

NATIONAL
PARK RANGER

RESTRICTIONS

BOUNDARIES

THE ANCIENT RANGER

THE RANGER'S DEITY
MASSARU
MEDJAY
PRESERVE MEN

MEDIEVAL RANGER

FORESTER
RANGER IN THE PURLIEU

MODERN RANGERS

EUROPEAN FOREST RANGERS
AMERICAN RANGERS
RANGERS OF THE COUNTY
FRONTIER RANGERS
MILITARY RANGERS
LAW ENFORCEMENT RANGERS
SPECIAL FOREST AGENTS
SCOUTS
FOREST RANGERS
PARK RANGERS



CHRONOLOGY OF THE RANGER STORY

"Ranger" is a strong, romantic-sounding word which carries a sense of distance, suggesting a person alone or in a small band, roaming open country on a mission of protection. The term is normally modified to denote distinction between various types of rangers, as in forest ranger, park ranger, royal ranger of medieval England, Texas rangers fighting lawlessness on the Western frontier, and the military ranger, such as Roger's Rangers in the French and Indian Wars of the American Colonial period moving stealthfully through trackless wilderness to surprise enemy garrisons on New England's lakeshore forts. The ranger and the American frontier moved westward in uneven waves until the last Indian tribe was exterminated or forced onto reservations. In 1851, the California Mariposa Ranger Battalion sought out Indians in Yosemite Valley to force them back onto foothill reservations. In the process they came upon this amazing cleft in the Sierra Nevada, which later became a national park, to be protected by another ranger entity, the park ranger. At the ebbing point of the last wave of the American frontier advance during the final decade of the nineteenth century, the frontier and law enforcement ranger largely disappeared from the American scene as a critical force in the Manifest Destiny period of American life. Simultaneously with the end of their role, there appears the forest and park ranger with their placement in the forest reserves

and national parks of the West.

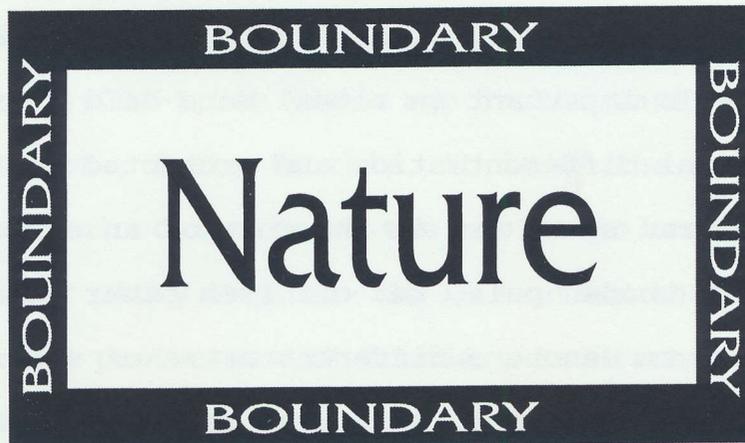
This frontier/park connection for men called rangers first occurred some 4,000-5,000 years ago in the manifest destiny period of ancient Egypt. Prior to this, it is in the paleolithic world, and in the archaic cultures of the neolithic ancient Near East that the ranger story begins. It is a story that describes the formulation and protection of boundary and frontier, as well as the protection of the first parks, forests, and wildlife reserves in the civilized world.

RESTRICTIONS AND BOUNDARIES

The beginnings of restrictions on the human use of nature within bounded areas, where preservation is a main objective, first occurs among paleolithic peoples practicing hunter-gather lifestyles, wherein natural objects, particularly animals that were "good to forbid," were used in rituals that gave meaning to all facets of living. Animals used as totems lend themselves especially well in observances where individuals in ritual identify to them and to the world at large, and this is mediated by the binding rules of abstinence, which are conventionally labeled taboos (restrictions). Order implies restrictions. Early groups shared a comparable mythology that was nature-based. Since most of human knowledge is encoded in metamorphical language, nature was not only "good to eat," but also "good to think." It is out of the "good to think" part of culture the park emerges.

The natural resources within a group's territory were mostly held in common or as communal property to be shared with neighboring groups. Animals important in ritual were held sacred as totems, useful in social differentiation and protected by the force of religion. Sacred space was in the form of an enclosure, a circle of stone, or a wooden pale, set off from other land as sanctified space in order to denote a different arena of value. (See Figure 1: Bounded Nature Graphic) Sacred groves were sometimes used in religious observances. These groves were protected. No rangers were needed to stand at the grove boundaries. The force of religion and disapproval of the group held back people who would violate sacred plants or animals. Restrictions on the use of game were also constraints when initiated in the interests of conserving food supply.

In the beginning boundaries first occurred between people and nature as in the case of the sacred grove, or in hunting territories, where boundaries were fluid, permeable, soft at the margins. With the advent of neolithic agriculture, land boundaries became social, between people and people, delineating farm plots and grazing areas, and later marking city plots and separating royalty from common folk. One prominent feature of the earliest cities was the temenos, the sacred precinct, seat of religious and political power. Here the first form of the park appears in ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt as scene of rituals involving sacred groves, animals, plants, and water. These sacred park areas are guarded by a ranger-entity, who also guarded the



Preservation

- Restrictions on Human Use of Nature
- “Nature is Good to Forbid”
- “Order Implies Restrictions”

Protection

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs • Laws • Rules and Regulations • Taboos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codes • Legislation • The Ranger Entity |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Values & Uses

“Good to Think”

- Religious and Social Symbols
- Recreational and Aesthetic
- Scientific and Educational
- Diversity and Unity
- Stability and Spontaneity
- Dialectical and Sacramental
- Ethical – Intrinsic Value of Other Life Forms

“Good to Eat”

- Life Support – Air, Water, etc.
- Utilitarian Necessities
- Economic (Watershed)

Nature Generates

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poetry • Philosophy • Religion • Art | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Differentiation • Character Building • Therapeutic |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Figure 1: Bounded Nature

Transformations in the Concept of the Park

Nature

↳ Bounded

↳ Preserved

↳ Protected

↳ For Values & Uses

Transformations in context of outlining revisions and additions to the initial specific idea

Sacred Space

↳ Ceremonial Complex Garden/Park

↳ Pleasuring Parks

↳ Public Pleasuring Grounds

↳ Wilderness Reserve

↳ Ethical Park

↳ Park Without Boundaries

Figure 2: Transformations in the Concept of the Park

country's frontier. The ranger in ancient Sumer and Babylonia had his own craft deity to whom he gave homage before going to work at the park, or in herding wildlife beyond the agricultural lands in the foothills. The first evidence of the ranger guarding a wildlife reserve appears here some 5,000 years ago.

The cultural land use pattern of an urban-centered organization of land that is operative today first occurs in the ancient Near East where villages and cities form the central core, surrounded by agricultural and grazing areas. Beyond are the wildlife areas of outside, marginal lands unsuitable for cultivation or domestic stock. There are in-city parks and outlying wildlife preserves and game refuges. A series of park transformations then occurs during times of great social, political, and religious upheaval. As new park, forest, and refuge forms appear, the ranger's job changes with new designations for the additional duties being added to the basic ranger term--hence, the park, forest, frontier, royal, county, Texas, California, and wildlife rangers. (See Figure 2: Transformation Graphic)

THE ANCIENT RANGER

c.3000 B. C. E.

Mesopotamian
Ranger

Dimgalabzu - The Ranger's Deity on wildlife reserves beyond agricultural lands. Code enforcement title massaru applied to police, watchmen, forest guards, and rangers. Title in pictograph form as a wall, something to be guarded. Protects park (kirishauru) connected to temple, and hunting reserve (ambassu).

c.2700

Forest Guard Gilgamesh Epic--Watchman at the Gate. Indication of forest guard position protecting forest.

c.2500

Codes Codes of Urukagina, King of Lagash, Mesopotamia. First record of legal apparatus. Royal decisions used to guide courts on matters of family relations, contracts, trespass, and injury with penalties. Used in ancient Near East until time of Greek and Roman law.

c.2000

The Medjay Creation of desert ranger force. Rangers patrolled Egyptian southern frontier from military outposts. Medjay later placed in royal tomb and necropolis parks as police after frontier secured. Hieroglyphic form "man-with-stick."

1122-221

Preserve Men China--Ranger entity in ancient Chou royal forests, parks, and refuges. Ordinances, courts, and legal apparatus. Rules and regulations governing domain lands (national forests). Han Dynasty Shang-lin Park (national park) managed and protected by park superintendents and rangers.

546-330

Persian Paradise Parks Palace/garden parks and hunting preserves (pairideaza) of Persian nobility and elite.

400

Guards Ancient Greece--paradeisos (sacred groves and hunting parks) with rules and regulations.

250

Law Emergence of current legal apparatus of police, courts, judges, attorneys, and codified laws. Developed fully in Greco-Roman-Germanic period.

THE MEDIEVAL RANGER

500-1600 C.E.

Forester Forester on Germanic, Norman, and English medieval royal forest and park. Germanic Der Forester (forester); Der Jaeger (wildlife ranger).

The Ban Bannum--royal prerogative to command, punish, and prohibit on Forest, warren, wood, timber, game reserve, and park via issuance of capitularies and Forest ordinances. Protected by forester, game ranger, forest guard, and sergeant with special Forest laws and courts.

1066-1400

Officers of the Forest Norman/English Forest law on royal lands. Chief forester, forester, forester-in-fee, warden, woodward, agister, teller, verderer, and regarder as Officers of the Forest. Parkers as officers of private park.

1184

Assize (Law) of Woodstock Accumulated chapters in use of the fundamentals of the Forest outlining rules governing management and protection of the King's forests, and punishment for infractions.

