by Congressional delegations concerned. TVA proposed to help the impoverished economy of this area. National Park Service studied the area and found it has exceptionally good potential, with numerous bases for boating and harbor facilities already existing on the Kentucky reservoir and the Barkley Lake. This area could be used for water sports, boating, hunting, camping. The Fish and Wildlife Refuge would be included on the basis that it remain as a refuge.

Problems involved include acquisition of lands where people have had homes and farms for generations. There will have to be exclusion of towns of Fenton and Golden Port, including the TVA steam plant, and Dover; and some exclusion at the north end near the canal connecting the two reservoirs. Somewhere between 140,000 and 150,000 acres will be involved. This area will be within reach of people from eight states. The Congressional delegations from the two States are ready to introduce legislation on this area. Further study will have to be made on the boundary and on the economy. The proposed boundary in the water should possibly be one-fourth mile offshore. The Coast Guard has use of the navigable water. Navigation on the river has not been worked out. There is nothing similar to this in the Park Service now.

Mr. Oakes questioned why the states could not make this an interstate park. Mr. Thompson said the land acquisition costs for an area of the size warranted would be so high it could not be done unless the Federal Government purchased it. Dr. Cain questioned if there were any pioneer centers that could be reconstructed. Only the iron furnaces in the town are worthy of consideration.

Mr. Oakes felt this was a case of the Park Service going beyond its own responsibilities and that the State could better develop this area. The only justification for it is the natural water boundary of two rivers. There is nothing unusual about this. Dr. Cain suggested that if you include the whole area, there is a real value in recreation.

Mr. Olson asked if this were not made a national recreation area, would the picture be changed. Mr. Thompson said there would be numerous motels and small industries which would impair its potential as a public recreation area.



Mr. Olson said that after consideration of this proposal, he felt that the more of these areas we can establish, the more pressure we will take off the primeval areas. He was in favor of establishing more of these areas to take the pressure off the national parks proper. He is not as concerned about the dissolution of the Park System as the lack of well placed areas to take care of the rapidly growing population.

Mr. Oakes said his concern is that the development will be different from the Resource Planning purpose. As we acquire these recreation areas, instead of strengthening the preservation side of the Park Service, this will dilute it. As we get into the recreation areas, we will find it more and more difficult to prevent this kind of activity from taking place everywhere. The Park will be pushed into the less desirable type of recreation authorized in other areas.

Mr. Masland stated that the organization as now planned is to consist of one Assistant Director for Recreation. Since the organization exists, and the areas will be adequately administered, the line can be drawn so that instead of diluting the standards we have, we can protect them by relieving the pressure. (Resolution was moved by Dr. Cain, seconded by Mr. Olson, and carried.) See Attachment No. 3 of full Board minutes.

#### GREAT BASIN

Mr. Oakes expressed concern about the mining and grazing in the bill before Congress. Mr. Wirth had defended the bill and he stated that over a period of years we may be able to eliminate the mining and inholdings, and if the minerals run out, we would be interested in adding to the area. He also stated that in the areas that we have taken on, there was always some mining or grazing in the area, and it is the policy of the Service to eliminate these in due time. We recognize and establish the park and gradually eliminate the adverse use. About 10 percent of the entire Great Basin area has been put to adverse use.

#### OZARK RIVER

The hearings were held for out of town people by both Senate and House Committees. The Senate Committee heard testimony from the Secretary. The Missouri delegation is pushing for a hearing in Missouri. There were two bills introduced, one to put it under Forest Service, and one under Park Service. The Agriculture hearing has been held. The Forest Service feels it should be Park Service land. There was no action taken by the Committee.

### POINT REYES

The Department had three appraisals made of this land. We are going to have Point Reyes. It has passed the Senate. The House is through the hearings, but the books are closed until Congress reconvenes in January.

