National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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Interior Department Endorses National Recreation Area

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall recently announced his Department's endorsement of Federal legislation to establish the 255,347-acre Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in northern California. A bill now before Congress provides for coordinated administration--a new concept--by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. The area was one of those recommended in President Johnson's recent message to Congress on Natural Beauty.

The proposed recreation area would consist of lands surrounding four non-contiguous reservoirs constructed as part of the Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project for irrigation, water supply, power and flood control--Whiskeytown, 41,987 acres; Shasta, 129,860 acres; and the combination of Trinity and Lewiston reservoirs, 83,500 acres.

Located on Interstate Highway No. 5, a major highway on the Pacific Coast, the national recreation area will be within one day's drive of the expanding population centers of the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento, and Portland, and two days' drive from Los Angeles, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane.

The total population of these metropolitan areas in 1960 was nearly 12 million. The population for the States of California, Washington and Oregon, now totaling more than 20 million, is expected to increase to 58 million by the year 2000.

"The resources of the area are well suited to meet the tremendous public demand for outdoor recreation," Secretary Udall said. "The four reservoirs provide some of the finest recreation waters in California."

"Coordinated administration of a national recreation area by the two Departments is a new concept, Secretary Udall said. "It is suggested for several reasons. Since the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston Units are suited primarily for extensive recreation use of the types generally associated with national forests and the fact that they are presently being administered by the Forest Service of the Department

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Storms Uncover Remains of Wrecked Ships

Storms burying the wreckage of old ships, uncovering them, and sometimes breaking them into pieces, are almost a commonplace at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. Although it has been a long time since the beach was lined with wreckage, old wrecks still make news.

In August, September, and October the edges of four hurricanes made small rearrangements in the shoreline of this National Seashore, and thus uncovered several old ships. Some are new, others are wrecks previously known. A somewhat mysterious sailing ship, the Margaret (or Mary) Spencer, is among those uncovered in the late fall of 1964. This vessel has been covered and uncovered a number of times before.

Two other mysteries are noted as a result of these storms. Driving along the beach north of the Spencer, two mysterious objects appear above water when wind, tide, and light are right. Are they part of the same wooden vessel or of two such? This looks like a problem for a Scuba diver, if he can find a time when the water is sufficiently calm.

One wreck, part of the copper-sheathed wooden hull of a large ship, came ashore where it damaged a fishing pier, and had to be broken up. It is planned to use some of the pieces to reconstruct a part of this hull for park visitors to see.

A genuine disaster to the resources of this National Seashore came last year. The hull and part of the superstructure of the Altoona, wrecked in 1878, was uncovered near the point of Cape Hatteras. Having been long buried in sand, it was the best preserved piece of wreckage on the coast. Unfortunately, nothing could be done to preserve the Altoona, and surf, winds, and visitors soon broke her up. Money and organization need to be ready when such a wreck appears. A newly uncovered wreck may not appear for a long time, or one may show next week.

Help is needed for their preservation.

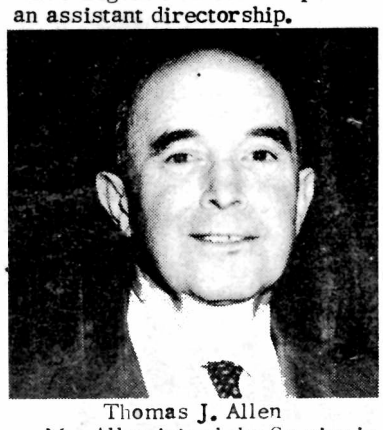


Margaret Spencer uncovered on sandy Pea Island Beach.

Tom Allen Retires After 45 NPS Years

The National Park Service regional directors will call a special recess of their meeting in Washington April 19-22 to give a party honoring Special Field Assistant to the Director Thomas J. Allen, who retired February 27 after 45 years of service.

Mr. Allen's special assignments as Field Assistant, with headquarters in the Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, have culminated a career that also has included five superintendencies, three regional directorships and an assistant directorship.



Thomas J. Allen

Mr. Allen joined the Service in 1920 as a seasonal ranger at Mt. Rainier following forestry and engineering at the University of Washington and World War I Army service. He served at Rocky Mountain from 1923-1928 as ranger and assistant superintendent, transferring to Hawaii, where he was superintendent from 1928 until 1931. He was superintendent of Zion and Bryce from 1931-32; of Hot Springs, 1932-36; and then returned to Rocky Mountain as superintendent.

In 1937, however, he moved on to his first regional directorship - Midwest - held until 1941, when he became regional director in Richmond.

After World War II service as an Army Air Corps major, Mr. Allen became an assistant director for operations in WASO from 1951 to 1956 before returning to the field superintendent of Sequoia-Kings Canyon. In 1959 he was appointed regional director, Southwest, a post he held until named as a Special Field Assistant to the Director in 1963.

Iracks at Catoctin With the Job Corps

Leon Iracks, Assistant Park Engineer, transferred to an assignment at Catoctin with the Job Corps. The Iracks had separate parties due to the shortage of time for Leon to make arrangements for departure. A women's coffee party was held December 22 for Leila, at which time gifts for the family were presented. These included a large "family-sized" toaster; a white fleecy blanket and the money left over from purchase of gifts given for a box of candy for the children. Still to be mailed Leon is the usual gift of a Glacier picture. Leon's participation as "guest of honor" at the regular coffee break at the Administration Building was spent visiting with the office staff telling of plans and progress made at the Catoctin camp where he had been on detail for the previous six weeks or so. He returned to Glacier to get his family for the drive back to Catoctin by January 1.

Administration Gives Support to Assateague Isle National Seashore

The Administration's support of a bill which would establish Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland and Virginia has been submitted to Congress in a report from the Department of the Interior. The 39,500-acre Atlantic Coast stretch, which would be preserved for public enjoyment and other conservation purposes, was singled out for special mention by President Johnson in his February 8 message to Congress on Natural Beauty.

Assateague Island National Seashore would contain about 19,000 acres of land and approximately 20,500 acres of water.

The report just offered Congress by the Department said the Federal Government desires to cooperate with Maryland regarding its plans for the existing State park on the island.

Pending legislation favored by the Administration (S.20) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior "to acquire the lands, water and other property within the boundaries of the national seashore and not more than 10 acres of land on the mainland for an administrative site. . ." by donation, purchase, or exchange.

Owners of improved property acquired by the Secretary would be permitted to retain rights of use and occupancy for noncommercial residential purposes for not more than 25 years.

Assateague Island is a 35-mile barrier beach of low elevation that parallels the coast of Maryland and Virginia, and adjacent small islands, and is separated from the mainland by Sinepuxent and Chincoteague Bays. Twenty-two miles of the island, varying in width from one-quarter to two miles, are in Maryland. The 13-mile southern portion in Virginia is within the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge established in 1943, and is nearly all in Federal ownership.

Some 34 million people, nearly one-fifth the Nation's population, live within 250 miles of Assateague.

Under the pending legislation, the Secretary of the Interior also is authorized to acquire a bridge, roads, parking lots, and buildings constructed by the Chincoteague-Assateague Bridge and Beach Authority in the Virginia portion of the island. The Secretary also is directed to compensate the State of Maryland for two-thirds the construction cost of a bridge built by that State to connect Sandy Point to the State Park, should the bridge be operated as a toll-free facility. Such Federal cost, however, could not exceed $1 million.

Should the State of Maryland, at some future time, wish to turn over the State Park to the Federal Government to be operated as part of the national seashore, the bill authorizes the Secretary to

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Great Sand Dunes Ready for Summer

Next summer's visitor to Great Sand Dunes National Monument will be greeted by a new entrance sign, a completely reconstructed entrance road, and new campground facilities. This past year was a banner year for construction of needed facilities at Great Sand Dunes. Highlighting the improvements is a new campground featuring 118 individual campsites and 9 group campsites. The former camping area of 40 sites will be converted for use as a picnic area. A new employee residence and a 3 unit apartment building were also part of the $300,000 worth of improvements completed in 1964. A 500 seat outdoor amphitheater is scheduled for construction next summer to replace the present inadequate one in the picnic area.

Why the flurry of construction activity? The travelling public is discovering that Great Sand Dunes is truly one of the scenic "crown jewels" of America. It is a rare mixture of desert vastness and mountain beauty. These dunes, which at 700 feet are among the world's highest, are nestled at the very foot of 12 to 14 thousand foot snow capped peaks. If a desert experience is what you are seeking, there is over 50 square miles of beautiful solitude in the barren, shifting sands. A short two miles away you can hike on a mountain trail alongside a clear, rushing stream.

The summers are delightful at the 8200 foot elevation of the park. Temperatures seldom reach the 90° mark even on the warmest of summer days and the clean, clear air is tonic for city-weary souls. Visitation to the "incredible dunes" has doubled to over 120,000 people in only four years. Seventy per cent of them come during the three summer months and they require adequate facilities. That's why the flurry of activity.



The new entrance sign at Great Sand Dunes National Monument. Part of the $300,000 worth of new facilities constructed during 1964.

Agate Fossil Beds

The Department of the Interior has announced it has recommended the enactment of legislation now in Congress that would authorize the establishment of the Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in Sioux County, Nebraska.

The establishment of this national monument under the administration of the National Park Service would insure the preservation of the outstanding paleontological sites known as Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and related geological phenomena.

The bill calls for setting aside 3,150 acres of land to provide a center for continuing paleontological research, and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at the sites. The monument would also provide protection and a means of exhibiting a very unusual collection of Indian artifacts representing an important phase of Indian history.

Studies of the fossil quarries at Agate Springs by the National Park Service substantiate that they are nationally significant, containing numerous concentrated, well-preserved Miocene mammal fossils representing an important chapter in the evolution of mammals.

The Agate Springs Fossil Quarries area is world-renowned for its rich concentrations of the remains of mammals that lived some 15 million years ago.

Outstanding examples of Miocene animal life which would be preserved in such a national monument include the remains of the Diceratherium, a two-horned rhinoceros about the size of a Shetland pony; the Moropus, an animal having some characteristics of several present day animals—horse, bear, tapir, rhinoceros, and giraffe—and some characteristics which cannot be associated with anything living today; the Dinohyus, an aggressive pig-like creature, thought to be the most ferocious inhabitant of the area during the period; the Stenomylus, a gazelle-like camel, which was a delicate and graceful small animal, slightly more than two feet tall; and the Paleocaster, a prehistoric beaver that lived in colonies similar to the prairie-dog "towns" of today.

Geologic history associated with these rich deposits of mammal fossils is an interesting and important part of the paleontological story presented at these sites, the Department said. Following the second uplift of the Rocky Mountains in the Oligocene epoch, the uplifted mountains intercepted moisture-laden winds from the west, causing rains to fall mostly on their western slopes. Precipitation diminished to the east, and over a period of many years the vast grasslands of the present day Great Plains replaced the forest of this region. The formation of these grasslands was followed in the Miocene epoch—"The Golden Age of Mammals—by the adaptation of animal life to the changed environment.

