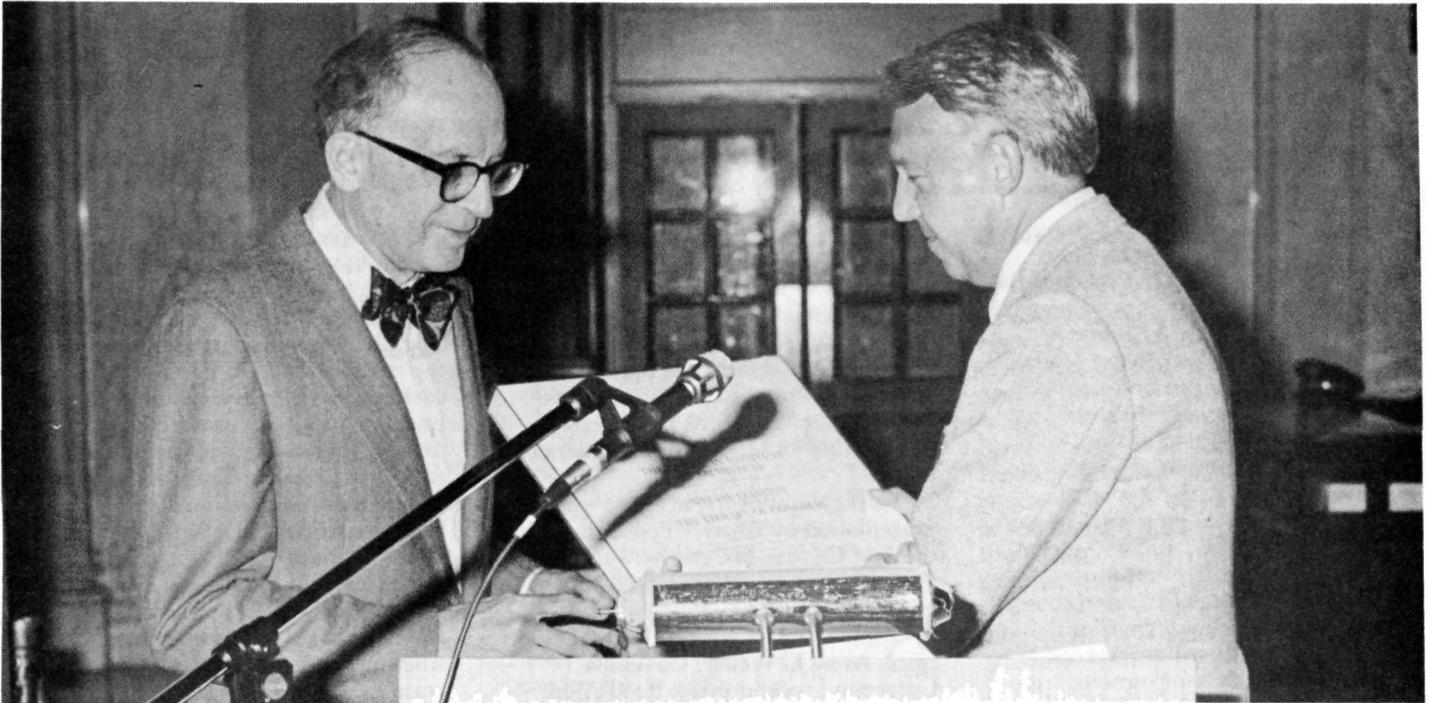




# COURIER

The National Park Service Newsletter

## HABS' 50th Anniversary



*At the Library of Congress reception in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of HABS, Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, presented a special citation to Robert Broshar, FAIA, President of The American Institute of Architects for supporting the HABS program.*

By Jean P. Yearby  
Publications & Exhibits Specialist,  
WASO

November 1983 marked the 50th anniversary of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Initiated in 1933 by Charles E. Peterson, then an architect in the National Park Service, HABS was founded both to preserve historic American buildings through documentation and to provide work for the architectural profession hard-pressed by the Great Depression. A 6-month operation period was imposed on the program. But, by the end of 1934, HABS had produced more than 5,000 sheets of measured drawings and more than 3,000 photographs and had become an instant success. So, in 1934, the Park Service entered into an agreement with the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and the Library of

Congress to make HABS a permanent program.

Under this agreement, the National Park Service plans and administers the operation with funds appropriated by Congress and supplemented by donations from individuals, foundations, historical organizations, and other Federal agencies. It also develops qualitative standards, organizes projects, and selects subjects for recording. It directs the preparation of the records, edits them, and transmits them to the Library of Congress. The Library preserves the records, makes them available for study and provides reproductions through its Photoduplication Service. The AIA provides professional counsel through its national membership.

Forty states participated in the celebration by developing exhibits comprised of HABS measured drawings and photographs. State Preservation Coordinators, in cooperation with HABS staff members Isabel Hill, Jean Yearby, Paul Dolinsky, Kenneth Anderson, and Alice Keyes, produced these exhibits for showing throughout the States.

Sunday, November 13th kicked off the official week-long celebration in Washington, D.C. The week started with a field trip to Harpers Ferry, W. Va., with stopovers in Frederick, Md., and Waterford, Va., a town established in 1733 by a Quaker named Amos Janney from Bucks

*Continued on page 2.*

Continued from page 1.

County, Pa. Walton (Kip) Stowell of Harpers Ferry Center and Ed Bearss, Chief Historian of NPS, gave interpretive talks during the ride. At Frederick, Ann Lebhertz, President of the Frederick Landmarks Foundation, conducted a tour of Main Street.

The group then proceeded to Harpers Ferry. At a luncheon at the Hill Top House, presentations and comments were made by Don Campbell, Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park; Jerry Rogers, Associate Director, Cultural Resources; Archie Franzen, HFC; Blair Reeves, University of Florida (former HABS employee); and Hugh Miller, NPS Chief Park Historic Architect. A tour of the town followed. Places visited were Harper House (Archie Franzen spoke on the completed restoration work on the house); Catholic Church, built on the ruins of The Episcopal Church; Stone Steps; Book Store; John Brown's Fort; and the Downey House, where they viewed a HABS exhibit on Harpers Ferry.

The group then went to the Mather Training Center for presentation to Director Dickenson of *Historic America*, the new 50-year catalog of the HABS/HAER collections. The next stop was Waterford, Va., for a tour of the town and one of its mills. The tour was conducted by W. Brown Morton, former chief of the Technical Preservation Services Division (now Preservation Assistance Division), NPS. The buses then headed back to Washington for a champagne reception at the Old Post Office Pavilion where the group was welcomed by the ringing of the Ditchley bells atop the building (to signify the beginning of HABS Week).

On Monday, the Committee on Historic Resources of the AIA conducted a meeting on a wide range of historic preservation topics. That evening, Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, hosted a reception in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress. An exhibit of HABS and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) drawings was on display.

Dr. Boorstin introduced *Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites*, a checklist of structures recorded by HABS and HAER, and compiled by the HABS/HAER Division. The 700-page volume is the first catalog of the collection in more than 40 years. Copies were presented to Jerry Rogers, Associate Director, Cultural Resources; to Robert Broshar, FAIA, President of AIA; and to Charles E. Peterson,

founder of HABS, as well as other distinguished colleagues and former HABS employees. Remarks were made by Peterson.

Later, the newly-formed HABS Foundation hosted a commemorative dinner in the Caucus Room, Cannon House Office Building. Representative John F. Seiberling (Ohio) was among the attendees.

On Tuesday, (Nov. 15) the U.S.-International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), in conjunction with HABS, held a conference on international recording programs. Issues, problems, and procedures identified through selected documentation programs from around the world were discussed. That evening, the AIA, in cooperation with the Library of Congress and the Park Service, hosted the HABS "Jubilee Gala" at AIA headquarters. A letter from President Reagan was read, stating "I applaud this program which began on November 13, 1933, as an effective way in which public and private sectors are collaborating to help in preserving historically representative structures. May HABS continue to enjoy success and make important contributions in its second half-century of service to the American people."

The highlight of the evening was the presentation by Charles Peterson of the first Charles E. Peterson Prize awards. These were presented for the best set of drawings donated to HABS by a student. The winners were: first prize: **Anne E. Weber**, Columbia University; second prize: **Reed Alan Black**, University of Florida; and third prize: **Deborah Diana Johnson**, University of Virginia. The winning drawings were on display.