1317-1341

Royal Ranger English rangers attached to the purlieu--disafforested lands to drive king's deer back into royal forest. English word ranger first appears here. Primitive Germanic in origin as ring or range. Ranger later attached to royal forest and park in management and protection capacity.

16th to 19th Century

Forestry Establishment of French and German Forest Service management and protection organizations on the European Continent. Structure brought to America late 19th century by German forester Bernard Fernow.

Forestry-Army Relationship. Set ranger on non-professional, non-officer rank.

Forest Supervisor Colonel
Inspector Major

Assistant Inspector Lieutenant and Captain
Forest Ranger Sergeant
Forest Guard Corporal and private

Development of Ordinances (order or rules) laid down by King or State. Forest ordinances governed management and protection of forests. Then statutes as parliamentary bodies emerged.

AMERICAN AGENTS, SUPERINTENDENTS, WARDENS, FORESTERS, AND RANGERS

The American path to the arrival of the ranger in the national park develops notably through a series of ranger entities on the Colonial frontier, beginning with the military ranger guarding the boundary line between the settlers and the Indian. The "ranging companies" first used on the Colonial seaboard become a reusable strategy as the settlers pushed inward from the ocean shoreline toward the West, drawn by the desire for the land occupied by Indian tribes and also pulled by the mystical, hidden draw toward the West which was more a direction than a place. The military ranger plays a prominent role in this westward movement, first in the Virginia tidewater, then inland in conflicts with the Indians and the French, and later on the edges of the plains.

MILITARY RANGERS

1629

Frontier Ranger "Ranging Companies" within a militia system in American Colonies to guard the frontier line. All able-bodied men belong to a militia company. Captain Benjamin Church of Massachusetts archetypal frontier ranger.

1682

Colonial Virginia First use of military ranger title on frontier of men guarding the frontier at the "fall-lines."

1736

Colonial South Carolina Ranger Battalion used in military excursions against the Spanish.

1739

Colonial Florida General Oglethorpe's Rangers attack Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine, Florida. Many ranger activity scenes become National Park System areas (Castillo de San Marcos National Monument).

1753

Frontier Ranger Christopher Gist frontier ranger in Colonial Maryland.

1754-1760

Ranger Companies British Roger's Rangers and Gorham's Rangers in French and Indian Wars.

1776-1784

Revolutionary War Rangers Vermont's Green Mountain Boys on American side. British Sherwood Forester Corps and British Hessian Mercenary Hesse-Cassel Field Jaeger Corps in British military forces. Made up of foresters from Sherwood Forest, and foresters and rangers from Hesse forests. British Ranger Companies fought against American Revolutionary Rangers.

1812

War of 1812 American Ranger companies used on Canadian border.

1832

Black Hawk War Ranger battalions on Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan frontier. Abraham Lincoln, volunteer ranger.

Missouri Frontier Mounted Ranger Battalion guarded frontier at the edge of the Plains.

19th and 20th Century

Military Ranger Ranger companies as part of American military forces in every year to the present.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RANGERS

The law enforcement ranger in Colonial American was first a benign entity known as "Ranger of the County" herding strays, and as keeper of the toll-book on the borders of the Colonies, checking cattle and horses as they moved from one area to another.

As violence grew on the frontier, the ranging law enforcer of Texas Ranger magnitude was employed to subdue the lawless elements at the stages the frontier was push farther westward toward California. Toward the end of the frontier era, ranger companies and battalions were used to crush Indian troubles and bandits. The California Mariposa Ranger Battalion chased Indians into Yosemite Valley, revealing the monumental status of this region to the American public.

1668

County Ranger Bounty payer on predator control in Maryland.

1690

County Ranger Herder of strays, Pennsylvania.

1697

County Ranger Toll-book keeper, North Carolina.

18th-19th Centuries

County Ranger Many southern states have county rangers herding strays. Position dies out mid-19th century.

1823

Texas Rangers Stephen Austin organizes first band of rangers to fight Indians. State Legislature authorizes corps of Texas rangers in 1835. Law enforcement branch of Texas Rangers created 1874, and exists today. Rangers capture such outlaws as Sam Bass, John Wesley Hardin, and Bonnie and Clyde.

1851

Mariposa Ranger Battalion authorized by State of California to protect property and persons in Mariposa County from Indian attacks. Mariposa Battalion enters Yosemite Valley March 27, 1851.

1853

California Rangers California Ranger Battalion organized to fight lawlessness. Joaquin Murieta killed.

1901

Arizona Rangers Territorial Legislature authorizes Corps of Rangers to fight lawlessness. Disbanded 1909.

AGENTS AND WARDENS

The civilian forerunner of the ranger position in the national forest reserves and national parks of the West was the entity of the "agent," utilized in a protection role on the public domain lands and the reservations carved from it in the 19th century, mainly to prevent illegal entry and timber cutting. Naval forest agents undertook some protection of the Naval Forest Reservations in the early and middle of the 19th century as they became established. Special forest agents guarded public domain timber. They were used in the national forest reserves from 1891 up until the time of the creation of a national forest ranger system on the national forest reserves in 1898.

Colonial laws governing hunting, timber cutting, and other conservation measures laid the ground for later restrictions on utilization of America's natural resources. Wildlife wardens appeared in the States in the early 19th century to administer

hunting regulations.

All measures and methods of protection contributed to the ranger appearing in the national forest reserves and national parks to join the German forestry influence on American forestry.

16th-17th Century

Law Enforcement Colonial law enforcement of sheriffs, constables, and watchmen volunteers used to handle common law and conservation laws until wage-based organizations established middle 17th century.

1629

Conservation Laws Beginning of restrictions on hunting, timber cutting, fire fighting. New Netherlands regulation of hunting in 1629.

1631

Conservation Massachusetts forbid setting of fires.

1650

Conservation Connecticut timber cutting restrictions.

1705

Forest Protection Office of Surveyor General of Her Majesty's Woods for naval purposes.

1744

Forest Reserve Chebacco Woods, Massachusetts, 1744, followed by Wenham Swamp, Mass., 1755.

1789

Law Enforcement U. S. Marshall position created. Judiciary Act of 1789 gave federal court officers police duties to enforce federal laws.

1799

Forest Reservation Naval forest reservations authorized by Congress to assure supply of timber for Navy.

1800

Agent & Surveyor Navy agent position in timber procurement. Agent position created to act for executive branch of the Federal Government.

Organization Federal land offices created as part of Treasury.

1807

Law Enforcement Intrusion Act (Congressional Act of March 3, 1807). Authorized removal of intruders on public domain land by U. S. Marshalls.

1809

Warden New Hampshire State wardens enforce game laws.

1812

Organization General Land Office created to handle disposal of public domain lands. Placed in Treasury Dept.

1816

Law Enforcement Use of military in Alabama to seize illegal timber cut off public domain.

1817

Forest Reservation Agent March 1, 1817 Congressional act authorized reservation of public domain lands for naval timber purposes. Naval forest reservation agents and surveyors are appointed to explore and select live oak and cedar on Gulf Coast. Marks beginning of protection of public lands by field agents.

1818

Wildlife Massachusetts Act prohibiting the killing of robins in the spring.

1820

Forest Protection Public domain protection act (Congressional Act of May 15, 1820).

Naval Forest Reservation James L. Cathcart, James Hutton, Naval forest reservation agents in Louisiana.

1821

- Superintendent Naval forest reservation manager. On-the-ground protection of plantations. Superintendent title used on Federal shipyards and buildings.
- Law Enforcement GLO Circular of regulations on committing waste on public domain lands. First Federal Government expression of protection policy of timber on public domain.
- Timber Agent Evan Bowles, guard, Gulf timber naval reservation.

1830

- Law Enforcement Office of Solicitor in Treasury to prosecute suits involving timber theft matters.

1831

- Law Enforcement Act of March 2, 1831 providing penalties on illegal cutting of live-oak, red cedar, or other trees growing on any lands in the United States.

1842

- Timber Agent Hezekial L. Thistle--effective Federal timber agent, Florida.
- Keeper Antoine Collins, Keeper, Live Oak plantation, Santa Rosa Island, Florida (later Gulf Islands National Seashore).

1849

- Organization Department of the Interior created. General Land Office placed in Interior. Administers public domain lands and Federal reservations.

1850

- Law Enforcement Supreme Court interpretation of 1831 act on protection of naval timber applied to all public domain timber. (U. S. v. Briggs, 5 Howard 208).
- Timber Agents Federal "timber agents" appointed by Secretary of the Interior to guard public domain.

1864

- Wildlife Idaho Act setting a buffalo season.

1872

Law First appropriation (\$10,000) to Interior for the general protection of public timberlands.

1876

Forestry Agent Forestry Agent position established in Department of Agriculture for research forest conditions.

Wood-Rangers Canadian forest fire organization of "bush-rangers, "wood-rangers, "fire-rangers."

1877

Law Enforcement Reorganization of system of protecting and caring for public timberlands. A special force of clerks in GLO created to handle illegal timber cutting on public domain, later called special forest agents.

1881

Organization Division of Forestry established in Department of Agriculture as fact-finding agency.

Increased appropriations over next fifteen years for special forest agents guarding public domain timber.

1882

Organization Special Division S within General Land Office to handle timber trespass.

1882-1897

Special Agents GLO special agents and special forest agents investigate fraudulent activity in Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Sequoia National Parks, Hot Springs Reservation, and the Yosemite Grant.

1883

Special Timber Agents Formal designation of Special Timber Agent in General Land Office.

1885

State Forest Reservation Adirondack Forest Reserve/Park created. Used patrolmen, wardens, forest rangers in early years.