The development program proposed for the national monument would make use of various interpretive methods for presenting the important story of Agate Fossil Beds to the public, the Department said.

Indian artifacts and historical materials making up the famous Cook Collection would be exhibited at a visitor center. This collection, the Department said, has been offered as a donation to the National Park Service by Mrs. Margaret Cook, widow of the late Harold J. Cook, former owner of the Agate Springs Ranch, if the monument is established.

Captain James H. Cook, Harold Cook's father, was the first white man to see the ancient fossils.

The Agate Springs site is readily accessible and can be reached by automobile within an hour's drive via State Route 29 from United States highway 20 at Harrison, Nebraska, or from United States Highway 26 at Mitchell, Nebraska.

Philip Martin Dies

The staff of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area was shocked and saddened by the tragic death of Park Ranger Philip D. Martin, 27, in a boating accident on February 21, 1965. Martin, an experienced canoeist, drowned in the Colorado River just below Lees Ferry when his canoe capsized in the turbulent 47 degree water of the Paria Rapids.

Phil had been stationed at Glen Canyon since September, 1963, coming here from a position as Park Guide at Carlsbad Caverns National Park. He had been assigned to the Lees Ferry Subdistrict in September, 1964, and at the time of his death was attending the Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon.

Funeral services were held on February 23rd at Grand Canyon National Park, with the staff and trainees of the current session of the Training Center in attendance, and Phil's fellow rangers at Glen Canyon serving as pallbearers. Burial was in the Grand Canyon Cemetery.

Phil's wife, Carol Ann (Carla) and two children, Richard, 4, and Ronald, 10 months, are presently living with her parents in the Los Angeles area. In a recent note to the Glen Canyon staff, Carla remarked that since childhood Phil's main objective was to be a Park Ranger. He had spent much of his life preparing himself for this career, becoming proficient in many skills, including mountain climbing, scuba diving, and earning an instructor's rating in first aid. Southwest Regional Director Dan Beard spoke for all of us when he wrote Mrs. Martin, "A fine productive life has been cut short, and we all grieve".

Ozark Frontier Trail

The Ozark Frontier Trail, a new scenic tourist "trail" being created in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, is the subject of a feature article in the March issue of ARGOSY.

The article analyzes the Ozark Trail from a standpoint of tourist interest, traces the route through the four-state area, and at the same time pokes a little good natured fun at this land of hollers, shy girls and talented houn' dawgs. For instance, "topsoil in the Ozark hills is rarely an inch deep, and an ambitious man needs two sticks of dynamite to sink a post hole."

Author of the piece is E.L. (Buck) Rogers, a former travel agent and free-lance writer. Mr. Rogers covers the delights of Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas with respect to their fishing spots, nightlife and colorful history. The ARGOSY article suggests that readers take to the Ozark Frontier Trail when they are on vacation because the scenic spots are never to be forgotten.

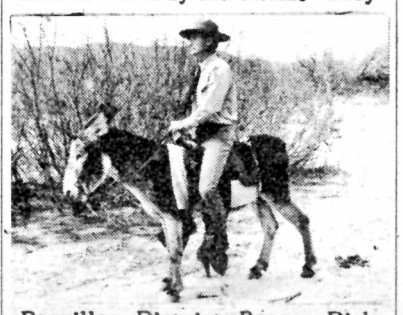
Accompanying the article are color photos of special places to see in the area.

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Mounted Ranger Excites Interest

The National Park Service is experiencing an exciting renewed interest in mounted ranger patrols in areas of high public use, as well as in backcountry sections of the larger parks. Mounted patrols have always been an important part of ranger activities at Big Bend National Park, down in the land of the Texas cowboy and the Mexican vaquero. Remote sections of the park boundary and international border are patrolled for illicit candelilla wax operations and trespass "wet" livestock. In recent months mounted ranger patrols of campgrounds have been increased.

The animals used at Big Bend are not of the ordinary, conventionally selected and trained types of stock generally encountered in mounted police units. Financial restrictions determine the selection of mounts, most of which are acquired dripping wet as they step out onto the north shore of the Rio Grande. Sometimes the former owners are still mounted at the moment of acquisition. This mode of procurement has the great advantage of being economical, but the disadvantage of not being very selective. Mounts thus acquired vary from Mexican race ponies to mules and burros—mostly the latter. They



Boquillas District Ranger Dick Strange and Pancho on patrol at Big Bend.

all share the common trait of durability, however. The training of these unique mounts depends on the interests and activities of their former Mexican owners. Most perform best when travelling cross country away from established trails.

A major problem with this system is retaining possession of the stock once it has been thus acquired. This is especially true for those animals stabled at ranger stations close to the Rio Grande. Not all of the Big Bend mounts are "wet", however. Two animals were purchased from an individual now serving time in prison for offenses related to the improper acquisition of property. There may be some question at a future date regarding the ownership of these mounts.

Tack is of the Mexican or western work type with great character achieved from prolonged exposure to desert sun, sweat, and occasional dunkings in the Rio Grande. Saddles and other riding paraphernalia are generally acquired by the same means and at the same time as are the animals.

The equestrian training of rangers is also unique at Big Bend. Local sources for this highly specialized training are lacking. It has been learned through long experience the best training of this type is that which is offered by the mounts themselves. Several days in the remote sections of the Chihuahuan Desert with one of these amazing animals is all the training the average ranger requires. It is only necessary for him to be able to communicate with his mount in rough Mexican border Spanish.

Although not as sophisticated as patrols performed by more glamorous mounted police units, the mounted ranger patrols at Big Bend are generally considered to be very outstanding in their own distinctive way. Don't you agree?

Montezuma Hosts Gov't. Agencies

The Arizona Blue Cross and Blue Shield Company was contacted and eagerly accepted our request to have an orientation meeting on insurance coverages under their Service Benefits Plan for Government Employees. They offered to send a "team" to Montezuma Castle to present their plan and explain its operation.

Feelimg that we were not the only ones in the dark, we decided we'd feel out some of the other Government Agencies in the Verde Valley to see if they would like to attend the session. Surprisingly, they all were delighted to have an opportunity to learn more about their insurance coverage.

At 7:00 P.M., Tuesday, February 9, the President of the Board of Directors of the Arizona Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the Arizona Director and his Assistant, and their expert on Supplemental Benefits, all of the Phoenix Office, arrived at the Visitor Center at the Castle. Approximately twenty Government Employees from seven different Government installations attended. These Agencies Consisted of 2 U. S. Forest Service installations, 2 U. S. Post Offices, 1 Soil Conservation Office, Tuzigoot Ruins National Monument, and Montezuma Castle.

We were surprised at the turnout, for during the late afternoon of the 9th, a snow storm of blizzard proportions smashed into the Verde Valley. We were most apprehensive as to whether the Blue Cross and Blue Shield team would be able to drive through the Copper Canyon Pass just south of Camp Verde, our nearest town. They made it in time!!

The "Team" really went all out to give us the complete story of Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage on both High and Low Option, how to file our claims on the Supplemental coverage, and answered many questions from the floor. Their cooperation and thoroughness was appreciated by all those attending. At the close of the session, the team said that our group had asked more pertinent questions than a group of over 100 persons they had met with the week before in Phoenix.

The Castle staff sponsored a "coffee and doughnuts" social hour following the presentation and since it was the first such get-together of the various Government Agencies in the Valley, we felt it was another step forward in creating good public relations between the several Government installations in the vicinity.

Governor of State At Retirement Party



Jack Campbell, Governor of New Mexico, congratulates Helen McLane upon her retirement after more than 26 years with the National Park Service. Helen was the editorial clerk, Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services, Southwest Regional Office. The photograph was made at a luncheon given in her honor at a Santa Fe restaurant.

Baby Born While Hospital Bound

O. Raymond Sellers, supervisory park ranger for the National Park Service here, was headed to University Hospital at a pretty good clip Saturday night. But he didn't quite make it. The stork won.

His wife, Madeline, 33, was expecting her fourth child, and Mrs. Loyal Lambert of Chancellorsville, was going along for moral support. Mrs. Sellers had her husband stop their car at Shadwell, about six miles from the hospital.

The baby, a three-pound, three-ounce girl was born there.

"I guess you'd say both Mrs. Lambert and I assisted," Sellers said.

Both the premature baby —— not yet named—and the mother were doing fine today.

Stamey Commissioned A Kentucky Colonel

Jesse Stamey, Assistant Chief Ranger at Mammoth Cave, was commissioned a Kentucky Colonel by Lieutenant Governor Harry Lee Waterfield, acting as Governor of the Commonwealth.

Presentation of the certificate was made at a banquet on December 15 by Mr. Billy Carter of Brownsville, Kentucky, on behalf of the Brownsville Homemakers Club, in recognition of Jesse's services to the community. Jesse, who came to Mammoth Cave from Cumberland Gap in May of 1963, is a leader of the Brownsville Explorer Scout Troop and an active member of the Brownsville Lions Club.

Ladybird Helps Beautify D.C.



Photo by Abbie Rowe

Left to right: Alfred J. Barrett, Regional Chief of Horticulture, NCR; Mrs. Johnson; Secretary Udall and Congressman Porter Hardy, Jr. (D), 2nd Dist. (Norfolk County) Virginia. At. Res. 201, a triangle in front of the Health, Education and Welfare Building at 3rd and Independence Ave. SW, in the Nation's Capital Mrs. Johnson used a Park Service memorial spade of gilted gold and tied with a red, white and blue ribbon, to plant azaleas. The plants were donated to the Park Service by the City of Norfolk.

Assateague

(Continued from page 1)

acquire that portion of the island.

Also included in the bill are provisions by which the State of Maryland could, in the future, obtain a conveyance or lease of lands from the Federal Government to expand the State Park to the north.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized by S.20 to set aside up to 600 acres of land in the area south of the island terminus of the Maryland bridge for constructing and operating overnight and visitor accommodations. Such facilities would be built and managed by private interests and would be subject to taxation by Maryland and its political subdivisions, although the land would remain in Federal ownership.

Areas to the north and south of the State Park on the Maryland portion of Assateague are privately owned and encompass private subdivisions and individual holdings. The area south of the State Park was subdivided during the mid-1950's, but few cottages were built. The majority of these was destroyed or heavily damaged by the severe storm of March 1962. Such storms, together with sanitary and water problems, make Assateague Island ill-adapted for private cottage development, the Department said in its report to Congress.

Of the two bridges linking Assateague Island to the mainland, the Chincoteague-Assateague Bridge and Beach Authority span of Virginia was completed in 1962. The Maryland bridge at Sandy Point was opened last September.

"The proposed national seashore, which will include all of Assateague Island and adjacent small islands in Maryland and Virginia, will protect for the benefir of the American people some of the most significant outdoor recreation resources in the Eastern United States," the Department said. "Along the Atlantic Coast there is an extreme scarcity of seashore recreation resources available to the public. Assateague Island is the largest undeveloped seashore area between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, and Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and it constitutes one of the few remaining opportunities to acquire a sizable area before it is preempted for a comparatively limited use."

