National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

VOL. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1964 NO. 11



Ribbon cutting ceremony at dedication of the Park Police Building. (From left to right) National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.; Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall cutting ribbon; Chief of Park Police, Nelson Murdoch, and National Capital Region Director T. Sutton Jett.

U. S. Park Police Building Dedicated

On Monday, November 30th, at 11 a.m., a brief dedication ceremony was held at the front entrance of the new United States Park Police Headquarters Wing of the National Capital Regional Office Building, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

The formal dedication ceremony began with musical selections by the combined police bands of the District of Columbia, conducted by Inspector George Howard, Metropolitan Police Department, retired Director of the U.S. Air Force Bands. U.S. Park Police Chief Nelson Murdock presided. Invocation was given by Captain Samuel Hower of the U.S. Park Police. National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog was introduced by Regional Director T. Sutton Jett and made the dedicatory remarks. He also introduced Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who complimented the Force and presented a special award to Captain Richard N. Crack, formerly with the U.S. Park Police, for 32 years of dedicated work in the police field. A brief inspection of representative units of the Park Police force and an Open House tour of the Park Police Headquarters followed.

Lewis and Clark Trail to be Fully Marked and Preserved

Washington -- The historic Lewis and Clark Trail will soon be easy for travelers to follow from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

The route winds from the explorers' 1803 camp at Wood River, 15 miles north of St. Louis, northwestward along the Missouri River and across plains and mountains to a fort they built near present-day Astoria, Oregon, the National Geographic Society says. A final march on a raw foggy day, November 2, 1805, brought Lewis and Clark to their goal. "Ocian in View!" wrote Clark. "O! the joy."

The old trail crosses 10 states, and now is marked only in some places. To assure that it is fully marked and preserved, Congress has authorized a 37-man commission comprised of the 10 governors, Senate and House members, federal officials, and private individuals to coordinate the work. The Interior Department is making a study of landmarks and recreational sites along the way--3,096 miles by the explorers' count.

The Pacific Northwest was a vast enticing blank on maps when President Thomas Jefferson instructed his secretary, Meriwether Lewis, to "explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it, as . . . may offer the most direct . . . communication across this continent."

Captain Lewis, 29, recruited as coleader of the expedition his comrade from the Indian wars, 33-year-old William Clark. They made a good team: the tall, handsome Lewis combined the skills of an explorer, diplomat, scientest, and journalist (a speller he was not); red-haired William Clark excelled at map making and boatmanship.

Lewis and Clark mustered a detachment of other "robust, healthy, hardy young men," the youngest of them 17. At 4 p.m. May 14, 1804, the party of 31 climbed into two pirogues and a keelboat. A "jentle brease" helped them into the big stream they came to know as "devil water."

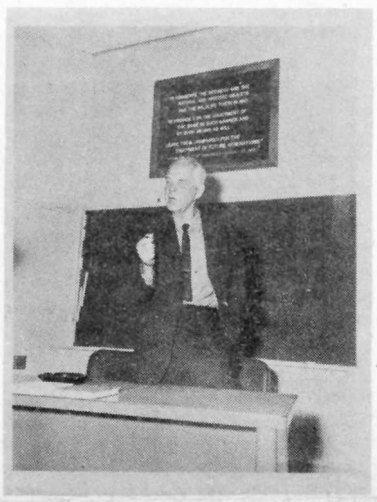
The expedition was well planned and provisioned; things did not often go amiss. The waterborne party held a pace of 10 miles a day. The only real tragedy occurred in August. A soldier "Died with a great deal of Com-

(Continued on page 3)

14th Session Ends At Albright Center

The Carl P. Russell Session of the Horace M. Albright Training Center came to a close on December 4. Forty-three NPS employees and the Chief Ranger of the Navajo Tribal Parks received certificates at the graduation session. This was the largest group in the seven-year history of the training program. During this period over 500 men have received instruction in administration, protection, and interpretation in the National Park System.

In addition to four members of the Navajo Tribal parks, representatives of Maricopa County (Arizona) Parks, the Government of Venezuela, the Republic of Turkey, and Oakland Regional Parks of California have attended in past years.



Sigurd F. Olson speaks on "The significance of preserving Park values".

Highlights of the last session were many. Certainly, the inspiring presentation of Mr. Sigurd F. Olson, author, conservationist and naturalist, was among the most memorable.

(See class photo, page 2)

Charcoal Heater Kills Campers

One of the most tragic accidents in the history of the Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area occurred on the night of December 5-6. Three young men (ages 17-29) from Denver had driven to the area in a pickup camper to fish over the weekend. On Monday Park Ranger Don Harper received a call reporting the young men missing. Upon investigation he found the pickup camper parked at the Willow Creek Spillway, the three men inside were in their sleeping bags, dead. A charcoal burner, which had burned itself out, but which had obviously been left burning in the airtight camper when the men retired, stood in one corner. The cause of death could only be attributed to asphyxiation. Two brothers of two of the victimes arrived at the scene shortly after Harper's discovery. One of them remarked, "I told them not to go to sleep with that burner in the camper."

