National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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Seventeen Countries To Study Administration Of National Parks

Representatives of 17 countries will participate in a three-week course on the administration of national parks and similar reserves now being held at the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources at Ann Arbor, the Department of the Interior announced.

Countries which will be represented include Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Zambia.

Most of those registered for the course are responsible for administering national parks and equivalent reserves in their respective countries.

During the first week of the course, the participants will pursue an intensive course of studey at the University. This will be followed by two weeks of field study and demonstration work in park, forest, and recreation areas in North Carolina and Virginia, affording the participants an opportunity to examine firsthand the visitor facilities and services provided. They will also discuss management methods, and study cooperation on the part of Federal and State Agencies, and private groups in park conservation and development.

Plans for the course were prepared by the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources and the National Park Service and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior with the cooperation of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the University of Michigan's Extension Service.

Staff instructors for the course include: Grant W. Sharpe, Associate Professor of Forestry at the University's School of Natural Resources, who will serve as course chairman; Myron D. Sutton, Assistant Chief of the National Park Service's Division of International Affairs; Roland Rotty, Assistant to the Director, Recreation and Land Uses, Forest Service; and Roman Koenings, Regional Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Seventeen additional instructions from the University, the Park Service, and other groups will participate.

National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., said the course will be another important milestone in international cooperation and understanding, being observed worldwide in 1965 as International Cooperation Year. He explained that while the main emphasis during the course will be on parks, forests, and recreation areas here in the United States, the participants will be encouraged to present their views concerning the conservation and administration of such areas in their countries.

Hartzog Announces Scenic Riverways Commission Members

Director of the National Park Service George B. Hartzog, Jr., public has made the names of the members of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways Advisory Commission. The appointments were made by the Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. The appointees were recommended by the Governor of Missouri and the County Courts of Carter, Dent, Shannon, and Texas Counties.

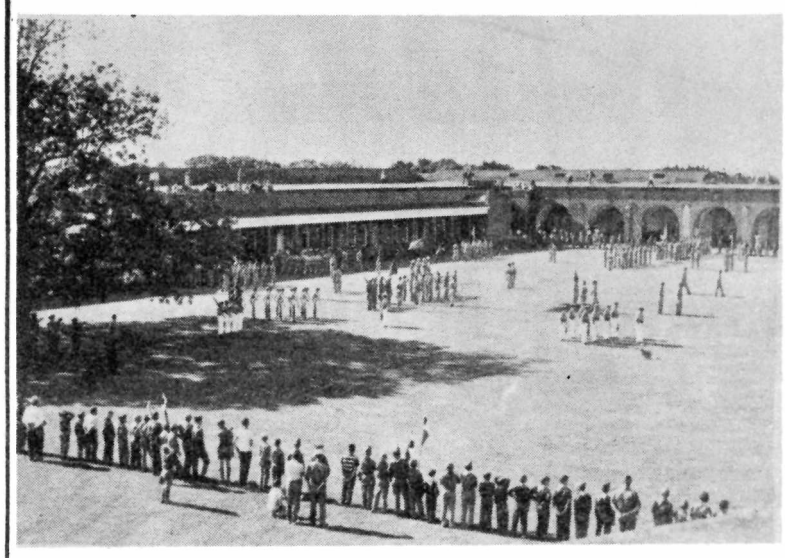
Secretary Udall asked Leonard Hall of Possum Trot Farm, Caledonia, Missouri, to serve as Chairman of the Commission. Other members of the Commission named include:

Earl Buffington, Summersville, Missouri; Edward M. Hodge, Eminence, Missouri; Anthony A. Buford, Clayton, Missouri; Carl Seamen, Eminence, Missouri; Coleman Mc Spadden, Van Buren, Missouri and Carlton E. Bay, Salem, Missouri.

Establishment of the Commission was authorized by an Act of Congress of August 27, 1964.

Located in the Ozark plateau along 137 miles of the Current and Jack Fork rivers, the 81,000-acre Ozark National Scenic Riverways was authorized by Congress to preserve the natural concentration and scenic beauty of the plateau with its caves, geological and archeological sites, and its many springs and sinks -- all in relatively narrow strips of land.

Visitor Center Dedicated At Fort Pulaski N.M.



On May 1st, 1965, the Fort Pulaski Visitor Center was officially dedicated in ceremonies held on the parade ground of Fort Pulaski. Approximately 750 persons including 350 Boy Scouts, R.O.T.C. units from local high schools and the U. S. Army Band from Fort Stewart, Georgia, heard South Carolina Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn deliver the principal address. After the speech the military units passed in review. Assistant Regional Director E. M. Lisle presided. Other National Park Service officials attending were Superintendent and Mrs. Glover from Fort Frederica National Monument. Superintendent and Mrs. Schwartz from Fort Sumter National Monument and Mrs. Charles Marshall, Assistant to the Regional Director, SERO.

Visits To National Park System Tops Old Record By 8,382,200

Travel to areas of the National Park Systems set a new record in 1964 of 102,475,100 visits compared with 94,092,900 in 1963 a gain of nearly 9 percent, the Department of the Interior announced today.

Visits to the National Capital Parks totalled 8,910,600, another record. The total in 1963 was 8,617,700.

Approximately seven million visits were made to the Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia-North Carolina. Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia, reported more than six and a half million visits to the park and nearby Yorktown National Cemetery, and Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina-Tennessee, had more than five million visits.

More than four million visits were made to the Natchez Trace Parkway, Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee, to the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia. Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona-Nevada, reported more than three million.

Areas where visits exceeded two million included Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania; Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia; Gettysburg National Military Park and National Cemetery, Pennsylvania; and Acadia National Park, Maine.

More than one million visits each were reported by eighteen other areas, among them the Nation's oldest National Park -- Yellowstone in Wyoming-Montana-Idaho -- and Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts, one of the newer units of the National Park System.

National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., said park travel in the first two months of 1965 was approximately 7 percent ahead of what it was in the comparable period last year. In the months ahead, the Director added, a further upswing in park attendance is anticipated as travelers follow President Johnson's suggestion to "See the U.S.A."

A tabulation, comparing the number of visits in 1964, with those of 1963 to the various units of the National Park System, is attached.

Areas	Visits 1964	1963
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Ky.	284,600	293,400
Acadia National Park, Me.	2,001,600	1,864,800
Adams National Historice Site, Mass.	15,100	12,800
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tenn.	50,600	48,100
Antietam National Battlefield Site & National Cemetery, Md.	101,300	103,300
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Va.	131,900	141,000
Arches National Monument, Utah	99,700	118,200
Aztec Ruins National Monument, N. Mex.	47,900	45,100

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"Law Days"



Pictured above is Vice President Hubert Humphrey as he spoke briefly to about 170 candidates for citizenship during naturalization ceremonies on May 1, 1965, on historic Jamestown Island in commemoration of Law Day in America. The naturalization service was conducted by Federal Judges Walter E. Hoffman and John D. Butzner. The observance was arranged by the Virginia State Bar Association and the Virginia State Bar. Law Day, observed in the United States since 1958, is an answer to the communist May Day celebration. A luncheon was held in Williamsburg following the Jamestown ceremonies at which time the Vice President delivered a major speech.

Interior Favors Bill To Expand Kings Canyon

The Department of the Interior has recommended enactment of Federal legislation that would add Cedar Grove and the Tehipite Valley areas, now sections of the Sequoia and Sierra National Forests, respectively, to the Kings Canyon National Park in California.

These two areas extend along the South and Middle Forks of the Kings River and project into the National Park. They were excluded from the Park when it was established in 1940 to permit possible future water developments to meet hydroelectric and irrigation needs of the San Joaquin Valley of California.

At that time, it was thought that adequate water development for the San Joaquin Valley would require impoundments on the South and Middle Forks of the Kings River at the sites which would inundate the Cedar Grove and Tehipite Valley area. With the construction and operation of the Pine Flat Reservoir and private water developments in the San Joaquin Valley, sufficient water for power and agriculture requirements has been provided.

The Department's Bureau of Reclamation has determined through various studies that neither Cedar Grove nor Tehipite Valley are significant in terms of water yield, and the relatively high costs for power development would preclude early consideration of water development in these areas. The



SUPERINTENDENT RAYMOND NELSON, PEA RIDGE, PRESENTS MRS. REBECCA TATUM, CLERK–STENOGRAPHER,WITH SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARD.

Interior Recommends Bill To Enlarge Golden Spike

The Department of the Interior announced that it has recommended enactment of a bill to expand the seven-acre Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah, into a 2,176-acre site commemorating completion of the Nation's first transcontinental railroad. The Department, however, recommended an amendment to the bill to retain the Historic Site title rather than make the area a National Monument, as the legislation now in Congress proposed.

The small area was designated a National Historic Site in non-Federal ownership in 1957 by the Secretary of the Interior. The Department said it believes the "National Historic Site" designation is a more appropriate name than "National Monument."

The Department's report on the bill said:

"Perhaps no single event contributed so much to the development of the West than the completion of the firs transcontinental railroad across the United States.

"On May 10, 1869, the Union Pacific Railroad from the east was joined with the Central Pacific Railroad from the west in a ceremony highlighted by the driving of a golden spike to secure the rail linking the continent."

The seven-acre tract of Southern Pacific Railroad land, in a valley between the Promontory and North Promontory Mountains, 25 miles west of Corrine, Utah, encompasses the site where the railroads from the east and west meet. This National Historic Site has been administered and maintained by the Golden Spike Association of Box Elder County under a cooperative agreement with the Federal Government, the State of Utah, and the two railroad companies.