### ORGAN PIPE CACTUS

Mr. Masland requested a report on Organ Pipe Cactus, referring to published reports of damage. Mr. Thompson confirmed reports of damage. Mr. Masland asked whether anything could be done to stop this serious damage to the area. Mr. Masland wondered if the Board could urge improvement. Mr. Beard reported that it is a question of authority, and it is in the hands of the Solicitor at the present time to see what our authority would be.

### DEATH VALLEY

At the request of Dr. Sproul, there was a report on mining and prospecting in Death Valley. It was noted that the old-timer type of prospecting with burro and pick really did no serious harm - in fact, legislation encouraged continuation of this picturesque activity. Since then, prospecting has become mechanized. Where bulldozers and other equipment are used, scars occur on the landscape. Thus the situation is looked upon by many as being critical. Dr. Sproul indicated his continuing interest in Death Valley, and would like to be of assistance when needed.

Mr. Wirth said the problem here is, first, to see whether we can withdraw these lands for other purposes besides mining; second, to make regulations against bulldozers; and third, to eliminate mining entirely. Mr. Masland pointed out that with one rich strike, the whole valley would be ruined. Mr. Masland recommended a memorandum. (Memorandum was moved by Mr. Olson, seconded by Dr. Cain, and carried.) See Attachment No. 15 of full Board minutes.

### INDIANA DUNES

Mr. Wirth reported that Mr. Reed made a trip to the Dunes with him. There are three mayors there urging action, but they cannot move the State along. The problem is to move legislation through Congress, but their own Legislators are not supporting it. There is nothing the Board can do to help the situation along.

Mr. Reed reported on his trip to the Dunes with several Congressmen. He did not know what could be done to hurry the legislation along,

but rumor has it that Midland Steel might fill in the Dunes. Congressmen from that area have opposed the legislation. Mr. Olson wondered if Senator Douglass could go before the Secretary to intercede with the President in our favor. Mr. Udall has expressed his interest, and Mr. Olson felt this would do a lot of good at this time. It was also suggested that the Izaak Walton League and Mrs. Buhl be asked to help support the program.

#### FOREIGN VISITOR SERVICE

Mr. Masland discussed the African student situation. He felt this program should be continued, and he drafted a memorandum to the Secretary regarding this program. Mr. Wirth said there was one common bond of existence on this earth and that is in the natural resources we have. These are the best teachers, and need the facilities whereby we can share these resources with more people.

Dr. Cain wondered if there could be a committee set up. He stated that the National Science Foundation has Dr. C. E. Barthel working on this type of public relations, and they may be able to provide us with help in this respect.

Mr. Masland suggested the committee be given its own money to handle this situation and institute its own program to provide an agency which the Secretary could use in investigatory capacity to handle park foreign relations problems. (Memorandum on Foreign Visitor Service was moved by Mr. Masland, seconded by Dr. Cain, and carried.) See Attachment No. 16 of full Board minutes.

#### ASTRONOMY IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM

Dr. Stearns reported receiving a letter from one individual in the University of Denver, commending the Park Service Rangers for their abilities. However, when asked about the stars, they were lacking in answers. This person recommended that the rangers be better informed on the stars and their value. Mr. Masland thought it might be possible for this committee to suggest a study of the stars and the inclusion of basic astronomy in training programs. Mr. Beard reported that explaining the stars is done in several places in the Park Service by the naturalists, but our programs are geared to parks, and he wondered if we would not be getting out of our Park Service field if we went into astronomy. Mr. Olson said this was a very interesting subject, but a memorandum or resolution was not practical at this time. No action was taken, but everyone agreed this would be an idea for the future.

RESOLUTIONS  
Passed by the  
Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites,  
Buildings, and Monuments  
45th Meeting  
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK  
September 15-19, 1961

WISCONSIN ICE AGE AREA OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, recognizes the importance of preserving and interpreting outstanding examples of the results of continental glaciation, including moraines, eskers, kames, drumlins, kettle-holes, swamps, lakes, and other reminders of the Ice Age, together with the landscape forms and plant and animal communities found with them. It is also aware that the Ice Age story is not now adequately represented in the National Park System. The Advisory Board, therefore, being cognizant that some of the best examples of the results of the continental glaciation are to be found in Wisconsin, urges the Department to have as an objective the establishment of such areas in Wisconsin as units of the National Park System as are necessary to portray this significant geological story and to protect and preserve outstanding examples of the related natural history of the Region.