1888

Law Enforcement (25 Stat. 166) codified, revised, and amended the penal laws of the United States. Provided for fine or imprisonment for cutting or wantonly injuring any tree on any land reserved by the United States.

1891

Forest Reservation Forest Reserve Act authorized President to create national forest reserves. Yellowstone National Park Timberland Reserve created March 30.

Organization GLO Division P created to handle increasing special timber agent work.

1897

Organization Act of June 4, 1897 provided for administration of forest reserves. Rules and regulations governing forest reserves established in June.

UNITED STATES FOREST RANGER SYSTEM

The forest ranger for the national forest reserve, and the forest ranger for the national parks appear almost simultaneously on the American scene in 1898. The forest ranger on the reserves, and later in the national forests, goes through a "practical ranger" phase toward becoming a professional position as District Ranger in the national forest, i. e., in a managerial capacity in charge of all forest operations within the District. The non-professional components of the position are divided out into fire fighting, campground management, law enforcement, and related technician entities. This section outlines the development and path of the forest ranger in the national forest.

1898

- Forest Ranger United States Forest Ranger System. First appropriation for forest reserves. Appropriation Act sets up organization to manage and protect reserves. Created forest superintendent, forest supervisor, and forest ranger positions. First rangers brought onto California reserves in July, and throughout Western forest reserves late July and early August.
- Protection Forest Rangers appointed in Yosemite National Park September, 1898.
- Protection First forest reserve ranger station on San Gabriel Timberland Reserve.
- Law Enforcement First forest reserve badge for all forest rangers (reserves and parks).
- Training First forestry school at Cornell University, New York. Bernard Fernow first director.

1900

- Organization Division of Forestry created in the General Land Office to handle forest management and protection.

1901

- Organization Division R. New administrative unit for Forest Reserve organization. Headed by Filibert Roth, professional forester. Roth brought technical expertise into management and protection of the reserves. Beginning of split between practical and technical (professional) ranger.
- Forest Inspectors Four forest inspectors and "head rangers" brought into the forest reserves as part of forest management. They were professional foresters.
- Organization Beginning of Districts on Forest Reserves. Forest ranger in charge. Called district rangers.
- Protection Ranger Manual for forest reserves.

1902

- Forest Guard Forest guard position established to handle fire fighting. Beginning of technician positions to handle sub-professional work in reserves.

Organization Professional foresters hired as forest rangers in the reserves to upgrade competency of rangers.

1904

Forest Assistant Professional forestry position of forest assistant established in forest reserve to handle technical work in the field. Replaced "Head Rangers."

Organization Presidential Order of December 17, 1904 for Civil Service examination for all positions in forest reserves except laborer. Classified Forest

Reserve Service and placed it under Civil Service law. Positions included forest rangers, forest assistant, forest inspectors, forest supervisor, and superintendents.

1905

Organization First forest ranger examination held in the West in July. Practical exam elements.

Organization Administration of national forest reserves transferred from Interior to Agriculture. Renamed National Forests in 1907. Gifford Pinchot first Chief Forester. Use Book replaces Ranger Manual.

Law Enforcement Act of May 3, 1905: "All persons employed in the reserves and national park service of the United States shall have authority to make arrests for the violation of the laws and regulations relating to the forest reserves and national parks, and any person so arrested shall be taken before the nearest United States Commissioner, within whose jurisdiction the reservation or national park is located, for trial."

Organization Forest assistants made district rangers, moving practical rangers out of key positions.

1906

Training First field ranger training convention on Sierra Forest Reserve.

1907

Training Ranger short-course training sessions at Land Grant Colleges.

1908

Law Officials of the Forest Service can aid in enforcement of the laws of the States and territories with regard to stock, prevention and extinguishing of forest fires, and protection of fish and game--aid other bureaus on request (Act of May 23, 1908, c. 192, 35 Stat. 259).

1912

Training New York State Ranger School established.

1924

Organization Forest assistant position becomes junior forester.

1930

Organization Forest ranger becomes professional. Forest Service practical ranger exam discontinued. All recruits for entry junior forester and junior range examiner positions leading to district ranger position need college degree in forestry or related discipline.

Forest ranger position ends in national forests as on-the-ground person on protection duties with retirement of practical rangers in the 1930's.

District Ranger management position finalized in national forest organization to retain "ranger" title. District headquarters mostly in towns and cities adjacent to national forests.

THE NATIONAL PARK RANGER

Archie Leonard and Charles Leidig were appointed forest rangers for Yosemite National Park on September 23, 1898. They are the first to hold the ranger title in a national park. Prior to their becoming rangers, various people served on protection duties in ranger-entity capacities in Yellowstone National Park in the 1872-1886 period. The first Yellowstone assistant to the superintendent to receive written instructions to guard the park was James McCartney, a local hotel keeper, who in 1877 was enjoined to do so by Superintendent Norris. McCartney worked without pay, looking after things in an empty way until Norris arrived in the park the summer of 1877. Harry Yount, an exploration guide and scout, came on as Gamekeeper for the park in 1880 to report on the wildlife, prevent excessive slaughter, and provide meat for park personnel. A force of assistant superintendents was hired in Yellowstone in 1883 as a civilian police force for the protection of the park. Their work was generally ineffective. Coupled with poor park management, this led to the dismissal of the park superintendent and his assistants. The U. S. Cavalry was then assigned to protect the Yellowstone park in 1886.

Jack Baronette was the first scout to guide the cavalry on their park patrols. Army protection was extended to Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks in 1891, leading to

Rangers Leonard and Leidig working with the Cavalry the fall of 1898. Additional forest rangers were assigned to Sequoia National Park in 1900, and in 1903 at Mount Rainier. A patrolman came on duty at Platt National Park in 1904. Forest rangers in the national parks were converted to park rangers in 1905. As additional parks were created, park rangers were used in the new areas. Each park had its peculiar situations and circumstances relative to protection activities, leading to the creation of diverse ranger forces. The establishment of a National Park Ranger Service under Regulations Governing Rangers in National Parks January 9, 1915 brought uniformity to the ranger organizations on pay, uniforms, appointments, promotions, and details of ranger work.

Ranger work progressed from basic fire fighting, patrol, and enforcement of rules and regulations, with some involvement in the management of the parks, to entrance station duty with the arrival of the automobile into the parks, campground management, information, interpretation, wildlife activities, search and rescue, snow surveying, and involvement in fish, wildlife, and forestry activities, as well as such duties as assigned by the park superintendent on land acquisition, boundary surveys, public relations, and concessioner matters. The general work of the 1990's park ranger was substantially consolidated by the early 1930's when the major national parks received a degree of stability in boundaries, road construction, and visitor facilities development. The pattern of operations with entrance stations at

the boundaries of the parks, ranger stations at key points throughout the larger parks, districts, backcountry and road patrols, information desks, and an organization comprised of a chief ranger, assistant chiefs, district rangers, and a cadre of basic ranger positions in the larger parks was put into place in the 1920's. Smaller parks and monuments had varying versions of the larger ranger organizations, often limited to a single ranger performing all functions. This was especially true in the national monuments where in the early years there would be a single custodian or park ranger handling all aspects of park work. The park ranger was a generalist involved in many park matters.

As the interpretive, administrative, maintenance, and professional aspects of national park work grew in scope and complexity in the 1920's and 1930's, parts of this work that had been assigned to the ranger were siphoned off to other organizational units. The park ranger was never fully brought into the managerial and professional parts of national park activities. Rangers have remained in a generalist capacity primarily on protection and visitor services activity. Changes in ranger work since the 1920-1930 period have proceeded mostly via technological and procedural refinements. The addition of historical, recreational, and urban areas, and the advent of social programs in the parks, has brought the ranger into some situations and activities not experienced by the first rangers. Heavier visitation and the rise in crime throughout American society has brought the park ranger more and more into the law

enforcement scene. In addition, the park ranger has developed specialized skills of mountaineering, scuba diving, spelunking, skiing, paramedical experience, aircraft flying, and the proficient use of firearms, investigation, pursuit, and arrest techniques to carry out the wide variety of protection duties in today's national park system areas.

While most of the rangers recruited into the Service now have college degrees, the job that originated as a "practical ranger" has remained a non-professional generalist entity. A college degree is desirable, but not a requirement to becoming a national park ranger. For the most part, the park ranger does not engage in general park management matters involving the programming of funds, budget, master planning, research, and the assignment of responsibility in their area or district for the administrative, interpretive, and maintenance aspects of park operations. At times, however, rangers are assigned tasks in each of these activities. These practices together with the non-establishment of a general professional park manager position in the national parks comparable to the District Forest Ranger on the national forests, precludes the park ranger position from being professional and on par with the national forest District Forest Ranger system. In the National Park Service, the national park superintendent acts in the national forest District Forest Ranger capacity. There is also no requirement for a professional degree in park management for entry into the National Park Service nor an established professional career ladder to the superintendent,

regional director, and director positions. However, many rangers have and continue to become park superintendents, going on into the upper levels of National Park Service management. The heyday of upward ranger career movement was between the 1930's and 1970's when peoples starting out as park rangers later occupied a substantial number of superintendent and regional director slots. Since then, the Service has moved toward many different career ladders involving administrative, social program, interpretive, cooperative activities, planning, programming, and other professional disciplines, as well as direct intake outside the Service in selection of park superintendents and central office management positions.

There is an on-going struggle by the park ranger to achieve parity with interpreters, engineers, biologists, historians, and the some sixty professional disciplines employed by the Service to carry out its Congressional mandate to protect and preserve the units of the National Park System for present and future generations. Park rangers are trained to manage and protect the national parks and related areas at a level of competence equal to any other professional discipline. The National Park Service has not been able, or is unwilling, to recognize the central position of the ranger in the parks in the mandate role, or to acknowledge the special skills of those men and women who directly deal with the natural and cultural resources within the parks and with the visitors who enter them for enjoyment.