Historical Association Publishes Book about U. S. Presidents

The White House Historical Association, a cooperating association of the National Park Service, published its second book last month. The new 80-page publication, entitled The Presidents of the United States of America, constitutes a collection of biographical profiles of our 36 Presidents. The book is illustrated with the official presidential portraits which hang in the White House. It was written by Dr. Frank Freidel, eminent author-historian.

The Association also publishes the best-selling The White House: An Historic Guide, of which the fifth edition was place on sale earlier this month. In the thirty months since the Association published the first edition of this book, 1.7 million copies have been printed.

The National Park Service has a special interest in the White House Historical Association, for Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., is a member of the Association's Board of Directors. T. Sutton Jett, Regional Director of the Service's National Capital Region, is Executive Secretary of the Association, and Nash Castro, Assistant Regional Director, National Capital Region, is its Administrator.

The Association was chartered as a nonprofit corporaton in the District of Columbia on November 3, 1961. It was inspired by Mrs. John F. Kennedy, who also conceived the idea for the White House guidebook.

The Association's other Directors include David E. Finley, retired Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, Chairman; John Walker, Director of the National Gallery of Art, Treasurer; Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor, President and Editor of the National Geographic Society; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, retired Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; William Walton, Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts; Conrad L. Wirth, retired Director of the National Park Service; Clark M. Clifford, distinguished lawyer and Presidential adviser; and S. Dillon Ripley, III, Secretary of the Smithsonian institution.

The Association distributes its publications at the White House and at Association headquarters in the Federal Bar Building, 1815 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Also, other cooperating associations of the Natinal Park Service are distributing The White House: An Historic Guide

(Continued on page 4)

Parks World Conference Report Now Available

Publication of the proceedings of the First World Conference on National Parks, held in Seattle, Washington, in July 1962, has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

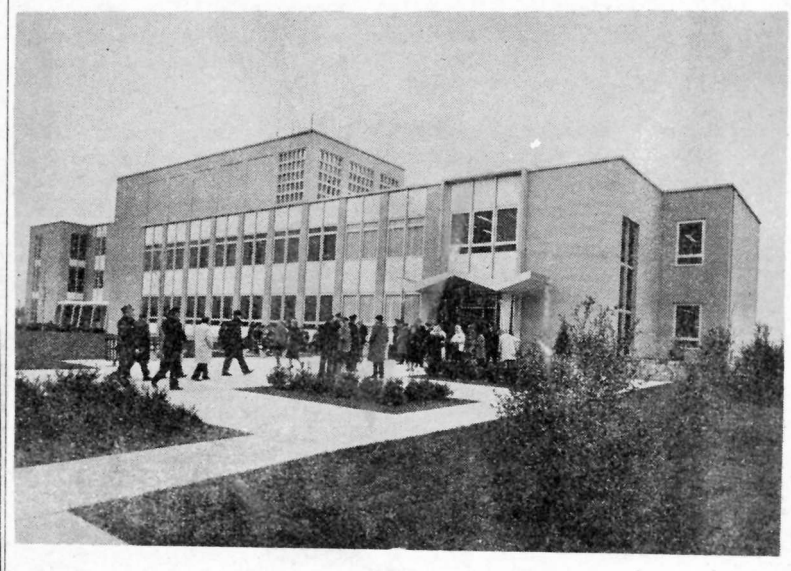
More than 300 representatives from 63 nations participated in the six-day conference. "Never before in the history of conservation have so many different speakers talked about so many aspects of parks," the foreword to the 505-page book points out. "They discussed the effect of man on the wildlife of the Antarctic, the possible extinction of the rhinoceros, the religious significance of parks in the Far East, the international supervision of boundary parks and the economic benefits of parks in encouraging tourism. They spoke about the emotional meaning of wilderness areas to mankind, the important role of parks in scientific studies, and considered practical problems of park management. The range of their comments covered the globe, and their remarks emphasized the theme of the conference: National parks are of international significance.

"In the following pages, the reader can find what they had to say, the questions they raised, and the solutions they discovered. For the most part, the material has been arranged in chronological order just as it took place. In the appendix is additional material designed to give further background.

"Some of the material is of a highly technical nature and will appeal only to specialists. Much of it is more general and will interest any reader concerned with the conservation of nature. Some readers, therefore, may wish to start at the beginning and go through to the end. Others may wish to confine their reading to the topics that are of most interest to them. Yet others may find their needs suited by browsing. But however the reader goes about it, he holds in his hands a remarkable, worldwide study of national parks and their meaningfulness."

The conference was sponsored by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN); the United Nations Educational, Scien-

(Continued on page 3)



New Park Police Building Dedicated.