The Department said the Island has a wide, clean sandy beach that slopes gently on the Atlantic Ocean, offering, with a minimum of development, many activities to welcome the visitor. These include fishing, swimming, surfing, sunbathing, hunting, and boating.

Mild springs and autumns, coupled with warm summers, offer long seasons for visitors.

Engineer Geo. Martin Retires After 30 Years

On January 12, about 30 long-time friends and associates in EODC assembled at Shoyer's restaurant in Philadelphia to honor George and Judy Martin with a retirement dinner. George has elected to retire after 30 years of service in the National Park Service following his transfer from the Geological Survey in 1934. Following a social hour and dinner, John Saxon, Parkway Engineer, Natchez Trace, served as toastmaster for the evening. It was quite appropriate that John serve in this capacity since he and George transferred from the Geological Survey to the Service on the same day. Because of their long association, he was able to provide a colorful account of George's career. One unusual fact about this career was that George entered on the EODC rolls when the office was established in 1954 but this was his first visit to headquarters.

Chief Hall, Chief Landscape Architect DeSilets, and Chief Architect Smith, recalled their associations with George. Ross Sweeny presented George and Judy with a book of letters from friends throughout the Service and Joe Oliver presented each with a piece of luggage made possible by their many friends.

The presentation of a Special Act Award to George in the form of a check by Chief Engineer Reese Smith highlighted the ceremonies. This was in recognition of George's outstanding work in making surveys, supervising construction, and otherwise furthering the rapid construction of the Look Rock development in Great Smoky Mountains.

WE ARE BUSINESS-LIKE, BUT...

A review of the membership is being undertaken in order to update all fiscal and address records. Many delinquent members are being dropped from the mailing list at this time.

We process several hundred address changes monthly--and we are very aware that this is a "dynamic" organization! Also, many membership renewals are processed each month. Since we are not staffed to undertake the job of notifying you when your membership expires, we rely on your interest, support, and periodic reference to your membership card to keep you current.

We would appreciate it if local area news editors would advise their park personnel to keep memberships and addresses current.

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History of Yellowstone National Park

By
Aubrey L. Haines,
Park Historian

This is the eleventh in a historical series on Yellowstone National Park. Previous issues covered the prehistory; history; coming of the Indians; the white man's influence; how we got clear title, pursuit of peltry; era of the miner; creation of a national park; its definitive exploration, our first National Park, and time of trial and error.

Part IV (Continued) THE EARLY ADMINISTRATION ----- A TALE OF NEAR FAILURE.

The history of the first decade in the new national park is mostly one of official frustration and indecision--a period during which visiting sportsmen and local hunters slaughtered the birds and animals; scientists, tourists and local guides defaced the geyser cones and petrified forests to the greater glory of parlor "what-not" collections, and the beauty of the timbered hills and valleys was marred by carelessly used fire. Only toward the end of the period was some progress made toward opening and developing the Park, and that was due entirely to the enthusiasm and dedication of the second superintendent, P. W. Norris, whose life was materially shortened by his Herculean labors.

Philetus W. Norris was a most unusual man--a blend of the pioneer and the scientist; curious, energetic and sincere. His career began in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at the age of 17, and at 21, he founded the town of Pioneer in northwestern Ohio. During the Civil War he commanded Union troops operating against the guerrillas in Kentucky, earning such respect that he was later made trustee of a large area of Michigan swamp land owned by a group of war veterans. He reclaimed the land, established the town of Norris (now a part of Detroit), and went into the newspaper and real estate business there.

Norris travelled extensively in the West during the seventies and his scientific curiosity led him inevitably to the Yellowstone region. As we have seen, his attempt to enter what is now the Park early in the summer of 1870 was defeated through a mishap which nearly cost the life of his guide, Frederick Bottler, but a second visit in 1875 was more successful.

Leaving Bottler's Ranch late in August, he toured the Park, noting the destruction of its wildlife by hide-hunters with the comment that the elk would soon "become extinct, unless protected by a determined resident superintendent and police". Norris was not alone in calling attention to the deplorable conditions created by Congressional failure to provide for the Park (Henry Horr, Gilman Sawtell, the Bozeman memorialists and Captain William Ludlow all complained of official neglect and public abuse); but his was the voice which was heard.

On April 19, 1877, the Secretary of the Interior appointed P.W. Norris to the superintendency of the Park in place of Langford. Norris undertook his responsibility with characteristic energy and sincerity, posting regulations, obtaining funds for management of the area, constructing buildings, roads and trails--an astounding accomplishment when his difficulties are considered.

Yet Norris, too, failed to please. He was unable to stop the slaughter of the Park's wildlife (for there was really no law he could invoke), the tourists were not satisfied with such primitive improvements as he was able to effect with an insignificant appropriation, and several Army officers gave his administration an unearned "black-eye" through their official reports. As a result, Norris was replaced.

Patrick H. Conger, who became the third superintendent exactly ten years and one month after the Yellowstone Park Act became law, failed to provide strong leadership. George Henderson, who was his assistant, later wrote: "I recollect that Supt. Conger was bitter against his predecessor Norris and all who spoke of him with respect. His illwill was manifestly shown to old employees who had been under Norris." In that way he soon alienated the responsible settlers north of the Park.

Nor was Superintendent Conger the man to cope successfully with the events which were then maturing. The approach of the Northern Pacific Railroad track to Livingston in the fall of 1882 raised hope of a branch line to the Park and an immediate increase in the number of tourists. The concession possibilities were at last attractive, and the Secretary of the Interior entered into an agreement September 1, 1882, with Carroll T. Hobart and Henry F. Douglas, representatives of a powerful eastern group, giving them a virtual monopoly--complete control of 640 acres around each of the seven most desirable locations in the Park for an annual rental of two dollars per acre.

Backed by the fortune of Rufus Hatch, the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company moved in and began construction of a hotel at Mammoth without the formality of a lease. Timber was cut without authorization, hired hunters killed Park elk to feed the workmen and the Company's managers defied the Superintendent in matters great and small. On his part, Conger did not take effective action and short-sightedly allowed some individuals with dubious motives to settle within the area, particularly in the Lamar Valley.

Word of the deteriorating situation in the Park reached Senator George Graham Vest, through General Phillip H. Sheridan, and that ex-Confederate lawmaker undertook the role of a guardian of the people's interest. He began by securing adoption of a Senate resolution inquiring what legislation was necessary for the proper management of the Park and enforcement of the law within it; and he followed that with an attempt to amend the original Park Act to correct its deficiencies.

Though Senator Vest was unable to get his amendment considered, he did manage to incorporate certain provisions helpful to Yellowstone into the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of March 3, 1883. The Superintendent was allowed $40,000 for the "protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park", including salary for ten assistants, who were required to "reside continuously in the Park and whose duty it shall be to protect the game, timber, and objects of interest therein". The Act also authorized the Secretary of War to detail an engineer officer to direct construction of roads and bridges.

The monopoly interests were blocked by a proviso limiting the power of the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements conferring privileges. He was authorized only to,

". . . lease small portions of ground in the park, not exceeding ten acres in extent for each tract, on which may be erected hotels and the necessary outbuildings, and for a period not exceeding ten years; but such lease shall not include any of the geysers or other objects of curiosity or interest in said park, or exclude the public from the free and convenient approach thereto; or include any ground within one quarter of a mile of any of the geysers, or the Yellowstone Falls, nor shall there be leased more than ten acres to any one person or corporation; nor shall any hotel or other buildings be erected within the park until such lease shall be executed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all contracts, agreements, or exclusive privileges heretofore made or given in regard to said park or any part thereof, are hereby declared to be invalid. . ."

But it was the final paragraph which would ultimately prove the salvation of the Park. In it, almost as if he had foreknowledge of what was to come, Senator Vest added:

"The Secretary of War, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary details of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the park for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein, or for any other purpose prohibited by law, and to remove such persons from the park if found therein."

Superintendent Conger soon had a police force of young men who were political appointees from the East. They were largely unsuited to the service required, becoming known locally as "rabbit catchers". Nor was their popularity enhanced by the part they played when the ill-advised attempt was made to apply the Laws of Wyoming Territory in the Park in lieu of Federal statutes and jurisdiction.

In 1884 the Territorial Legislature passed an act extending the laws of the Territory of Wyoming into that part of the Park within its boundaries, placing the area under the jurisdiction of Uintah County. Two justices of the peace and a prosecuting attorney were appointed and a jail was built at Mammoth, while the assistant superintendents were to serve as constables on a fee-splitting basis--that is, by a division of an assessed fine between the arresting officer and the justice of the peace.

As would be expected, charges were often trivial in nature and convictions were nearly certain. Several of the less scrupulous of the assistant superintendents eventually became involved in situations requiring their discharge, and the better men were ill-at-ease about the arrangement. Edmund I Fish, who was stationed at Soda Butte, stated his feelings very well in his report of June 4, 1884, to Superintendent Conger. He wrote:

"I am getting very anxious for power to act like a Man and not like a Sneak in Park matters and hope you can send good news from Congress soon."

But the "good news"--authority of Federal Statutes and a designation of jurisdiction, was many years away. Meanwhile, complaints to the Secretary of the Interior concerning Superintendent Conger's management of the Park led to his replacement September 10, 1884, by Robert E. Carpenter.

The new superintendent was no improvement over his predecessor. His interest in the Park lay solely in furthering the schemes of the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company in order to profit personally. Fortunately--for the Park, though not for the squatters in the Lamar Valley, he set about ridding the area of its "non-commissioned residents" by burning their homesteads. The resulting furor, coupled with his lobbying activity, was enough to get Carpenter ousted after a little

(Continued on page 5)

The National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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"Wondrous World of Fishes"

By NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

A most interesting book that answers such questions as—Do fishes sleep? Do they have ears? Do they drink water? These and many other questions about fishes are answered in the National Geographic Society's new book, Wondrous World of Fishes.

In 368 colorfully illustrated pages, the book reveals the fascinating ways of 340 species of fishes found in and around North America and Hawaii. More than 400 illustrations, mostly in color, portray fishes from coral reefs to cold northern streams.

In announcing publication of the book to the Society's 4,500,000 member-families, President Melville Bell Grosvenor said: "Wondrous World of Fishes joins a proud list of National Geographic titles. Adding to your understanding of that marvelous creature, the fish, this volume takes you deep into a realm where man still is an intruder."

Fish in a Nightgown

Dr. Leonard P. Shultz, curator of the Smithsonian Institution's Division of Fishes, served as scientific consultant for the book. His opening chapter contains basic information and a wealth of curious facts.

Many fishes do sleep, Dr. Schultz says, and with their eyes open, since fishes lack eyelids. They sleep lying down, erect on the bottom, buried to the snout in sand, or suspended in water. The American striped parrotfish sleeps in a nightgown--a filmy mucous envelope that probably serves as protection from predators.