PROPOSED FOSSIL BUTTE NATIONAL MONUMENT, WYOMING

WHEREAS, the Fossil Butte area in Wyoming contains Eocene fish fossils which are believed to be the best and most significant in the United States, possibly in the world, and

WHEREAS, the outstanding examples of fossil life and earth-making processes found in this area are not included elsewhere in the National Park System, and

WHEREAS, it is desirable to preserve these significant paleontological and geological features from further damage, and

WHEREAS, study of this fossil area by the National Park Service clearly indicates that it is suitable for preservation and interpretation as a national monument,

THEREFORE, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, recognizing the national significance of the Fossil Butte area, recommends the authorization and establishment of a Fossil Butte National Monument. The Board expresses its hope that the required legislation will be enacted at an early date.

PROPOSED BETWEEN-THE-RIVERS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

WHEREAS, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recognizes the interest of the Federal Government in nationally significant recreation opportunities, and

WHEREAS, the area between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley, in Kentucky and Tennessee, bounded by about 285 miles of shoreline, will offer an outstanding opportunity for extensive public camping, boating, fishing and associated activities, and

WHEREAS, if action is not taken to preserve and protect the area, it is only a matter of time until existing natural and recreation values will suffer serious deterioration through uncontrolled development,

THEREFORE, the Advisory Board recommends that the Secretary give favorable consideration to supporting the acquisition, development and administration of a "Between-the-Rivers National Recreation Area" substantially in accord with the possibilities outlined in a Field Investigation Report prepared by Region One of the Service dated April 1961.

PROPOSED CANYON LANDS NATIONAL PARK, UTAH

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, recognizes that the Canyon Lands of southeastern Utah, as defined in S. 2387, contain magnificent scenery and significant scientific values which eminently qualify this region for inclusion in the National Park System.

The Board strongly recommends that this area be added to the National Park System but that its boundaries extend at least as far as the rim of the inner gorge of the Colorado River and as far west as the rim of the Orange Cliffs.

The Board further recommends that such adverse uses as are permitted in the proposed legislation be limited as much as possible and not be considered as a precedent for other national parks.

The Board commends the Secretary of the Interior for taking a personal interest in the preservation of the unique qualities of this region.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, has given careful consideration to the Service's statement of objectives and policy relating to Wildlife Conservation and Management in the National Parks and Monuments, approved by the Director on September 14, 1961, the stated purpose of which "is to move ever closer to a self-sustaining relationship among all elements of the environment, using natural biological controls to maintain natural wildlife population balances," but expresses recognition of the fact that in certain circumstances direct and immediate removal of surplus animals may be necessary.

The Board endorses this statement of policy, which provides essential flexibility in the conservation and management of plant and animal life in national parks and monuments, for the fundamental purposes for which they are established.

The Board explicitly endorses the policy that wildlife management in the Park System be carried out "without recourse to public participation" except in those few cases where it is so provided by law. The Board also urges that these controls be carried out under exclusive supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

MOTOR BOATING AND AIRPLANE FLIGHTS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

WHEREAS the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, calls the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to its resolutions and memoranda approved at the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th meetings dealing with the very serious problem of the use of power boats within national parks and monuments and also the problem raised by airplane flights over national park and monuments areas,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board reiterates its expressions already recommended at those meetings, and further reaffirms in the strongest terms its opposition to the use of power boats on the waters of the national park and monument areas, except in those few specific cases where, by long custom, the nature of the terrain or the necessities of transportation, carefully controlled exceptions to the general rule of "no motor boats" may be permissible.