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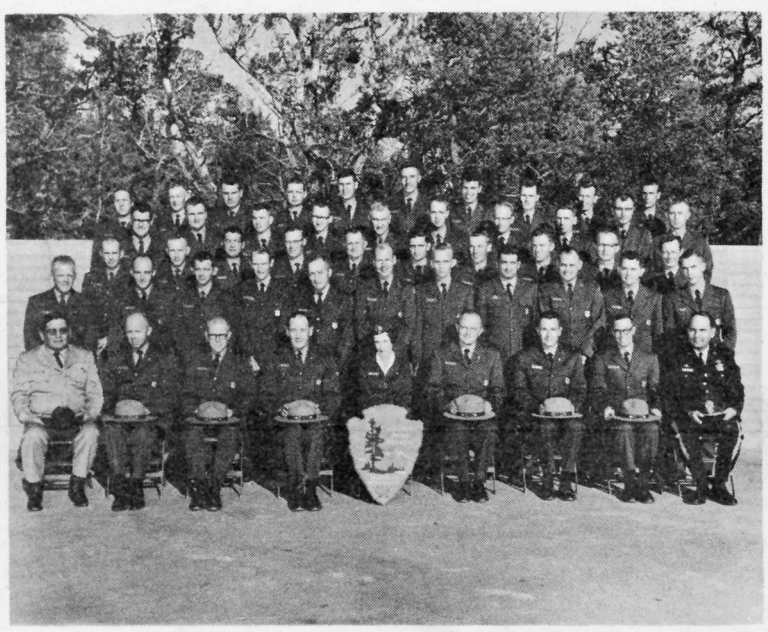
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Members of Carl P. Russell Session



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Third row: D. L. Huggins, Shenandoah; Larry J. Tillman, Cumberland Gap; Joseph A. Kastellic, Petrified Forest; Roger E. Reisch, Carlsbad Caverns; William C. Burnside, Platt; Henry L. Jones, Tonto; Buck S. Brant, Kings Canyon; William L. Germeraad, Glen Canyon; Richard D. Faust, Mound City Group; Arthur T. Johnson, Christiansted

Fourth row: Virgil G. Leimer, Colonial; Robert D. Barbee, Yosemite, William H. Ehorn, Lassen Volcanic; Thomas R. Walsh, Homestead; Coy J. Hanson, Chickamauga and Chattanooga; Lynn A. Robbins, Chaco Canyon; William G. Gray, Petersburg; Grady C. Webb, Great Smoky Mountains; Carl W. Hanson, Blue Ridge; James D. Anderson, Lake Mead

Fifth row: William A. Harris, Wright Brothers; Maynard R. Fields, Olympic; Malcolm S. Nicholson, Sequoia; Ronald L. Ufkes, Big Bend; Thomas O. Hobbs, Mesa Verde; Joseph J. Ries, Kings Mountain; David W. Todd III, Sunset Crater; James P. Fleetwood, Natchez Trace; Robert E. Scott, Glen Canyon; Earnest O. Scott, Jr., Kings Canyon

ELK POACHERS FOUND GUILTY

Mr. and Mrs. Don Standish, Corwin Springs, Montana, were found guilty of elk poaching within Yellowstone National Park in a hearing before United States Commissioner James W. Brown, announced Acting Assistant Superintendent Gerald A. Rowe.

Fines totaling $250.00, a 90-day suspended jail sentence and forfeiture of the hunting rifle were levied against the defendants.

The United States Commissioner reprimanded Mr. and Mrs. Standish as knowledgeable adults living adjacent to Park lands who knowingly violated regulations against hunting.

COMMON SENSE LAW ENFORCEMENT

United States Commissioners have been resorting to practical and very effective methods of punishment to combat an increasing number of incidents of juvenile vandalism on the Blue Ridge Parkway. As an alternative to heavy fine and jail sentence, where practical to do so the offenders have been given the alternative of restoring the vandalized items to their original condition—the hard way!

In a recent such incident, a 16-year-old boy, Arrie Hall, was accompanying his parents on a drive along the Parkway when they pulled into an overlook to enjoy the scenery. Suddenly the boy took off in the car with a "jack-rabbit" start that left black tire marks across the parking area and onto the Parkway. At about that time Park Ranger Jessie Sutphin rounded the bend. Seeing the patrol car young Hall wheeled back into the parking area and came to a screeching halt at the other end, leaving another pair of black marks.



Taken before U.S. Commissioner Charles D. Fox (along with his parents) he was charged with reckless driving, driving without a license, and defacing government property. The Commissioner found him guilty but suspended any penalties provided he cleaned up the black marks to the satisfaction of the Park Service.

In a few days he appeared at the overlook, accompanied by his parents and toting two large rolls of steel wool, a steel brush, a broom, a brick and a sack of sand. Supervised by District Ranger Alvoid L. Rector, Arrie went to work with steel wood and water. Following this he poured sand over the tracks and scrubbed this vigorously with the brick. A final washing and scrubbing with the broom removed all traces of the rubber.

A local newspaper reporter was present for pictures and the story appeared in papers the next day as far away as California. A previous incident involving two young boys sanding and refinishing a wooden sign also got wide publicity. Needless to say, it will be a long time before these youngsters or any of their pals will be involved in Parkway vandalism again.