On Wednesday, Nov. 16th, HABS hosted a documentation technology conference, directed by HABS architect John A. Burns, at the AIA headquarters. Covered were such subjects as research sources, computer enhancement of historic photographs, rectified photography, photogrammetry, and geometric methods of determining locations and dimensions of vanished structures recorded in historic photographs.

That evening, the Washington Chapter of AIA and the Smithsonian Institution hosted a 50th anniversary dinner at the Great Hall and Rotunda at the Old Patent Building, to honor former chiefs of HABS.

On Thursday and Friday, HABS and the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress, repository for the HABS collection, held open house

and conducted tours of their offices.

Finally, on Friday, the United States Senate passed a special resolution commending the Survey "for its substantial contributions to our understanding of the history and heritage of this Nation."

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## 81 parks prepare land protection plans

By Warren Brown  
Park Planning and Special Studies  
WASO

In May of 1982, the Department of the Interior adopted a new land protection policy that requires the National Park Service and other agencies in the Department to use "to the maximum extent practical" cost-effective alternatives to buying private land. As a result, NPS is preparing land protection plans for each unit with non-Federal land within its boundary. As of Oct. 15, 81 plans had been submitted to the Washington Office for review and 65 received the concurrence of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. Approximately 105 more plans are scheduled to be written in the next 2 years.

Almost all of the plans submitted so far have met the four basic objectives outlined in the instructions:

1. Determine what land or interests in land need to be in Federal ownership to carry out purposes of the area as established by Congress;
2. Inform landowners about NPS plans for acquiring their land or protecting it through other means;
3. Identify priorities for using available funds, and
4. Establish cooperative relationships with State and local governments, landowners, and the private sector.

When the plans are received in Washington, they are circulated for review by each division with interests in the issues covered by the plan. Comments are most often received from the Land Resources Division, the Division of Biological Resources, and the Special Assistant for Policy Development. WASO comments are consolidated by the Division of Park

Planning and Special Studies; and if the plan meets the requirements outlined in the instructions, it is forwarded to the Director and the Assistant Secretary's Office for policy clearance.

Superintendents who provided personal briefings for Assistant Secretary Arnett on their land protection plans during the past year were Jose Cisneros of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Tex.; Wallace Elms of Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa.; Roland Swain of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va.; John Reynolds and Daniel Kuehn of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Calif., and Jack Stark of Grand Teton National Park.

Plans usually reflect cooperative efforts by the superintendent and park staff, land resources specialists, and regional offices. The first step is to explain what, if any, private uses of land could be compatible with purposes of the unit, and what is really needed to provide for visitor use and protect the resource. Then a wide range of protection methods are examined including easements, zoning regulations, cooperative agreements, and acquisition by donation or exchange as well as buying the land outright. Many plans show that these alternatives have potential to provide interim or long-term protection, but they are not considered to be a complete substitute for purchasing land. The plans also have documented the need for acquisition and established priorities for use of available funds.

For example, the land protection plan for New River Gorge National River, W. Va., groups more than 1,000 tracts into priority categories. The plan for Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., proposes an entirely new approach to cooperation with local zoning authorities and the use of condemnation as authorized by the enabling legislation.

At San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Tex., cooperative agreements will be used to protect some key historic resources, and purchase/leaseback-agreements have been proposed to restore traditional agricultural use patterns.

At Manassas, the plan recommends scenic easements where single-family residential use is compatible with the historic scene. One large tract is recommended for fee purchase, but it may be sold back with deed restrictions to protect historic resources

and allow for some private development that will not be visible from the key historic sites. Several plans also discuss opportunities to work with local governments to protect the historic or natural scene surrounding the area.

Clearance by the Assistant Secretary's office is an especially important milestone, because in the past, each offer to sell had to be separately reviewed by the Assistant Secretary. Now, once the Land Protection Plan for an area has been cleared, authority is automatically redelegated to the regional level to accept offers to sell. Approved plans also will play an important role in developing future budget requests for land acquisition funds.

During this year, 70 more plans are scheduled for completion. A new

"short form" plan is being tried on an experimental basis for smaller areas that have relatively little land requiring protection. Some good models also are available, such as the plans for Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y.; Santa Monica Mountains; Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla.-Miss.; Capitol Reef National Park, Utah; Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif.; Fire Island and Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and many others.

Drafting the plans and responding to WASO comments may seem like a long and thankless task to some. However, many units have used the opportunity to improve relationships with private landowners, find creative solutions to some longstanding management problems, and get more quality as well as quantity of land protection from every available dollar.

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## Education programs at Valley Forge

Once again Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa., is offering educational programs to school groups. Designed for students in grades 3-12, they cover four topic areas. The programs are entitled: (1) Soldier Life: The Revolutionary Soldier; (2) George Washington: The Soldier, The Man; (3) American in Rebellion: The War Years; and (4) Small Things Forgotten: Exploring Material Culture. Activities are designed to help students explore the various aspects of the Valley Forge encampment as well as the

Revolutionary Period of American History. People, places and events are discussed, all presented by Park Service staff.

Since 1978, 28,838 students from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware have participated in these educational activities. Mary Devlin, coordinator of the program, remarks that "its success has been measured by positive feedback from educators, pupils and park staff." This year, the programs began October 18 and will extend until May 11, 1984.



*Park Technician Ellen Weisfeld conducts a class on Exploring Material Culture.*

Photo by Kenneth Block.

# Grant's Civil War cabin restored

By Arthur Miller  
MAR Public Affairs Officer

The Mid-Atlantic Region has re-erected at its original site at Hopewell, Va., the cabin from which Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant directed the last campaign of the Civil War.

Now park visitors will be able to see the cabin as it stood when President Abraham Lincoln visited Grant at City Point during the last months of the war.

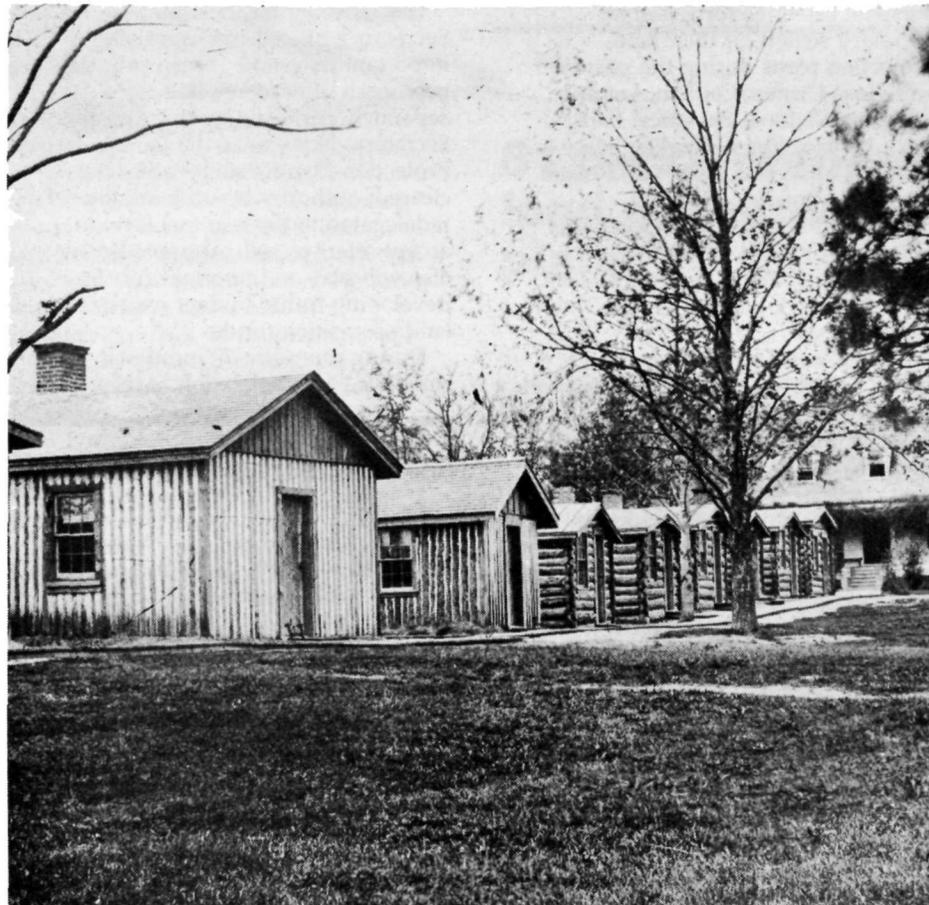
The 25-by-27 foot T-shaped cabin had been given by the U.S. Army after the war to George Stuart, President of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, a forerunner of the American Red Cross. Stuart, in turn, gave the structure to his native Philadelphia where it stood for more than a century in Fairmount Park. In 1981, Philadelphia donated the historic cabin to the National Park Service to be returned to its original site.