MR. O. E. ATWELL, LAKE CRESCENT LODGE

Be it resolved by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, that

As the host to the conference, Mr. O. E. Atwell and his staff have gone to great inconvenience in keeping open Lake Crescent Lodge for our convenience, and

As the members of the Board and their wives have been most thoughtfully and graciously fed, lodged and entertained,

Therefore, the Advisory Board wishes to commend Mr. Atwell and his staff and thank them for allowing us to enjoy and work in this beautiful and inspiring spot.

SUPERINTENDENT DOERR, OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, wishes to express its appreciation to Mr. John Doerr, Superintendent of Olympic National Park, and to his staff and to their wives for their generous and gracious hospitality. Their careful staff planning made this meeting an outstanding one. We had ample time for our work, and during the visits to the shore, the Rain Forest, and Hurricane Ridge, we learned for ourselves of the great variety, the magnificent scenery, and the inspirational values of this great national park.

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks,  
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:  
Theme VII, "Dutch and Swedish Exploration and  
Settlement"

The Advisory Board, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, has evaluated the study of "Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement" and concurs in the recommendations as given in the statement (attached), dated September 5, 1961.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

Attachment



September 5, 1961

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

Statement on

Theme VII - Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement

The National Park Service has completed, in draft form, a study of "Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement" and submits the following findings:

- A. The National Park Service includes the following areas which relate to this theme:
1. Castle Clinton National Monument, New York City, although not of Dutch or Swedish origin, will trace the history of the forts of New York, beginning with those of the Dutch settlers.
  2. Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church National Historic Site (in non-Federal ownership), Philadelphia.
- B. Of the number of sites included in the study, only those listed below are recommended for classification of exceptional value (national significance) in illustrating and commemorating the history of the United States and for Registered National Historic Landmark status. These are:
- \*1. Fort Christina, Wilmington, Delaware, p. 44.
  - \*2. Holy Trinity (Old Swede's) Church, Wilmington, Delaware, p. 47.
  - \*3. The Printzhof and "Capital" of New Sweden, Governor Printz Park, Essington, Pennsylvania, p.51.
  - \*4. Van Cortlandt Manor, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, p. 58.
  - \*5. Philipse Manor, Yonkers, New York, p. 61.
  6. Phillipsburg Manor, North Tarrytown, New York, p. 65.
  - \*7. Dutch Reformed (Sleepy Hollow) Church, North Tarrytown, New York, p. 67.
  8. Hurley (Historic District), New York, p. 70.
  9. Fort Crailo, Rensselaer, New York.
  10. Voorlezer's House, Staten Island, New York.
- \*Six of the above sites marked with an asterisk have been previously approved by the Advisory Board.

C. Other Recommendations:

1. That the Swedish Cabin (Morton Homestead), Prospect Park, Pennsylvania, p. 54, be transferred from the list of sites to be classified to other sites considered.
2. That action be deferred on the Van Alen House, Kinderhook, New York, p. 77, and that it be considered further in the study of Architecture.
3. That the following sites be given further study:
  1. Staats-Von Steuben House, South Bound Brook, New Jersey
  2. Zabriskie-Von Steuben House, North Hackensack, New Jersey
  3. Pieter Bronck House, West Coxsackie, New York
  4. Log Cabin, Darby Creek, near Lansdowne, Pennsylvania
  5. Abraham Yates House, Schenectady, New York
  6. Hendrick Kip House, near Fishkill, New York
  7. Schenck-Crooke House, East Brooklyn, New York
  8. Verplanck-Van Wyck House, Fishkill Plains, New York
  9. Wyckoff Homestead, Brooklyn, New York
4. That the other sites (attached) listed in the study, pages 84-89, not be classified as of exceptional value in this theme.
5. That no sites of this study be given further consideration for addition to the National Park System at this time.