Developments at the site consist of a concrete monument, brass plaque, and a parallel length of rail on the seven-acre tract of land leased from the Southern Pacific Company.

Under provisions of the bill, the proposed area would consist of 15 1/2 miles of the original rights-of-way near Promontory Summit, including the cuts, fills, original grades, and adjoining lands needed for developing administrative and interpretive facilities.

The area would include the "Big Fill" and "Big Trestle" sites and an overlook area that provides a view of the 10-mile section of track laid in one day, establishing a record.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, twice endorsed the proposal to establish the Golden Spike National Historic Site and recommended the development and interpretation of the area by the Department of the Interior.

RENA J. HIEB GRADUATES

An English literature major, Rena has been a member of the Student Government Association, house council for her residence hall and choral society. She has also been the recipient of a Grinnell scholarship and has held campus employment.

She is a 1961 graduate of Benson High School in Omaha, where she was a member of the National Honor Society. Her brother, Louis, is a 1961 Grinnell graduate.

Rena J. Hieb, daughter of Midwest Regional Office Park Planner and Mrs. David L. Hieb, was one of 245 seniors at Grinnell College, Iowa, to receive a bachelor of arts degree at commencement exercises on June 4.

Rena's father was recently named superintendent of George Washington Carver National Monument, Missouri.

Fined For Ignoring "Road Closed" Sign

Mr. Cortright Thomas of 6121 Borden Circle, Las Vegas, Neveda was assessed a fine of $30.00 or ten days in jail, for violating rules and regulations in Death Valley National Monument, Superintendent Aubuchon reported today.

U. S. Commissioner George C. Chatterton, Lone Pine, California heard the charges made by District Ranger Herbert R. Gercke that Mr. Cortright drove around the Road Closed signs.

The Road Closed signs completely barricaded the pavement. Mr. Cortright stated he saw the signs, the instructions were clear, and his only excuse was curiosity. The Mud Canyon-Grapevine Road junction was closed for the safety of Monument visitors and the road crew working to reopen the road.

Conservation Yearbook Issued By Interior

Publication of a new 96-page conservation booklet, "Quest for Quality," has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. It will be distributed initially to those participating in the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, being held next week (May 24-25) in Washington, D.C.

"Today we face perhaps the gravest - certainly the most stimulating - challenge in the history of conservation" the publication declares. "It is the challenge to build a quality society - one in which we manage not just to preserve the delicate balance between the needs of our people and the natural resourced of our land, but actually to improve the heritage which has been handed to us.

"The historian," the text continues, "looking back on our moment in time may note that the United States of America reached its golden days in the mid-20th century with respect to the equilibrium bewteen needs and resources. From this truly bountiful land we have drawn amply to satisfy our material needs. The incomparable machine civilization, which we alternately enjoy and endure, has reached its current peak because we have had the resource wherewithal to draw on, to develop, to convert and build and bend to our will."

Carrying many full-colored illustrations to portray both wise and improper use of natural resources, the conservation yearbook is the first in a proposed series outlining the problems presented by a rapidly growing America and challenges the reader to a critical look at the demands of tomorrow on the Nation's resources.

This new publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., 20402, for $1.

"It deserves a place in the library of every person concerned with conservation problems," Secretary Udall said.

"The concept of conservation cannot be isolated on little islands of awareness," says the publication's introduction. "It must become universally accepted as a familiar, taken-for-granted part of everyday life."

Running throughout the publication is the theme, "applied ecology."

This, in the language of the text, "means living things and how they relate to their total environment."

"It means stretching our resources to cover the demands of a growing population and still observing the rightful claims of the inhabitants of many an obscure ecological niche."

The broadly conceived "new conservation," the publication explains, is a story of how two Presidents, "against a backdrop of unplanned sprawl and planned ugliness, have moved to develop new measures designed to bring order and meaning into the overall conservation picture."

Seventy full-color illustrations, 31 toned pictures, and many black-and-white photographs portray the problems and provide details on how the Interior Department is facing the conservation challenge of the 1960's.

Credit for its major role in writing a new conservation record is given in the publication to "a magnificently bipartisan Congress."

Noting that the 87th Congress established three National Seashores for public enjoyment, the "Quest for Quality" comments that the 88th Congress "capped the performance by approving Canyonlands National Park and Fire Island National Seashore," and a wide range of other public-use areas.

In an introduction to the "Quest for Quality", Secretary Udall counsels:

"Our resource problems in the 1960's are measured by the flyway of a bird, the length of a river, the half-life of an element, the path of a wind, the scope of the oceans, and the shape of our cities. The years ahead will require both public and private conservation statesmanship of a high order."

The publication describes "the new direction conservation is taking" as "not just the setting aside of priceless and irreplaceable natural treasures and the wisest use of renewable resources, but an hones attempt to understnad the relationship of all creatures-from the tiniest organisms in the chain of life to the lords of creation which we fondly imagine to be ourselves.

"The integrity of this chain is becoming increasingly apparent," says the booklet's introduction, "and our exalted position atop the pyramid of life is secure only if the base is allowed to remain broad and varied."

The book describes how "this Nation's caretakers, thoughtfully and surely are arriving at new programs, designed not just to remedy our yesterdays, but to enhance our tomorrows."

Outdoor Boom Is Turning Americans Into Campers

Washington -- Some 41 million Americans will take to the woods this summer laden with tents, stoves, and sleeping bags.

Not since frontier days has such a large portion of the population slept under canvas.

Today, there are more than 10,000 public campgrounds throughout the United States compared to 3,000 a decade ago, the National Geographic Society says. The increase doesn't include the thousands of commercial campsites that have sprung up.

The National Park Service alone provides 561 attractive campgrounds scattered from the sunny Virgin Islands to Alaska's snowy Mount McKinley. Campers can pitch their tents alongside Indian tepees on Indian reservations out west.

Outdoor vacations give travelers a slow-paced look at scenic splendors, and provide practical lessons in geography, botany, biology, zoology, and astronomy.

Fresh-air enthusiasts cite thrift, however, as an important factor in the current camping boom. Campers say tenting is the least expensive way to take a family vacation, that it is probably the most fun, and the best escape from urban living.

Nowadays, campers stay warm in dacron sleeping bags, keep dry in water-repellent clothes, and prepare packaged foods on portable gas stoves.

Many campgrounds are equipped with flush toilets, hot showers, automatic laundries, and electric outlets for milady's hair dryer. Some sites even offer tent-to-tent grocery delivery and baby-sitting service.

The tiny, drab tents of the past have been replaced by brightly colored, pop-up tents that provide large living and sleeping quarters. Station wagons equipped with tent-top sleepers have become today's Conestoga wagons.

The Road Runner, a mobile home for roaming National Geographic writers and photographers, is typical of the large trucklike campers. The vehicle contains living room, bunks, bathroom, and modern kitchen.

The camping boom is introducing many city dwellers to the outdoors for the first time. An Illinois mother so enjoyed her camping vacation in the family trailer that she couldn't adjust to being home. So the family parked the trailer at a nearby campground, and father commuted to work from there.

DEATH VALLEY

Communion Service



Many people shared the Holy Communion Service and dedication ceremony of the communion vessels given by Thomas J. Allen, retired Assistant to the Director, in memory of his wife, Kim Allen. The services were conducted on Maundy Thursday in the lower lounge of the Furnace Creek Inn at 9:00 p.m. with Reverend Warren W. Ost, National Council of the Churches of Christ, officiating assisted by Death Valley National Monument Student Minister, Lyle Stork.