Fishes do not have external ears. Water-carried sound waves strike the flesh and bone of a fish's head; these body parts relay the sound to inner ears, which in turn pass the message to the brain.

Fishes drink water, but not "like a fish." Those that live in fresh water swallow a small amount with their food. Salt-water species are heavier drinkers. Body fluids tend to seep from their tissues into the surrounding sea. To counteract this, the fish drink large amounts of seawater, absorbing some into their blood to maintain its salt content.

Strange facts related to Wondrous World of Fishes include: Fishes have rings on scales that tell age, just like growth rings in trees.

Some fishes set up "cleaning stations." Other species come to be groomed of diseased or damaged tissues, parasites, even clogged teeth. The cleaners get a meal and—usually—immunity from the predators that visit them.

Close-up of Fish World

The book's 20 chapters give a new close-up view of the world of fishes, made possible by great progress in underwater photography. Included is a striking series of underwater photographs made by Jerry Greenberg at the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park off Florida's east coast.

Four chapters consist of comprehensive life histories of fishes, illustrated with photographs and paintings. All the fish biographies include vital statistics and range of the fish, along with interesting facts.

Hobbyists can learn pointers on setting up and maintaining home aquariums; and James A. Beard, one of the Nation's foremost culinary experts, wrote a chapter on buying, cleaning, cooking, and serving fish.

Leonard J. Grant served as editor and art director of Wondrous World of Fishes. Jules B. Billard and Thomas Y. Canby were associated editors; James Cerruti and John R. Hoopes, assistant editors.

Wondrous World of Fishes is available only by direct order from the National Geographic Society, Dept. 220, Washington, D. C. 20036. Price, $8.75 postpaid anywhere in the world.

Freak Cypress Forest

A freak cypress forest in California and a habitat of rare lizards in Colorado are among the first tracts of public land to be set aside as scientific sanctuaries.

Sixteen tracts or "natural areas" will be protected by the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management for study and public enjoyment.

These sanctuaries are much smaller than areas customarily set aside as national parks or forests, the National Geographic Society says. All told, the tracts total only 8,000 acres out of the 460 million acres of public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Living Museums

The natural areas have been chosen because they embrace unspoiled scientific treasures of special interest.

One such tract east of Mount Shasta, California, supports a 1,448-acre stand of rare Baker cypress which has sprouted through fissures of a lava bed. A 210-acre forest in West Oregon will safeguard the rare Brewer spruce, and a 760-acre plot near Bakersfield, California, will protect the State's only known grove of Piute cypress.

Other natural areas protect a stand of bristlecone pine, the oldest living tree, in Nevada; Douglas fir in Oregon; fragile wild carrots and ferns in Nevada; and rare mountain meadow grasses in Colorado and Idaho.

Another natural area has a unique example of plant life. In extreme northwest corner of Arizona are oak hybrids, recently discovered, that descend from the Gambel or local scrub oak and the live oak whose northern limit is 230 miles to the south. The hybrids may be living proof that a heat wave scorched the region some 50 centuries ago. Dendrologists believe an ancient hot spell enabled live oaks to migrate northward and survive long enough to consort with the Gambel.

Another ecological oddity occurs west of Goldfarb, Nevada. Joshua trees, a 20-foot species of cactus, thrive on hilltops considerably beyond their climatic range.

Moving Forests

Geological freaks are the main feature in a few natural areas. In Colorado, a massive mud landslide is slowly carrying a forest down a mountainside. In Idaho, an ancient lava flow has produced a circular cinder cone with a cuplike depression in its center.

A 480-acre natural area in Colorado near the Utah border has a rich diversity of snakes and lizards, including the rare leopard lizard and desert spiney lizard.

Bureau of Land Management officials hope the natural areas will be useful outdoor laboratories for geologists, botanists, and naturalists.

But a word of caution to visitors: Most of the areas are off the beaten path. Before setting out, get directions and information from the Bureau's nearest office.

PROTECT OUR
NATION'S FORESTS
BE CAREFUL!

POETRY CORNER

CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

This stretch betwixt the sea shores of Cape Cod
Was rendered sacred by the early tread
Of Pilgrim feet--guided by a trust in God--
In searching for a site, untenanted,
Whereon to found a State, in truth and name,
To civic-religious freedom consecrate;
And which, on sister shores, was fixed--whose fame
Lives on to bless, inspire, and elevate.
Here, beach and dune, cliff, isle, marsh, pool, and lake,
Wild-life, wild-bloom, forests, and lands unique,
Unite, a historic-scenic place to make.
Hither will come the multitudes that seek
Change and repose; here they will also find
The Pilgrim spirit brooding--to lift and bind.

Maurice H. Thatcher

TOLSON TECH FIGHT SONG

((Tune) "Rambling Wreck from Georgia Tech")

We're the ragged wrecks from Tolson Tech
And we're ready to give a cheer,
We passed the test, we're not the best
But now we'll get out of here,
For thirteen days in Richmond
They poured words in our ears
Yes, we're the ragged wrecks from Tolson Tech
Ready to give a cheer!

Oh, we came and gained some knowledge
And now we'll be on our way,
We came to Tolson's College
But we're leaving here today,
So its back to parks and seashores
We're surely glad we came,
The ragged wrecks from Tolson Tech
We'll never be the same.

Some came from Chickamauga
Abe Lincoln's Birthplace too,
But we can't stay here no longer
So we'll say goodbye to you,
You filled us full of figures
Of facts and names and dates
We're the ragged wrecks from Tolson Tech,
So now they can raise our rates!

We heard from our Director
George Hartzog is his name,
He told us what we work for
And why our legs are lame,
They said we'd have a picnic
That surely was a lie,
'Cause they made us wrecks at Tolson Tech
We'll remember 'til we die.

It's goodbye to Bill and Glennis
And so long to Paul and Ed,
We'll see you later Herbert and Bob
Al, Dick and Fred,
Naomie, Herb and Harry
John and Glenn and Paul,
We'd try to remember more names
But Tolson Tech's been too much for us all!

So here's a toast to Tolson
He gave us of his best,
We really found it wholesome
Though we faltered at his test,
And we also hoist a bumper
To Elbert and his crew
We're the ragged wrecks from Tolson Tech
And now – I guess, we're through.

DON'T FORGET TO SEND IN YOUR DUES NOW FOR 1965

FLORAL BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM RECEIVES FIRST LADY'S ENDORSEMENT



Photo by Collier

Left to right: Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson (kneeling); Miss Kathryn Simons, NCR Landscape Architect; Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall; and Walter Washington, Executive Director of the National Capital Housing Authority. Members of "The First Lady's Committee for a More Beautiful Capital" watch behind them.

Mrs. Johnson gives the National Park Service enthusiastic support to beautify Washington as she prepares to put the finishing touches on a newly planted pansy bed along Madison Drive near 10th Street and The Mall, on March 9th. This was Stop No. 2 on the group's tour of the city. The first stop was at the terrace of the Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology where the group saw plans for a new outdoor visitor's plaza. The last stop, No. 4, was at the Greenleaf Gardens public housing development. (Photo by Loyola F. Collier)

Yellowstone

(Continued from page 3)

more than nine months as superintendent.

He was replaced by David W. Wear, an unbending Missourian who was also unfortunate. Wear found the headquarters building "not tenantable on account of the leaky and worn-out condition of the roof", the government stock unserviceable and the discipline of the force of assistants bad; as he saw it, "no head to anything". He also fell heir to the bitterness engendered by the Conger and Carpenter regimes.

YOSEMITE BOOK

Yosemite's Chief Naturalist, Doug Hubbard, has produced an attractive new book, This is Yosemite, published by 5 Associates. There are more than 75 illustrations, 51 in color, and two attractive trail and road maps by Terry Savage. It sells for $1 (70¢ to employees) -- plus tax and postage if by mail.

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Sorrill Retires

Harold W. (Harry) Sorrill, long-time former employee of the National Park Service, retired on March 30 from his present position as Chief, Budget and Finance Division, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Interior Department, where he has been located since July, 1959. Mr. Sorrill's last assignment with the National Park Service was that as Chief, Accounting Systems Branch of the Washington Office.

Mr. Sorrill entered on duty in the Washington Office of the Service in March 1959. He served in various capacities in Washington while also attending Benjamin Franklin University from which he received his Master's degree. He transferred to the position of Administrative Officer at Colonial in 1932 and then to Carlsbad Caverns in 1941. From this latter assignment he returned to Washington as Assistant Personnel Officer of the Service. Following two years Naval Service during World War II, Harry was a Concessions Contract Officer through 1952 from which position he served as a Supervisory Auditor until he was appointed Chief, Accounting Systems Branch in 1956.



Harry W. Sorrill

Harry and his wife, Jule, have two children---a son, Harold W., Jr., who is a Naval Chaplain in Yokohama, Japan; and a daughter, Barbara, who is a Historian with the Service at Stones River, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Sorrill will continue to reside at 4520-31st St., South, Arlington, Virginia.

Mr. Sorrill was honored at a reception at the Officers Club, Naval Weapons Plant, in Washington on March 24 at which Donald L. McKernan, Director of the Bureau of Office of the Secretary; Clarence Pautzke, Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife; and Sidney Larson, Director of Budget. Mr. Clarence Montgomery of National Park Service represented Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.

McCormack Receives Quality Increase Award

District Ranger De France McCormack, Natchez Trace Parkway, was the recipient of a "Quality Increase" award effective February 28.

District Ranger McCormack manages and supervises Southern District Ranger program providing services for the public to insure a safe and enjoyable experience to all park visitors. Ranger operating programs not only involve park visitors but embraces all communities and inhabitants thereof along 200 miles of Parkway in the State of Mississippi.

The quality increase award stated, "... For his 26 years of experience on the Natchez Trace Parkway serving in several subdistricts and in every responsible supervisory ranger position up to Assistant Chief Ranger, this work comes naturally to him. The incumbent's suggestions and recommendations have been accepted in almost all cases with only minor changes. Presents clear, concise, and finished reports required by higher management."

PERSONNEL

Promotions

STANLEY ALBRIGHT, from Supv. Park Ranger, GS-9, Hawaii Volcanoes to Management Assistant, GS-11, Grand Canyon; RAY ALLEN, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-9, to Staff Park Ranger, Div. of Resource Management and Visitor Protection, GS-11, WASO; BRUCE R. ARNZEN, Horticulturist (Management) GS-9 to same, GS-11, Northeast Regional Office.

THOMAS K. BABER, Pvt. to Technician, U.S. Park Police, N.C.R.; BELVA I. BRANDON, from Personnel Assistant to Director, GS-11, to Staff Assistant (Job Corps Activities), GS-12, WASO; HAROLD J. BRODERICK, Ch. Park Naturalist, GS-11, to Same GS-12, Dinosaur; WILLIAM BROMBERG, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-9, Isle Royale, to Asst. Supt., GS-11, San Juan; PAUL F. BURGESS, Sergeant, to Lieutenant, U.S. Park Police, N.C.R.; FRED G. BUSSEY, Supt. GS-12, Colorado, to Regional Chief Property Management & General Services, GS-13, Midwest R.O.