Attachment

Theme VII - "Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement"

Other Sites Considered

Site of Crane Hook Swedish Church, Wilmington, Delaware  
Hendrickson House, Wilmington, Delaware  
New Castle, Delaware  
Swedish Blockhouse, Claymont, Delaware  
Zwaanendael Settlement Site, Lewes, Delaware  
Abraham Ackerman House (Ackerman-Brinckerhoff House),  
    Hackensack, New Jersey  
Glebe Farm, Kings Highway, between Sharptown and Woodstown,  
    New Jersey  
Log Cabin, Schorn Farm, one mile north of Swedesboro, New Jersey  
Nothnagle House, one fourth mile north of Repaupo, New Jersey  
St. George's Episcopal Church, Penn's Neck, New Jersey  
Terheun House, Hackensack, New Jersey  
Trinity Episcopal (Old Swedes' Church), Swedesboro,  
    New Jersey  
Bradt House, Schenectady County, on Schermehorn Road,  
    New York  
Brett-Teller House, Beacon, New York  
Colonel John Brinkerhoff House, near Fishkill, New York  
Hendrick de Bries (Breese) House, near Renssalaer on Route 9J,  
    New York  
Dyckman House, Manhattan, New York  
\*Huguenot Street, New Palty, New York  
The "Old Stone House at Gowanus," Brooklyn, New York  
Senate House, Kingston, New York  
Van Antwerpen-Mebie House, Rotterdam Junction, New York  
Van Cortlandt House, Bronx, New York  
New Bern (Historic District), Craven County, North Carolina  
Christ Church (Old Swedes), Bridgeport, Pennsylvania  
Saint James Church of Kingsessing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Upper Swedish Cabin, Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania

\*Already classified as possessing exceptional value in  
another theme.

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks,  
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:  
"Transportation and Communication," subtheme of  
Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of  
the National Boundaries to the Pacific"

The Advisory Board, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, has evaluated the study of "Transportation and Communication," subtheme of Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific," and concurs in the recommendations as given in the statement (attached), dated September 5, 1961.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

Attachment

September 5, 1961

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

Statement on

"Transportation and Communication," Subtheme of  
Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of  
the National Boundaries to the Pacific"

The National Park Service has completed in draft form a study of "Transportation and Communication" as part of the theme, "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific," and submits the following findings:

- A. The National Park Service includes the following areas which relate to "Transportation and Communication" in "Westward Expansion":
1. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming
  2. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Missouri
  3. Bent's Old Fort, National Historic Site Project, Colorado
  4. Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah  
(in non-Federal ownership)
- B. Of the number of sites included in the study, only those listed below are recommended for classification of exceptional value (national significance) in illustrating and commemorating the history of the United States and for Registered National Historic Landmark status. These are:
1. Apache Pass, Arizona, p. 101.  
(Already classified with Fort Bowie in the study of "Military and Indian Affairs.")
  2. Oak Grove, Butterfield Stage Station, California, p. 104. (Previously classified by the Advisory Board.)
  3. Big Four House, Sacramento, California, p. 105.  
(Already classified by the Advisory Board at its 44th meeting, May 15-19, 1961.)
  4. Pony Express Terminal (B. F. Hastings Building), Sacramento, California, p. 108. (Already classified by the Advisory Board at its 44th meeting, May 15-19, 1961.)
  5. Denver and Rio Grande Railroad (Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Line), Colorado, p. 110. (Already classified by the Advisory Board at its 44th meeting, May 15-19, 1961, under the subtheme, "The Mining Frontier.")

5. a. Warner's Ranch Stage Station, San Diego County, California
6. Grenville N. Dodge House, Council Bluffs, Iowa, p. 112.
7. Cottonwood Pony Express Station, Hollenberg, Kansas, p. 114.
8. James J. Hill Home, St. Paul, Minnesota, p. 118.
9. Patee House, St. Joseph, Missouri, p. 118.
10. Fort Benton (the town), Montana, p. 120.
11. Fort Churchill, Lyon County, Nevada, p. 122.
12. Fort Ruby, Ruby Valley, Nevada, p. 129.