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History of Yellowstone National Park

By
Aubrey L. Haines,
Park Historian

This is the eighth in a historical series on Yellowstone National Park. The previous issues have covered prehistory, history, the coming of the Indians, the white man's influence on old ways, how we got clear title, pursuit of peltry, the era of the miner, and creation of a national park.
Part III (Continued) DEFINITIVE EXPLORATION ---

The success of the Folsom-Cook-Peterson party in penetrating the Yellowstone region served to sharpen interest in an exploration during the summer of 1870. Talks with Major General W. S. Hancock in the spring established his willingness to provide a military escort from available troops, and interested persons were contacted. One of the latter, Philetus W. Norris, who was a close friend of Truman C. Everts, made a private attempt at exploration in June. Though he and his guide, Frederick Bottler, were able to ascend what is now Electric Peak and view much of the area, they were prevented from continuing into it by an accident which befell Bottler. The guide was swept off his feet while trying to cross Reese Creek after descending from the peak; he lost his rifle, ammunition and hat, and was badly battered by the flooding stream. Discretion dictated a retreat to the Bottler ranch, ending Norris' attempt to anticipate the expeditioners.

Difficulties from several sources again acted to slow the organization of an expedition and take a considerable toll of the faint-hearted, yet a plan was matured early in August. Though the Helena Herald for August 13 set the departure for the following Monday, a start was not made until the afternoon of the 17th. The Helena group of nine citizens, two packers and two negro cooks, were met at Fort Ellis, near Bozeman, Montana, by a military escort of six, making a total of 19 persons who left for the Yellowstone region on the 22nd.

Here is the roster of the expedition: Henry D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Public Lands for Montana Territory and a former Union general in the Civil War, was the leader; Samuel T. Hauser, President of the First National Bank of Helena, was, by training, a civil engineer; Cornelius Hedges was a Helena lawyer with a flair for newspaper writing; Warren C. Gillette was a pioneer merchant of Bannack, Virginia City and Helena; Nathaniel P. Langford, who came to Montana in search of gold and became famous as a "vigilante", was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory from 1864-1869; Truman C. Everts, former Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana Territory; Walter Trumbull, an assistant to Everts (they had just been ousted from their federal positions in the patronage scramble which followed Grant's election to the Presidency); Benjamin F. Stickney, a miner and freighter, and Jacob Smith, "late of the Montana Hide & Fur Co.", according to the Helena Herald for August 24, 1870.

The remaining civilians were the packers, Elwyn Bean and a man named Reynolds, and two Negro cooks, "Nute" and Johny".

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The military escort was commanded by Lieutenant Gustavus C. Doane, who had entered the service of the United States during the Civil War as a volunteer from California, remaining in the Army for duty on the frontier after that conflict. His detail consisted of Sergeant William Baker, and Privates John Williamson, George W. McConnell, William Leitner and Charles Moore, who was somewhat of an artist.

The equiping of the expedition was completed at Fort Ellis and they left that post prepared for thirty days in the field. The route taken was over the divide to the Yellowstone River by way of Trail Creek, then up the river past Bottler's Ranch and "The Devil's Slide" to the mouth of "Gardiner's River", which was reached near evening of the fourth day.

Two white "hunters" camped with the expedition at the mouth of Gardner River, and the next day the advance party (Doane, Williamson and Everts) followed the hunters to Tower Fall. The pack train came up a day later and the expedition laid over a day, resting, fishing, measuring the fall — which they named, and scouting. General Washburn road ahead to a high peak from which he was able to view the Yellowstone Lake (the Peak was later named after him by general agreement of the party).

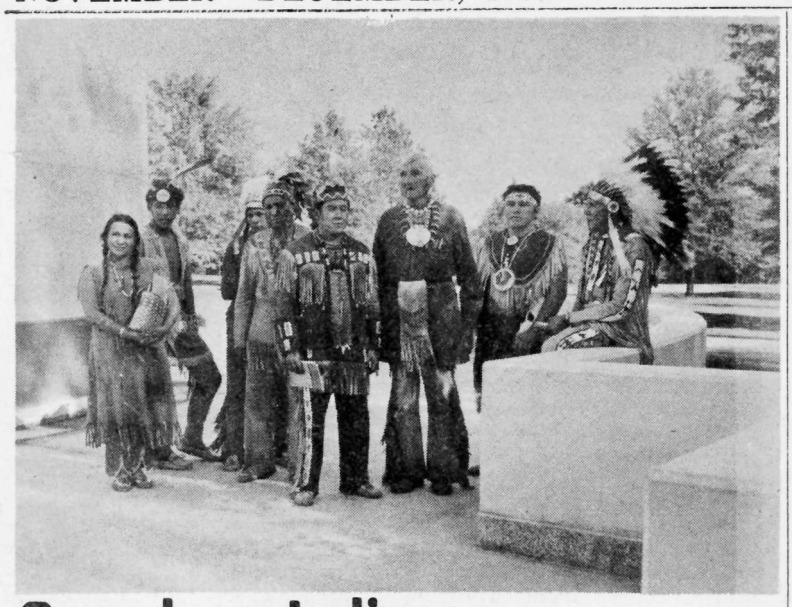
On the eighth day, the expedition passed over the Washburn Range to a camp near some hot springs on the southern flank, and the following day the march was continued to the vicinity of the Yellowstone Falls. Again, there was a lay-over of a day for examining the falls, canyon and vicinity, and Crystal Fall was named in the process.