GILBERT W. CALHOUN, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-11, Independence to same GS-12 Natchez Trace; JOHN J. CALLAGHAN, Private Motorcycle Officer, to Sergeant U.S. Park Police, N.C.R.; JOE J. CAYOU, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-7, to same GS-9, Lake Mead; JOHN H. CLAY, Personnel Officer, GS-11, Glacier to Permanent Management Specialist, GS-12, E.A.S.O.; JAMES CORSON, Management Asst., GS-11, Sequoia-Kings Canyon to Conservation Camp Director, GS-12, Cape Cod.

ELIOT DAVIS, Supt., GS-11, Grand Portage, to Supt, GS-12, Fort Vancouver; DONALD A. DAYTON, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-11, Sequoia-Kings Canyon to Supt, GS-12, White Sands; EUGENE E. DEAO, Regional Personnel Officer, SERO to Chief, Branch of Employment and Employee Relations, GS-14, WASO; STEWART DENNETT, Operator General, to Foreman III, Maintenance, Petrified Forest.

JOHN G. FREDINE, Surveying

(Continued on page 6)

Certification Ceremonies at Park Police Training School

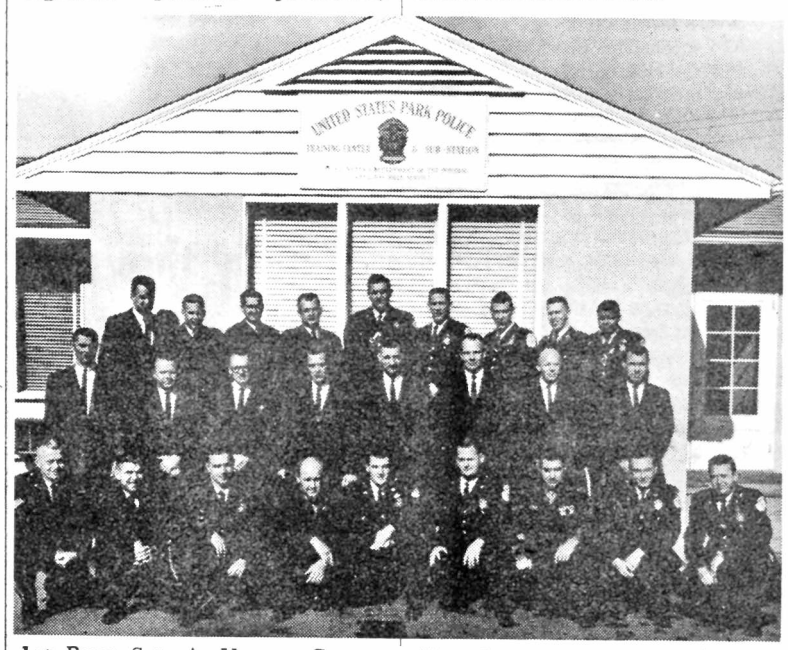
Certification Ceremonies were held on Friday, February 12, 1965, at the United States Park Police Training School for ten National Park Rangers who had completed the course of studies in the 1965 Park Police Recruit Orientation and Indoctrination School.

Twelve United States Park Police officers, and two Armed Services Police officers will receive certificates following another six weeks of participation. The course of study comprised instruction in more than sixty subjects, including the role of the National Park Service in Enforcement, Ethics of Law Enforcement, History of Law Enforcement, Types of Jurisdiction, Laws of arrest, Law of Evidence, General Principles of Crime (person) (property), Civil Rights, Search and Seizure, Court Room Demeanor, Title 18 - U.S. Code, Title 36 - Code of Federal Regulations, Role of the United States Commissioner, Accident Investigation, Crowd Control, Officer-Violator Relationship, Transportation of Prisoners, Handling Lost and Found, and Evidence Property. Police Role in Disasters, Self Defense, Disarming Tactics, Auto Theft, Investigation of Sex Crimes, Homicide Investigation, Juvenile problems, Handling of Home-Made Bombs and Explosives, Procedures in Mental and suicide cases.

Mr. Newell B. Terry, Director of Personnel, U.S. Department of the Interior delivered the principal address. He stressed the ever increasing need for education and training in order to keep pace with a changing society. Chief Murdock presented the Rangers with Certificates for their achievement in completing the course.

Supervisory Park Ranger Francis T. Wolfe delivered the class address representing the Rangers, and Private Thomas J. McDonnell made an address representing the Park Police.

National Park Rangers who received certificates are as follows: Rick T. Anderson, Yosemite National Park, Hugh P. Beattie, White Sands National Monument, James W. Carrico, Petrified Forest National Park, Gene V. Daugherty, Prince William Park, Henry T. Hughlett, Manassas National Battlefield Park, William M. Lukens, Glacier National Park, Albert C. Schneider, Cape Cod National Seashore, W. Lowell White, Blue Ridge Parkway, Edward J. Widmer, Yellowstone National Park, Francis T. Wolfe, Colonial National Historical Park.



1st Row: Sgt. A. Verner Conover; Park Ranger Henry T. Hughlett; Private James F. Tomlinson; District Park Ranger Francis T. Wolfe; Private Thomas J. McDonnell; Private Robert D. Ladner; Sgt. John P. Kasparian; Private Willie R. Abercrumbie; and Private Earl L. Housenfluck. 2nd Row: Supervisory Park Ranger Rick T. Anderson; Chief Ranger Hugh P. Beattie; Supervisory Park Ranger Gene V. Daugherty; Park Ranger Albert C. Schneider; Supervisory Park Ranger James W. Carrico; Supervisory Park Ranger Edward J. Widmer; Supervisory Park Ranger William M. Lukens; District Ranger W. Lowell White. 3rd Row: Private Harry C. Conner; Private Thomas H. Akers; Private I. Paul Edwards; Private Gerald S. Pilger; Private Orazio R. Oliva; Private Stephen G. Livesay; Private Harry A. Huber; SP-4 John B. Snyer; and Private Edward R. Brodie.

Personnel

(Continued from page 5)

Aid, GS-3, to Engineering Aid, GS-4, NCR.

WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Park Naturalist, GS-7, to same GS-9, NCR; LOUISE J. GILMORE, Classification and Wage Specialist, GS-11, Western Regional Office, to same GS-12, WASO; CARL W. GLASS, Personnel Management Assist., GS-5, Rocky Mountain, to Management Asst, GS-6, Wind Cave; EUGENE G. GOICK, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-9, Dinosaur, to same GS-11, Yosemite; BARBARA GRIER, Clerk Typist, GS-4, to Clerk (Typing), GS-5, Western Museum Lab; HAROLD F. GRINGER, Building Repairman, Grand Canyon to Foreman III, Maintenance (Bldgs), Yosemite; DONALD K. GUTTON, Administrative Assist, GS-9, Bryce Canyon to Management Asst., GS-11, Rocky Mountain.

GEORGE A. HALL, Supv. Historian, GS-11, NCR, to Park Planner, Div. of National Park System Studies, GS-12, WASO; EARL D. HARDY, Maintenanceman, to Building Repairman, Cape Hatteras; GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., from Director, GS-18, to Director Level V, Federal Executive Salary Schedule; ARTHUR HAYES, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-9, to same, GS-10, Lava Beds.

RICHARD W. IGO, Electrical Technician, GS-8, to Supv. Electrical Technician (gen.) GS-9, Isle Royale.

DEANE M. JOSEPH, Clerk Steno, GS-3, to same GS-4, Northeast Regional Office.

CAL L. KEELE, Operator General to Foreman (Mixed Gang), Lake Mead; JOSEPH KLOBUCHER, from Purchasing, Property and supply Clerk, GS-5, to Purchasing Agent, GS-6, Isle Royale.

JAMES E. LEWIS, Accountant, GS-7, Yellowstone, to Operating Accountant, GS-0, Glacier; JOHN D. LINAHAN, Park Guide, GS-5, to same GS-6, Carlsbad Caverns. RUTH H. MARTIN, Park Guide, GS-4, to same GS-5, Fort Necessity; CLYDE A. MAXEY, Management Assistant, GS-11, Yellowstone, to Conservation Camp Director, GS-12, Catoctin Mountains Job Corps Conservation Camp; WALTON C. MEEKINS, Maintenanceman, to Building Repairman, Cape Hatteras; RENEE C. MINNICK, Budget Analyst, GS-5, Northeast Regional Office to Accounting Technician, GS-6, WASO; THOMAS D. MONTOE, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-8, to same, GS-9, Shenandoah; KENNETH O. MORGAN, Park Ranger, GS-5 to Supv. Park Ranger, GS-7, Everglades; LOUIS MORRIS, from historian, GS-7, to same GS-9, Statue of Liberty; JOSEPH F. J. MUCHECK, Finance Clerk (Typing) GS-4, to Fiscal Accounting Clerk, GS-5, NCR.

JOHN D. McDERMOTT, Historian, GS-9, Fort Laramie, to Policy Analyst, GS-11, WASO.

JESSE E. OWENS, Electrician, to Foreman II Building Engineer, NCR.

THEODORE K. PEASE, Landscape Architect, GS-9, EODC, to Horticulturist, GS-11, Blue Ridge Parkway; LESLIE W. PIEL, Assistant Land Acquisition Officer, GS-13, Cape Cod, to Realty Officer, GS-14, Fire Island; LLOYD M. PIERSON, Superintendent, GS-9, De Soto, to same GS-11, Appomattox Courthouse.

JAMES A. RANDALL, Asst. Ch. Park Ranger, GS-12, Grand Canyon to Supv. Park Ranger, GS-13, Canyonlands-Arches-Natural Bridges; ADA JEAN ROY, Clerk Typist, GS-3, to Personnel Clerk (typing), GS-4, NCR; RICHARD S. RAYNER, Park Ranger, GS-9, to Supv. Park Ranger, GS-11, Platt; JARVIS W. REED, Museum Curator, GS-9, JNEM, to Historian, GS-11, WASO. ROY W. REEVES III, Park Guide, GS-5, to same GS-5, Carlsbad Caverns; FRANCIS M. REMENTER, Supv. Operating Accountant, GS-11, to same GS-12, Northeast Regional Office; JAMES S. ROUSE, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-10, to same GS-11, Theodore Roosevelt; JOSEPH C. RUMBURG, Superintendent, GS-11, to same GS-12, George Washington Carver.

HENRY G. SCHMIDT, Superintendent, GS-13, Isle Royale, to same GS-14, Fire Island; WILLIAM J. SCHIEBER, Foreman I Mixed Gang, (B&U), to Foreman II, Mount Rainier; JAMES SLEZNICK, JR., Supv. Park Ranger, GS-7, to same GS-9, Gila Cliff Dwellings; THOMAS J. SPUR, Park Guide, GS-5, to same GS-6, Carlsbad Caverns; ANNA A. STEVENSON, Voucher Examiner, GS-4, to same GS-5, Northeast Regional Office; JAMES T. STEWART, Engineer Technician, (Drafting) GS-7, Yellowstone, to Foreman III, Maintenance, (B&U), Mount Rainier.