Continued from Page 1

Badlands National Monument, S. Dak.	1,079,800	1,074,000
Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex.	116,300	113,800
Battleground National Cemetery, D.C.	2,700	2,700
Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colo.	15,700*	
Big Bend National Park, Tex.	119,700	114,200
Big Hole National Battlefield, Mont.	18,800	15,200
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colo.	168,200	146,600
Blue Ridge Parkway, Va.-N.C.	7,001,100	7,233,900
Booker T. Washington National Monument, Va.	20,600	14,700
Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Miss.	8,900	2,600
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah	300,300	289,500
Buck Island Reef National Monument, V.I.	9,600	9,400
Cabrillo National Monument, Calif.	766,100	994,000
Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Ariz.		167,500
Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass.	1,849,900*	
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.	1,070,500	873,300
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah	92,500	93,200
Capulin Mountain National Monument, N. Mex.	65,300	42,800
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.Mex.	588,000	586,600
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Ariz.	132,400	105,700
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla.	322,400	444,200
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah	153,900	143,100
Chaco Canyon National Monument, N.Mex.	29,100	38,800
Chalmette National Historical Park, La.	555,400	518,300
Channel Islands National Monument, Calif.	1,500	1,200
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga.-Tenn.	993,800	1,084,600
Chiricahua National Monument, Ariz.	43,700	51,800
Christiansted National Historic Site, V.I.	12,600	6,100
City of Refuge National Historical Park, Hawaii	38,700	51,200
Colonial National Historical Park & Yorktown National Cemetery, Va.	6,679,000	6,280,800
Colorado National Monument, Colo.	354,800	347,900
Coronada National Memorial, Ariz.	40,000	28,300
Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash.	637,100	664,500
Cowpens National Battlefield Site, S.C.	15,500	17,300
Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.	494,100	475,700
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho	172,000	134,900
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky.-Tenn.-Va.	176,200	159,700
Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont.	188,800	175,000
Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial, Va.	1,063,900	473,400
Death Valley National Monument, Calif.-Nev.	403,600	408,100
DeSoto National Memorial, Fla.	78,200	78,200
Devils Postpile National Monument, Calif.	79,900	52,900
Devils Tower National Monument, Wyo.	109,600	125,400
Dinosaur National Monument, Utah-Colo.	231,200	223,000
Edison National Historic Site, N.J.	40,600	32,600
Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa	84,500	74,400
El Morro National Monument, N.Mex.	16,800	16,300
Everglades National Park, Fla.	792,600	669,200
Federal Hall National Memorial, N.Y.	39,300	58,800
Fort Caroline National Memorial, Fla.	100,500	51,900
Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oreg.	71,900	71,700
Fort Davis National Historic Site, Tex.	86,600*	
Fort Donelson National Military Park & National Cemetery, Tenn.	672,400	631,300
Fort Frederica National Monument, Ga.	168,600	147,600
Fort Jefferson National Monument, Fla.	43,200	26,200
Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyo.	76,300	65,800
Fort Matanzas National Monument, Fla.	102,700	80,300
Fort McHenry National Monument, Md.	597,400	512,300
Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pa.	227,000	196,100
Fort Pulaski National Monument, Ga.	252,300	176,300
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, N.C.	145,500	136,700
Fort Smith National Historic Site, Ark.	39,800*	
Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C.	158,600	142,900
Fort Union National Monument, N.Mex.	12,600	12,500
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Wash.	65,200	63,900
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park & National Cemetery, Va.	603,400	465,800
General Grant National Memorial, N.Y.	323,100	304,100
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Va.	77,100	95,700
George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo.	66,300	46,600
Gettysburg National Military Park & National Cemetery, Pa.	2,260,800	2,024,000
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, N. Mex.	24,000	9,800
Glacier National Park, Mont.	642,200	810,200
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska	1,000	800
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Utah	196,400*	
Gran Quivira National Monument, N.Mex.	9,100	9,400
Grand Canyon National Monument, Ariz.	900	800
Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.	1,575,700	1,538,700
Grand Portage National Monument, Minn.	66,100	32,400
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.	2,456,800	2,158,800
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo.	120,500	105,700
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.	5,321,100	5,258,700
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, N.C.	485,000	470,600
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii	87.600	72,100
Hampton National Historic Site, Md.	17,100	14,100
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W. Va.-Md.	754,500	709,300

Continued.....

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii	517,900	494,700
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, N.Y.	312,900	271,600
Homestead National Monument, Nebr.	29,700	27,600
Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pa.	125,400	114,600
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Ala.	37,400	29,800
Hot Springs National Park, Ark.	1,787,300	1,870,600
House Where Lincoln Died National Memorial, D.C.	168,900	135,000
Hovenweep National Monument, Utah-Colo.	6,400	5,300
Independence National Historical Park, Pa.		2,680,400
Isle Royale National Park, Mich.	8,200	7,800
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Mo.	282,700	250,000
Jewel Cave National Monument, S.Dak.	54,900	44,000
Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif.	343,400	346,300
Katmai National Monument, Alaska	500	700
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Ga.	286,800	203,600
Kings Canyon National Park, Calif.	831,600	778,600
Kings Mountain National Military Park, S.C.	294,700	346,300
Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Nev.	3,462,600	3,349,600
Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.	407,700	369,300
Lava Beds National Monument, Calif.	66,900	76,600
Lehman Caves National Monument, Nev.	34,800	32,500
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Ind.	118,600*	3,461,100
Lincoln Memorial National Memorial, D.C.	4,016,900	
Lincoln Museum National Memorial, D.C.	281,600	239,100
Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.	793,400	636,100
Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va.	323,300	242,500
Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.	344,400	325,300
Minute Man National Historical Park, Mass.		380.400*
Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz.	222,000	231,700
Moores Creek National Military Park, N.C.	28,000	27,100
Morristown National Historical Park, N.J.	509,500	473,400
Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio	39,900	41,400
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska	19,200	18,400
Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.	1,439,900	1,544,300
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak.	1,343,300	1,272,800
Muir Woods National Monument, Calif.	609,000	577,900
Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss-Tenn-Ala.	4,476,700	5,288,800
National Capital Parks, D.C.-Va.-Md.	8,910,600	8,617,700
Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah		10,500
Navajo National Monument, Ariz.	7,900	7,900
Ocmulgee National Monument, Ga.	86,700	71,800
Olympic National Park, Wash.	1,343,600	1,576,200
Oregon Caves National Monument, Oreg.	149,900	125,800
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ariz.	324,700	329,800
Pea Ridge National Military Park, Ark.	68,800	44,700
Perry's Victory National Monument, Ohio	79,000	74,100
Petersburg National Battlefield & Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va.	1,157,900	1,031,400
Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.	884,000	786,000
Pinnacles National Monument, Calif.	103,200	97,000
Pipe Spring National Monument, Ariz.	22,400	24,900
Pipestone National Monument, Minn.	111,300	178,500
Platt National Park, Okla.	1,316,300	1,422,600
Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.	334,200	311,800
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.	1,885,900	1,855,400
Russell Cave National Monument, Ala.	19,000	44,900
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y.	88,200*	
Saguaro National Monument, Ariz.	215,900	177,000
Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Mass.	70,100	147,200
San Juan National Historic Site, P. Rico	423,600	218,700
Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y.	113,400	97,100
Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebr.	89,700	99,900
Sequoia National Park, Calif.	654,100	631,700
Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area, Colo.	822,100	782,900
Shenandoah National Park, Va.	2,276,200	2,237,800
Shiloh National Military Park & National Cemetery, Tenn.	471,000	745,700
Sitka National Monument, Alaska	21,500	18,800
Statue of Liberty National Monument, N.Y.	1,026,500	848,000
Stones River National Battlefield & National Cemetery, Tenn.	60,300	33,100
Sunset Crater National Monument, Ariz.	139,700	145,400
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, N.Y.	6,700*	
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.	261,500	237,500
Thomas Jefferson National Memorial, D.C.	1,661,300	1,423,200
Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah		165,200
Tonto National Monument, Ariz.	70,400	68,400
Tumacacori National Monument, Ariz.	55,600	54,400
Tupelo National Battlefield, Miss.	800	800
Tuzigoot National Monument, Ariz.	45,400	38,600
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, N. Y.	204,400	172,200
Vicksburg National Military Park & National Cemetery, Miss.	970,800	923,900
Virgin Islands National Park, V.I.	71,600	86,200
Walnut Canyon National Monument, Ariz.	79,400	80,000
Washington Monument National Memorial, D. C.	1,893,600	1,750,200
White House, D. C.	1,840,100*	
White Sands National Monument, N.Mex.	456,800	413,500
Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Wash.	95,600	79,100
Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.	894,300	931,100
Wright Brothers National Memorial, N.C.	296,800	249,700
Wupatki National Monument, Ariz.	63,000	83,000
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo-Mont-Idaho		1,929,300
Yosemite National Park, Calif.	1,547,000	1,473,400
Yucca House National Monument, Colo.	300	200
Zion National Park, Utah	705,200	681,100

* First year an attendance figure has been listed.

Interior Favors Bill For Great Falls Land

The Department of the Interior has recommended enactment of S. 1065, legislation that would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire through exchange approximately 783 acres known as the Great Falls property along the Potomac River in Virginia for administration in connection with the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

The property, owned by the Potomac Electric Power Company, would be acquired in exchange for about 391 acres of Government-owned land near the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in Prince Georges County, Maryland, known as the Blue Ponds tract. The bill provides that any difference in the fair market value between the two properties would be equalized through donated or appropriated funds.

The Great Falls property, a unique natural area northwest of Washington, D. C., contains outstanding geological, scenic, and historic value. Unusual geologic formations have been discovered on the property and geologists have been interested in the complex structure of the ancient Piedmont rocks of the Precambrian period with their cracks, folds, and water carved gorges.

The scenic value of this Great Falls tract is enhanced by its abundance of plant and animal life.

The Great Falls of the Potomac is closely associated with the national history of our country and with the life of George Washington. As a young man Washington traveled the wilderness along the Potomac River surveying the area for the construction of a canal.

Following the Revolutionary War, Washington's interest again turned to the project of constructing the Canal. In 1784 he organized the Potowmack Canal Company to establish a communication and transportation system to expand the new Nation.

The Potowmack Canal, which Washington's company built is located on the property to be acquired.

Long considered for its importance to the park and parkway system of the National Capital, the Great Falls property was not available until 1960 when the Department of the Interior entered into an agreement with the Potomac Electric Power Company.

This agreement also grants the Potomac Electric Power Company a 50-year easement (250 feet in width) across the Blue Ponds area and a revocable permit for the company to use the remainder of the tract.

The Federal Government was granted a 50-year lease on the Great Falls property, by the agreement, with an option to purchase it at its fair market value. The option provides that the company may elect to receive Blue Ponds in partial payment for the Great Falls property.

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BOOK REVIEW

Getting Out of Outdoor Trouble

Reviewed by Jerry B. House, Assistant Superintendent, Shenandoah N.P.

If you are going to confine your outdoor activity to watching your favorite sports event from the safety of a soft chair before your television set perhaps you don't need to know how to cope with some of the situations which may confront you as related by retired Park Ranger Bill Merrill in his new book, GETTING OUT OF OUTDOOR TROUBLE.

But in this day and age with people finding more time and having more money to spend for fun, outdoor recreation is a natural and necessary outlet.

Experience has taught Bill many things and among them he has learned that no matter how great our ability we can and do get into trouble while pursuing our own individual brand of outdoor recreation.