The expedition pushed on across Hayden Valley on September 1, passing "Crater Hill" to camp at night near the "Mud Geyser". After exploring that area on the following day, the Yellowstone River was forded and the march continued up its east bank to the short of Yellowstone Lake near the west end of Mary Bay.

On September 5, the expedition moved south along the east shore of Yellowstone Lake, requiring two days of difficult travel to reach Beaverdam Creek. On the following day Langford and Doane climbed Colter Peak, in order to view the surrounding country and sketch Yellowstone Lake, while the pack train found a ford across the upper Yellowstone River and moved on westward to a camp on the lake shore south of the Molly Islands. It was from that camp that Everts and Hedges ascended the peak which forms the northern extremity of Two Ocean Plateau, naming it "Mount Everts". The name was later mistakenly given to a feature near the north boundary of the Park and usage has put the error beyond correction.

It was while the expedition was struggling across the confused terrain between the South Arm and Flat Mountain Arm that Everts strayed off on September 9 and became hopelessly lost. A week was spent mainly in efforts to locate the lost man, but the onset of stormy weather and near exhaustion of their thirty-day food supply left no alternative but to move on. Thus, Gillette was left behind with two soldiers to continue the search as long as he saw fit, and the expedition crossed from the West Thumb

(Continued on page 4)



Onandaga Indians Visit Ocmulgee

Indians invaded Ocmulgee once again when eight native Americans from the Onandaga Reservation near Syracuse, New York visited the Monument recently. Patriarch of the brilliantly costumed group was 97-year-old Chief Big Tree, who should be a familiar figure to us all, as he says he posed in 1913 for the Indianhead nickel and later for the Pontiac automobile emblem. He also appeared in the movie Drums Along the Mohawk.

Princess Dewesenta was leader of the group. Her principal responsibility seemed to be keeping the old chief within the range of cameras of the local TV station, which came to record the event. In spite of his experience, Big Tree seemed disinclined to pose, preferring to wander into the nearby woods to seek solitude in the dwelling place of ancestors. The watchful princess always managed to dispatch one of the braves to retrieve the old man before he could make good his escape.

The Princess took considerable pride in the noble Hiawatha, whom she claims as a direct ancestor. Contrary to popular belief, she maintains, Hiawatha was not a figment of Longfellow's creative imagination, but a flesh-and-blood Indian immortalized by him. In either case, Hiawatha was no more colorful a personality than these modern possessors of his heritage.

George Grant's Legacy

George Grant, retired, died on October 10 at the Veteran's Hospital in Maryland. To the Service, he left a photographic record of the National Parks and Monuments that, even now, is beyond price. To the people of the Nation, he left knowledge of practically every unit of the National Park System.

In carrying out his photographic assignments, George traveled by foot and horseback over areas throughout the System. Few employees of the Service have known as intimately as many of the areas. And few employees have been as widely known.

"Photograph by George Grant, National Park Service," is still a mark that is respected by newspaper publishers over the Nation, for they are still printing his consistently excellent photo graphs. The Service's file of "Grant Photographs" has been the primary source of illustrations for the Service's publications for many years, and it will continue to be for as long as prints can be made from his negatives.

Ralph Anderson, who died a few weeks ago at Isle Royale and who had the professional photographer's appreciation of the craftsmanship of a fellow photographer, enjoyed describing George's work methods: "He would load himself down with his 4 by 5 and a supply of film and disappear into the back country. When he would come out a couple of days later, he would have his remarkable pictures, all carefully planned, all showing exactly what George wanted shown."

George Grant's record of the National Park System will live on.

In New York . . .

Not only is it our privilege to carry thousands of Americans and visitors from all over the world to the Statue of Liberty National Monument each year; we offer, too, a thrilling boat trip around Manhattan Island, one of the greatest experiences awaiting you on your visit to New York.

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Government Will Keep Its Retirement Pledges

"Uncle Sam is not going to renege on his retirement promises to Federal employees," Andrew E. Ruddock, Director of the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Retirement and Insurance recently reassured workers covered by the program, but he stressed the need for full financing of all future liberalization of benefits.

"The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to fulfillment of those promises, and no one questions that the obligations will be met," he said. "On the other hand, there is a problem: We estimate that in about 7 years, disbursements from the Fund will begin to exceed income, and the $14 billion balance we now have will start draining away. The balance will be down to zero in about 25 years, if present financing continues.

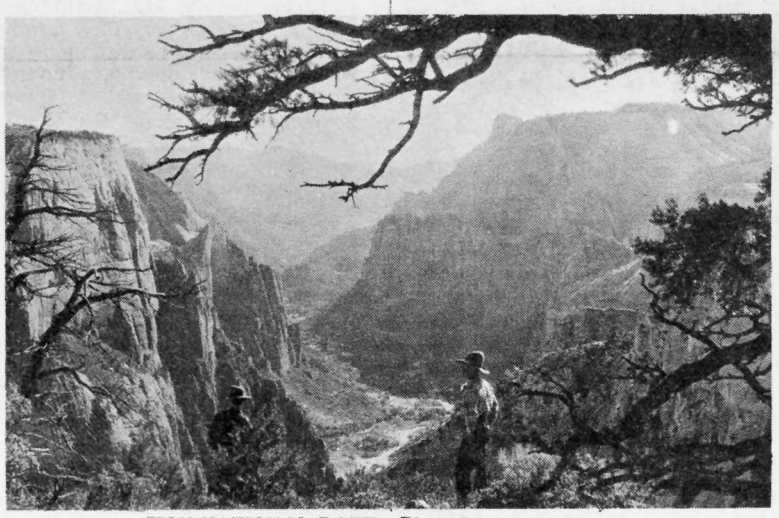
"The financing problem will be met, of course," he continued, "but the questions are how and when." He explained the Administration's proposed approach: (1) continue employee retirement deductions, and matching agency contributions at their present rate; (2) require each agency to make supplemental contributions from annual appropriations at a gradually increasing rate until it equals 11 percent of payroll; and (3) make sure that new or increased benefits are fully financed before they become effective.