C. Other Recommendations:

1. That Egan Canyon, Nevada, be transferred from the list of sites to be classified to other sites considered.
2. That further study be given to:
  - a. Virginia Dale State Station, Virginia Dale, Colorado
  - b. Midway Station, near Gothenberg, Nebraska
  - c. Carson City, Nevada (as a historic district)
  - d. Royal Gorge, Colorado
3. That the remaining sites listed under "Sites Considered and Noted," pages 138-142, with the exception of those noted for further study, not be classified as having exceptional value in this theme.
4. That no sites of this subtheme study be given further consideration as an addition to the National Park System at this time.

"Transportation and Communication," Subtheme of  
Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of  
the National Boundaries to the Pacific"

Other Sites Considered

Yuma Crossing, Arizona  
Temescal Stage Station, California  
Vallecito Stage Station, San Diego County, California  
Pony Express Stable Site, St. Joseph, Missouri  
Fort Kearny, Nebraska  
Austin, Nevada  
Dayton, Nevada  
Dinner Station Stage Station, Elko County, Nevada  
Eastgate, Nevada  
Egan Canyon, Nevada (See Item C, "Other Recommendations," above.)  
Mormon Station (Genoa), Nevada  
Sand Springs Station, Nevada  
Schell Creek (Ft. Schellbourne) Station, White Pine County,  
Nevada

\*Mesilla, New Mexico  
Sapello Stage Station, New Mexico  
Mountain House Hotel (Cartwright House), Lane County, Oregon  
Wolf Creek Tavern, Wolf Creek, Oregon  
\*Fort Belknap, Young County, Texas  
Fort Chadbourne, Texas  
\*Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas  
Fort Stockton, Texas  
Hueco Tanks, Texas  
Horsehead Crossing, Texas  
Pine Spring Stage Station, Culbertson County, Texas  
Fairfield, Utah  
Gunnison Massacre Site, Utah  
Cashup Stage Station, Washington (demolished)  
Colville Stage Barn, Washington  
Fort Bridger, Wyoming  
Rawhide Butte Stage Station, Wyoming

\*Already classified as possessing exceptional value in  
another theme.

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks,  
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Study of Independent Fur Traders

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, recommends that the National Park Service undertake a comparative study of activities and establishments of independent fur traders east of the Mississippi River, with particular reference to the Bailly Homestead in the proposed Indiana Dunes area. This study is for the purpose of determining relative historical importance of such sites, and that appropriate budgetary provision be made for this purpose.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman



September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks,  
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:  
"The Fur Trade," subtheme of Theme XV, "Westward  
Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries  
to the Pacific"

The Advisory Board, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, has evaluated the study of "The Fur Trade," subtheme of Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific," and concurs in the recommendations as given in the statement (attached), dated September 5, 1961.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

Attachment

September 5, 1961

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

Statement on

"The Fur Trade," Subtheme of Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific"

The National Park Service has completed in draft form a study of "The Fur Trade" as part of the theme, "Westward Expansion" and submits the following findings:

- A. The National Park Service includes the following areas which relate to "The Fur Trade" in "Westward Expansion":
1. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming
  2. Fort Vancouver National Monument, Washington
  3. Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
  4. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Missouri
- B. Of the number of sites included in the study, only those listed below are recommended for classification of exceptional value (national significance) in illustrating and commemorating the history of the United States. These are:
1. Fort Union, North Dakota, p. 101  
(Already classified by the Advisory Board at its 44th meeting, May 15-19, 1961, under "Military and Indian Affairs.")
  2. Green River Rendezvous Site, Wyoming, p. 104.
  3. Astoria, Oregon, p. 107.
  4. Bent's Old Fort, Colorado, p. 111.  
(Already classified in the study of "The Santa Fe Trail.")
  5. Fort Ross, California, p. 114.
  6. Fort Osage, Missouri, p. 117.
- C. Other Recommendations:
1. That the following sites be given further study:
    1. Fort McKenzie, between Fort Benton and Lundy, Montana
    2. Taos, New Mexico (for consideration as a historic district)

2. That the remaining sites considered and noted in the study, pp. 124-143, with the exception of those recommended for further study, not be classified as of exceptional value in this theme (list attached).
3. That no sites of this subtheme study be given further consideration as an addition to the National Park System at this time.