The Yellowstone scouts and California park rangers of 1898

were the first of thousands of men and women to become rangers in the national parks and related areas of the National Park System. These people have come from all sections of the United States, of diverse backgrounds, educational levels, and motivations. Many have been local to the parks, like the first Yosemite rangers, who lived in or adjacent to the parks and signed up for handy, available jobs. To many people it was simply a job, a paycheck that enabled them to stay close to home and raise their families. To some current rangers, it still is just a paycheck. Most of the "paycheck rangers" never transferred to other parks, nor advanced far in the ranger ranks in the park that they worked in their entire career. For the most part, they became the "old-time rangers" who through long association and familiarity with park lands grew to thoroughly know the park and the ranger job. In the formative period of the national parks and the National Park Service, the old-timers were the backbone and strength of the protection, and indeed some of the management and interpretation of the national parks.

The people who entered the national park scene from outside the immediate environs of the parks came off farms and ranches, and out of the cities of America. In addition to seeking a paycheck job, they looked to the national parks for a desired association with the natural outdoors. This desire for intimate contact with the wild, high, remote mountain country is jokingly referred to as the "hunt, fish, and trap" syndrome, common to the park, forest, refuge, and recreation area job scene, which many

youngsters, particularly from cities, vaguely develop while growing up and wondering and dreaming about what they might want to do with their lives. They have stirrings within of wanting to roam wild lands as did the American fur trapper, to be a John Colter, trekking west of the Mississippi River for years at a time in uncharted wilderness, discovering a Jackson Hole or a Yellowstone geyser basin, or poking into a mountain valley no one had ever seen. These are the dreams of many young people. Some of these urgings involve the emotions and energies of what the poet Robert Bly calls the "Wild Man" entity, who has outdoor qualities through association with the wilderness, respect for riskiness, and love of spontaneity. After the passing of the Western frontier at the close of the 19th century, young Americans thirsting for this type of adventure no longer had a wide Missouri River in which to roam unfettered, nor were there unexplored expanses of the West to traverse, examine, and map as John Wesley Powell experienced along the deep, dangerous Colorado River canyons. The national parks and national forests, which contained some of the scenes of the exploits of Colter and Powell, appeared to these unfulfilled explorers to be the only places in the country where they might have a chance to experience wild America as it might have been. This could be done in concert with earning a living. Adventure, freedom, a paycheck, a profession, and good outdoor living seemed to all come together for them in a Yellowstone country, on a Mount Rainier, in the Sequoia Sierra, or roaming the Rocky Mountain high country. Many, simply

unthinkingly, wandered into the national parks and discovered the living out of the dream.

Some future rangers planned their way into the parks by going to college to train in park work. Entry to the national parks was via Federal Government examination. Forestry, forest recreation, the biological sciences, and wildlife management in the 1920's, 1930's, and 1940's were the usual curricula taken at universities. The most popular college for becoming a ranger was Colorado A&M, the "Ranger Factory" at Fort Collins, Colorado. Later, there developed university programs aimed directly at park management and protection. These are taken by people specifically planning on making the national parks the center of their personal and professional lives. The parks have appealed to many young people searching for a compatible professional base tied closely to their philosophical outlook on life and the world. The national park concept encompasses that strong, ethical view of preservation of the natural environment that is central to their lives. Park work, along with the companion fields of wildlife management, forestry, ecology, and the management of public domain lands seems to be where they want to be in association with the ethical part of the preservation of nature "wild." The entry level into such a life is often via a buck ranger position (or similar entity) in a national park, national forest, national wildlife refuge, or a field management assignment on public domain lands. The States also offer these vehicles through their park, forest, and refuge systems.

Many young people have worked as rangers in the national parks for a summer or two before going on to careers in other fields. The so-called "90-day wonders," who actually make up the majority of the field rangers in the parks, spend an enjoyable, useful, and remunerative summer in the parks, then go on to make their mark in life as doctors, become teachers, writers, artists, or enter business. One summer Yellowstone ranger, Gerald Ford, made it to the presidency of his country.

The national parks have become the lodestone that has attracted all types of people to the ranger ranks by offering the opportunity to serve an enjoyable personal and professional life in the natural, historical, and cultural environmental preservation field. Men and women who have become park rangers have fought an awful lot of fires, rode many a mile of backcountry and road patrols, rescued numerous stranded and hurt people, issued numerous citations for infractions of rules and regulations, answered many questions on the prime features of their park, have given countless campfire talks on the wildlife of the parks, cleaned an uncountable number of restrooms, and a few have lost their lives in the line of duty on winter patrols, from unseen rockslides and avalanches, and by gunshot from criminals who occasionally come into the parks. The public knows these rangers instantly when they see a person in an attractive, green uniform with the "Smokey-the-Bear" type of Stetson set smartly on their head. Visitors call them "ranger," though more often than not they think of them as "forest ranger." How many of the

general public knows the difference between a national forest and a national park? But they turn to them for help, be it a lost child, or to put the most commonly asked question: "Which way to the restroom, ranger?"

Being a park ranger is a very special and particular type of public service job. For many who have carried, and who now hold the ranger title, it was, and is, the finest imaginable blend of good living and purpose in life. To live within the bounds of a national park, serving to protect and to preserve the finest of America's natural and cultural heritage, is not only great living, but for some, the role becomes a special faith in their lives. Rangering in a national park borders on following a path which enables them to enact the outdoor life they love, want, and at times, need. The "on-the-ground" daily contact with nature and human nature is sustaining and nourishing. One field biologist, George Schaller, who has become eminent in his profession with his work on the gorilla in Africa, and the snow leopard and baral sheep in the Karakorums and the Himalayas of Asia, and who has contributed significantly to the creation of many national parks and preserves throughout this world, well expresses this special, personal relationship with wildlands and wildlife, tying together the role of preserving nature with a love of the outdoors:

Anyone who consciously observes the exponential destruction of wilderness becomes almost automatically an advocate for the natural world. To conserve a remnant of beauty becomes an ideal and this ideal possesses one until it becomes a faith: it takes a believer to understand sacrilege. I have devoted many years to the faith, but sometimes at night in the deep silence of my sleeping bag, when dark thoughts prowl the conscious, I wonder if I serve the cause only because I

subscribe to Thoreau's dictum "In wildness is the preservation of the world" or because I love the outdoor life I must lead.

Stones of Silence
1980

PARK RANGER CHRONOLOGY

This chronology outlines the highlights of the ranger position in national park operations and activities, endeavoring to present a succinct picture of this branch of the ranger story.

1832

Reservation Hot Springs Reservation by Congressional Act April 20, 1832. First national reservation to preserve hot springs valuable in treatment of certain ailments. Dedicated to public use as a park March 4, 1880; rededicated as a national park March 4, 1921.

1864

Yosemite Grant Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove of the Big Trees Grant to the State of California by Congressional Act signed by President Lincoln May 17, 1864. Grant accepted by State in 1866. Held to be the forerunner of the national park idea in stipulating "upon the express condition that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation...inalienable for all times." Managed by State Commissioners.

1866

Protection Galen Clark becomes Yosemite's first protection official, called Guardian. Rules and regulations adopted 1889. Violators taken outside the park to Mariposa Justice of the Peace for trial.

1872

National Park
Reservation Yellowstone National Park: first national park created by Congressional Act, signed by President Grant March 1, 1872. Park reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and

enjoyment of the people. Congress vested exclusive control of the park's management and protection in the Secretary of the Interior, who was to publish such rules and regulations to provide for the preservation, from injury or spoilation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders, and their retention in their natural condition. Prohibited commercial and wanton hunting, trapping, or fishing in the park except for recreation or to supply food for visitors or actual residents. No funds were appropriated to manage and protect the park.

Management and Protection

Nathaniel P. Langford, member and chronicler of the 1870 Washburn exploring party, appointed first park superintendent. Enters park only twice while serving as park superintendent. Utilizes assistants for various duties. No pay. Superintendent title commonly used in Federal Government as person in charge of buildings, reservations, and facilities.

1872-1882

Protection

Assistant superintendents for Yellowstone: Charles L. Spencer (1872); David E. Folsom (1873); James C. McCartney (1877); Benjamin P. Bush (1878); Clarence M. Stephens (1879-1882); and George L. Henderson (1882-1885).

1874

Protection

Superintendent Langford appoints H. R. Horr and James McCartney residential "custodians" for Yellowstone park for the summer. No record of them performing any protection duties.

1875

Law Enforcement

First Federal law enforcement in Yellowstone region by Jack Baronette, Bozeman U. S. Deputy Marshall chasing horse thieves across Yellowstone park, making the arrest in Jackson Hole.

1877

Protection

James McCartney receives instructions April 19 from Superintendent Norris to "guard well and enjoin others to do so, against the wanton destruction of game, spoilation of Geyser cones

or other curiosities, and especially against forest fires." Served without pay. First person to essentially serve in a ranger-entity capacity in a national park.

McCartney was involved in the Indian troubles as the Nez Perce spent two weeks moving through the park toward the Montana plains while being chased by the Army. A park visitor was killed at McCartney's hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs. He buried another visitor that was killed, and got several back to Mammoth. As far as can be determined this was the only protection duty he performed as assistant superintendent.

Law Enforcement Rules and regulations established by Secretary of the Interior April 19 for Yellowstone National Park outlining restrictions on hunting, timber cutting, fires, destruction of geyser formations, and park residency.