"There were hundreds of thousands of log cabins built by the Army during the Civil War," said Superintendent Glenn Clark of Petersburg National Battlefield. "But this is the only one known to survive. It just happens to be Grant's own cabin."

Moving the cabin from Pennsylvania to Virginia and reassembling it took careful preparations and handling. Each log was given a number and marked, as were all the other pieces of the building, which was held together by nails. Each of the bricks in the chimney also was numbered and marked to show which side was up and in which direction it faced.

In dismantling the structure, the larger pieces such as the roof and the floor were cut into panels along the rafters and joists so they could be placed on a truck, taken to Virginia, stored and finally reassembled like a jigsaw puzzle.

Not all the building is authentic since it has been repaired several times. However, a dendrochronology study done by the U.S. Geological



*Grant's Cabin—Officers' cabins lined up at City Point in 1865. Eppes Manor, now preserved by NPS, stands at the rear. Sycamore tree at right of picture is still growing at City Point. Grant's cabin, now preserved and restored, is the one at far left in this photo taken by Matthew Brady and Associates.*

Survey concluded that a number of its chestnut, oak and red cedar logs were of the same age and from the same locality as the logs used to build the cabin.

While the disassembling was going on in Philadelphia, Park Service archeologists conducted a dig at City Point in Hopewell, Va., to pinpoint the exact location where the cabin stood. Going by old photographs of the encampment, they were successful in finding pieces of the actual wood sill on which the cabin stood, discoloration of the soil indicating postholes and chunks of the lime-and-sand compound used as chinking between the logs.

Michael Lee, restoration and exhibit specialist, supervised the reassembly and the replacement of missing pieces

of the cabin. To prevent further decay, its logs now rest on a concrete foundation. Parts of some logs have been preserved by impregnating them with epoxy. Others have been installed upside down to keep rotted ends away from ground level. Replacement logs were hand cut to give them an appearance of age.

An interesting sidelight of the project is that the original front door has been reunited with the cabin after many years. Evidently, the original door was removed during a Philadelphia restoration in 1939 and was given to the Park Service.

Carefully labeled and preserved, the door has been waiting in storage for the day it could be displayed to the public with the rest of the famous cabin at its original site.

# Under the waters of Guam

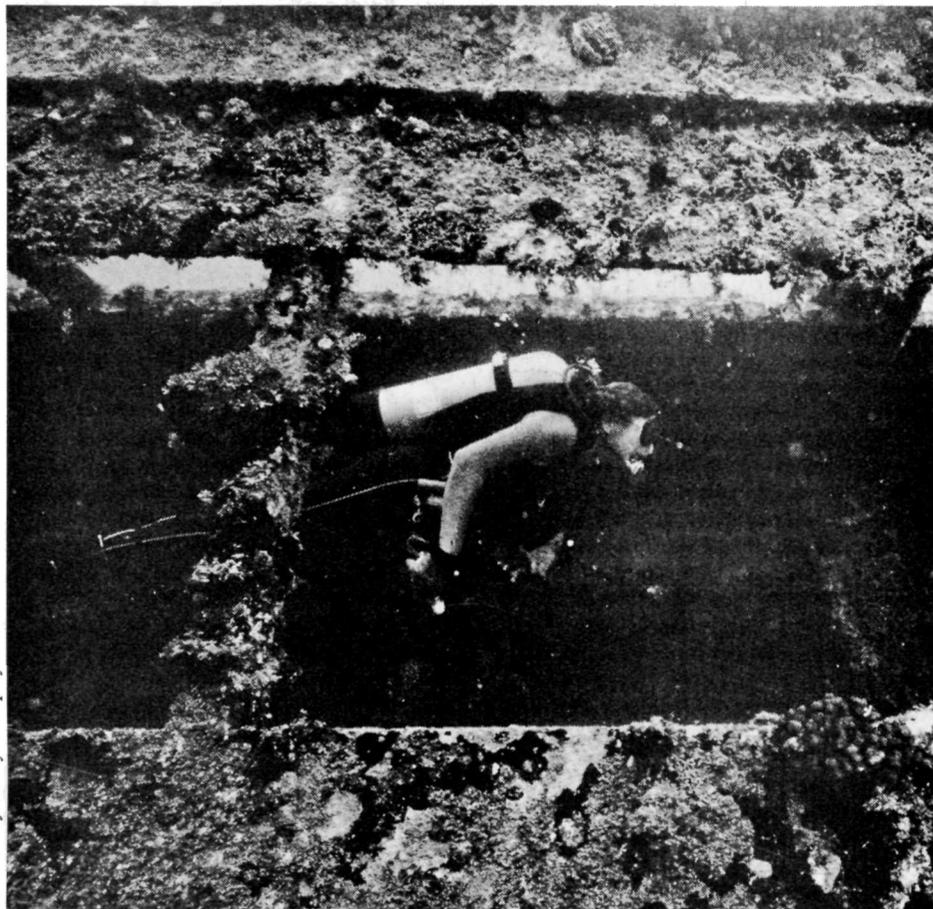


Photo by Larry Murphy.

*Park Diver Ray Marotta exploring a passage way on the Toki Maru, War in the Pacific NHP, submerged cultural resources survey.*

By Jim Miculka  
Interpretive Specialist  
War in the Pacific NHP, Guam

Having completed a preliminary survey of the USS ARIZONA, the National Park Service Submerged Cultural Resources Unit began an assessment of the submerged cultural resources at the War in the Pacific National Historical Park on Guam. The team was on island to assist the park in an underwater assessment of the Asan and Agat invasion beaches and related areas. Dan Lenihan, chief; Larry Murphy, archeologist, and Jerry Livingston, scientific illustrator led the parks' dive team in a 7-day operation. Approximately 30 dives were made on eight different sites.

The wrecks of the TOKI MARU and the SMS CORMORAN were the first sites to be visited. The CORMORAN,

a German cruiser, was scuttled in Apra Harbor in April 1917, when the United States declared war on Germany during World War I.

Lying approximately 10 yards from the CORMORAN is the Japanese freighter TOKI MARU. This is the largest known wreck in the harbor and measures over 450 feet at the keel. This freighter was sunk by American torpedoes in 1943. This unique site is possibly the only area in the United States where a SCUBA diver can dive two different enemy ships from two different wars in one dive.

These two ships were photographed, video taped and measured in order to produce a detailed scale drawing. This drawing will be used by the dive team as a base map for further mapping and monitoring of the vessels.

From Apra Harbor the team moved to the Agat invasion area. It is littered with a great deal of wreckage from World War II—amphibious tractors, tank turrets, engines, ammunition, vehicle bodies and many unidentifiable parts.

From there, an old WWII ordinance disposal site off the Asan invasion beaches was photographed and video taped. Both Japanese and American ordinance are scattered throughout the area.

The final action was a reconnaissance dive of the Japanese freighter, KISOGAWA MARU, sunk in 1944 near the center of Apra Harbor.

An underwater video camera was used extensively to help record the dive operations. This new tool, belonging to the team, allowed non-diving staff members to keep up on the progress of the dive assessment. Park dive team members participating in the operation were James Garrido, Rose Manibusan, Kevin Carter and Park Dive Team Officer James Miculka. The park team were assisted by six VIPs: Joseph Taitano, Timothy Rock, David and Suzanne Hendricks, Debra Hollems Miculka and Raymond Marotta, all from Guam's dive community. John Martini, chief ranger, USS ARIZONA Memorial Hawaii, also participated in the dive operation.

The information gathered on this first assessment will be used to develop a complete and comprehensive survey of the park, to be conducted in the near future. Continued monitoring of these sites will be carried out by the park dive team.

Meanwhile divers Miculka and Manibusan will be conducting a submerged cultural assessment of the American Memorial Park on Saipan.

Once the surveys are completed, both parks will have a complete inventory of underwater cultural resources. This will allow them to properly manage, preserve and protect these resources for divers of future generations.

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**February 1 is deadline for receipt of copy for March issue of the COURIER.** Send articles and B&W photos to: Editor, National Park COURIER, Room 3420, Main Interior Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20240.