Thus he has in a comprehensive way covered the field from the troubles you might encounter on a Sunday drive to how to swim in quicksand, not that the latter is recommended as an endeavor in the recreational field. Even so, in attempting to include the many subjects in less than 100 pages Bill necessarily has had to be brief in some instances and for that reason I am hopeful that he may find time to break out some of the more important ones into individual booklets or pamphlets, perhaps each being devoted to one subject and in more detail.

It is hardly necessary to say that GETTING OUT of OUTDOOR TROUBLE is not the kind of book you leave at home when you travel. It should be tucked in with your fishing gear and when the big ones fail to bite get it out and read a chapter. You'll find that you have a lot to learn.

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First Lady Visits Peaks Of Otter

The following was picked up from "The Ridge Runner".

May 12 was the culmination of long weeks of planning and polishing, and planning again (and again, and again), for a visit to Peaks of Otter by the First Lady and her party. On Wednesday morning a plane-load of press representatives unloaded at Woodrum Field in Roanoke, and were immediately put on a bus for Peaks of Otter. With them was Secretary of Interior Udall and Mrs. Udall. Assistant Superintendent Eden and Seasonal Naturalist Reeves board the bus and rode to Peaks with them, Reeves explaining the sights along the way. At Peaks they transferred to cars and buses and were taken on a guided trip to the summit of Sharp Top and back. A slight shower of rain almost spoiled it, but not quite.

Shortly after the arrival of the press plane, Mrs. Johnson's plane arrived, bearing the official party, made up of Mrs. Johnson, her personal secretaries and White House staff, the wives of most of the cabinet members, guests, and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Rockefeller (he owned the airplane!) Both planes were met by Director Hartzog and Superintendent Weems, who rode with the latter group to Peaks of Otter. On the was Assistant Chief Naturalist Dave Ochener described the Parkway and pointed out things of interest to the group.

At the Peaks of Otter Lodge the party were shown examples of mountain handicraft, operated by experta brought in from North Carolina for the occasion. The First Lady was presented with a number of handicrafts items as gifts, including a mountain dulcimer. She was also appointed an honorary District Ranger. (These violators had better watch out now. They might just be picked up by Lady Bird!) Following a fine trout dinner, the party returned to Roanoke and departed for Washington.

Sidelights on the First Lady's visit sometimes were more interesting than the visit itself. For instance, the startled look on a news cameraman's face on the summit of Sharp Top, when Secretary Udall suddenly bent over to tie his shoe while the cameraman was taken "rear-view" footage of him. And then there were Dave Ochener and Jack Reeves trying to look inconspicuous as the only uniformed luncheon guests of the party. Virginia Knick, as "camp nurse," was much more relaxed and at ease in her "civies." And the unfortunate newsman trying to locate the government car in which he had left his equipment (they all looked alike, and they were all on the move!). Oh, yes, we almost forgot to mention the Roanoke World News' generous promotion of Seasonal Naturalist Jack Reeves to Assistant Chief Ranger! But the days before the visit really saw activity -- Maintenance crews, Rangers, Naturalists, Secret Service, etc all over the place! And it must be said, to their everlasting credit, that all the behind-the-scenes heros did their part. The Parkway really SHONE! And all systems functioned A-OK! Even the expected horde of outside visitors failed to show up in any great numbers, making security relatively easy. All in all, it was a good show, and everything went off like it was supposed to.

THE NATIONAL COURIER IS NOW BEING PRINTED BY BRIDGES ASSOCIATES in Springfield, Va.

★★★

POETRY CORNER

MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

The Nation's noblest mountain, lone it stands,
A monument to God; for Man, a boon.
Its mighty walls by cosmic strokes were hewn
And its great crest in ice and snow expands
Eternally. Its majesty commands
The distant eye, on land, or sea, or dune.
Its meads and slopes with blossoms are bestrewn,
And fern and forest deck its wonderlands.
What hath been wrought thru unrecorded time,
By molten thrust and Nature's healing art, . .
Came to its own at last. This matchless worth,
This royal beauty, and these traits sublime, . .
Were, in their sum, forever set apart . .
A Jovian rendezvous atop the Earth!

by Maurice H. Thatcher

History of Yellowstone National Park

By Aubrey L. Haines, Park Historian

Part V (Conclusion) The Intervening Years

This is the concluding chapter 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; time of trial and error; early administration; a tale of near failure, and the Army takes over - an eleventh hour rescue.

With passage of the Lacey Act in 1894, Yellowstone National Park was at last secure. Its development was rapid during the following twenty-five years and, by the time hostile forces were again marshalled -- during the nineteen-twenties and thirties, the Park's friends were numerous enough to fend them off easily.

The progress of the Park from its maturity to the present is best seen in a chronology of the type which was a feature of the Haynes Guide until 1948. The following is drawn from that source, with additions:

1895 - Hiram M. Chittenden published the first edition of his book, The Yellowstone, which was revised many times and remained in print until 1962. Accurate recording of visitation was begun in 1895.

1896 - William W. Wylie was granted a franchise to operate permanent tent camps which provided low-cost accomodations for tourists.

1897 - Fort Yellowstone was enlarged to accommodate a second troop of cavalry. Henry E. Klamer built a general store at the Upper Geyser Basin and Frank J. Haynes established a picture shop on the flat west of Old Faithful Geyser. The road from West Thumb to Jackson Lake via the South Entrance was opened to traffic.

1898 - The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company began service from Monida, Montana, into the Park by way of the West Entrance.

1900 - The second Norris Hotel was completed and opened

1902 - The Northern Pacific Railroad extended its track three miles from Cinnabar to Gardiner, Montana. On January 30, the name of the Post Office at Fort Yellowstone was changed from Mammoth Hot Springs to Yellowstone National Park.

1903 - President Theodore Roosevelt visited the Park and dedicated the stone arch at the North Entrance. The East Entrance road and the Chittendan Bridge were completed as were the Engineering Office (present Ranger Office) and the Weather Bureau building at Mammoth. On May 7, John F. Yancey, proprietor of the Pleasant Valley Hotel, died at the age of 77.

1904 - Old Faithful Inn was completed and opened to the public and Lake Hotel was enlarged.

The first steel bridge over the Gardiner River below Bunsen Peak was built (replaced in 1939 by the present 805 foot structure).

1905 - The road was completed from Canyon to Tower Fall by way of Dunraven Pass, and the Chittenden Road over Mount Washburn was also finished. W. W. Wylie sold his Wylie Camping Company and retired from business in the Park.

1906 - A. W. Miles, head of the new Wylie Permanent Camping Company, built Camp Roosevelt.

1907 - The Union Pacific Railroad completes its track to the West Entrance. The Yellowstone Lake Boat Company (E. C. Waters), sold out to the Yellowstone Park Boat Company (T. E. Hofer), and the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company succeeded the Yellowstone Park Association.

1908 - The garrison of Fort Yellowstone was increased to four troops of cavalry.

1909 - Fort Yellowstone's masonry buildings were completed.

1911 - The concrete hospital building at Mammoth was completed and Canyon Hotel was enlarged.

The road connecting the West Entrance with Bozeman, Montana, by way of the Gallatin Canyon, was completed.

1912 - The first rail passengers from Cody, Wyoming, entered the Park via the East Entrance. The Yellowstone National Park Chapel was built (it was dedicated June 25, 1913)

1913 - The south wing was added to the Old Faithful Hotel and the north wing was added to the Mammoth Hotel (the addition is the oldest part of the present structure). An annex was added to the hospital at Mammoth. The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company was reorganized and renamed The Yellowstone - Western Stage Company, and Shaw and Powell

Camping Company was granted a franchise to transport tourists through the Park and use permanent camps.

1914 - Henry J. Brothers was granted a franchise to construct and operate a swimming pool at Old Faithful.

1915 - Automobiles were officially admitted to the Park on August 1 (though five were entered by mistake on the previous evening). The Yellowstone-Western Stage Company set a record for the number of passengers hauled through the Park in horse-drawn vehicles by transporting 20,151 tourists. Charles Ashworth Hamilton acquired the Upper Basin Store from the estate of H. E. Klamer, who died in 1914.

1916 - The National Park Service was created by Act of Congress on August 25. The United States Army withdrew all troops from the Park during the fall and civilian rangers took over management of the area. The Cody-Sylvan Pass Motor Company (Frank J. Haynes) operated the first motor stages in the Park on the run between Cody, Wyoming and Lake.

1917 - Stephen T. Mather was appointed Director of the National Park Service on May 16. A reorganization of public facilities resulted in the formation of a Yellowstone Park Transportation Company to take over all passenger service with motorized equipment, and a Yellowstone Park Camping Company to take over the permanent camps of the Wyle Permanent Camping Company and Shaw and Powell Camping Company. Due to a failure on the part of Congress to appropriate funds for the civilian ranger force, it had to be disbanded and troops were returned to the Park for police duty only.

1918 - The troops were again withdrawn from the Park after July 1, and the activities of the Corps of Engineers were turned over to a National Park Service engineer. All the Hotels remained closed because of the War and the only permanent camps operated were those at Mammoth, Canyon and Old Faithful.

1919 - Horace M. Albright became superintendent June 28. The name of the Yellowstone Park Camping Company was changed to Yellowstone Park Camps Company. Lake and Mammoth Hotels were not opened.

1920 - James McBride became the Park's first chief ranger and Milton P. Skinner its park naturalist. William C. Gregg explored the "Cascade Corner" of the Park (Bechler River country).

1921 - Frank J. Haynes died March 10 after forty consecutive summers in the Park in the photographic and transportation businesses. The Togwotee Pass road was opened and the stone lookout building was constructed on Mount Washburn. William C. Gregg continued the exploration of the Cascade Corner, revising the map of that area.