ROBERT A. TAYLOR, Park Naturalist, GS-7, Olympic, to same GS-9, Cape Cod; JOHN C. THOMPSON, Personnel Management Specialist, GS-9, Yellowstone, Personnel Officer, Rocky Mountain; THEODORE THOMPSON, Fire Control Staff Officer, GS-12, to same GS-13, Western Regional Office; JAMES W. TODD, Park Ranger, GS-7, to Supv. Park Ranger, GS-9, Dinosaur.

ROBERT M. UTLEY, Historian, GS-13, Southeast Regional Office, to Ch. Division History Studies, GS-14, WASO.

DON'T BE A LITTERBUG

Interior Endorses Recreation Area

(Continued from page 1)

of Agriculture, it seems logical that the Forest Service should administer these two units of the national recreation area."

The bill provides that the recreation area will be administered primarily for outdoor recreation, but with utilization of other resources permitted, such as harvesting of forest products, grazing, and mining, when these are not incompatible with and do not unduly interfere with the basic recreation purpose.

A provision of the bill permits the exercise of eminent domain and authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase or by exchange of Federal lands outside the national recreation area for private lands within its bounderies.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, by the bill, to acquire easements or other interests on both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown Unit and the Highway at Igo, Calif., to provide public access to the Creek and hiking and horseback trails.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements and other interests for protection of Federal Aid Secondary Highway 1089 on the northwesterly side of the Trinity-Lewiston Unit.

"Most of the lands needed for the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston Units of the national recreation area is in Federal ownership," Secretary Udall noted. "However, some additional lands will be needed to provide public recreation sites and to prevent uses incompatible with the operation of a national recreation area."

The Department of Agriculture participated with the Department of the Interior in studying the recreation potential of the area in 1962, and has joined Interior in recommending the enactment of the bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Cabrillo and Channel Islands

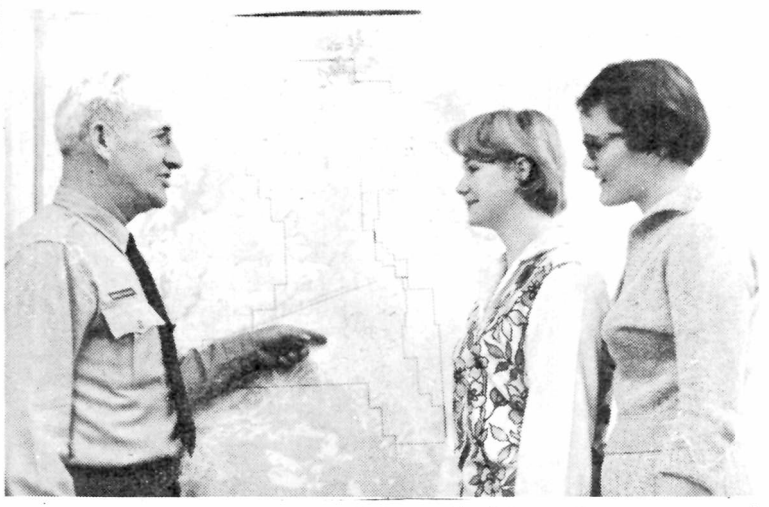
During 1964 Chief Ranger Bob White and Rangers Tom Hartman and Jerry Lee, of Cabrillo and Channel Islands, joined the exclusive ranks of the few fully qualified SCUBA divers in the National Park Service. Chief Ranger White was certified to depths up to 135 feet upon completion of training at Scripps Institute of Oceanography in July, and Rangers Hartman and Lee received certification for depths up to 120 feet after completing an intensive 120-hour course with the Naval Electronics Laboratory in April. The above mentioned diving schools are generally considered to be among the best in the nation, and all three rangers have received internationally recognized diving cards.

In addition to the SCUBA training, a 14-week evening course in small boat handling, piloting, and seamanship offered by the local chapter of the U.S. Power Squadron was attended by the ranger staff in the spring. Following the busy summer season, intensified by the Channel Islands operation, they enrolled in September in a 45-hour law enforcement course covering such topics as crowd control, traffic control, defensive tactics, criminal investigation, laws of arrest, and firearms training made available through the training division of the progressive and modern San Diego Police Department.

Upon completion of this course in November, the ranger staff was joined by Historian Tom Lynch for a 27-hour course leading to issuance of advanced First Aid cards from the American Red Cross also made available by the San Diego Police Department.

The training received has already begun to pay dividends. The water-oriented courses were particularly beneficial during the summer while patrolling the waters around Anacapa Island and in making the 175 mile trip down the coast to Monument headquarters upon completion of the summer operation in September.

Canyonlands



Superintendent Bates Wilson of Canyonland NP points out some of the main features of the office staff. Miss Sandra Halloway, left, Clerk-Typist for the Division of Interpretation and Protection and Miss Sandra Peterson, right, Clerk-Stenographer for the Administrative officer.

The Greatest Story Ever Told, a biblical movie, was premiered in New York City on February 15, 1965.

Canyonlands National Park would like to encourage everyone to see this movie because part of it was filmed on the Island in the Sky in the northern end of the Park.

The Sermon on the Mount was filmed on the rim of the Island in the Sky overlooking the White Rim and the Green River. There is still some local debate as to whether the Sermon filmed can be classified as the first interpretive talk in Canyonlands National Park.

March 27 and 28 were the dates for this year's first jeep trip.



Twenty-nine people in eight vehicles made the two-day jeep trip around the White Rim. Everyone who went on the jaunt now wholly understands why jeeps are so necessary. Even bad roads couldn't detract from the beautiful views.

Jim Randall, Chief of I. & P.; Bob Dunnagan, and Eldon Reyer have just completed a five-day exploratory jeep trip on the west side of Canyonlands. The guide on their trip was a local gentleman who has a guided jeep tour business in the Canyonlands-Moab area. The trip was a very informative one and was enjoyed by everyone.

Arches is losing Tom Mulhern to Saguaro National Monument. We are all going to miss Tom and Judy.

Casa Grande

Betty Valcarce, wife of Supervisory Ranger, Joe Valcarce, has been elected vice-president of the Coolidge Classroom Teachers Association of Coolidge, Arizona. Betty has been active in the affairs of the association for several years. She was elected

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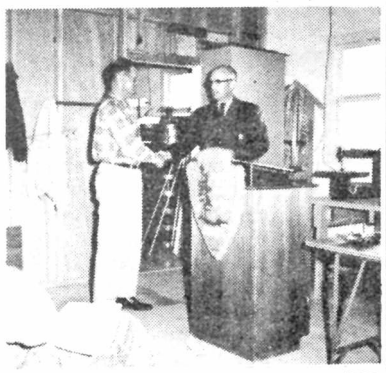
ACCOMMODATIONS & SIGHTSEEING TOURS

El Tovar Hotel
Bright Angel Lodge and Cabins
Grand Canyon Auto Cabins
Yavapai Lodge
Motor and Trail Trips

treasurer for this year, but upon the resignation of the vice-president was elected to that post. She will serve as president during the 1965-66 school year.

Betty was also nominated and elected to serve as a Coolidge delegate to the Arizona Education Association Delegate Assembly which establishes policy for the state organization. It was this group which initiated the drive for state wide school tax equalization last spring.

Cape Hatteras



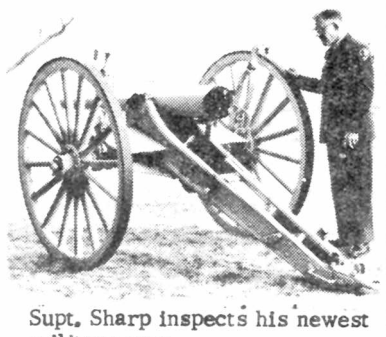
Supt. Gilbert of Cape Hatteras U.S. presents 10 yr. Service button to Chauncey Meekins, Maintenanceman for the Buxton District, during monthly foreman's conference for the maint. Div.

Fort Laramie

Fort Laramie has received word that a safety certificate is to be presented to the area for establishing a record of no disabling accidents from October 31, 1961 through December 31, 1964. Copies of Mr. Garrison's letter of commendation have been given the employees.

Exploratory work has been started on the 1875 army bridge scheduled for restoration this spring. While Construction Foreman Earl (Slim) Warthen confesses puzzlement over some of the findings, lists of the required materials are being prepared and he hopes, weather permitting, to have his crew at work by the latter part of March.

W. L. (Jeff) Jeffrey, Maintenance Foreman, entered Memorial Hospital in Cheyenne for a check-up and tests the last week of January.



Supt. Sharp inspects his newest military arm.

Fort Laramie is no longer defenseless. A sturdy 3.2" breech-loading cannon of the type first built in 1844 now stands beside the flagpole, its barrel pointing ominously toward the river. Its effective range, Bob Murray Museum Curator reports, was and is an impressive 4,500-plus yards. Its acquisition is especially appropriate, he feels, because this type of field gun was used during the last days of the Indian campaigns. A 12-pound mountain howitzer, one of the earliest types of field gun used at Fort Laramie, has also been obtained. As soon as a proper carriage can be found, this gun, too, will stand guard on the parade ground.

Grand Canyon

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Shevlin have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mary Virginia, to Irving Ochsenschlager, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ochsenschlager of Aurora, Illinois. The afternoon ceremony was performed on Saturday, January 9, by Monsignor Powers in the Newman Club Chapel, Tucson, Arizona.

The bridal couple was attended by Katherine Shevlin of San Francisco, sister of the bride, and by Jerry Lash of Aurora, Illinois.

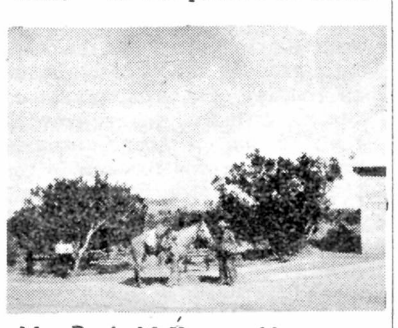
Mrs. Ochsenschlager graduated from the Grand Canyon High School in 1961 and from the University of Arizona in 1964 where she was affiliated with Chi Omega Sorority. Since her graduation she has been working at the Valley National Bank in Tucson.

Mr. Ochsenschlager graduated from West High in Aurora and will graduate from the University of Arizona in June. The young couple are making their home in Tucson.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shevlin and daughter Kathy; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ochsenschlager and their daugher Nancy, all of Aurora; Robin Rice of Santa Clara University in California, and Tersh, Mike, Steve, and Jane Verkamp, all students at the University.