Attachment

"The Fur Trade," Subtheme of Theme XV,  
"Westward Expansion and Extension of the  
National Boundaries to the Pacific"

Other Sites Considered

French Camp, south of Stockton, California  
San Gabriel Mission, California  
Sonora Pass, California  
\*Sutter's Fort, Sacramento, California  
\*Fort Hall, north of Pocatello, Idaho  
\*Walker Pass, California  
Bent's New Fort, Colorado  
Fort Lupton, Colorado  
Fort St. Vrain, Colorado  
Fort Boise, Idaho  
Henry's Fort, near St. Anthony, Idaho  
Kullyspell House, near Hope, Idaho  
Pierre's Hole and Battlefield Site, Idaho  
Pilot Knob, Idaho  
Fort Alexander, Montana  
Fort Assinaboine, Montana  
\*Fort Benton, Montana  
Fort Cass, Montana  
Fort Lewis, Montana  
Fort Manuel, Montana  
Fort Van Buren, Montana  
Bellevue, Nebraska  
Cabanne's Post, Nebraska  
Fort Lisa, Nebraska  
Fort Clark, north of Ft. Clark, North Dakota  
Fort Mortimer, North Dakota  
Fort William, North Dakota  
Fort Umpqua, Oregon  
Smith Massacre Site, near Umpqua River Bridge, on Highway 101,  
Oregon  
Willamette Post, near Champoeg State Park, Oregon  
Arikara Villages, South Dakota  
Fort George, South Dakota  
Fort Manuel, South Dakota  
Fort Pierre (officially Fort Pierre Chouteau),  
west of Pierre, South Dakota  
Fort Tecumseh, South Dakota  
Vermillion Post, South Dakota  
Bear Lake Rendezvous Site, Utah  
Fort Buenaventura, Utah  
Brown's Hole and the Fort Davy Crockett Site, Utah  
Cache Valley Rendezvous Site, Utah  
Fort Robidoux, on the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, Utah  
Fort Colville, Washington

Fort Nisqually, on the Puget Sound, Washington  
Fort Okanogan, Washington  
Fort Walla Walla, (Nez Perce), Washington  
Spokane House, near Spokane, Washington  
Fort Platte, Wyoming  
Henry's Fork Rendezvous Site, Wyoming

\*Already classified as possessing exceptional value in  
another theme.

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:  
Evaluation of Several Sites and Buildings which have  
been deferred for Later Action

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th Meeting, September 15-19, 1961, has evaluated several sites and buildings which have been deferred and now makes the following recommendations:

- A. That the following sites and buildings be classified as having exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States, and that they be considered eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status:

From Theme VI, "English Exploration and Settlement to 1700":

1. Scotch-Boardman House, Saugus, Massachusetts
2. Old House, Cutchogue, Long Island, New York

From Theme XIV, "The Civil War":

1. Glorietta Pass, New Mexico
2. Fort Fisher, North Carolina

From Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific", subtheme "Cattlemen's Empire":

The King Ranch, Texas

- B. That the following site, deferred for further study, be not recommended for classification of exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States:

From Theme XV, "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific" subtheme, "The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico":

Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks,  
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:  
Theme XIII, Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860

The Advisory Board, at its 45th Meeting, September 15-19, 1961, has evaluated the historical significance of San Juan Island (American and English Campsites), Washington, the focal area in the final settlement of the Oregon Boundary Question and recommends it as eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. The Board encourages the Washington State Park Board to acquire additional lands to insure the protection of important historical remains.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks,  
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: The National Survey of Historic Sites and  
Buildings: Evaluation of the Baltimore and Ohio  
Railroad Station and Museum, Baltimore, Maryland