1922 - The semicentennial of the Park's establishment was held at Madison Junction and the ceremonies included a reenactment of the 1870 campfire. A geyser which went into action near Roaring Mountain on August 14 was named "Semi-Centennial Geyser". Samuel Tilden Woodring became chief ranger and Joseph Joffe entered on duty as assistant to the superintendent on May 1.

1923 - President Warren G. Harding visited the Park. The Howard Eaton Trail, named for a colorful guide and dude-rancher, was dedicated. Frank E. A. Thone replaced Milton P. Skinner as park naturalist.

1924 - Edmund J. Sawyer became park naturalist. Superintendent Albright, J. E. Haynes, Chief Ranger Woodring and others explored the northern end of the Absaroka Mountains and the southern shore of Yellowstone Lake. The Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company was formed to take over the operations of the Wylie Permanent Camping Company and the Yellowstone Park Camps Company.

1925 - The museum needs of the Park were studied by Dr. Hermen C. Bumpus, Herbert Maier and Jack E. Haynes.

1926 - Dr. Arthur L. Day of the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., began a study of the thermal features of the Park

1927 - The Gallatin Gateway Inn on the approach road from Bozeman, Montana, to the West Entrance was opened. The abandoned hotels at Norris and Fountain were razed. President Calvin Coolidge visited the Park

1928 - Dorr G. Yeager became park naturalist, taking over direction of the interpretive program from Jack E. Haynes, who had supervised the activities on an unpaid basis during the formative years. Samuel T. Woodring built the "horn house" in front of the Mammoth Museum. Construction of the Old Faithful Museum was begun under the direction of Dr. Herman C. Bumpus with a grant of funds from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. The road through the Firehold Canyon was completed and Cecil A. Lord became resident engineer. The Imperial Geyser was observed in eruption on July 10.

1929 - Horace M. Albright became Director of the National Park Service and Roger W. Toll took over as superintendent on February 1. The Park boundary was changed on the east to include the Hoodoo Basin and the fossil forests at the northwest corner of the Park.

1930 - The Gregg Fork of the Beckler River was named for William C. Gregg who explored the Cascade Corner. Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service died January 22.

1932 - 7,600 acres of land were added to the Park near the North Entrance to provide winter range for grazing animals of the Park.

1935 - John W. Medlrum, United States Commissioner for the Park, retired on June 30, after forty years service in that position. He was succeeded by T. Paul Wilcox. Postmaster Chester A. Lindsley, who also had served forty years in the Park, retired the same day. The appraoch road from Red Lodge to the Northeast Entrance was opened to travel, and the first regular air service to the Park was begun to West Yellowstone.

1936 - Superintendent Roger W. Toll was killed in an automobile accident in New Mexico while on a field trip for the National Park Service. Edmund B. Rogers was appointed to fill the position on May 25. The Yellowstone Park Company was formed, with William M. Nichols as president, by consolidation of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company and the Yellowstone Park Boat Company. The first Park telephone directory was issued.

1937 - The new Fishing Bridge was completed at midseason, and the work on the Old Faithful to West Thumb road was so far advanced that two-way traffic was possible. A new hotel was built to replace all but the most recent wing of the Mammoth Hotel. A cottage development was included in the reconstruction. President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the Park. Dr. C. Max Bauer published his book, The Story of Yellowstone Geysers, and the first radio broadcast from the Park over a national hook-up was made September 25.

1938 - The new road from Old Faithful to West Thumb

Petrified Forests Found

Washington -- Sightseers don't have to go to Arizona to see a petrified forest. At least a few stone trees cna be found in almost every state from New York to California.

Fossil tree stumps near Gilboa, in New York's Cwtskill Mountains, stand where one of America's great primeval forests grew millions of years ago, the National Geographic Society says.

Stone tree trunks are so common near Piggott, Arkansas, that many have been used as tombstones. Chunks of petrified logs are scattered about farms in Coshocton County Ohio.

Boles of giant petrified redwoods, some 120 feet long, are strewn along California's 15-mile-long Petrified Forest Highway between Santa Rosa and Calistoga.

Fossil Trees Protected

The most extensive and spectacular fossil deposits are protected in petrified forest preserves.

Arizona's Petrified Forest National Park embraces a 94,161-acre region in the Painted Deser. Here is the world's biggest, brightest collection of stone logs. Some petrified trunks reach 200 feet, but earthquakes and erosion have broken most inot small pieces. Beds of shale preserve fossil leaves of unknown age.

Smaller parks protect petrified treasures in Colorado, Washington, Mississippi, and North Dakota.

The wood-to-stone process of petrification takes millions of years. For the conversion to begin, trees must be covered by water, ud, or lava. The wood is literally "canned" without sufficient oxygen to make it decay.

Waterborne chemicals - chiefly silica - soak into the tree cells, replacing wood fibers. Small amounts of iron, manganese oxide, and carbon may produce color patterns in yellow, red, green, and brown.

Annual tree rings, with their story of weather cycles, can often be seen clearly. At Yellowstone National Park, fossil forests of fig, laurel, and magnolia incicate a far warmer, wetter climate in the past.

Some petrified wood even shows the holes bored by worms, and a few have encased and petrified the worm itself.

Petrified wood also can tell paleobotanists much about geological history. In Oregon, hollow stone castings of charred-away bark and wood are petrified proof that a tidal wave of hot lava engulfed a prehistoric forest thousands of years ago.

Petrified rock is so beautifully colored that some park visitors can't resist picking up a specimen even though large signs warn that souvenir collecting is illegal.

During a recent tourist season, Arizona Park officials searched 360 cars, and recovered more than 3,000 pounds of petrified chips and chunks. One man professed astonishment when a 45-pound log was found in his car trunk. He claimed that his four-year-old son must have put it there.

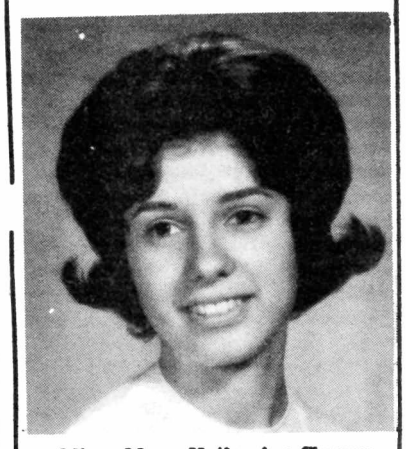
Lassen Park Road Opening Delayed

Extreme snow conditions on the Lassen Volcanic National Park Road will delay the scheduled opening of the road until after Memorial Day weekend, Park Superintendent Robert B. Moore has announced.

The Park road will be open through the Northwest Entrance at Manzanita Lake to Hat Lake and through the Southwest Entrance, to the winter use area. The Butte Lake Road into the Park is now open, although roads into Juniper Lake and Warner Valley are still closed because of storm damage and snow.

The Manzanita Lake Campground is now open, and sections of the Butte Lake Campground will be open by the Memorial Day weekend.

I WAS A WINNER



Miss Mary Katherine Shaver was one of three winners in the Statewide contest, "Why I Want to be a Teacher", sponsored by the South Dakota Education Association. She was awarded a $50. check by the Association. Mary was graduated from the Hot Springs, South Dakota, High School with honors and is a member of the National Honor Society, Societe Honoraire de Francois, secretary-treasurer of the Student Council, Pep Club president, and ROK Literature Club president. She was recipient of a $250 PTA scholarship, and the Beatrice Petty Scholarship Fund. At the Hot Springs Jaycees - sponsored Teen-Age Safe Driving Road-E-O, Mary was top winner for the girls division, and has an opportunity to compete in the state contest in Chamberlain on June 12.

Mary is the daughter of Chief Park Ranger and Mrs. Ralph K. Shaver of Wind Cave National Park and plans to enter Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado, this fall.

LYNN COFFIN RETIRES

Lynn Coffin, Chief Ranger at the Canyon since 1955, retired on May 8 after more than 31 years with the Federal Government. Lynn started with the



U.S. Forest Service in 1926 as seasonal laborer in the Washakie Forest, Wyoming. He graduated from Colorado State University with a BS in Forestry and served in various capacities with the Forest Service until 1937 when he received his appointment as Park Ranger at Carlsbad Caverns. After that he served at Scottsbluff, Rocky Mountian, and Glacier; he returned to Carlsbad as Chief Ranger and from there transferred to Grand Canyon.

Lynn and Eloise were honored by a retirement dinner at the Bright Angel Lodge on April 22 -- more than 120 friends attended. Out of town guests included Dave Canfield and the Es Lampis of Sante Fe; the Elmer Fladmarks from Yosemite; Ellen Meadows, Mesa Verde; and Dorothy and Jim Randall, Canyonlands.

Eloise and Lynn will make their home in Fort Collins, Colorado (1000 West Prospect) We expect some pictures of their retirement activities since Lynn left here with a Kodak Instamatic 500 as a token of appreciation and affection from his many friends along with the traditional volume of letters. Eloise was carrying an Indian rug (two grey hills) and a lovely piece of Santa Clara pottery.

Law Day U.S.A.

One week after Law Day, Jamestown Day ceremonies (sponsored by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities) were held on the Island, on May 9, commemorating the 358th anniversary of America's first permanent English settlement.

Jamestown Day observances are held annually on the Sunday nearest May 13, the day in 1607 that the first settlers landed at Jamestown. The first Jamestown Day program was held by the APVA in 1896.

The principal speaker was the Honorable Prescott Bush, former United States Senator from Connecticut. Walter S. Robertson of Richmond, Virginia, former Undersecretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs and now an investment banker, presided.