Management and Protection Superintendent appointed for Hot Springs Reservation. Policeman employed to guard properties and enforce rules and regulations. Watchman employed at night.

1878

Management First appropriation for a national park (Yellowstone--\$10,000) for salaries, equipment, supplies, and road construction. Superintendent Norris and Assistant Superintendent Bush placed on salary.

1879

Law Enforcement Incident of first person arrested in a national park (drunk and disorderly). Tried in nearby Yellowstone Federal local court. Case dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

Law Enforcement Yellowstone Assistant Superintendent C. M. Stephens appointed U. S. Deputy Marshall to handle felony arrests.

Protection Block House headquarters building constructed at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone, as park headquarters, and for protection against possible Indian raids.

1880

Protection Harry Yount appointed to position of Gamekeeper for Yellowstone to report on wildlife, on excessive slaughter, guide dignitaries, provide meat for park personnel. Had been hunter, trapper, survey guide in Wyoming Territory. Resigned in 1881. Position continued for a few years, then abandoned.

1881

Protection C. H. Wyman appointed "agent of the government" in Yellowstone for two week patrol to prevent vandalism and enforce the rules and regulations.

1883

Protection Secretary of War upon request of the Secretary of the Interior authorized and directed to make necessary detail of troops to prevent trespassers and intruders from entering Yellowstone National Park.

Protection Ten assistant superintendents for Yellowstone hired as a park police force to guard the park and enforce the rules and regulations. Many thought they were being hired as park guides. Housed in available buildings or in tents. Main duties fire fighting, protection of wildlife and geyser formations, and information. Hired under Civil Service Schedule A, classified position, excepted from examination.

1884

Protection First ranger station constructed at Norris Geyser Basin, Yellowstone for assistant superintendents placed in the field (on-the-ground) at key visitor points.

Law Enforcement Wyoming Territorial legislature extends Territorial law to Yellowstone park. Justice of the Peace and constables placed in the park. Constables and assistant superintendents bring violators of rules and regulations to Justice of the Peace. Fines are split between Justice and assistant superintendents. Arrests made. Abuses to process causes outcries. Repealed March 19, 1886.

1886

Management and Protection

Management and protection by civilian administration of Yellowstone termed a failure. Congress cut off funds for management and protection. Superintendent and assistant superintendents dismissed. Secretary calls on Army to protect the park.

Protection

Company M, First United States Cavalry, arrived Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone August 17 under command of Captain Moses Harris as acting superintendent to protect the park. Army headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs. Soldiers stationed at points of visitor interest. Duties included fighting forest fires, patrols to expel poachers and other violators of rules and regulations guarding geyser formations, and maintaining order at hotel areas. Winter patrols of the park begun by the Army. "Cone talks" at geyser basin given by soldiers dating to 1887.

Jack Baronette, one of the former assistant superintendents, put on as scout to guide Army patrols. Scout position was an Army designation used in the West on military campaigns and explorations. One scout employed for each company of cavalry.

1887

Law Enforcement

Yellowstone stage coach robbers arrested, tried, and convicted in a Federal Court on a larceny charge.

1888

Protection

Private John Coyle, 22nd United States Infantry on duty in Yellowstone awarded silver medal from United State Lifesaving Service for saving park visitor's life on falling into geyser vent. First person formally recognized for a rescue within a National Park System area.

1889

Reservation

Casa Grande Ruin, Arizona authorized by Congress. Reserved by Executive Order June 22, 1892. Frank Pinkley appointed Custodian of the reserved area December 11, 1901 (employee of General Land Office). Custodian designation

used in Interior on buildings and facilities protection.

1890

Protection Boundary and backcountry cabins built in Yellowstone for winter patrol.

National Park Sequoia National Park Act of September 25, & October 1, 1890; Yosemite National Park, Act of October 1, 1890; General Grant National Park, Act of October 1, 1890. No legal authority to arrest; no appropriations. Secretary of the Interior requests two troops of Cavalry for the California parks, though no specific Congressional authority existant. Rules and regulations issued for the California parks October 21, 1890.

Historic Reservation Beginning of national historical parks with Congress creating Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, and Antietam Battlefield.

1891

Protection Troops "I" and "K," Fourth Cavalry selected for duty for the California Parks April 6, 1891. Captain A. E. Wood, acting superintendent for Yosemite; Captain John Dorst for Sequoia and General Grant. Soldier duties included fighting fire, backcountry patrol, mapping the parks, constructing trails, fish planting, and maintaining order. Shepherders arrested, brought to trial, but cases dismissed because no law covered the violation. Practice begun to scatter trespass sheep to make it expensive to illegally graze in the parks. Army in parks mainly between May and October. No protection during winter months.

Law Enforcement Resident U. S. Commissioner appointed for Yellowstone National Park to handle felonies. First Federal legal machinery within a national park. One felony handled by Commissioner in 1891. Scout Felix Burgess appointed U. S. Deputy Marshall to make the felony arrests.

1894

Law Enforcement Lacey Act (May 7, 1894) prohibited hunting, killing, wounding, or capturing animals

within the limits of Yellowstone National Park with fines and imprisonment for violations. Beginning of policy for complete protection of wildlife in national parks. Provided for enforcement of laws classified as misdemeanors. Violations of park rules and regulations meant to be misdemeanors, but penalty of "imprisonment not to exceed two years" make infractions felonies. Provided authority for scouts and soldiers to make arrests. Arrests for poaching occurred soon after. John Meldrum U. S. Commissioner. Served until 1935.

Law Enforcement Yellowstone Park scouts badge issued to scouts in enforcement of Lacey Act provisions. First badge issued for national park protection.

Wildlife Management Funds appropriated in Yellowstone for the establishment and maintenance of the buffalo herd. Scouts involved in haying operations and herding of buffalo.

1895

Law Enforcement Detectives employed in Yellowstone to stamp out poaching of wildlife. Additional scouts put on to aid in this activity.

1897

Law Enforcement Authority to arrest for superintendent and guardian of military parks in the United States for violation of rules and regulations. Offenders taken to nearest U. S. Commissioner or judge of any district or circuit court (Act of March 3, 1897).

1898

Protection Army not assigned to California Parks owing to Spanish-American War. General Land Office directed to hire assistant special forest agents for the parks. Special Agent Zeveley made acting superintendent. He hires eleven local men for Yosemite, and six for Sequoia and General Grant. Agents fight fire, expel sheep. Agents dismissed end of August. U. S. Cavalry returns to California parks in September.

Protection Archie Leonard and Charles Leidig put on as forest rangers in Yosemite September 23, 1898 to

guide Army on backcountry patrols. First men to carry the ranger title in a national park. Guarded the park in the winter during period Cavalry returned to San Francisco Presidio (to 1907). Rangers for the park paid out of Sierra Forest Reserve funds. Forest rangers in national parks issued forest reserve ranger badge.

Forest rangers appointed under Schedule A of Civil Service Rules. Appointment made to a specific park without examination and no competitive status.

Protection Extra scouts put on at Yellowstone to protect park and Yellowstone Timberlands forest reserve boundaries.

Protection Sierra Forest Reserve rangers extend protection patrols into Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks 1898-1899.

1899

Protection Ernest Britten appointed forest ranger for Sequoia National Park December, 1899 (possibly January 1, 1900). Lived outside the park in early years. Patrolled backcountry, fought forest fires, ejected sheep, scouted for Army.

National Park Mount Rainier National Park established March 2, 1899. Immediate supervision of park placed with Forest Supervisor in adjoining Mount Rainier Forest Reserve in 1901. Park protected by Reserve forest rangers. Oscar Brown appointed first permanent park ranger November 2, 1906; resident U. S. Commissioner 1916.

1900

Protection First seasonal ranger in a national park in Sequoia--Deputy Ranger Hindman.

Law Enforcement Legal authority granted Army to protect California parks. Secretary of War upon request of the Secretary of the Interior authorized and directed to make troops available to the parks to prevent trespassers and intruders from entering Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks. (Act June 6, 1900).

1901

Rangers First use of the term "park ranger" in Sequoia Acting Superintendent Annual Reports.

1902

Protection Ernest Britten made "chief ranger" for Sequoia, General Grant, and Yosemite during winter months he purchased supplies, investigated water claims, made up payrolls for rangers and road and trail crews, supervised construction of roads and ranger cabins, and handled Sequoia seedlings transplanting--first forestry work in a national park. Most effective and competent of early national park rangers.

Reservation Sulphur Springs Reservation authorized July 1, 1902. Designated as National Park June 29, 1906. Combined with Arbuckle NRA 1976 and redesignated Chickasaw National Recreation Area. Superintendent appointed 1904. Forest Townsley appointed first patrolman for Platt June 15, 1904. Converted to park ranger 1906. Acted as local police in park. Moved to Yosemite as park ranger 1913. Robert A. Earl appointed ranger and forester 1906. First individual as forester in the national parks.

Protection Charles J. Jones ("Buffalo Jones") appointed Game Warden for Yellowstone. Tended captive buffalo herd, disciplined bears at hotel garbage dumps, and killed predators.

National Park Crater Lake National Park established May 22, 1902. Superintendent W. R. Arant only protection through 1906. Henry E. Moyer first ranger (temporary) in 1907.

Special patrol badge for Sequoia rangers in addition to 1898 forest reserve ranger badge. Army constructs three ranger cabins to serve as tool caches and for patrols.

Interior circular on Grades, Applications, Qualifications, Privileges, and Duties of Ordinary Forest Rangers issued February 3, 1902. Three classes of forest rangers, Classes 1-3. Rangers of the 1st class to be familiar with the work of the woods; to be able to locate land and timber; to estimate and scale timber; to follow and run survey lines; and to direct and report intelligently on the ordinary work of the

reserve. Class 2 and 3 only needed to be able-bodied, sober, and industrious men, fully capable of comprehending and following instructions. Applied to Yosemite and Sequoia rangers. Britten made Class I ranger. Rest are Class 2. Harry Britten hired in Sequoia as Class 3 ranger, temporary for summer months.