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, has given careful consideration to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's Mount Clare Station and Railroad Museum (including the 1883 Roundhouse and original locomotives and old equipment and the Annex Building.) The Board recommends that the Station and Museum together be classified as having exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States and, if proffered, that this site and the buildings be accepted as an addition to the National Park System.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman



September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks,  
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:  
Evaluation of Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore  
Hill, New York

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, recognizes the outstanding national significance of the home of Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill on Long Island, New York. It was President Roosevelt's home from 1887 to his death in 1919. This historic structure and surrounding grounds, with its rich contents of original furnishings and collections dating from the period of President Roosevelt's occupancy, constitutes a national heritage that should be preserved for the public enjoyment and the Nation's benefit.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: George W. Norris Home, McCook, Nebraska

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, has carefully considered the proposal that the George W. Norris home at McCook, Nebraska, be established as a national memorial. Senator Norris' great contribution to American political life was in the decade 1930 to 1940. To have the benefit of historical perspective, the Board, as a rule, does not evaluate sites and buildings associated with events and persons less than 50 years ago. The comparative analysis of the contributions of other notable figures of this period has not been made. The Board, therefore, recommends the Norris Home for suitable State action rather than Federal acquisition at this time.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Proposal to Establish a Frederick Douglass National Memorial, Washington, D. C.

The members of your Advisory Board, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, have carefully considered the proposal to establish a national memorial to Frederick Douglass in the District of Columbia.

Frederick Douglass worked assiduously to advance the cause of his race, and in these efforts he was associated with many prominent leaders. In his early activities in anti-slavery agitation, he worked with William Lloyd Garrison. Immediately prior to the Civil War, Douglass' efforts to mold opinion were important, but not as widespread in effect as Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin and the raid by John Brown on Harpers Ferry. The political positions held by Douglass in his later years brought him honor.

Frederick Douglass' long and noteworthy career establishes him as one of the most prominent men of his race in the nineteenth century.

The Advisory Board recommends the home as a possible unit for National Capital Parks.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Motorboating and Airplane Flights in the National Parks

In view of the attached resolution, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, urges that the Secretary of the Interior revert to the January 1961 regulations regarding motorboating on Yellowstone Lake.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

Attachment

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Death Valley National Monument

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recognizes the serious threat to the integrity of Death Valley National Monument resulting from prospecting and mining activities permitted in the area, particularly, the use of modern techniques of prospecting by bulldozer, and the authority to patent mining claims. These uses are, in our opinion, destructive of the values for which the Monument was created. We request, therefore, that every effort be taken by the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior to reduce the damage caused by prospecting and mining operations and to eliminate mining entirely.

We suggest a four-point program:

1. Extend the number of areas closed to prospecting and mining in order to include additional sections of outstanding scenic and scientific value.
2. Strengthen the regulations applicable to prospecting and mining.
3. Amend legislation so as to eliminate the possibility of patenting surface claims.
4. Amend legislation so as to eliminate mining.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman

September 19, 1961

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Foreign Visitor Service

Since the United States is desirous of establishing cordial relationships with all nations and peoples and, in particular, those newly experiencing self-government, and

Since, in our relationship with such nations, we encounter a tendency on their part to regard the people of the United States, their Government, and its agencies as verbally emphasizing the spiritual, while physically stressing the material, and since such impressions, erroneous as they may be, are largely traceable to the nature of the opportunities provided for observation, and

Since, of all existing agencies or segments of our society, the National Park Service is uniquely charged with the responsibility for the preservation of aesthetic and spiritual natural values, and in the conduct of its prescribed functions, qualified to serve in this capacity, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 45th meeting, September 15-19, 1961, strongly urges the Secretary to establish a committee charged with the responsibility for consulting with government and private agencies and for the submission to the Secretary of a program designed more effectively to utilize the National Park Service in the accomplishment of the purpose of this memorandum.

/s/ Frank E. Masland

Frank E. Masland, Jr.  
Chairman



THE BOARD AT OLYMPIC

Beside the Pacific Ocean



Picnicking at the Rain Forest