The choir of the Bruton Par-

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was completed and the esplanade was built at Mammoth.

1939 - The 805 foot steel bridge over the Gardiner River below Bunsen Park was built. The Yellowstone Library and Museum Association published James R. Simons' book, Yellowstone Fishes. The Crown Prince and Princes of Norway visited the Park.

1940 - The present Mount Washburn fire lookout was completed. Newton B. Drury became Director of the National Park Service. Lake Hotel and Mammoth Lodge were not opened.

1941 - Lake Hotel and Mammoth Lodge remained closed for the second season. The United States Weather Bureau station at Mammoth was abandoned.

1942 - The Mammoth Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, Canyon Hotel and the tourist cabins and cafeterias at Old Faithful and Fishing Bridge, with several stores, were the facilities available in the Park. William H. Jackson, pioneer photographer, James McBride, first chief ranger, and Cecil A. Lord, Park Engineer, died during the year.

1943 - The only facilities operated were the tourist cabins at Old Faithful and Fishing Bridge and several stores.

1944 - Morning Glory Pool erupted on June 10. The concessioner's facilities were operated on the same basis as the previous year.

1945 - The curtailed operation of the Park was continued.

1946 - The operation of concessioner's facilities were nearly back to the pre-war level. Dr. C. Max Bauer was replaced as Chief Park Naturalist by David de L. Condon on Nov. 17.

1947 - The Park restored to normal operation. The Livingston Chamber of Commerce sponsored a ten-day horseback trip by the "Diamond Jubilee Trail Riders" on the 75th Anniversary of the Park. Issuance of a weekly news-letter was begun July 4, 1947.

1948 - Federal funds were made available for operation of the Yellowstone Park School. Park travel reached the million mark for the first time in a single season.

1949 - Yellowstone crews assisted in opening of Wyoming and Montana roads during severe February and March storms. Northern Pacific Railroad passenger train service to the North Entrance discontinued June 20. Airplanes were used for the first time in making the wildlife census. Mammoth Lodge (built in 1922) was razed.

1950 - The swimming pool at Mammoth was razed and the Yellowstone Park Company began a $500,000 modernization program. Commercial power was brought into the Park by construction of a Montana Power line to Mammoth.

1951 - The swimming pool at Old Faithful was razed. Road construction began at Canyon in 1941 was completed (first major work since World War II).

(It was impossible to complete this Chronology through to the present because the Annual Reports of the Superintendents for the years 1952 through 1962 are now at the bindery. This part of the Chronology will be completed later and provided as supplementary pages 135 and 136 in the Manual.)

"LAW DAY"

continued from page 4

ish Church in Williamsburg and the 50th Army Band from the U. S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, furnished the music. Director and Mrs. George B. Hartzog, Jr., attended the reception on Saturday sponsored by the Jamestown Foundation of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the dinner that evening sponsored by the APVA. The Director left early Sunday morning but Mrs. Hartzog and children remained for Sunday's ceremony.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

The reorganization of the National Capital Parks, National Park Service, as announced earlier this year by George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, became effective May 23rd.

The purpose of the reorganization is to decentralize operational authority to superintendents of specific segments of the Federal Park System in the Nation's Capital. The responsibility of the Regional Office will become a staff advisory-review function.

Under the new organization, the metropolitan park system will be divided into five geographical areas, and superintendents assigned to each as follows:



Lawrence C. Hadley

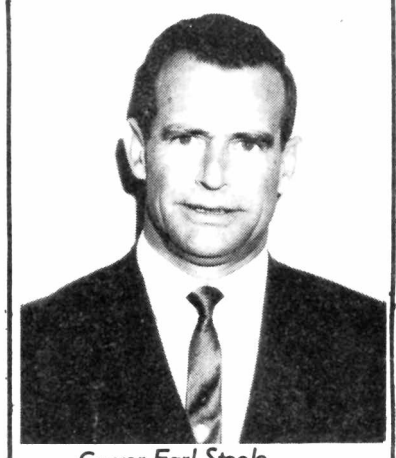
(1) Central National Capital Parks, which will include the "old" City, bounded on the west by New Hampshire Avenue, on the north by Florida Avenue, on the east by Anacostia Park, and on the south by the Potomac River, with Lawrence C. Hadley, formerly of Yellowstone National Park, and more recently from the National Park Service's Information Office, heading up operations in this area;

(2) North National Capital Parks will be bounded by the District line on the west and north, Anacostia Park on the east, and Florida and New Hampshire Avenues on the south



Joseph Brown

-- headed by Joseph Brown, former Director Fairfax County Park Authority;



Grover Earl Steele

(3) East National Capital Parks will include Anacostia Park and all park areas to the east and south, including Fort Washington and the Suitland Parkway -- headed by Grover Earl Steele, formerly Superintendent at Appomattox National Historical Park;



Floyd B. Taylor

(4) George Washington Memorial Parkway, on both the Maryland and the Virginia sides will be combined with Prince William Forest Park under one superintendent -- Floyd B. Taylor, formerly Chief of the Branch of Programs in the Washington office of the National Park Service; and



Earl M. Semingsen

(5) Baltimore-Washington Parkway and Catoctin Mountain Park will be similarly grouped with Earl M. Semingsen as Superintendent of the area. Superintendent Semingsen was the spark plug that started publication of the NP Courier.

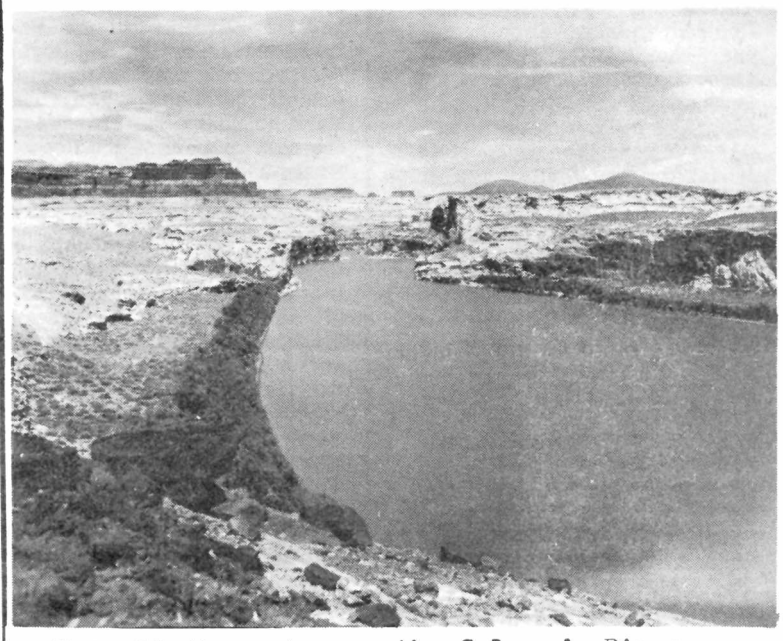
Former Superintendent Paul Webb has been promoted to the position of Superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico.



Fred W. Binnewies

One new key employee will be assigned to the Regional Office. He is Fred W. Binnewies, former Superintendent of Point Reyes National Seashore, Point Reyes, California. He will serve as Assistant Regional Director for Operations.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK



Not all the water on the Colorado River is this placid.

Jim Randall, Chief of Interpretation & Protection and Ed Rothfuss, District Ranger, had a wonderful four-day trip down the Colorado River in rubber rafts. The trip started near Moab and ended at the far end of Cataract Canyon. They have some exciting tales to tell about their experience. Since the water is high, the large rapids in Cataract Canyon were more dangerous than usual. Apparently, at certain places on the trip it would have been just as easy to drown in the boat as in the river.

Boating in Canyonlands on the Colorado and Green Rivers was surprisingly heavy during the month of April.

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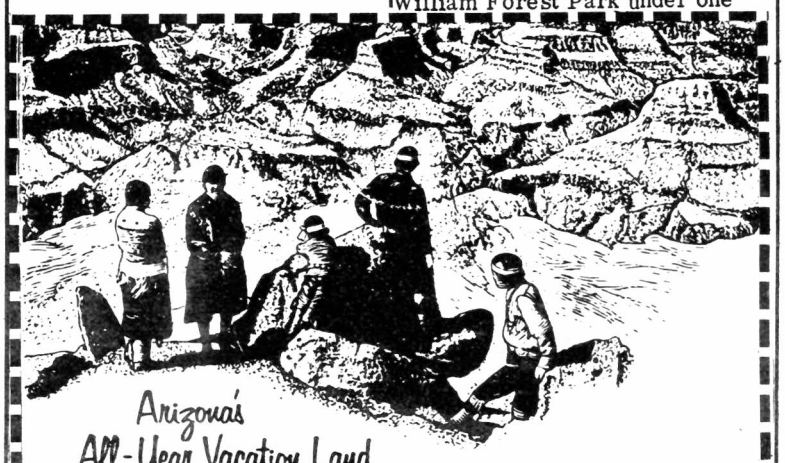
Geology and Botany classes from Brigham Young University were in the area for three days in mid-May. They are very interested in the planning problems encountered in Canyonlands.

****

Work on the trailer sites on the Island in the Sky is progressing quite rapidly. The Rothfuss's and the Reyer's should be moving soon. What a view they will have!

****

Canyonlands National Park has not been dedicated! Although plans were made and various national newspapers announced the event, it was soon discovered there was nothing yet to dedicate. The celebration was turned into a "Show-Me-Day" for 30 journalists by the Monticello Chamber of Commerce. According to Superintendent Bates E. Wilson, the only thing Canyonlands has to dedicate is a deep square hole; and he insists it cannot be dedicated until there is a building to go over it.