Mr. Ruddock expressed confidence that Congress would weigh the proposal carefully but indicated that "it is still only one plan." Congress, he said, may well decide that financial considerations, or public policy considerations, require some modification or even a different approach toward improved retirement financing.

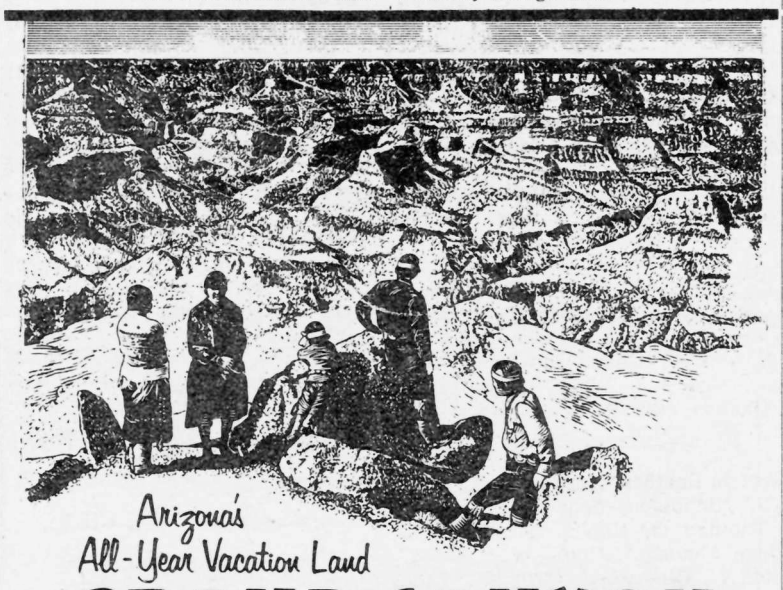
Citing factors contributing to the present unfunded liability of over $35 billion, he pointed out that (1) prior to 1957 the Government did not always pay its full share of the cost, (2) the fund lost interest it would have earned if all payments had been made on time and invested, and (3)--"perhaps most serious of all"--benefits have been increased many times without making sure that the fund received all the money it actually cost to give those increases on the basis of past service when contributions were made at a lower rate or not at all.

As illustrations of the latter point, Mr. Ruddock mentioned that there had been nine major increases in benefits to persons already retired who had made no contributions toward the cost of the increases, many cases of giving credit for past service to new groups (the original Act covered about half of all Federal employees; now over 90 percent are covered), provision of credit for military service without contributions by employees or agencies, and repeated liberalizations of the benefits structure and the annuity-computation formula.

"What all this adds up to is that every benefit added or liberalized has a price tag. Wen the benefit is based on service already performed and contributed for at a rate which did not fully cover its cost, the price is one that the system is not financed to meet," he explained.



ZION NATIONAL PARK - Photo by George Grant



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Conference

(Continued from page 1)

tific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the Natural Resources Council of America; and the Department of the Interior's National Park Service.

The report of the proceedings contains the full text of all speeches and of the 28 recommendations adopted at the closing plenary session. It also contains a synthesis of all of the major problems discussed during the meeting.

According to Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, general chairman of the conference, vice president of IUCN and chairman of IUCN's International Commission on National Parks, it is planned to publish the proceedings in French and Spanish in cooperation with UNESCO.

Copies of the proceedings may be purchased for $1.75 a copy, from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Lewis and Clark

(Continued from page 1)

posure" from "Biliose Chorlick," probably appendicitis.

The plains teemed with game for the cooking pots. The explorers sighted animals new to them and science. Later on, they tangled with bears: "Being so hard to die (they) reather intimedate us all."

At Calumet Bluff, Lewis and Clark counciled with the Sioux. The explorers spent the winter with friendly Mandan Indians northwest of present-day Bismarck. Christmas was greeted with a blast from the swivel gun.

When the river ice broke up in spring, the expedition pressed on with three new members — a French-Canadian interpreter, his teen-age Indian wife Sacagawea, and their infant son. This intelligent young girl became a heroine. She worked like a man; her cheerfulness kept morale high; she made buckskin clothes for everyone when army garb wore out; she knew the wilds; her presence in the party soothed hostile Indians.