# Rendezvous days at Grand Portage

By Virginia Danfelt  
Park Technician  
Grand Portage NM, Minn.

Pow wows are not new to the Ojibwa Indians for they have been a source of spiritual and social expression to Indian people for hundreds of years. Each August, Grand Portage National Monument, Minn., hosts a traditional pow-wow on the monument grounds. Here the old ways and traditions of the American Indian are combined with the relatively recent white history of the British North West Company and its vast fur trade empire. The result is Grand Portage Rendezvous Days.

Historically, the Rendezvous was a gathering of trappers, traders and voyageurs occurring some 200 years ago. Then Grand Portage was the focus of a fur trading system where trade goods and furs were exchanged between different carriers of the North West Company's transportation network. Each summer, more than one thousand company employees converged on Grand Portage to celebrate the Rendezvous.

To commemorate this history, the National Park Service sponsors the modern day Rendezvous in cooperation with the Grand Portage Band of Ojibwa Indians. In the second weekend of August, visitors to the

monument can see and take part in a number of activities. Voyageur brigades are invited to compete in contests such as canoe racing, tomahawk throwing, leg wrestling, fire starting, tobacco spitting and pack racing. The brigades come equipped with authentic late 18th century costumes, canoes and camping gear, helping to create a scene reminiscent of the fur trading era.

A traditional pow wow ring is constructed in front of the Great Hall, and dancers dressed in beautiful and elaborate costumes weave their way around the ring, dancing to the songs and drum beat of Indian singers. The songs and dances are rooted in Ojibwa culture; some have special meaning while others are done for the sheer

love of dancing. The pow wow is a time for the Indian people to celebrate their heritage and their lives. A fiddling contest adds to the color, bringing contestants from all over the Midwest. Special Indian arts and crafts are sold and visitors can treat themselves to fresh fry bread and mooseburgers.

For these colorful and mellow August days, more than 2,000 people are brought together at "The Great Carrying Place," a name once known all around the northern hemisphere. It is an exciting time when the traditional Ojibwa pow wow brings history to life—a time when Indian, voyageur and partner of the North West Company gathered together on the shores of Lake Superior.



Indian crafts for sale at Rendezvous.



The pow wow at Voyageurs is a time for Indian people to celebrate their heritage and their lives.



Contests add color, bringing contestants from all over the Midwest.

## Ojibwa Indian discovers Grand Portage



Walter Caribou, an Ojibwa Indian from Basswood Lake, Minn., moved to Grand Portage Ojibwa Indian Reservation several years ago. It wasn't long until he discovered Grand Portage National Monument in the heart of the reservation on the shores of Lake Superior. There Walter became the craftsman of the Canoe Warehouse, a reconstructed warehouse outside the stockade of the North West Company.

Through the summer months, Walter works there during the week. He fashions all types and shapes of canoe paddles, from small ornamental pairs to larger ones designed to be used. When he tires of making paddles, he makes other items: wooden cribbage boards in the shape of paddles, ricing sticks, diamond willow lamps, etc. He is hired by the Park Service to do his woodworking as part of the cultural demonstration program, and all profit from his sales go to him.

Walter, however, does not stop with woodworking. He also loves to talk. So when visitors come to the warehouse, Walter tells them about the large 36-foot-long Montreal canoe, the 24-foot-long North canoe, how a canoe is constructed, how he's making whatever he is working on and stories of his life. His stories, punctuated with his ever present laugh, are delightful. Here's one:

Walter's brother-in-law, Ed, made a good pair of snowshoes, so Walter wanted a pair. Ed said, "You gotta make your own pair." So Walter went into the woods to get some ash with which to make the snowshoes. When he bent the wood, it snapped in two, so he went out twice more. But the same thing happened. As he was going out a fourth time, Ed asked, "How many times are you going into

the woods? I might take you down there." They went, and Ed showed Walter the right kind of ash to use. Walter had been gathering the wrong kind of ash.

Walter says he likes working at the monument because of the people. "I always like to talk to people and try to be good to people. I don't have to work hard there. I can take it easy as long as I talk to people, it's okay. I can't sit still here, I have to do something, so I make paddles."

Tony Andersen, Superintendent of the national monument, feels that a visit with Walter is one of the highlights for Grand Portage visitors. "Walter," he said, "adds the richness of Ojibwa culture to the story of Grand Portage. Historically, the Indians have been important partners in the harvest of fur. In our interpretive programs, the cultural demonstrator gives monument visitors the opportunity to visit and chat with representatives of an Indian culture that made the North West Company possible."

Walter was a carpenter by trade before he retired. He worked with a construction crew in the Crane Lake area building such things as frame cabins, log cabins, and docks for about 25 years. He also spent a number of years trapping in Canada with his wife, Alma, who is Canadian. He spoke fondly of his trapping years, saying it was a never ending cycle of setting traps, harvesting the animals trapped, skinning them, stretching and drying the hides day after day, over and over again. He sometimes had 75 beaver traps set and could get up to 50 beaver a day.

One thing which has been especially important to Walter for most of his life are pow wows. He has been dancing for 62 years. He said, "I have fun with people I've been dancing with for a long time. We get together at pow-wows . . . laughing all the time." He is a commanding figure in his pow wow dress; a black costume heavily decorated with beads and fringe. When he dances, he goes for hours.

Walter and Alma have been married for 44 years and he had eight children. Three, Gilbert of Grand Portage, Walter, Jr. of Ft. Francis, Canada and Judy from Colorado, are still living.

## Boy Scouts 'preserve' Blue Ridge Parkway

By Basil D. Barr III  
Park Technician  
Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.

Thanks to some hard-working Boy Scouts, one of the many beautiful campgrounds on the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., received some very impressive preservation work.

To complete the final requirement of community service for Eagle Scout status, 11 Scouts chose a conservation project for the Roanoke Mountain campground.

With materials from the Park Service, the Scouts constructed and implanted more than 110 lantern posts, installed wooden steps at numerous campsites, built a wooden fence to camouflage a garbage bin and constructed a new information station for the campground.

Each Scout spent from 120 to 285 hours working on the project, for a total of over 1,959 hours of volunteer labor and a project value of \$10,000.

Providing lantern posts should prevent the kind of damage that has already been done to 120 trees by campers who apparently did not know that trees are harmed by nails driven to hold lamps and heat from lanterns.

The wooden steps should put a halt to the erosion that was occurring because people were making short-cut paths up to steep campsites; the fence has taken care of a dumping area that had been an eyesore; and the campground has a brand new information station to better assist visitors at the area.

The Scouts did an outstanding job along with earning Scouting's highest rank. They received VIP certificates of appreciation signed by Park Service Director Russell E. Dickenson and Parkway Superintendent Gary Everhardt.

## Mixing pleasure with work at the Lincoln Home

By Stephen Chaffee  
YCC Coordinator  
Lincoln Home NHS, Ill.



Lincoln Home YCC members (from left) Jenny Budz, David Kissel, Rob Joyner, Tracy Wilken and Kathy Mack.



Kathy Mack assisting Spanish speaking visitors at Lincoln Home NHS, Ill.

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) staff was ready, willing, and able to serve more than 200,000 summer visitors at Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Ill. While the majority of the YCC staff was assigned to the Maintenance Division, five volunteers were assigned to work in the Interpretive Division. Upon completion of an intensive training

program, the YCC personnel joined an already busy staff.

Having fun was one key to handling the hundreds of daily visitors. When in period costume, Jenny Budz permitted curious youngsters to discover, "What makes your hoop skirt stick way out?" During Springfield's July 2nd and 3rd Lincolnfest celebration, YCC'ers Kathy

Mack didn't miss a beat. With live period music at Lincoln's front doorsteps, she danced with spirited visitors. The wait to enter Lincoln's Home was forgotten in the excitement of swirling hoop skirts, banjos, zithers, and hand-clapping visitors.

Special populations and foreign visitors were ably assisted by the YCC; Kathy Mack's fluent use of sign language and Spanish ensured a more meaningful experience for several deaf and Spanish-speaking groups.

Corn and soybean crops weren't the only things to suffer from the worst heat wave to hit Illinois since 1936. The YCC utilized their multi-media first aid skills to assist the ranger staff in administering first aid to occasional visitors overcome by more than 90 days of 100-degree temperatures.

Schoolchildren participating in this year's school programs at Lincoln Home are enjoying a puppet show developed by the YCC. Enrollee David Kissel's photography skills proved invaluable in photographing nearly

1,200 period artifacts for the curatorial slide file. Thanks to David's proficiency, patience, and perseverance, this long overdue project is nearing completion.