1903

National Park Wind Cave National Park established January 9. Initial protection by forest ranger George Boland, Black Hills Forest Reserve. Park superintendent only protection personnel in park until 1913.

Rangers Leidig and Leonard escort President Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir in Yosemite Valley on Roosevelt's visit to the park.

1904

Interpretation Army Acting Superintendent creates an arboretum and botanical garden in Yosemite for visitor use.

Protection National Forest Reserve Supervisors requested by Secretary's Office to extend protection to Pajarito, Jemez Cliff Dwellers' region, El Morro, Mesa Verde, and Montezuma Castle Reservations. Indian Service requested to protect Canyon de Chelly.

1905

Management and Protection National forest reserves transferred from Interior to Agriculture. Forest rangers on duty in California parks asked whether they wanted to remain in the national parks or move with the forest reserves. Leonard and Leidig remain at Yosemite. Britten moves to Sierra Forest Reserve. Rangers Charles Blossom and Lewis Davis remain at Sequoia National Park. Walter Fry takes Britten's position as "chief ranger in charge" of California parks in the winter. Fry probably first college graduate to become a ranger.

Forest ranger title changed to park ranger for rangers in the national parks.

Law Enforcement Authority to arrest and take those breaking park rules and regulations to nearest U. S. Commissioner. Difficult process to carry out for there were no resident Commissioners except for Yellowstone.

Law Enforcement National Park Service badge issued to national park rangers. First use of term "National Park Service."

Interpretation Custodian Pinkley at Casa Grande Reservation builds an interpretive exhibit of archeological artifacts found at the ruins.

1906

National Monuments Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906 authorized the President to declare by public proclamation prehistoric and historic and other objects of historic or scientific on Federal lands as national monuments. Protects objects. Devils Tower first national monument September 24, 1906. First Devils Tower custodian 1921.

National Park Mesa Verde National Park established June 29. Early protection by Acting Superintendent William D. Leonard of the Southern Ute Indian School. Charles B. Kelley appointed first permanent park ranger in 1907. He was made "head ranger" in 1910.

1907

Uniforms First discussion of uniforms for park ranger initiated by Walter Fry, Sequoia. Parks queried by Secretary's Office on advisability of uniforms. Platt had a uniform of their own design for several years of blue denim or olive drab wool shirts and khaki breeches and leggings. Their uniform permitted but not required. Sequoia rangers adopt a uniform of military cut in 1909. Glacier develops a uniform in 1911 which leads into first National Park Service uniform.

Use of term "National Park Service" in connection with discussion of uniforms between Secretary's Office and parks involving all the parks and rangers existant.

Protection James McBride appointed Chief Scout of

Yellowstone scout force. Buffalo Ranch in Lamar Valley created to hold captive herd. Run by a Buffalo Keeper.

1908

Protection First automobile permit issued in a national park at Mount Rainier July 24, 1908 (\$5.00 annual permit).

Organization Scouts, buffalo keepers, and park rangers in the national park excepted from Civil Service classification because they cannot be satisfactorily subjected to competitive tests.

1910

National Park Glacier National Park established May 11. A force of park rangers was put into the field by Park Superintendent Logan by the fall of 1910. Haney E. Vaught made chief ranger.

1911

Management Rangers attended 1911 National Park Conference at Yellowstone: Walter Fry, Sequoia; W. M. Boland, Wind Cave; and S. E. Shoemaker, Mesa Verde. Protection matters high on the discussion agenda. Later conferences less so. No rangers invited to 1917 Conference, or beyond. Later Conferences were broader in scope on funding, boundary extensions, getting people to parks, new parks, and political concerns.

1912

Management Walter Fry is the first park ranger to move up to park superintendent. Made Acting Superintendent March 20, 1912 to July 1, 1914 when he then became permanent park superintendent.

1913

Management Quasi national park service established in Secretary's Office of attorney Adolph C. Miller and a clerk handling park matters.

Ranger Guide Ester Cleveland Brazell first woman in a national park to hold the ranger title. Worked one month the summer of 1913. Guide title used by War Department on national

historic battlefields.

1913-1914

Protection Ranger forces in Sequoia and Yosemite increased in preparation of civilian replacement of Army.

Management Civilian administrations take over Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks on departure of Army. Ranger forces on park protection. Oliver R. Prien first chief ranger for Yosemite. Walter Fry chief ranger and acting superintendent for Sequoia/General Grant.

1914

Management Mark Daniels appointed General Superintendent and Landscape Engineer of National Parks in June with office in San Francisco in a job that was largely drawing landscape plans for the parks. Designs new uniform for rangers.

Protection Yellowstone Park Detachment of two troops (200 men) with particular aptitude for park work created with intention of group being handed over to a civilian agency to protect the parks. Object was to replace regular Army in the park with a civilian ranger force.

Large seasonal ranger forces put on in Yosemite and Sequoia to handle automobile traffic at entrance stations and information stations. College students recruited.

1915

Organization National Park Ranger Service created. The ranger service was placed under the direction of the General Superintendent of National Parks. Regulations governing rangers prepared by Daniels, approved by Secretary Lane January 9. Outlined requirements for the job, appointment and promotion details, organizational structure, and the requirement of monthly reports. Chief Ranger (\$1500/annum) with assistant chiefs (\$1350) ranger first class (\$1200), and ranger (\$900) made up the basic ranger organizations in the larger parks. The lowest ranger position was the temporary park rangers (WAE) hired for the summer season, primarily on the entrance stations. Grades of rangers were established. Permanent positions began at Grade 5, running up

to Chief Ranger, Grade 10.

Chief Rangers

Yosemite - Oliver R. Prien
Sequoia & General Grant - C. W. Blossom
Yellowstone - James McBride (Chief Scout)
Mount Rainier - Thomas E. O'Farrell
Crater Lake - Henry Moyer (First Class Ranger)
Glacier - Haney E. Vaught

Organization Stephen T. Mather appointed Assistant to the Secretary January 21 as director in charge of the parks--and Horace M. Albright his Assistant.

National Park Rocky Mountain National Park established January 26. First park ranger Richard T. MacCracken July 26, 1915. L. C. Way first chief ranger in charge September 19, 1916.

Protection Park rangers put on duty in Yellowstone July 26 in preparation of departure of the Army. Private automobiles allowed entry into park. Most rangers assigned to entrance stations.

Organization Robert B. Marshall given title of Superintendent of National Parks December 10 to handle national park matters.

1915-1916

Ranger Activities Park rangers involved in timber management in Yosemite on timber and land exchanges, insect control work, and tree disease control. Work of foresters initially placed in ranger division using foresters and others in ranger positions. In 1920's this work moved out of ranger organization and placed under a forester on the park superintendent's staff.

Henry Skelton, an assistant special forest agent in 1898 in Yosemite, worked on insect control work, became a permanent national park ranger in 1916, and was one of the first rangers to retire under civil service in 1932.

Elbert C. Solinsky appointed Special Ranger in Yosemite to handle land exchanges involving timber. Promoted to forester in 1917.

1916

- National Park Hawaii National Park established August 1. No protection personnel until 1922 when sufficient lands acquired. Alex Lancaster appointed first park ranger.
- National Park Lassen Volcanic established August 9. No money for administration until 1920. Lynne W. Collins Ranger in Charge 1922.
- National Monument Sier de Monts National Monument proclaimed July 8. George B. Doerr first custodian. Area established as Lafayette National Park February 26, 1919; changed to Acadia NP 1929.
- Organization National Park Service established August 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 535) in Department of the Interior to promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations whose fundamental purpose is to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and wildlife, and to provide for their enjoyment and leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Stephen Mather first Director. Horace M. Albright Assistant Director.
- Protection Ranger force for Yellowstone created. U. S. Army leaves the park.
- Law Enforcement Lacey Act amended making offenses to Yellowstone Park law misdemeanors rather than felonies.
- Protection Yellowstone ranger force disbanded June 30 owing to political outcry on Army leaving. Seventh Cavalry of 450 soldiers replace 50 rangers. Some rangers retained as scouts.

1917

- National Park Mount McKinley created February 26. Henry P. Karstens appointed Chief Ranger at Large April, 12, 1921. Karstens was one of a party of four who made the first ascent of Mt. McKinley in 1913.

1918

- Policy Secretary of the Interior Lane in a letter May 13 outlines to Director Mather the

administrative policies that should govern the parks, reiterating maintenance of parks in unimpaired form for use of future generations, and they are set aside for the use, observation, health, and pleasure of the people.

Protection Ranger force for Yellowstone reassembled. Fort Yellowstone abandoned by Army October 30th. James McBride first chief ranger. Reassigned 1922 to wildlife management on buffalo herd and fish planting. Succeeded by Sam Woodring. Yellowstone divided into three ranger districts (north, west, and south) each supervised by an assistant chief ranger.

Protection "Rangerettes." Five women employed as seasonal park rangers the summer of 1918 during World War I at Yosemite (Clare Hodges), Mount Rainier (Helene Wilson), Glacier, Sequoia, and Yellowstone.

1917-1918

Protection Winter sports activities begin in the national parks at Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, and Mount Rainier. Rangers handle traffic control, accidents, and searches for lost skiers. Winter sports activities included skiing, snowshoeing, skating, and tobogganing. Ski areas with ropetows and chairlifts later developed at Yosemite, Sequoia, Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake, and Lassen Volcanic parks.