Gran Quivira

The days of the old west are not completely gone! During the early part of February, one visitor to Gran Quivira came in via horseback, and his attire was such that you would surely have thought he just wandered away from the cowboys who keep that herd of cattle moving in "Rawhide." In the picture is shown



Mr. Rock McKeen, address uncertain, who was enroute to somewhere in Wyoming where he hoped to find work. He was in full regalia of the romantic Western days complete with six-gun, Spanish-style spurs, rifle and scabbard, and his clothes were inlaid with plenty of silver decorations. He "parked" his horse in the picnic area, toured the ruins, utilized the Visitor Center to partake of his lunch, and then rode away on his journey north.

He was later observed by people in Mountainair and following one night spent on a ranch in the vicinity, left compensation for feed that his horse had consumed. Despite the inevitable first impressions, Mr. McKeen was not one to scrounge the necessities of life but was willing to pay for what he received. If any of the personnel in the parks in Colorado or Wyoming happen to see Mr. McKeen, let us know of his whereabouts. We hope his journey was successful.

***

While Archeologist Doug Scovill is attending the spring session at the Horace M. Albright Training Center, his family has departed for California to visit with Mrs. Scovill's mother. They will return just prior to the termination of the training and will then travel to Grand Canyon to bring Doug back to Gran Quivira.

***

Caretaker Jack Kite utilized some of his annual leave to attend the 1965 Livestock Show at El Paso, Texas during the first of February. While there, he sold some of his bulls at the auction sale, with the animals bringing the third highest price of the day from prospective buyers.

***

An analysis of the register book for 1964 was recently completed. Total travel for the year was 9,132, with New Mexico visitors, quite naturally, leading the list with greatest attendance. Most of this came from Bernalillo County and the city of Albuquerque. Texas people comprised the great majority of out-of-state visitors. Every state in the union except Hawaii, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and West Virginia was represented, and even one of the territories, Virgin Islands. Travelers from 23 foreign countries stopped to see the mission ruins, with Germany, Canada, England and Belgium having the greatest number. Despite its comparative isolation, Gran Quivira receives a diversity of visitors.

***

Training has been emphasized during the twelve months, with Administrative Assistant Don Andrews having attended a school at Santa Fe in March for the many phases of his work. Then in October and November of 1964, Supt. Jim Thomson participated in the training at the Stephen T. Mather Training Center. Archeologist Doug Scovill is to attend the spring training session at the Horace M. Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon. Caretaker Jack Kite was selected to attend a maintenance conference at Santa Fe in January, but it has been postponed until later in the spring. We still hope to achieve one hundred percent if the latter conference is realized.

***

Work on one of the research proposals at the monument has revealed several pit houses on the monument. Archeologist Scovill and Seasonal Archeologist Ron Ice did the shovel and whisk-broom work, with several interesting finds on house walls, artifacts and portions of one skeleton.

***

During a recent snowstorm, which brought about one-half an inch of whiteness to the ground, Caretaker Jack Kite pointed out an interesting phenomena in the nave of San Buenaventura Church. Directly below the location where formerly a beam had extended across the nave were two circular patches of ground free of snow, spaced evenly from the respective walls. Upon examination of this, Archeologist Scovill felt that excavation would reveal the base supports for upright posts that carried the weight of the beam, the latter being a portion of the choir loft. You never know when nature will reveal something that will assist your knowledge and interpretation of the park.

Grand Teton

Grand Teton National Park has been declared winner for the third year in succession of a safety contest among Glacier, Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks, Acting Superintendent Luther T. Peterson, Jr., announced recently. Initiated in 1961, the contest had as its goal the elimination of needless personal injury and suffering to employees and reduction of costs to both the employee and the National Park Service. Industry and Government are well aware of the high cost of disabling injuries and for some time have been engaged in an all out campaign to reduce the number of disabling injuries as much as possible.

In presenting Grand Teton permanent possession of an inscribed plaque, Regional Director Lemuel A. Garrison of the Midwest Region complimented Grand Teton employees for winning the contest for three consecutive years. During 1962 and 1963 Grand Teton experienced no disabling injuries; however, the 1964 rate rose to 3.8--only slightly exceeded by Yellowstone, Glacier and Rocky Mountain National Parks. The rate is determined by a complex formulation intended to provide an index by which total hours of employment and exposure may be compared to disabling injuries.



Photo by LARRY IKEDA

Halaekala

Snow bound "Hawaiian Style"

Sounds somewhat unbelievable doesn't it. To the tropical minded tourists, even horrifying, for this is what many of them are trying to avoid.

Never-the-less it is reality and is as real as Haleakala Crater. Perhaps we were not really snow bound but the four inch accumulation of soft fluffy flakes was a real obstacle course to those attempting to drive on it for the first time.

Combine the snow, the lack of snow driving experience, the mountainous Haleakala Road, and the enthusiasm of the Islanders hurrying to partake in this, usually once a year spectacle, and the outcome is always unpredictable but enjoyable. One always finds a large number of snow ball fights, snow men, cold feet, and shivering bodies.

Preparation for the trip home includes transportaion for a snow man and boxes of snow. Then off they go in a race against time to reach the bottom before the snow is gone.

To put this in terms of travel data, from the opening of the road Friday noon, after the snow was cleared from the road, until Sunday evening, when only small patches of snow remained, travel increased over 150 percent above normal for the two and one half day period.

Lassen Volcanic

Park Naturalist Rob and Tobey Milne announced the birth of a son Andrew Stewart on January 22, weighing in at 5 pounds 11 ounces. Rob is attending the spring interpretive training session at Mather Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Tobey and the children are staying with her parents in Maryland while Rob is at the school.

The first snow survey of the winter was made on February 2, an unusually clear day. Normally it's storming on the days scheduled for the surveys. The average depth of snow at the two Lake Helen snow courses was 176.6 inches with a water content of 88.2 inches. This record has been exceeded only twice in 34 years during the February surveys in 1941 and 1956. No measurements were taken, however, in 1937, 1938 and 1952 when there were extremely heavy snowpacks and hazardous skiing conditions to prevent the long trip to the courses.

District Ranger Bill Clemons received a $50 incentive award for his suggestion NPSW-65-59, Accident Forms Key.

(See LASSEN, Page 8)

Shenandoah

Assistant Superintendent Jerry B. House of Shenandoah National Park presented a Park Naturalist Donald B. Black a $25.00 check in recognition of Mr. Black's developing a margin gauge for picture trimming. The award was recommended by the Washington Office's Incentive Awards Committee and the idea was publiche i in the May/June 1964 issue of GRIST. Mr. House presented this check to Mr. Black at a staff meeting on January 27.

Park Ranger and Mrs. William G. Truesdell announce the birth of a baby girl, Jennifer Kate, born January 16 at Warren Memorial Hospital, Front Royal, Virginia.

Horseshoe Bend

Forty-five members of the Horseshoe Bend Park Service family said their farewells to the Franklyn N. Hambly family at a party held in the Visitor Center on the evening of February 26. Supervisory Park Ranger Hambly has been selected for the position of Deputy Director of the Great Onyx Rural Job Corps Center at Mammoth Cave.

During the first three weeks of February Frank was absent from Horseshoe Bend to attend training sessions and inspect Job Corps operations at Camp Arrowwood, Pisgah National Forest, near Franklin, North Carolina; at Mammoth Cave; and at Catoctin Mountain. He visited the Washington NPS Office, the Office of Economic Opportunity, Prince William Forest Park, and the Southeast Regional Office. As soon as he is settled in temporary quarters at Mammoth Cave (the old Floyd Collins museum), he will begin an additional shakedown training session with his crew.

A reformed Chief Naturalist from Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho, Frank entered on duty at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park in March, 1963. Between March, 1964, and December 1, 1964, Frank got six years of experience as Acting Superintendent while presiding over the Sesquicentennial Celebration and Visitor Center Dedication Ceremony, negotiating contracts for two miles of Visitor Tour Road, mucking out an Administrative Boat Landing, and over-hauling the Park water system. His previous Service assignments, in reverse order, are Prince William Forest, Colonial, and Carlsbad Caverns.

Other Hamblys are wife Virginia Marie (Jenny), age 90 lbs., daughters Linda Marie, 13, April Ann, 11; and sons William Owen, 7, James Franklyn, 4, and Robert Glenn, 2--heavy-weight god-son of the proud reporter.

A highlight of the farewell party was a single view encompassing the entire Administrative History of Horseshoe Bend: former Superintendent Clarence L. Johnson (retired 8/30/64), past Acting Superintendent Franklyn N. Hambly, and incumbent Superintendent E. J. Pratt of Fort Sumpter (EOD 12/1/64) with their heads together over a fresh problem.

Park Historian Glenn L. Hinsdale presided over the presentation of token gifts of appreciation from the Park staff and an adopted member, neighborhood storekeeper Miss Lillian McDaniel. Later, the evening closed with a showing of Historian Hinsdale's slides of Yellowstone National Park.

Hot Springs

The family of Foreman III Lew May was doubly honored in January. On the 22nd, son Stanley was named to the High School All-America football team, placing him among the 100 best prep gridders in the United States. Three days later, Mrs. May presented Lew with a 9 1/2 lb. candidate for the 1983 All-America - Anthony Leon May.

Park Ranger Stanley Norsworthy returned from the Albright Training Center's fall session in December; then departed on January 1, bound for Seattle on a promotion and transfer to the B.O.R.

New arrivals on the scene are Duane and Pat Barnard, and son Dan. Duane, a widlifer from Michigan State, replaces Park Ranger Larry Guth, who recently transferred to White Sands.

Superintendent and Mrs. Bernard Campbell returned from a vacation in Florida, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, where he acquired a tan, a cold, and a set of outstanding slides of Virgin Islands NP. Bonnie Campbell, a sophomore at the University of Missouri, spent the week of January 24 at home enjoying semester break. Bonnie's straight "A" average pleased her proud parents even though she attributed it to "luck".

Bea Kasparek will take daughter Debbie to Denver February 4, for observation and treatment of a persistent kidney infection. Their address while there will be 25 Zephyr, Lakewood, Colorado. We hope their stay there will be short and successful.



Stanley May, son of Hot Springs' Foreman III Lewis May, was recently named to the High School All-America Football team. The star quarterback of Lakeside High School, Stanley is also the mainstay of their basketball team, and an outstanding track man.

Lassen Volcanic

(continued from page 7)

A report from the University of California Seismograph Station announced that at least 28 local earthquakes were recorded on the Park Headquarters Seismographs from the middle of November 1964 to the middle of February 1965. No one has packed up ready to leave, because this is normal. In fact, none of the quakes were hard enough to be felt, or at least they weren't reported by local people. The shocks were determined to be centered from 6-1/2 to 36-1/2 miles from Mineral. Other more distant disturbances were recorded but were not included in this report.