No question about it, the YCC staff bolstered the interpretive program at Lincoln Home. Projects were accomplished and services provided that otherwise would have been postponed due to a lack of financial and personnel resources. YCC enrollees assisted in providing expanded interpretive services that resulted in a more valuable experience for visitors.

For many of the YCC staff members, this was their first true work experience. They gained skills in photography, first aid, communications, and public contact work—skills that will prove invaluable to their future employment prospects. Most importantly, they learned to work together as a team and take pride in a job well done.

## Fun for YCC & CETA at Chickasaw



These youths worked side by side with NPS personnel at Chickasaw NRA, Okla., as part of the YCC and CETA program during their vacation last summer.

It sounded like fun—working in a National Park Service area during the summer. After all, where do most of the teenagers around here go when they have a few spare minutes—or hours? Well, naturally, to Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Okla., splash in the fresh, cold water of the creek—or to the Lake of the Arbuckles to swim, water ski, fish or roast a hotdog. So the chance to get a real job working in the area where they all felt so "at home" was almost too good to be true.

But, that's exactly what happened to 31 high school students when Chickasaw decided to participate in the Youth Conservation Corps and the Comprehensive Employment Training

Act programs during last summer.

Now it would be misleading to leave the impression that there were only "ups" and no "downs" throughout the summer. But, when the final reports were turned in by the various divisions with whom the YCC and CETA students worked, the number of projects that had been completed with their help plus the other assorted jobs that they had done was mighty impressive to everyone. However, perhaps most important of all were the many close relationships and mutual respect that had developed during the summer between the regular employees at Chickasaw and the students. Even after their employment was over, many of them kept

dropping by their former work sites just to see if and how things were going without them and to exchange a few friendly words with their former supervisors.

Some of the work they did included insulating floors of staff quarters; removing hazard trees and limbs; constructing a new fence around the bison range; putting in new water and drain lines where needed; working on the Black Sulphur Bridge project which involved digging and setting forms, placing concrete, and resetting riprap along Rock Creek; repairing miles of nature trails; picking up litter throughout the area and even into

isolated parts that had never been cleaned before due to lack of manpower; laying flagstone walks; and working with the staff in the care and maintenance of the live animal exhibits at Travertine Nature Center.

There's no doubt about it that when these young folks returned to their classrooms this fall, they had plenty of tall tales about their summer jobs to share with their friends.

Superintendent John D. Linahan says that after evaluating the program both from the standpoint of the YCC and CETA students and the NPS, "It was a great summer and a good experience for all of us."

## SCA cleans up Cranberry Bog



High school SCA volunteers at Cape Cod NS, Mass.

Three weeks' work by six teenagers brought needed improvements to the historic Pamet Cranberry Bog in Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass. The six high school students were participants in a nationwide program organized by the Student Conservation Association (SCA) to assist the National Park Service.

Although college-age SCA volunteers have worked as wardens and as park naturalists at Cape Cod for more than a decade, these six and their adult leader were the first to represent SCA's high school work program there. Seashore Chief of Interpretation Frank Ackerman said that although their stay was brief, the group has reason to be proud of their accomplishments. "Their largest project was to construct and install 400 feet of removable wooden walkway

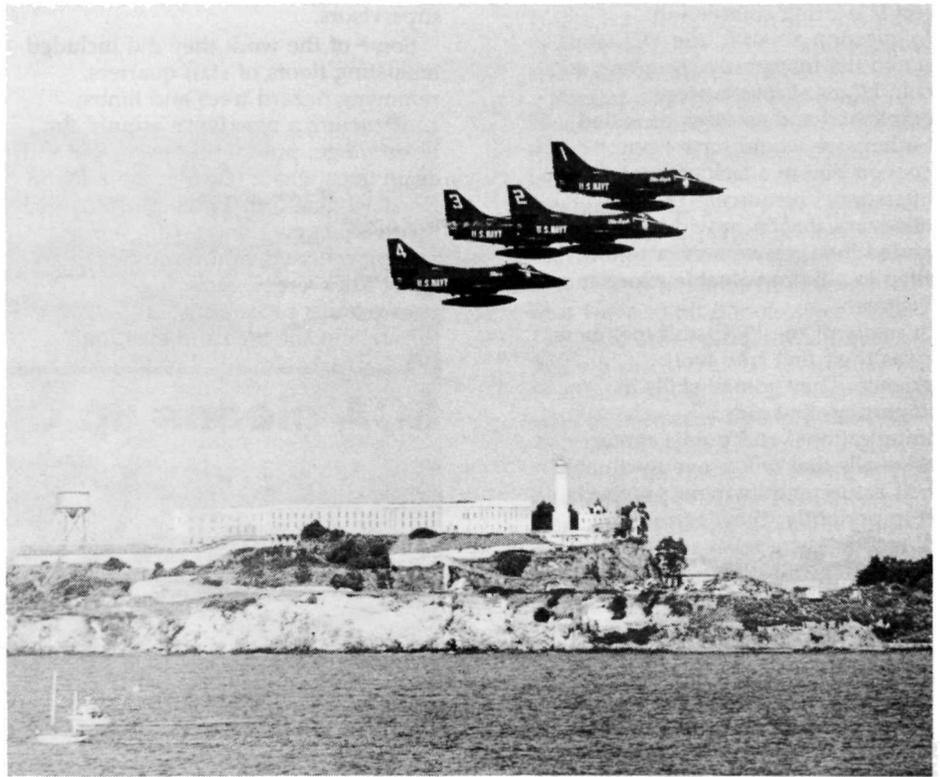
that will give visitors year-round access to the bog's far side," said Mr. Ackerman. He reported that the volunteers also cleared ditches to restore water circulation through the bog; kept the demonstration plot weeded and watered; and rehabilitated the access trail by pruning vegetation, resurfacing eroded places, installing plant identification labels, and delineating the parking area with split-rail fencing.

Superintendent Herbert Olsen commented that along with the Youth Conservation Corps and summer youth CETA, SCA volunteers have "helped the Park Service catch up on trail projects that had begun to backlog. We of the seashore staff look forward to a continuing partnership with volunteers."

**GOLDEN GATE NRA.**—October was the anniversary month for the best known island in San Francisco Bay, Alcatraz. In October 1973, ranger-led tours of Alcatraz Island were held, tours that were expected to last only a few years, after which interest in walking through a maximum security prison would surely die off.

That expectation has changed. Visitation to Alcatraz for 1983 was 519,231 as of October, and the number would have been higher if the island could hold more people.

How did we celebrate Alcatraz's 10th? With a show by the U.S. Navy on the surrounding waters of the bay and in the air over San Francisco. If this seems like quite a celebration for a small, though popular, unit of NPS, you're right! Coincidentally, San Francisco opened Fleet Week on Oct. 13, when the whole city, it seemed, crowded the bay shores to welcome a parade of Navy ships under the Golden Gate Bridge and to watch the amazing Blue Angels fly over the waterfront.



*U.S. Navy air show, part of 10th anniversary of the opening of Alcatraz as an NPS unit.*

**GATEWAY NRA, N.Y.-N.J.**—More than 150 "teens" applied for 60 positions in Gateway's Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island areas. The Youth Conservation Corps worked 8 hours a day under the supervision of an adult to improve the environment in and around the park.

Ms. Dispineri, a Queens College student who coordinated the program noted, "We're fortunate. In addition to having a good geographic mix—20 from Staten Island, 27 from Brooklyn, 13 from Queens, Manhattan and Long Island—we also had a good ethnic mix as well. Forty-one percent were minorities and 50 percent were women."

"Reaction to the program has been favorable," Dispineri continues, "but most important, I think the kids have learned the value of teamwork and cooperation and in addition to getting a paycheck, they've enjoyed the rewards that come from accomplishing something worthwhile."

**SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA, Calif.**—Images of nine national parks were on display at Peter Strauss Ranch during November and December. The exhibit, consisting of 40 sketches and illustrations was sponsored by Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy.

Superintendent Kuehn explained that the title for the program, "Artists-in-the-Park 1981," was drawn from a program sponsored by NPS and the New York Society of Illustrators in which artists go to national parks for several weeks. The artists interpret the site through sketches and illustrations and are available to talk with park visitors about their impressions. The works on display in this exhibit were all produced during 1981.