1919

Law Enforcement Motorcycles used on patrol in Yellowstone.

Interpretation Rangers used on guided tours and lectures in Yellowstone. Milton Skinner appointed park ranger October 1 to organize an educational program for Yellowstone. Position changed to park naturalist in 1920. Community rooms added to ranger stations in 1920 to give talks and provide information. Isabel Bassett Wasson hired by Superintendent Albright in 1920 as seasonal ranger-naturalist in guiding people, lecture, obtain museum specimens, and prepare information bulletins.

Ansel Hall hired in Yosemite as a park ranger to give guided nature walks, campfire programs on the park, and nature play for children. Hall

was a graduate forester who had been a ranger in Sequoia before World War I. He went into the Army during the War. On discharge he came to Yosemite as a ranger on interpretive activities.

Ranger-naturalist position created to handle interpretive talks, nature walks, information desks, the creation and sale of publications, and educational programs. Came under ranger classification. Hired as rangers, assigned to naturalist work.

Organization

National Park Service creates professional offices in the West to handle design and construction projects (to assist park superintendents).

1920

Ranger Activities

Arrival of the automobile in great numbers changes ranger job. Less time spent in backcountry on patrol and on maintenance duties, more on dealing with the motoring public on entrance and information stations, campground management, road patrol for speeding and accidents violation of the Volstead Act, and the handling of visitors in general. Ranger forces grow in numbers as visitation to the national parks increases.

Organization

In the 1920's park organizations divided into areas of administration and operation. Typical park had administrative, ranger activities, interpretation, and maintenance divisions. Ranger division further divided into districts to handle protection duties by rangers in the field. Office of the Chief Ranger supervises districts. Assistant chief rangers and staff specialists in natural and cultural resources management, visitor protection, and fire control assigned to chief ranger as these areas of park activities emerge, leading to a variety of divisional entities to handle small to large parks in natural, historical, recreational, and cultural categories. Beginning of separation of ranger division into generalist ranger group and professional resource managers, scientists, and specialists when assigned to Ranger Division. In some parks specialists placed outside of ranger division as staff to superintendent.

Wildlife

Park rangers on wild burro control hunting in

Grand Canyon, goat reduction in Hawaii, and predator control in many parks.

Law Enforcement Walter Fry appointed resident U. S. Commissioner for Sequoia and General Grant. Resident U. S. Commissioner for Yosemite.

Rangers Yosemite Ranger Club constructed. Funds provided by Director Mather.

1921-1929

Protection Women (five) employed as seasonal rangers on entrance stations, information desks, and fire lookouts.

1923

Organization Southwestern National Monuments Headquarters established in Coolidge, Arizona to coordinate management and protection of many monuments in the Southwest. Frank (The Boss) Pinkley first superintendent.

Training Park training for incoming seasonal rangers at Yellowstone.

1923-1928

Protection Wives of rangers in Yosemite hired as rangers on entrance stations to cover sixteen hour days. Major parks lock gates 10:00 p. m. to 6:00 a. m. Ranger wives also put on in Yellowstone for interpretive and informational work.

1925

Organization Park rangers brought under Civil Service.

Organization Education (Natural History) Field Office created in Berkeley, California to assist parks on interpretive matters. Ansel Hall as chief.

1926

Ranger First Chief Ranger's Conference held at Sequoia
Activities January 15-17, 1926. Discussion of problems in the parks and how they were being handled. Main were increased visitor use, private holdings within the parks, fighting forest fires, and eliminating grazing of cattle.

Fire

A number of large fires occurred in the Western national parks, particularly in Glacier and Sequoia. Fire-fighting capabilities weak in the national parks. To build up fire-fighting organization and techniques, NPS adopts National Forest Service policy of total fire prevention and suppression.

Organization

President Coolidge signs Executive Order No. 4445 May 19 revoking appointment of park rangers without examination and directs Civil Service Commission to prepare qualifications and written examination for ranger entrance. All fulltime rangers on duty blanketed in as permanent rangers.

Discussion at the Ninth National Park Conference held in Washington, D. C. November 15-20, 1926 on putting rangers under civil service. Decision by Mather and Albright to have rangers take a practical exam, and while they were seeking college graduates for ranger positions, they did not opt for requiring a college degree for the position--thereby negating option for making the ranger position professional.

Eastern national parks of Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains, and Mammoth Cave authorized by Congress to be acquired by private funds and donated lands.

1927

Rangers

Civil Service Announcement No. 1377, April 15 on park ranger position. Open to men and women, written exam on practical subjects, oral exam for those passing written, requirement of one year experience in outdoor vocations, age 21 to 45, military preference. 160 applicants. 74 qualified for the oral exam. Some conditional rangers failed.

Many forestry college graduates took the park ranger exam 1927-30 and were hired as park rangers. Some were already rangers on conditional appointment. Many moved into park superintendent and other high management positions in the 1920-1950 period: John Preston (Rocky Mountain); Preston Macy (Mt. Rainier); Oscar Sedegren (Mt. Rainier); John McLaughlin, George Baggley, Fred Johnston, Ward Yeager, Al Hanks, Harold Ratcliff, Jerry Yetter, and

Rudolph Grimm, most of whom received ranger appointments from Superintendent Albright at Yellowstone 1927-1929.

Regulations governing National Park Ranger Service discontinued. Rangers now under Civil Service Regulations. National Park Ranger Series prepared by CSC to be placed in an existing position-classification series. Park superintendent position placed in CAF-Series--Clerical-Administrative-Fiscal. National Park Ranger Series when developed and approved by 1930 placed in "Crafts and Custodial Service," later termed "Crafts, Protective, and Custodial" (CPC).

Rangers

James A. Cary first park ranger (actually a Hot Spring National Park park policeman) to be shot and killed in the line of duty. Cary was ambushed by bootleggers while on patrol. Five persons were charged with the murder, put on trial, and convicted.

1928

Organization

Forestry added to Education Division in Berkeley Field Office. John Coffman appointed fire control expert. Transferred from Forest Service. Position in Forester Series (FCS). Later forester and other staff specialist positions placed in P (Professional) Series. Fire review held after large forest fire in Sequoia to perfect cooperation of Federal and State agencies fighting the fire.

1928-1929

Cooperative Activities

Rangers begin snow surveys in California parks the winter of 1928-1929 in cooperation with California State Water Resources Division. Surveys have been extended to Olympic, Crater Lake, Mount Rainier, Grand Teton, Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain, Glacier, and North in addition to Yosemite, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, and Lassen Volcanic.

1929

Protection

Park fire schools started by Coffman.

Protection

Temporary Park Ranger Charles Browne received first Interior citation for heroism for rescue

on Mount Rainier. Creation of a Valor Award followed.

1930

Organization

National Park Ranger Series developed in Civil Service position classification. Four classes of rangers (1-4), Chief, Assistant chief, national park ranger, and assistant national park ranger (seasonal). Entry grade for national park ranger grade 6, running to Chief national park ranger Grades 7-10. Distinctions among the classes of rangers based on the importance of the national park, area, visitation, appropriations, revenues, number of employees, etc.

Naturalists

Interpretive personnel within the parks move toward professional with requirement of college degree as entry vehicle to permanent naturalist positions.

1931

Protection

Experiments at Mount Rainier on the use of radios for communications between park headquarters and isolated ranger stations, and in fire suppression.

1932

Rangers

Discussion in NPS WASO for a new type of examination for ranger positions comparable with the junior park naturalist examination leading to a register of college-trained men and women divided into special groups (biologist, geologist, archeologists, and historians). Not fully implemented. Qualification standards raised to a high school education requirement and 36 months experience in park work to take the exam and become a ranger.

1933

Organization

Reorganization of 1933 consolidates all national parks and monuments, all national military parks, 11 national cemeteries, all national memorials, and the parks of the National Capital under National Park Service administration. Park rangers enter involvement in protection of historical sites.

National Parks Blue Ridge Parkway authorized. Rangers assigned highway patrol and protection.

1933-1942

CCC Activities CCC camps established in many parks. Enrollees work on recreational facilities and other construction projects beneficial to the parks. Aid in forest fire suppression, insect infestation, blister rust and tree diseases, roadside fixation and erosion control, often under the direction of park rangers. Some enrollees later taken on as rangers, foresters, fire guards, and in other Service positions.

1934

Wildlife Predator control in national parks prohibited by
Activities Director's order.

Organization NPS Branch of Forestry created in WASO, headed by chief forester. Two geographical forestry field divisions created (Berkeley and Washington, D. C.).

1936

Organization Park warden position created at Blue Ridge parkway as a sub-professional protection position not requiring college education. Several parks adopted this position during World War II to fill the need for protection personnel when rangers went into military service and replacements could not be found. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park used this category until 1955.

Law Enforcement National Park Service Office Order No. 316 January 9 authorizes enforcement officers to carry firearms in performance of duty.

Presidential Executive Order No. 7332 of April 3 authorizes NPS employees to accept appointments as deputy sheriffs.

Recreational National Park Service enters national recreation
Areas area era with Boulder Dam NRA and demonstration areas. Park rangers involved in boating and other water-related activities.

Organization Regionalization of the National Park System: San Francisco, Santa Fe, Omaha, and Richmond into

four offices and the National Capital Parks.
Regional foresters established in four regions.
1937

Ranger Position Thirty-six months experience necessary to take
ranger exam. Thirty months of college training
could be substituted for park experience.

Last year ranger exam given before World War II.
Rangers appointed, subject to next exam after
list of eligibles exhausted.

Organization Thomas Allen first park ranger to become
Regional Director (Midwest Region). Allen was
a "Mather Man" who started as a ranger with
assignments as superintendent of Bryce Canyon,
Hawaii Volcanoes, Hot Springs, and Rocky
Mountain national parks.