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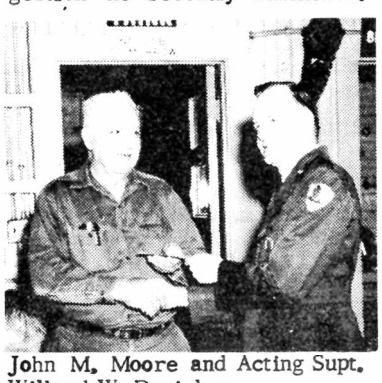
Good weather and a good snow pack were largely responsible for attracting 10,684 visitors to the Park during February. Of this number, 4,952 used the ski slopes. The rest came to tobogan, slide and play in the snow or just watch. A single day record was set on February 21 with 1,580 visitors.

* * * *

The second snow survey of the winter was taken on March 3 by Park Rangers Bodine, Wilburn and Ehorn with assistance from Ski-patrolman Shirley. The thickest measurement taken on the upper Lassen Peak snow course was 188 inches. The average depth was 166.5 inches and average water content was 84 inches. This compares with an average water content of 44 inches on the same date last year. Difficulty was encountered with three distinct ice layers in the snow which prevented the surveyors from obtaining total depths at some of the stations. Measurements are taken as part of the California Cooperative Snow Survey Program.

Mammoth Cave

Acting Superintendent W. W. Danielson yesterday presented a $100 cash award to John M. Moore, Mammoth Cave National Park carpenter for a work suggestion he recently submitted.



John M. Moore and Acting Supt. Willard W. Danielson

Mr. Moore's ingenious idea of adding a brass housing to a router bit resulted in a faster and neater method of lettering wooden signs with consequent savings of manpower and federal funds. It is anticipated that the use of this accessory will be adopted at several other park areas. This is not the first time that Mr. Moore's ideas have paid off. Five of his suggestions have been accepted for cash awards totalling $190.

Mesa Verde

Alan L. Atchison has reported for duty as Assistant Chief Ranger for Mesa Verde National Park, Chief Ranger Jack Wade announced today. The position has been vacant since the retirement of the late Kenny Wallace last year.



ALAN L. ATCHISON

Atchison is a native of Colorado and the Western slope having lived in Mancos, Crawford, Fruita and Grand Junction. He graduated from Mesa Junior College and University of Colorado with a major in geology. He entered the National Park Service January 1959 at Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina as a park ranger. He has also served assignments at Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee and Big Bend National Park in Texas before coming to Mesa Verde.

To better serve winter visitors to the park, guided trips to at least one cliff dwelling will be carried on yearlong beginning February 6, according to Park Archeologist Jean Pinkley.

Due to the heavy snow and ice, and the lack of manpower, it has been park practice in the past to keep all cliff ruins closed to the public due to obvious hazards. Mrs. Pinkley believes that there are now a sufficient number of visitors to this area to warrant making cliff ruins accessible yearlong. The maintenance crew will clear the trails to Spruce Tree House daily, sand and salt them and take whatever precautions are necessary to keep them safe and easy for park visitors.

Olympic

Nancy Doerr has purchased a home at 408 East Orcas in Port Angeles and is now living there, having completed a painting and remodelling job.

* * * *

Oscar Sedergren (Acting sup't) saw a cougar liesurely walking across his snow covered back yard one Sunday morning. Sure that no one would believe there are cougars running loose in this urban area, he roused wife Flo to verify. Yup, she saw the cougar too!

* * * *

Adm. officer Raymond Stickler departed on February 10th for Walla Walla, Wash., where he will serve as superintendent at Whitman Mission National Historic Site. A luncheon was given in his honor at a downtown restaurant. His wife and daughter will join him when school is out.

* * * *

Linda Rogers, daughter of the Orville Rogers' (Supv. Park Ranger, Elwha) reached the finalist stage of the National Merit Scholarship awards.

* * * *

A thirty-year pin was awarded recently to Jack Cosser (Supply Clerk). Bill Heckman (Opr. Gen.) received his twenty-year pin.

* * * *

Claudia and Maynard Fields, who are leaving the Hoh for his new position at Muir Woods National Monument, were honored with a decorated cake at the Western Jamboree held in Mt. Pleasant Community Hall February 26th. The cake, baked by Judy Hoffman, was white with green icing trees depicting the Hoh area, and a drawing of the Golden Gate Bridge in green icing led to the message: "Good Luck, Claudia and Maynard".

The party, which was chairmanned by C. B. "Bud" and Mary Lou Hanify, (elec.), featured a full-size dummy in ranger's clothing, hanging from the ceiling by the neck. A sign attached to the "victim" read: "He fed a bear". Bales of hay and a rail-fence added realism to the western theme, as did a large rubber steer which greeted dancers as they entered the hall. A jail labelled "Tuzigoot" and humorous posters drawn by Maureen Conniff caused much comment. A buffet supper was served by the grange, and door prizes were awarded to Hank Maguire (Trail Foreman) and Dick Martin (Supv. Park Ranger, Elwha). Other committee members were Lee and Betty Anderson (Supv. Park Ranger, Heart O' the Hills); the Wayne Hoffmans (Op. Gen.) and Bob and Kay Rogers (Ass't Chief Park Ranger).

Rocky Mountain

The Golden Anniversary, 1965, will be a year of celebration for Rocky Mountain with the grand event of the year, the dedication of the Fall River Pass Visitor Center, scheduled for July 16. A busy year is ahead for all.

* * *

Again, as last year, lack of snow at Hidden Valley caused Concessioner Ted James to set up snow-making apparatus to fulfill his obligation to provide skiing for the Holiday crowd. And again, as last year, after the equipment was installed it snowed, providing unusually good skiing conditions. Visitor use over the Holiday period, December 26 to January 3, was 23% above last year with nearly 15,000 visitors over the nine-day period. One record, we know, was broken when Don Leonard had 428 students in his ski school in one day! But alas - now we need more snow.

Snow course readings at Upper Hidden Valley on December 29 showed 33 inches of snow with nearly 6" of water which is slightly above normal for this time of year. Likewise, snow conditions on the Western Slope are somewhat above normal.

Tuzigoot

Tuzigoot National Monument is located on a limestone ridge beside the Verde River, two miles east of Clarkdale, Arizona. The Monument preserves and protects a 110-room prehistoric Indian ruin. A Visitor Center-Museum houses the collection of artifacts excavated from the site.

Tuzigoot and numerous sister villages in the Verde Valley were founded in the early 1100's by pueblo Indians called "Sinagua" who moved into the Verde Valley from the pine forests around the San Francisco Peaks. These prehistoric people were farmers who could well appreciate the fertile soil, ample water, and the long, mild growing season of this beautiful valley. These Indians stayed for the next 300 years, growing their crops of beans, squash, corn, cotton and tobacco in the fields along the Verde River. They utilized clay from along the river bank to make pottery vessels and stones from the surrounding hills to make tools, weapons, and jewelry. These ancient people established trade routes which covered the southwest; bringing sea shells from the Pacific coast and Gulf of California; decorated pottery from the northern part of Arizona; parrots and copper bells from Mexico; and many more objects from other areas in the west. For these 300 years the "Sinagua" lived a bountiful life, using all that nature provided for them. Then about A.D. 1450 these people left Tuzigoot and the Verde Valley. Only the silent ruins, forgotten tools, and buried dead remained to tell a way of life 500 years later.

The reasons these ancient people left this valley, and where they went, can only be guessed at, but within their abandoned dwellings they left a wonderful story of their way of life for us to study and ponder.

The first written report of Tuzigoot was in 1890 by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, an Army surgeon, published in Popular Science Monthly as "Ancient Dwellings of the Rio Verde Valley, Arizona. At that time Tuzigoot Pueblo was buried under 500 years accumulation of dirt and debris, with only broken pottery and a few portions of stone wall visible on the surface.

Tuzigoot eventually became part of the holdings of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, as part of their Jerome copper operation. In 1933, under the sponsorship and with the cooperation of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the University of Arizona conducted exploratory excavations. Then, during 1933-34, with funds from the FERA and WPA, Tuzigoot was completely excavated, partially restored, and the artifacts and materials were processed, catalogued, and studied. The excavation was carried out by Mr. Louis Caywood and Mr. Edward Spicer, students at the University of Arizona, under the direction of Dr. Byron Cummings (the dean of Southwest Archeology). The name "Tuzigoot" was given the ruins at that time and means "crooked water" referring to near-by Peck's Lake.

Tuzigoot is of value to both archeologists and visitors since it is one of the few areas where a person can see a fully excavated ruin and the collection of artifacts taken from that ruin at the same place. The Tuzigoot Museum houses a very complete collection of artifacts since the ruin was found and excavated by archeologists before the "pot hunters" had a chance to destroy the site. Tuzigoot National Monument is open seven days a week from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. A permanent staff of three employees is on duty at all times to answer questions and help make the visitor's stay a pleasant one.

White Sands

To commemorate the 32nd anniversary of the establishment of White Sands National Monument, an art exhibit was held at the monument visitor center from December 21 to January 3. Entries were limited to artwork depicting scenes of White Sands National Monument. Thirty-five entries were received, making this the largest exhibit to date. They were submitted from surrounding towns and from as far as Tucumcari, New Mexico. Judging was by visitor participation; those who desired were given an opportunity to vote for the painting of their choice. 1,691 votes were cast.

The four top entries were announced at a public reception held on January 3. This was attended by 91 people. Employee wives served refreshments. The Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce provided the ribbons and awards for the top entries, and Mrs. Tom Charles--wife of the first superintendent of White Sands--presented the awards. At the close of the program, artist Theron Trombeau of LaLuz, New Mexico, presented to the monument a very fine painting depicting an element of the Spanish history of the locality.

Zion

Russ, Maxine, Vicki, and Rusty DICKENSON left Zion January 11, for their new assignment at Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in extreme northeast Utah. Russ will be the area's first superintendent. Friday evening before they left, Russ and Maxine were guests of honor at a Mexican Cantina which was complete with candlelight, good tacos and frijolaes, and talent direct from Mexico City. Wanda Curbow and her serving senoritas; Vaydes Brueck, Verna Blackburn, and Donna Armstrong; served their customers some of the finest food this side of the border.

The T.V. extravaganza that followed dinner will long be remembered. Actors included Roy Curbow, Jack Blackburn, Bill Fisher, Allen Hagood, and Ro Wauer. Roy's commercial and the golden soprano voice of Miss Fisher stole the show.

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The 1964 Christmas Bird count total fell below the previous year in all three areas: Zion, Pipe Spring, and St. George. The Pipe Spring Count was taken December 22, and 45 bird species were counted during the day at Pipe, on the flats to the south and west, and the Moccasin area. The Zion Park Count resulted in 64 species of birds, 3 less than last year. However, a new species for the park - Harris's Sparrows - was discovered. The St. George Count resulted in 74 species and over 15,000 individual birds, 3 species less than last year. The most common birds found in the 1964 count were crows, starlings, and red-winged blackbirds. Two interesting finds were Northern Shrikes and Rough-legged Hawks. Both species usually winters far north of Utah's Dixie but seem to be fairly common this year. Counters for the 1964 counts included Jerome Gifford, Lois and Clyde Harden, Allen Hagood, Dick Russell and Ro Wauer.