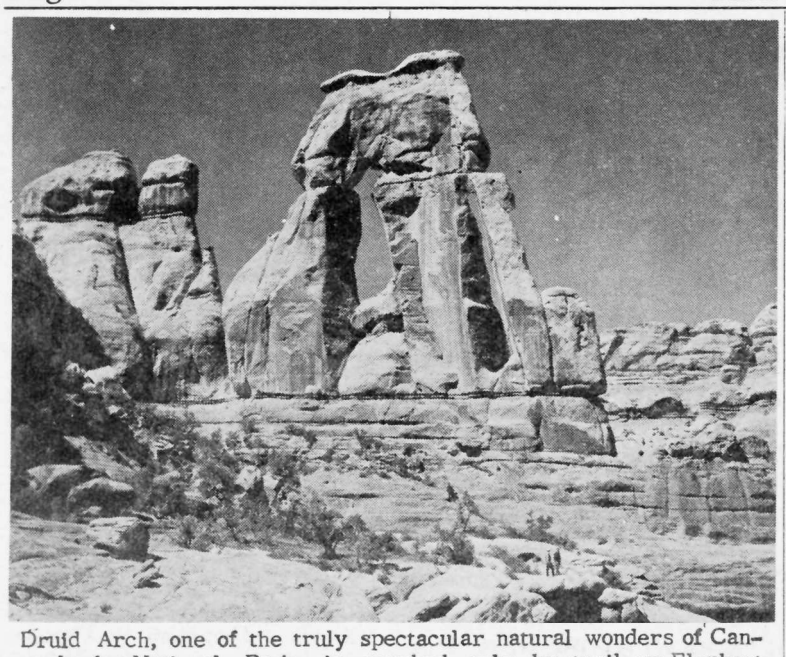
The going became tougher, food scarcer. Portaging the Great Falls of the Missouri ("truly magnificnet") took a month. On August 12, 1805, the expedition struggled over the Continental Divide. Westward-running waters of the Snake and Columbia guided Lewis and Clark to their goal.

The great exploration that ended on a foggy November day cost the government only $2,500. Its results were incalculable. The feat not only solidified America's claim to the Northwest and opened it to settlement; Clark's maps and Lewis's superb journals gave their countrymen a wondrous new picture of the land that stretched from sea to shining sea.

The Mail Must Go Through

The mail must go through and it usually does. Often, in spite of, rather than, because of, the way it is addressed. We were surpreized to receive a letter addressed to Acadia National Park, which when opened, started "Dear Knights of the Road" and after four pages of family chitchat was signed "Mother". There was a last name return address on the envelop but that was the only clue.

Five minute after receiving the letter, a young lady tourist came in and asked if we, by any chance, had a letter for her from her Mother. The mail girl said, "If your Mother's name is Loomis, we do have." It was, and the tourist went away very pleased with the efficiency of the Park Service.



Druid Arch, one of the truly spectacular natural wonders of Canyonlands National Park, is reached only by trail up Elephant Canyon in the Needles District

Canyonlands National Park Today

by
ART ALLEN

Surrounding the confluence of the Green and Colorado rivers of Southeastern Utah is approximately 257,000 acres of land which make up the nation's newest National Park -- Canyonlands. This magnificient and almost unbelievable country was made a National Park when on Sept. 12, 1964, President Johnson signed the bill passed by the House and the Senate. The spectacular scenery and geological wonders of Canyonlands were known only to a handful of people who had the time, equipment, and daring to visit and explore this rugged wilderness area. National Park Studies which began in 1959 brought to the attention of the general public the need for preservation of this area in such a manner so as to insure its accessibility to everyone and at the same time guarantee that the majority of the Park would retain its wilderness values. Another facet of the significance of Canyonlands is the great number of extremely well preserved prehistoric indian ruins which abound throughout the Park, some of which are so inaccessible that it is doubtful that they have been explored.

During the first week of November the first staff of Canyonlands arrived to take over protection and preservation responsibilities from the Bureau of Land Management which had been responsible for the area until that time. Mr. Canyonlands, known to a few people as Bates Wilson, was made Superintendent of Canyonlands National Park and Arches and Natural Bridges National Monuments, a rather monumental job considering the recent surge in development and construction that is currently taking place in all three isolated areas. Kent J. Wintch, formerly of Rocky Mountain, arrived to take over duties as Administrative Officer with the excellent help of a new member of the Park Service family, Sandra Peterson, the Park secretary. A new breed of Division of Interpretation and and Protection. Ex-Grand Canyonite, James A. Randall, Chief of I & P here at Canyonlands, and his assistant, Arthur C. Allen are both quite pleased with this new organization and believe that it will provide for greater utilization of the talents of the uniformed personnel. Canyonlands is naturally divided into two districts by the Colorado river's course through the Park - the northern district called the Island in the Sky and the southern district, the Needles. Island in the Sky District Ranger (I&P) Ed Rothfuss and Needles District Ranger (I&P) Matt Ryan are at wits end on just how to convince each other that each has the best district. Fact is that it is a toss-up. Assisting Ed Rothfuss at the Island in the Sky will be Eldon G. Reyer, and ex-Big Bender, while Bob Dunnagan will be working in the Needles District with Matt Ryan. The staff at Arches remains about the same with Roby "Slim" Mabery in the capacity of Supervisory Park Ranger (I&P), and Bob Ferris, Tom Mulhern, and Dennis Carter as his staff. Charles Wyatt moved from Lake Mead to become the first permanent Ranger to be stationed at Natural Bridges National Monument. Charles finds himself in the thick of things as construction of employee housing is just being completed, construction of a 9 mile loop road is just being started, and construction of a new visitor's center will be getting under way in the near future.