1941-1945

Ranger World War II. Many rangers enter Service. Some
Activities replacement of rangers and fire lookouts by
women in several parks.

1947

Ranger Second Chief Ranger's Conference. Rangers with
Activities an interest and potential in management could
apply for the two-week General Administration
Training Course given periodically in Regional
Offices, and/or the seven-month long
Departmental Management Training Course held in
Washington, D. C. Many rangers do.

1948

Organization By Executive Order No. 9512, January 16, 1945
park ranger positions moved into CAF Series-178-
0 (Clerical, Administrative, and Fiscal) with
superintendents and administrative personnel.
Permanent park ranger position entry CAF-5,
running to chief ranger CAF-11, large park under
Park Ranger Series GS-453-0. Placement in
series with park superintendent upgrades ranger
position by adding management factors.

1949

Organization All classified positions within the National
Park Service placed under GS (General Service)

ratings. Permanent park ranger entry GS-5, running to chief ranger GS-13 large park.

Protection First use of a helicopter on search and rescue in a national park in Hawaii National Park.

Organization NPS Division of Forestry, WASO. Forestry Division under Larry Cook. He and Assistant Director for Administration, Hillory Tolson handled matters relating to field rangers.

Ranger Position First post World War II ranger exam given in August. Exam part of general Federal Service Entrance Examination. An aptitude-intelligence exam replaced the practical exam. 128 indefinite appointment ranger incumbents take exam. 104 passed and were given permanent appointments.

1949-1952

Protection Back Country Use Report of Sequoia-Kings Canyon complied by park rangers outlining critical overused areas and recommendations of control measures to correct deterioration. Beginning of wilderness management in large national parks.

1953

Protection First Unit Award for a rescue given to a Sequoia-Kings Canyon rescue team for 1951 rescue.

1954

Organization NPS Branch of Conservation and Protection created in Washington Office, Lon Garrison first Chief. Handled functions relating to the conservation, protection, and maintenance of park resources and facilities. Acted as the coordinating agency for all matters relating to park rangers and visitor protection.

Beginning of long, continuing discussion of ranger duties and professionalism of the position. Uniqueness of the park ranger's job lay in its variety of duties--forest protection, forest fire protection, resource management, wildlife management and observations, many interpretive services, information duties, and public safety and service. Special and important parts of the ranger job are fragmented

bits of other professional skills or lesser grade duties (according to Civil Service classification).

Ranger grades were raised through review of the job in the field, position by position, by a team headed by Lon Garrison. Park ranger position remained at GS-5 entry as basic position. Many district, assistant chief, and chief park ranger grades raised. District Ranger moves from GS-7 to GS-9 in larger parks.

1955

Protection

Department of the Interior Valor Award created. First given to rangers Frank Betts, Bob Frauson, Jerry Hammond, and Norm Nesbit in 1956.

1956

Ranger Training

Frank Kowski made Ranger Training Officer. Eivend Scoyen first park ranger to become Associate Director, NPS.

1957

Organization

Ranger activities are a miscellaneous responsibility of park and service administrators. Widespread unrest in the ranger force based on strong leadership and an aggressive program of the Division of Interpretation without comparable effort for ranger activities. Associate Director Scoyen pushes for ranger divisional status throughout the National Park Service. His efforts results in WASO Division of Ranger Activities with John Davis as first head. This is the first time ranger title appears on NPS organizational chart.

Training

Pilot Training Center started in Yosemite in September as centralized field training activity. Frank Kowski first supervisor. Facility moved to Grand Canyon 1963, and designated as the Horace M. Albright Training Center.

1958

Organization

1948 Park Ranger CAF 178-0 standards revised to Park Ranger Series, GS-453-0. Part I covers

GS-5 and GS-7 as basic ranger positions. Part II covers district and subdistrict park rangers (GS-7 through GS-11). Part III covers chief park rangers (GS-9 through GS-13).

1959

Ranger Activities First Chief Park Ranger/Chief Interpreter's Conference, Washington, D. C. to discuss protection and visitor services topics and promote the spirit of teamwork and mutual understanding to better serve the park visitor.

1960

Organization Regional Ranger Activities Divisions fully staffed.

Ranger Training First water safety and rescue seminar held at Everglades for 16 park rangers and 6 other Federal employees.

1961

Organization NPS Ranger Activities Division to Ranger Service Division.

1962

Training Stephen T. Mather Training Center established at Harpers Ferry. Offers advanced training in interpretive skills. Rangers attend some classes.

1964

Organization Two women assigned to "Introduction to Park Operations" at Albright Training Center (one historian; one naturalist)

1965

Organization Intake Training Program established that (1) selects all new park rangers, naturalists, historians, and archeologists by a central selection committee; (2) assigns trainees initially to Albright Training Center for Introduction to Park Operations Course; (3) assigns trainees to parks at end of course. One purpose of Intake Training includes promotion of women and minority hiring in ranger forces.

Organization Park ranger position split into two categories: park ranger (025 management series) and technician (026 series). Park technicians utilized to support programs under direction of park rangers.

Organization NPS Ranger activities placed within WASO Resources Management and Visitor Protection Division.

1969

Organization NPS Resource Management and Visitor Protection activities placed within Park Operations Division.

1970

Organization Women recruited as park rangers through Intake Training Program.

Law Enforcement Public Law 91-383, Chapter 10 (a), as amended, amended March 3, 1905, to delete reference to the National Park Service and the National Parks. Authority to maintain law and order within the areas of the National Park System is now covered by section 1a-6 of this title.

Rangers Professional Rangers Organization (PRO) created. Concerned with survival of rangers as a profession. Jack Hughes chairman PRO.

Training Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) opens in Brunswick, Georgia to train Federal agency personnel in law enforcement. Operated by the Department of the Treasury. NPS personnel begin training in 1977.

1971

Organization NPS Law Enforcement Division, WASO.

Chief Ranger of the National Park Service position created. Abolished in 1973.

All Regional Director positions in five regional offices and National Capital Parks held by people who began their careers as park rangers.

1972

Urban Parks Gateway and Golden Gate NRA created. Rangers

enter urban park scene. U. S. Park Police utilized in many urban parks and large national parks with high crime.

1973

Organization NPS Ranger activities placed within Protection Division under Assistant Director for Visitor Services.

1974

Rangers Law enforcement and fire fighter retirement covered under enhanced provisions with passage of Public Law 93-350.

1976

Organization NPS Ranger Activities and Law Enforcement Division, Washington Office.

Law Enforcement Public Law 91-383, Chapter 10 (less (a)), as added Public Law 94-458, Chapter 2, October 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 1941. Authority to carry firearms and make arrests without warrant. General authorities act.

1977

Rangers First Ranger Rendezvous October at Grand Teton National Park. Out of ranger gathering the Association of National Park Rangers was formed so NPS employees could (1) gather socially, (2) identify shared concerns, (3) address common problems, and (4) develop realistic, positive solutions. First President Butch Farabee.

1978

Training Santa Rosa Junior College Ranger Training Academy specifically designed to train persons for seasonal national park rangers.

Organization NPS Ranger Activities and Protection Division, WASO.

1980

Organization Russ Dickenson, first park ranger to become Director, National Park Service (1980-1985).

Alaskan Parks Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act contribute 47 million acres to the National Park

System. Ranger's job extended to more national parks, monuments, preserves, and wild rivers with involvement in native subsistence rights, vast territories in remote, harsh conditions, and often hostile local public.

1983

Organization NPS Ranger activities within Visitor Service Division, WASO.

Law Enforcement Revision of 36 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1, 2, and 3.

1985

Organization Park Technician (026) series abolished. Re-combined with park ranger (025 series). Journeyman grade for rangers set at GS-9 in 1993.

1991

Rangers International Ranger Federation formed to share information, better support worldwide ranger organizations, and improve overall ability to protect earth's resource heritage.

1993

Organization Ranger Futures segment of Career Futures studies stemming from NPS Vail Conference Agenda focusing on entry requirements, training, professional standards, and career ladders for park rangers.

Rangers National Park Ranger Resource Protection Fund to raise monies to assure protection of national park natural and cultural resources, and improve safety, training, and competence levels of park rangers charged with protecting and managing park resources.

1993-1996

Organization Some parks combine the generalist ranger force with the resources management, visitor services, protection, interpretation, and ethnographic cooperation specialists under a park Division of Resource Management and Visitor Services. Under the Division are Branches (using Olympic National Park model).

Division coordinated by a chief who is the resource management and visitor services manager (025 series).

Branch of Resource and Visitor Protection:
Criminal Investigation (1811 series).

Branch of Fire Management, Emergency Operations and Aviation: Headed by the fire management officer (401 Series). Includes SAR, EMS.

Branch of Natural Resources Management:
Supervised by natural resource manager (401 series). Staff of specialists in wildlife, vegetation, fisheries, and wilderness.

Branch of Cultural Resources Management: Branch managed by an archeologist (193 Series), includes historian and ethnologist on program to protect the ethnological, historical, and archeological resources of the park.

Branch of Operations: Districts managed by rangers (025 series), staffed by subdivision and area rangers along with seasonal rangers, SCAs and VIPs. People in the field on protection duties and visitor services, daily observers of conditions in the park.

Some parks opt to separate operational field generalist ranger group, and place professional resource managers, scientists, and specialists assigned as staff directly to the park superintendent.

1995

Rangers

First World Ranger Conference held at Zakopane, Poland.

Send review comments, additions and corrections to:

John W. Henneberger
3256 NW Harrison Blvd.
Corvallis, Oregon 97330
(541) 757-6574