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ACADIA

Three members of the Acadia Mountain Rescue team recently completed an extensive course in scuba diving as prescribed by the National Aquatic Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States.

At the completion of the course a banquet was held at the Oronoka restaurant in Crono, Maine. National Y.M.C.A. Scuba Diver certificates were issued to District Ranger Norman Walis.

With the increasing interest in scuba diving and the heavy use of Park waters by swimmers, fishermen, and boaters, this additional training increases the scope of operations of the Park rescue team.

* * * * * *

Park Naturalist Arthur Hathaway has accepted a promotion and transfer to Craters of the Moon National Monument. Both Art and Teresa will be missed but wish them luck in their new assignment.

BIG BEND

Tony and Merechildo Ybarra of Big Bend are preparing for a trip to Sanderson, to attend graduation exercises at Sanderson High School as honor guests of Tommy Turner. On August 27, 1964, Merechildo rescued Tommy from is overturned cattle truck. Tommy was pinned in the cab of the truck, which was on fire at the time. With the invitation to the Ybarras, Tommy enclosed a picture of himself, inscribed "To the man who saved my life," and a note stating that if it had not been for Merechildo's action, he (Tommy) would not now be alive to be graduating from high school.

****

CARLSBAD CAVERNS

Four more fellows have just been selected to attend the next session at Albright Training Center. Park Guides Oscar (Bill) Esch, Roger Giddings, and Jim Martin will be pulling out next month. Don Standiford, currently on educational leave, has also been chosen.

The last two Carlsbad trainees are winding up their studies at Grand Canyon. Jack Linahan reports that he has been assigned to the ocean strip district of Olympic National Park and says that Bob Braden is being assigned to Grand Canyon's North Rim. Both will be Park Rangers.

****

Justice William O. Douglas and Mrs. Douglas spent the weekend of May 8 in the Guadalupes as guests of J. C. Hunter. Justice Douglas rode the loop trip from Frijole to the Bowl and back down South Mc Kittrick Canyon. Park Ranger Roger Reisch accompanied the party.

Justice Douglas is gathering information for his forthcoming book on the mountains of the Southwest. Before arriving here he spent three days in Big Bend National Park.

****

Bill Gray and family were sent on their way to Catoctin Mountain Park with a pot-luck supper in the V.C. There was lots of good food, a little good-natured grousing between Bill and Tom, and a good time was had by all.

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Tom Speer and family are leaving us soon for Coronado National Memorial, Arizona, where he has been transferred. A hamburger-fry going away party is planned in their honor.

FORT PULASKI

Cockspur Island was the scene of the "Fort Pulaski Camporee" of the local Boy Scout Council on the weekend of April 30 - May 1. Around 350 boys camped on the western part of Cockspur Island for two nights and on Saturday afternoon assisted at the Visitor Center Dedication. Ranger Mickey O. Lee stated that considering the number of boys, relative little or no damage was done to the vegetation or ground cover. Ranger Lee was commended by local scout executives for the assistance he rendered concerning the camporee.

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Park Historian Bowie Lanford and his wife Toni announced the fourth addition to the Lanford Clan. John Bowie was born on February 15th. John B. is the Lanford's third son.

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Former Administrative Assistant Joe Kennedy and his wife Jayne, now at WASO, also announced a new arrival. Laura Louise, the Kennedy's second daughter arrived on April 20th.

****

The Monument is extremely fortunate this summer to have obtained the services of Charles "Chuck" Claxton as a seasonal ranger historian. Chuck has recently receive top honors in the Georgia District (14) Toastmaster's Speech Contest. We are all hoping that Chuck does as well in the regional competition to be held in Jacksonville in June for if he does Chuck will go to New York in August to compete in the Toastmasters International Speech Contest. When Chuck is not speech-making and in the off-season, he is a student at Armstrong State College in Savannah.

HALEAKALA

On April 17th the resident population of Haleakala National Park doubled due to the arrival of the new Chief Park Naturalist James W. Larson, his wife Arlene, and children Dan, Jane, and Sandy. Jim served 3 1/2 years with the park service at Mt. McKinley and transferred here from Rocky Mountain. The Haleakala staff has been waiting his arrival with great anxiety as this will be the first time since July that the Haleakala Staff has been complete. His arrival has also caused some mixed emotion for we now find three Jims at park headquarters. This has created some confusion and has prompted some "re-naming". Never-the-less we extend a fond welcome to Jim (JW) and his family and we are very pleased to have him on our staff.

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On Monday, April 19, Chief Park Ranger James C. Lindsay received recognition for thirty years Federal Service when he was presented with a 30-year Department of the Interior Lapel Emblem. Presentation was made by Haleakala National Park Superintendent Neal G. Guse.

Lindsay began his Federal career with the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 serving more than six years as Project Superintendent. He then spent four years during World War II with the U. S. Engineers, Real Estate Division, and in 1946 became a Park Ranger with the National Park Service, serving intermittent periods of duty on the Big Island at Hawaii National Park and on Maui at the Haleakala Section. He was promoted to Supervisory Park Ranger in June 1958 and became Chief Park Ranger at Haleakala National Park on February 12, 1962.

LAVA BEDS

Park ranger Russell M. Betts and wife Joan recently arrived from Rocky Mountain National Park.

Russ graduated from Montana State University in 1963, majoring in Forest Conservation and Recreation. Prior to his appointment at Rocky Mountain he served as a land examiner with the Bureau of Land Management. While at Rocky Mountain he worked in the Wild Basin and Thompson River subdistrict where he was involved in technical mountain climbing, mountain rescue, and operating the Hidden Valley ski area within the park.

The Bett's enjoy skiing, mountain climbing, hunting, fishing and photography. They will reside at the northwest entrance to Lava Beds near the Tulelake Wildlife Refuge.

****

Chief ranger A. J. "Art" Hayes received an award of one-hundred dollars for his suggestion of a stretcher designed for use in caves. The stretcher has a smooth bottom and can slide over rough cave floors. This foam rubber lined litter would afford maximum safety and comfort to an injured person. Congratulations Art.

****

The annual meeting of the Lava Beds Natural History Association was held in Tulelake on April 21, 1965. The association's major objective at this time is to accumulate enough funds to begin a vigorous publications program. The following board members were elected to serve for the next four years. Mrs. Rosalie Hayes, treasurer, Chet J. Main and Hal H. Ogle as members.

****

A group of some thirty-three members of the Tulelake Basin Inter-agency Forum were guests of Monument personnel recently. The group representing numerous agencies was taken on a conducted tour and shown some park attractions and facilities.

MANASSAS

On Sunday, May 16, 1965 the Battlefield Park celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding with special ceremonies at the park. Highlighting the program was the showing of the motion picture "Another Cheer For Dixie" which was recently produced by the Virginia Civil War Commission. The Stone House, a tavern during the Civil War, was opened to visitors for the day and Historian Tom White conducted 218 people through the house. This building was recently restored and a furnishing plan is now being prepared.

During the day Superintendent Francis F. Wilshin was interviewed on the local radio station discussing improvements which have been made during the past 25 years. The event also received advance local newspaper coverage.

Superintendent Wilshin is slowly recovering from a bad bout with double pneumonia which hospitalized him throughout March and part of April. We are happy to report that he is feeling stronger every day and expects to be at full strength soon.

On May 6 the historians conducted 100 members of the Canadian Army Staff College of Kingston, Ontario on a detailed tour of Second Manassas. At the noon break members of the 17th Virginia Infantry, North-South Skirmishers, put on a Civil War musket firing demonstration which was greatly appreciated by the visiting officers.

MIDWEST R O

As this was written, news came of the heart attack suffered by Jack Aiton, chief of lands in the Midwest Regional Office. Mr. Aiton was taken to Lutheran Hospital in Omaha following the attack. Maynord Barrows, forester at Dinosaur, has been brought in to take Mr. Aiton's place during his absence.

* * * * * *

Illness has disabled two members of the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services. Museum Curator Newell Joyner is in Lincoln General Hospital, Lincoln, Nebr., and Historian Ray Mattison has been hospitalized following a back operation. Doctors do not know just when Newell will return to duty, but Ray is expected back on the job Monday, April 26.

* * * * * *

Flood[illegible]ers on the Iowa side of the Missouri River in the vicinity o[illegible] Missouri Valley, Iowa, kept Rita Bekaert, one of the capable stenos in Programs, and her family stranded for several days until the waters of the Boyer River receded.

—

cation with Superintendent Gale. They'll return in June when school is out and their home sold.

****

District Ranger Wayne P. Merry departed by car for Mount McKinley April 13 where he has accepted a position of District Ranger. Cindy and son Scott will be in Los Angeles with her parents until June.

****

Coffee and dessert were served at the Museum on Sunday, April11, honoring newly arrived and departing staff. Superintendent and Mrs. Bennett T. Gale, Administrative Officer and Mrs. William J. Cuskelly, District Manager and Mrs. David C. Bogart, Park Naturalist and Mrs. Robert W. Kaune, Jr. are the recent arrivals. Departing are the Merry's and Landscape Architect and Mrs. A. Sidney Malbon.

****

Park Ranger Charles N. Rorvik left here with his wife and children May 3 for Joshua Tree where "Chuck" has accepted a promotion to District Ranger.

****

Linda Rogers, daughter of Supervisory Park Ranger and Mrs. Orville E. Rogers, was one of six seniors in Port Angeles High School earning a straight "A" third quarter. The senior class has 385 and the high school 1,200 students.