Roy Lorenz Dies

Roy Lorenz, a member of the maintenance staff at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial who was in retirement since March 31, 1960, passed away November 3. Mr. Lorenz was a loyal and devoted employee of the National Park Service and contributed substantially to the successful operations at JNEM.

History of Yellowstone

(Continued from page 2)

thermal area to the Firehole River.

Though they were able to give the geyser basins only a cursory examination, a number of outstanding features, such as Old Faithful, Castle, Giant, Bee Hive, Giantess and Grotto Geysers were observed and named, and Walter Trumbull make sketches of several. According to Langford, it was at the night encampment at the junction of the Firehole and Gibbon Rivers, immediately after leaving the Geyser basins, that a discussion developed over the possibilities for personal aggrandizement available in the Yellowstone "wonders". Through the suggestion of Cornelius Hedges that the area should be reserved for public use, a decision was made to work toward that end.

The suggestion advanced by Hedges was not unique for there is historical reason to believe that the idea of reserving natural wonders for the public benefit had already gained some acceptance in Montana before 1870. Probably, Hedges as the spokesman for this concept of land use, was speaking not only from his own convictions, but also presenting views voiced by General Meagher five years previously. Hedges' own diary does not record that he believed the idea of a "National Park" was original with him, but he was a vigorous and successful proponent of this thought which had been maturing in the American conscience for three decades. While it is probably an over-enthusiastic view to credit him with originating the proposal to establish the Yellowstone region as the first National Park, credit must be given him for championing the idea and probably for stirring many others to successful action on its behalf.

From the Madison Junction campsite, the expedition continued down the Madison River, breaking up into several parties on a near approach to the settlements. All the civilians except Gillette were back to Helena by September 27, and he returned with the two soldiers on October 3rd. Three days later, Judge Lawrence placed a notice in the Helena Herald offering a reward of $600 for the finding of the lost man, and Jack Baronett and George Pritchett found him on the headwaters of Blacktail Deer Creek in time to save his life.

After the return from the Yellowstone, several members of the expedition wrote articles for the Helena Herald, and Cornelius Hedges was particularly effective in informing the public of what had been found. Such stories were eagerly reprinted by eastern newspapers with the result that the Yellowstone region became widely known. Nathaniel Langford gave a lecture on the wonders of the Yellowstone at the Helena Library on November 11, following that with others at Virginia City, Washington, D. C., and New York City, but he was probably most effective through his article, "Wonders of the Yellowstone", published in Scribner's Monthly for May and June 1871.

Presidents

(Continued from Page 1)

and arrangements are underway for distribution by them of the new book on the Presidents.

Sales of the guidebook reached the one million mark last summer, just two years after the publication went on sale. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson presented the one millionth copy to a surprised but happy White House visitor. One out of every five persons going through the White House purchases the guidebook. Thus far, about the same ratio holds for the President's book.

The White House is a part of the National Park System, and this accounts for the Service's connection with it. Although the Service has had responsibilities at the White House for many years, a 1961 law provides that it shall be administered pursuant to the organic act which created the National Park Service.

The purpose of the White House Historical Association is to enhance understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the Executive Mansion.

Out of earnings, the Association has donated over $290,000 for the White House restoration program. This had made possible the purchase of paintings, historic furnishings, and other works of art. Also, the Association financed the restoration of the East Garden, which President and Mrs. Johnson recently designated as the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden.

The guidebook, which traces the history of the White House from its beginning contains 152 pages and 238 illustrations, 194 of them in color. The book illustrates paintings in the White House Collection, the rooms, furniture, china, the grounds, the gardens, and many other topics relating to the Executive Mansion.

Both publications were prepared with the cooperation of the National Geographic Society. As a public service, the Society designed the publications and furnished all of the photographic work.

Cooperating associations of the National Park Service may purchase the soft-cover guidebook for $1.00 f.o.b. point of delivery and resell it for $1.25. Also, they may purchase the cloth-bound book for $2.50 and resell it for $2.75.

In the case of the book on the Presidents, Service cooperating associations may purchase the soft-cover book for 50 cents and sell it for 75 cents. The cloth-bound editon will be made available to cooperating associations for $1.50, and they may resell it for $1.75. Those cooperating associations interested in distributing the publications should communicate with Nash Castro, Administrator, White House Historical Association, 1815 H Street, N. W., Washingtn, D. C.

Persons interested in ordering the books directly from the Association may write for them at the address indicated above. By mail the guidebook sells for $1.25 (in the paper-cover edition), including postage and handling. In the deluxe cloth-bound edition, the price is $2.75.

In the case of the book on the Presidents, the mail order price for the soft-cover edition is 75 cents, while the mail order price for the deluxe cloth-bound edition is $1.75.

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