West Coast parks presented in the exhibit were: John Muir NHS, Calif., Point Reyes NS, Calif.; and North Cascades NP, Wash. Other parks included were Arlington House, Va., Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.; Voyaguers NP, Minn.; Eisenhower NHS, Pa.; Ozark NSR, Mo.; and Chattahoochee River NRA, Ga.

**NEW RIVER GORGE, NR, W. Va.**—The 5th anniversary of establishment of the area was commemorated on Nov. 10. The park, which has been operational since last May with the opening of the Canyon Rim Visitor Center near Fayetteville, was established " . . . for the purpose of conserving and interpreting outstanding natural, scenic and historic values and objects in and around the New River Gorge and preserving as a free-flowing stream . . . the New River . . . ."

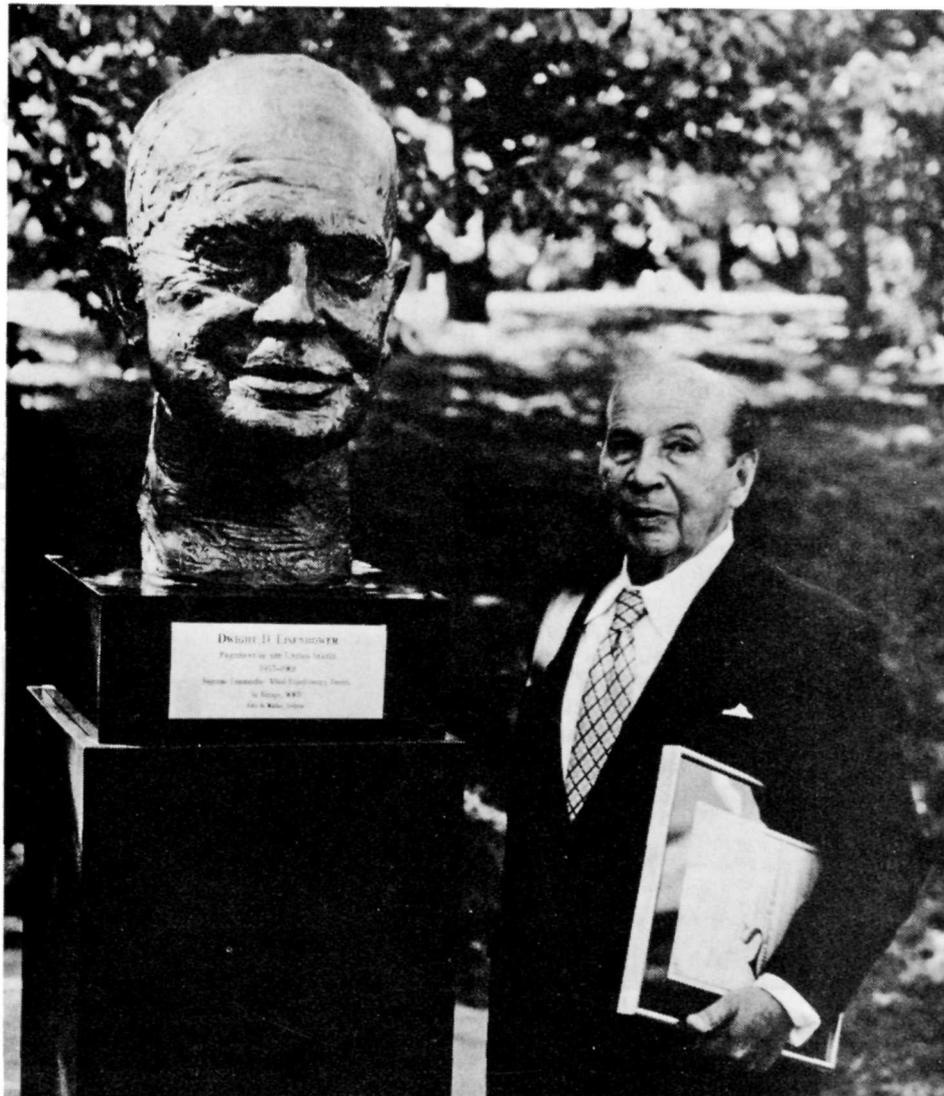
The General Management Plan was completed and approved last fall and other studies have been undertaken, including a comprehensive Land Protection Plan. A number of exhibits and other interpretive features have been developed. Superintendent Jim Carrico says he "is pleased with the progress the park has made," and he adds that "much of the progress could not have been made without the cooperation and support of many local organizations and citizens in the region."

**EISENHOWER NHS, Pa.**—At the Geneva Conference in 1955 President Dwight Eisenhower remarked that “the quest for peace is the statesmen’s most exciting duty, practical progress to a lasting peace is his fondest hope.”

Sculptor Felix deWeldon believes he captures this spirit in his bust of the 34th President which he presented to Eisenhower National Historic Site on Oct. 7, the 93rd anniversary of Dwight Eisenhower’s birth.

The larger-than-life bust is one of four that deWeldon has done of Ike. A sculptor portrays a subject’s “spirit and character,” said deWeldon, “with light and shadow as his tools. The play of light and shadow on the sculpture is ever changing, creating many moods, sometimes brooding, sometimes cheerful. Light can make a likeness speak.”

deWeldon served under Eisenhower as the Chairman of the Arts and Science Committee and Commissioner of Fine Arts. His sculptures appear in more national park areas than those of any other artist. Among the more notable are the Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima Monument) in Arlington National Cemetery, and the statue of Simon Bolivar outside the Department of the Interior building in Washington, D.C.



*Sculptor Felix deWeldon stands beside the bust of Dwight D. Eisenhower.*

**EISENHOWER NHS, Pa.**—A 1965 Buick Sportswagon, used by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, has been donated to the Park Service by Mr. and Mrs. Larry Eckert, long-time residents of the Gettysburg area. Mr. Eckert serves as the curator for both the Eisenhower National Historic Site and Gettysburg National Military Park.

The car was given to the Eisenhowers by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation through the local dealer Warren Chevrolet Buick, Inc., of Gettysburg. While the General and his wife Mamie lived in Gettysburg, the silver-gray car with maroon interior was a frequent sight in town, as Ike used it to travel to and from his office or the golf course. The Eisenhowers used the car until General Motors presented him with a new 1966 model the next year. Mr. Eckert purchased the car from Warren Motors in 1966.

“The 4-door, V-8 Sportswagon will be displayed at Eisenhower National Historic Site along with other vehicles used by the General,” said Superintendent John Ernst.

**NEZ PERCE NHP, Idaho**—More than 300 person braved a chilly wind on Oct. 8 to participate in a ceremony at Spalding, Idaho, dedicating the new visitor center and museum for Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The ceremony was jointly sponsored by the National Park Service and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho. Regional Director Jim Tobin gave the dedicatory address, and Park Superintendent Fahy Whitaker was master of ceremonies.

Other speakers included Nez Perces and representatives from various State offices and representatives of Congressional offices.

The Nez Perces sponsored a free wild game feed for those attending, served at Lapwai following the ceremony. The menu included moose, elk, deer, bear, salmon and steelhead trout.

**GRAND CANYON NP**—More than 30 Boy Scouts of America came to the park recently to conduct a public service work project. Their assignment was to complete some much needed maintenance work at the South Bass trailhead. The work included a general cleaning up of the litter, nails, broken glass, pop tops, cans and so forth; shoveling out the ashes and debris from campfire rings, and painting picnic tables at the site.

According to Backcountry Sub-District Ranger Chuck Lundy, “The Scouts accomplished all of the assigned tasks in a highly superior fashion.” Superintendent Dick Marks added, “The Boy Scouts of America have an excellent reputation. These Scouts certainly lived up to that. They did a really first-rate job. We will look forward to their next trip to Grand Canyon National Park.”



*Salem Maritime's Derby Wharf Light operational again, thanks to its "Friends."*

**SHENANDOAH NP, Va.**—In October, more than 100 kindergarten pupils from Elkton Elementary School, Elkton, Va., attended Ranger Appreciation Day at Simmon's Gap Ranger Station. The youngsters gained a first-hand look at how rangers administer aid to the injured, apprehend law violators, fight forest fires, and use other skills. They watched Ranger Shawn Green "jumar" up a rope and rapel down using a brake system. A bear trap was driven down from the woods with a noisy "bear" inside (District Ranger Bill Blake).

Smokey the Bear made an appearance (courtesy Forest Service), and the children then enjoyed a picnic on Loft Mountain. For months after such a visit, teachers say, the children's conversation and artwork reflect their park experience.

**CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP, N. Mex.**—Oct. 25 marked the 60th anniversary of Carlsbad Caverns being made a unit of the National Park System. Although no special ceremonies were planned, the public was invited to visit the famed attraction that has already been seen by well over 25 million visitors. While its classification was changed to that of a national park though legislation enacted in 1930, which also enlarged its acreage, the caverns and 723 acres surrounding it were first set aside as Carlsbad Cave National Monument through a proclamation signed by President Coolidge on Oct. 25, 1923. On May 14, 1930, Herbert Hoover signed the legislation which changed its name to Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

The park contains 70 known caves and some 46,755 acres of rugged but scenic backcountry. More than 20 miles of passageways have been mapped in the main developed cavern.

**SALEM MARITIME NHS, Mass.**—A few seconds past 8 p.m. a red signal flare streaked above the front of the Custom House. The dozen people, who had strolled out to the end of Derby Wharf, waited patiently in the chill of a clear October evening. From this point, about 2,000 feet from shore, more signal flares were shot skyward to tell those persons at the block-party celebration, adjacent to Pickering Wharf, that the time was near. Minutes later, the red lamp of the renovated lighthouse was revolving—bringing back a bit of romanticism and safety to Salem Harbor.

The relighting of Derby Wharf Light was the culmination of a cooperative effort of the Friends of Salem Maritime, the Salem staff and the U.S. Coast Guard to get the facility operational after several dormant years.

The "Friends" had raised most of the (estimated) \$6,000 renovation cost through a series of events and donations. Treasurer Edward Stephenson, who is Director of the nearby House of Seven Gables, said, "The Park Service was very supportive of all we did concerning the lighthouse. (Then) Acting Superintendent Angela Reid was just wonderful and helped us a great deal!" New Superintendent Cynthia Pollack inherits this active, hardworking group. They are also responsible for the relighting of Fort Pickering Light on Winter Island—part of outer Salem Harbor.

**EVERGLADES NP**—Governor Robert D. Graham, accompanied by staff, legislators and media representatives, recently toured south Florida to publicize a "Save Our Everglades" initiative.

"Our goal is that the Everglades of the year 2000 should look more like the Everglades of the year 1900 than the Everglades of today," he said. "We will attempt in the next 17 years to heal the damage inflicted over the past century." Two of the program's major components deal with NPS areas: the restoration of natural water flow into Everglades National Park and protection of Florida panther habitat through completion of land acquisition in Big Cypress National Preserve.



*New Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Superintendent Duane Pearson stands beside blow-up of Eleanor Roosevelt Commemorative Stamp.*

**FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HOME NHS, N.Y.**—This scenic location atop the Hudson River's eastern cliffs was the site of two quite different ceremonies on October 11, 1983, each honoring Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on the 99th anniversary of her birth.

The first ceremony was at the Roosevelt gravesite, midway between the FDR Home and the FDR Library. About 100 persons gathered on a misty, raw morning to witness the annual birthday wreath-laying by Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., and various family friends. Residents and tourists alike paid solemn tribute to this great lady of American history. The sun did manage to peek out for a minute, sending a warm ray of light across the wreaths and gravestone, almost like a "thank you." New Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Superintendent Duane Pearson took part in the ceremony as one of the wreath bearers.

Later, in a more festive atmosphere in the nearby FDR Library Auditorium, the Postal Service's Eleanor Roosevelt Commemorative Stamp was unveiled. It will be issued to the public on the centennial of her birth, October 1984.

Hyde Park Postmaster William E. Siegrist welcomed a capacity audience of Roosevelt family friends, history buffs and the curious to the stamp unveiling. The picture was designed by Bradbury Thompson of Riverside, Conn., and depicts a likeness of Mrs.

Roosevelt from a photo taken by her physician Dr. A. David Gurewitsch.

Principal speaker at the event was Louis A. Cox, General Counsel of the Postal Service. He spoke on the vitality of Mrs. Roosevelt and the contributions she made, both as a First Lady and as an emissary for peace and justice. Cox stated, "While she never occupied any elected position of responsibility, she was in heart and soul a representative of all peoples. She was the champion of their personal rights and liberties . . . their homes, however humble . . . their vocations . . . and their worthy causes. Indeed, she earned a select place in the history of this Nation and the world."

The staff is looking forward to October 1984 when they will be welcoming visitors to Eleanor Roosevelt's "Val-Kill" home for the first time. The "First Day" issuing of the stamp will be part of that ceremony.

**GATEWAY NRA, N.Y.-N.J.**—At the Tricentennial ceremonies for New York City's Queens Borough, Superintendent McIntosh presented a bound copy of the history of the Jamaica Bay area to the Borough President. The manuscript, which was prepared under the direction of the Division of Cultural Resources of the North Atlantic Region, chronicles the region from the 1600s to the present.

**FORT CLATSOP NM,**

Oreg.—About 400 persons jammed the visitor center at Fort Clatsop National Memorial for the dedication of the statue "Arrival," depicting the Lewis and Clark party's first look at the Pacific Ocean in 1805.

The 6-foot, 3,000 pound statue was created by Stanley Wanlass, noted western artist. He was supported by a joint effort of the Fort Clatsop History Association and Superintendent Bob Scott and his staff. The statue was financed by sale of miniatures. Scott said the association has sold more than 75 at \$1,078 each, and that a limited number are still available.

Deputy Regional Director Charles H. Odegard said in accepting the statue for the Park Service that "It's easy to feel the harmony between the citizens of two nations" which is expressed in the work of art.

The bronze statue is a life size portrayal of Capt. Meriwether Lewis, Capt. William Clark, an Indian guide and Clark's dog Scanlon, beholding the Pacific after their trek from St. Louis. It rests on a section of a 412-year-old Sitka spruce, which was "a big tree when Lewis and Clark reached the ocean" according to Wanlass.

The project also received assistance through donations or in-kind gifts from Crown-Zellerbach, Kohl Lumber Co., Lektro, Inc., and the Tongue Point Job Corps Center.

**GETTYSBURG NMP, Pa.**—The Electric Map orientation program in the visitor center at Gettysburg has been equipped for visitors who speak languages other than English. The map program now has tapes in German, French, Spanish and Japanese. The taped narration accompanies a 30-minute display of the action of the Battle of Gettysburg through the use of colored lights on the large map.

Superintendent John Earnst cites the addition as one example of the effort NPS makes to welcome the ever increasing numbers of foreign visitors to the national parks.

The Electric Map is operated by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association.

**POINT REYES NS, Calif.**—A new 7,000 square-foot visitor center adorns the seashore thanks to the William Field Charitable Trust and the San Francisco Foundation. The two organizations donated \$1.4 million to the Coastal Parks Association to construct a museum, library and information area at the park. More than 250 people joined the opening festivities when Assistant Secretary of the Interior Arnett, Director Dickenson, Chairman of the Association Boyd Stewart and Foundation Trustee Mort Rathel cut the ribbon on Nov. 5.