PEA RIDGE

Mrs. Rebecca C. Tatman, Clerk-Stenographer, recently received a $200 Superior Performance Award. Becky was granted this award in recognition of the superior manner in which she performed her duties during a period when the workload was greatly increased by a heavy construction program and double visitation. Not only did she do the work of two employees, she did so with a great big smile and also effected several changes in the office routine that greatly in-

SEQUOIA & KINGS CANYON

Park Ranger and Mrs. Don Brown are proud parents of their second child, a daughter Gretchen, who was born in Visalia, Calif., on April 20.

* * * * * *

It is good to report that Mrs. Charles E. Snedigar, who has been critically ill, has made remarkable progress in recovery. She is back at their home in Cambria, Calif., after a long stay in the hospital.

* * * * * *

New officers for the Federal Women's Club at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks are: President, Ruth Hill; 1st Vice President, Jane Dempsey; 2nd Vice President, Elizabeth Murphy; Secretary, Peg Burns; Treasurer, Adelaide Haraden; Historian, Maxine Murry; Directors, Evelyn Stone and Dee McLaren. This group will lead the women in social and community activities for the coming club year.

* * * * * *

Resplendent in her white, floor length wedding gown, Linda Maxon, daughter of Mr. and Mr. Lon Maxon, became the bride of James Peck on Saturday evening, March 6. The service was read by the Reverend Thomas Umholtz at the Three Rivers Community Presbyterian Church. Linda's sister Lonna Dicky was her Matron of Honor, who wore a long, electric blue brocade satin dress with matching halo net vail. Bridesmaids were Nora Jean Ragle and Wilma Peck, whose dresses were like that of the Matron of Honor. Best Man was Ronnie Ragle of Chula Vista, and Groomsmen were Sherman Peck and Don Hoover, both of Woodlake.

Following the reception, the couple went to the Coast for a honeymoon.

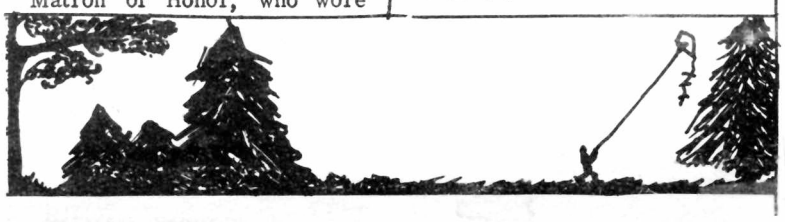
They are living in Woodlake, Calif., where James is associated with his father in the garage business. Linda has just finished a course in cosmetology and plans to work as a beauty operator.

* * * * * *

Park Rangers John Bowdler and Bob Mihan did a fine bid of public service by instructing the Red Cross and Standard and Advanced First Aid classes for residents of Three Rivers. From 25 to 30 attended the classes which were sponsored by the Three Rivers Volunteer Ambulance Service.

* * * * * *

Don and Myrle Raybourn have sold their home which Don built in Three Rivers. They are living in a trailer in Three Rivers for about three months; then they will go to their mountain home near Silver City for the summer. In the fall, they will start looking seriously to find the location where they want to settle.



FORT NECESSITY

A Fort Necessity employee has been given an award for submitting an economic and time-saving suggestion.

Elmer D. Thompson, seasonal laborer, received an incentive award check for $25 and a letter of commendation for an idea which will bring about a saving in government spending.

His suggestion called for the use of two 36-inch by three-feet corrugated, galvanized pipes forming a man-hole type entry to an air lock control valve on the main line of the water supply. The pipes replace a three-inch curb box and T-valve wrench.

Supt. Melvin J. Thorpe has pointed out that "with the application of this suggestion, a similar repair can now be accomplished with considerable saving in time and labor. The restoration of our water supply can be made more quickly which is a most important factor since the lack of water defeats our fire suppression system."

W.D.O.C.

take, Robert T. Hafferman and john A. Ronscavage.

Joan R. Orem, Roy K. Stamps, Bryan W. Nixon, Dow L. Thurston, Norman W. Adams, Victor H. Oberg, Allen D. Heubner and James L. Bainbridge all received 20-year emblems.

Six WODC employees had earned 30-year emblems, including Cecil J. Doty, Eugene T. Mott, Charles E. Krueger, Arthur M. Baclawski, Samuel Serrano, and J. Grant Gyllenskog.

Miss Mary F. Gibbs was presented a Commendable Service Award upon retirement after nearly 20 years of association with the National Park Service and Thomas Weeks was awarded a Unit Citation for his participation as a member of the consulting team that helped in last winter's emergency flood control work in Glacier National Park.

Ten Superior Performances Awards were presented at the ceremony. These went to: Katherine E. Yeager, Clerk, for superior performance in her job with the Electrical/Electronics Section; Dow L. Thurston, Construction Representative, for sustained superior performance as a WODC project inspector assigned to Canyon de Chelly National Monument and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks; Ralph R. McFadden, Supervisory Electronics Engineer, with special commendation for his narrow-banding project and his audio-visual systems assignments; J. Grant Gyllenskog, Supervisory Civil Engineer, for his superior performance as Project Supervisor at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks; and Frank L. Brown, Construction Representative, in recognition of sustained outstanding performance

Superior Performance Award were also presented to Marcus P. Malik, Supervisory Park Landscape Architect, for development of plans and construction schedules for Whiskeytown Reservoir Area; Thomas E. Lubbert, Landscape Architect, in recognition of his superior performance at the Whiskeytown Reservoir Area; Cecil J. Doty, Supervisory Architect, for his superior accomplishments in the field of advanced architectural planning and pictorial presentation; Donald A. Purse, Supervisory Civil Engineer, for demonstrating unusual technical competence in the handling of a highly complex major development as Project Supervisor at Whiskeytown; and Frank H. Thompson, Architectural Engineer, for an enviable record of quality performance in the writing of architectural specifications and for his excellent collaboration with other Divisions in preparation of "package contracts".

The Western Office of Design and Construction recently held an awards coffee to present an extensive number of awards to its staff which they have won over the past several months. Eleven 10-year emblems, eight 20-year emblems, six 30-year emblems, one commendable service award, one unit citation, and ten superior performance awards were all presented at the informal gathering in the WODC offices in San Francisco on May 10.

Ten-year emblems were presented to Ina M. Dolnicar, Jesse J. Steen, Jerry A. Riddell, Frank L. Huntsman, Forrest D. Newcomb, R. Merrick Smith, William M. Rothchild, Orvin K. Zimmerman, Edward K. O-

YELLOWSTONE

A Memorial Service and dedication of the "Dick Nelson" flag in honor of Richard A. Nelson, one of scouting's strongest supporters, and past Assistant Superintendent of Yellowstone was the highlight of the Yellowstone Valley Council Camporee, held at Mammoth May 14, 15, 16.

A total of 1,007 Boy Scouts, Explorers, and Scout Leaders descended on the Mammoth Campground last Friday night in one of the largest camporees held in the Council. Under the direction of Ron Cotten and the Explorers of Post 551, the camp was extremely well organized as well as the activities, campfire and memorial programs. The manner in which the Scouts conducted themselves is a real tribute to their leaders and the organizers of the camporee. To all the many scouts, scouters, and friends of scouting too numerous to mention, we can only say WELL DONE.

****

Since transfer to Yellowstone National Park in June 1962 the family of Engineer and Mrs. Ronald Cotten has doubled in size. Catherine Louise, age 6 weeks, was adopted in December 1963, and in February 1965, the adoption of 3 weeks old Glen Randall made the roster complete.

ZION

Superintendent Oberhansley presented Ranger Rudy Lueck with a 30-year service pin at an employees' meeting on May 5. Rudy began his career with the Park Service as a carpenter at Crater Lake in 1929. His subsequent N.P.S. assignments included Hawaii, Glacier, Yellowstone, Bryce Canyon, and Zion. Rudy attained much skill in mountaineering and won acclaim for his skiing ability; a present he is the only permanent employee at Zion who has made the exciting ascent of Kolob Arch. Rudy has been at Zion since June, 1951, and has served as Kolob District Ranger since 1958. Congratulations to Rudy and Eula. Their employees and visitors alike.

****

Zion rangers found a new use for fire extinguishers on Easter Sunday. It seems three young men were reported in the Grotto Campground with a new 2 1/2-gallon pressurized water extinguisher. When confronted they were found to be slightly under the influence as a result of having the extinguisher full og gin and 7-up; when in need to a nip, they would give each other a squirt.

****

Bacillus thurenginsis, known to colleagues as "B.T.", has joined the temporary staff at Zion to help combat tent caterpillars. BT is a host specific bacterial spray that recently was applied to cottonwoods along Zion roadways. The new insecticide has excited interest in the Southwest; Es Lampi, N.P.S. Regional Forester, and several U. S. Forest Service people came to Zion just to observe the proceedings. B.T. is lethal only to the caterpillars; initial results are encouraging.

****

Latest in the Lost and Found Department, Fred Brueck, Curator: Acall was received from Bryce Canyon from a lady who reported she had departed Zion without her upper dentures. She remembered leaving them in a comfort station and hadn't missed them for a day or two??? A quick check revealed that they were on the sink where she left them. Evidently she has sharp upper gums or doesn't do much chewin' because she merely requested that they be mailed to her home in Illinois!

****

Naturalist Ro Wauer found another Flammulated Owl in his mist nets on May 8. This makes the fourth Zion record for this species in two years. No more than 35 of these rare little birds have been observed anywhere!

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