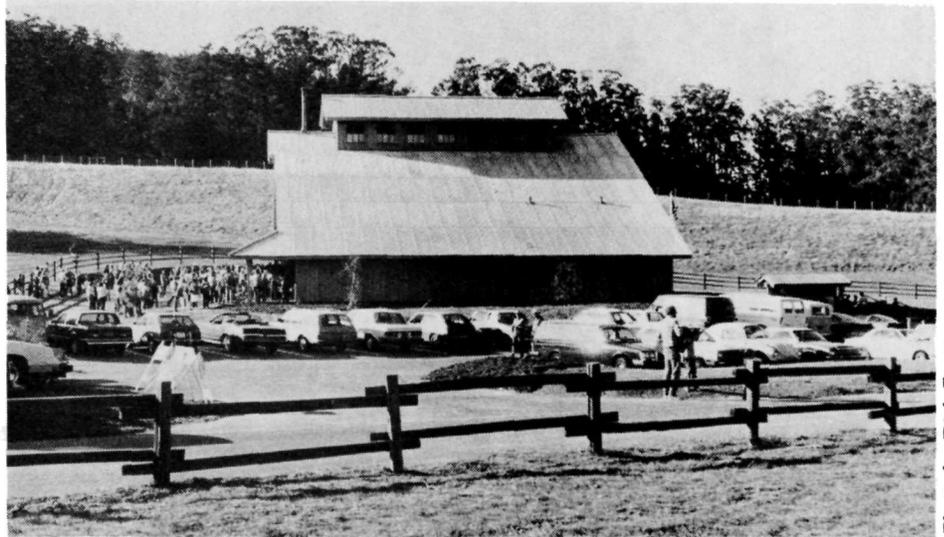
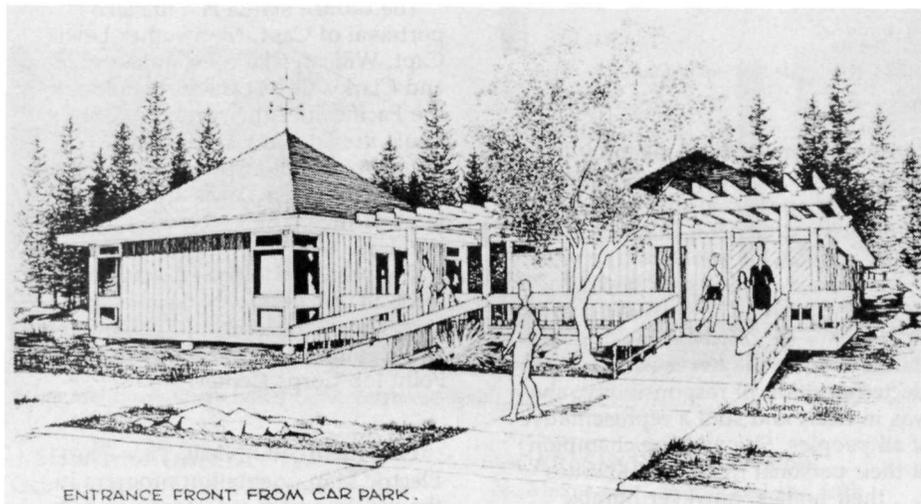


Photo by Dick Frear.

*New visitor center, Point Reyes NS, Calif.*



*New visitor center on Thompson Island, Acadia NP, Maine.*

**ACADIA NP, Maine**—In a mid-September ground-breaking ceremony, dignitaries from the Mount Desert Island Chamber of Commerce, the State of Maine and NPS gathered on a bulldozed plot of land to announce the joint public-private venture of constructing a new visitor center just across the Thompson Island Causeway Bridge.

NAR Associate Director for Operations Richard S. Tousley spoke at the ceremony and lauded

Superintendent Ron Wrye's work in coordinating the project. He also thanked Regional Director Herb Cables and Director Dickenson for their help in seeking the funds needed for construction.

The new complex is expected to relieve the overcrowding at the park's major visitor center at Hull's Cove, and will also offer immediate information to visitors about the park and commercial businesses in the area.

**EVERGLADES NP**—Wilderness camping in the park offers unique challenges. To begin with, there's no way to get there except by boat. And all the available space is covered either with mangrove jungle or water—which makes pitching a tent unusually difficult.

To create a slightly more hospitable atmosphere, NPS has adopted the Miccosukee Indian design for living quarters, called "chickees," to meet the needs of campers. These are roofed wooden platforms with no walls, elevated above the open water, and equipped with picnic table, charcoal grill and toilet.

Canoeing has become increasingly popular in the Everglades, particularly during the winter months when other waterways are ice-locked, and the need for additional shelters is acute. To alleviate this shortage, NPS maintenance staff assigned to the Flamingo district undertook the construction of six sites, including one adapted for handicap access.

The Park Bay Chickee is fully accessible to the handicapped, including the restroom. Larger than the other campsites, it has handrails and a special pier design to stabilize canoes for loading and unloading. Interpreter Shirley Beccue, herself confined to a wheelchair, provided first-hand advice on the design, and is enthusiastic about the opportunities it opens up to similarly handicapped visitors.

# NPS People in the news



Gateway Superintendent Robert W. McIntosh, Jr., greets the park's new Deputy Superintendent Sandra Walter.

## Sandra Walter to Gateway

The appointment of **Sandra Walter** as deputy superintendent of Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., has been announced by Superintendent Robert W. McIntosh, Jr. Walter previously had been superintendent of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, Texas.

Walter is a career NPS manager with extensive urban park and recreation experience. The native of Toledo, Ohio, majored in park and recreation administration at San Jose State College in California, during which time she served internships at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., as a seasonal naturalist.

She later joined the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, where she

specialized in environmental education. Two years later she transferred to New York City to work on environmental education and urban programs for the former New York City Group, which was responsible for the opening of Gateway in 1974, 2 years after its creation by the Congress.

Walter spent 3 years in Manhattan, followed by an assignment at George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia and later as San Francisco Unit manager for Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Two years ago she was named superintendent of the LBJ Ranch, a post she held until her appointment as deputy superintendent of Gateway.

## Davis to Congaree Swamp

Chip Davis, formerly a park ranger at Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C., transferred to Congaree Swamp National Monument, S.C., in October. In his new assignment he will work as a resource management specialist.

Davis graduated with a degree in natural resource management from North Carolina State University in 1974. Since then he has worked as a ranger at Fort Macon State Park and at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.

He was at Cape Lookout for 4½ years.

Congaree Swamp, "as the last remaining virgin stand of bottom land hardwood has more than 30 trees of State, national and world record size," he said.

In September, Davis married Darlene Koontz, a seasonal employee of Cape Lookout. Darlene is a graduate of North Carolina State with a forestry degree.

## Smith named NAR Associate Director

**Richard B. Smith**, assistant superintendent of Everglades National Park has been selected as associate regional director for Management and Operations for the Mid-Atlantic Region.

Regional Director James W. Coleman, Jr., announced that Smith will replace Homer L. Rouse who recently transferred to Denver as associate regional director for Operations for the Rocky Mountain Region.

At Everglades, Smith was responsible for coordinating the planning for a \$5.7 million operating program for Everglades and Fort Jefferson National Monument.

Before going to Everglades, Smith served in a variety of temporary assignments. He was Acting Superintendent of Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Va.; Special Assistant to the Director of the Park Service on park operations; co-coordinator of the first group of NPS rangers to man new park areas in Alaska; and a legislative affairs specialist in Washington, D.C.

From 1977 to 1978, he served as a training specialist at the Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon.

Smith joined the Park Service in 1971 after serving as a seasonal ranger at Yellowstone National Park for 11 summers. Previously, he had been a Peace Corps volunteer teaching at the Faculty of Philosophy at Asuncion, Paraguay; a teaching assistant at Michigan State University; and a junior high school English teacher at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Smith is a past president of the Association of National Park Rangers. Earlier this year he spent 2 weeks in the Dominican Republic advising the National Park Service of that nation on its park program. In 1979 he represented the Park Service at the International Seminar on Park Management at the Galapagos Islands in Ecuador.

He was born in Grandville, Mich., in 1938. He is married to the former Katherine Short of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Smith is currently employed in the civilian personnel office at Homestead Air Force Base.

Smith began his new duties in Philadelphia in early January.



*Darwina L. Neal is passed the presidential gavel of the ASLA by outgoing president Theodore J. Wirth, Billings, Mont.*

## Darwina Neal named ASLA president

Darwina L. Neal, FASLA,\* a senior landscape architect with the National Park Service in Washington, D.C., was installed as the new president of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) at the 1983 ASLA Annual Meeting held recently in Indianapolis.

In her election statement, Neal stressed the need to strengthen the role of landscape architects in influencing public decision-making to ensure full consideration of environmental issues. "No longer can landscape architects merely react to changing societal conditions—we must identify forces of change, define their impacts on our Nation's future, and identify ASLA's role in leading the profession to meet these challenges." Neal emphasized the profession's unique qualifications to lead in reconciling public needs and land use and natural resource issues.

Succeeding 35 consecutive male presidents, Neal is the first woman president of ASLA. "My election as ASLA president strengthens my belief that landscape architecture is in the forefront of the design professions in providing opportunities for competent professionals to become actively involved in the breadth of society leadership and professional practice," she said.

A staff landscape architect with the National Capital Region since 1965, Neal has coordination responsibility for the development of the White House grounds, the Mall, Pennsylvania Avenue parks, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Camp David, and other Park Service lands in the Washington metropolitan area. She coordinated the design and construction of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove.

Neal will serve as ASLA's president until November 1984 when President-elect Robert Mortensen assumes the office. Mortensen is founder of Mortensen Associates, a consulting firm with offices in Ohio and Va.

Outgoing president is Theodore J. Wirth, FASLA, president of Wirth Associates, Inc., Billings, Mont. (He is the son of former NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth.)

\* (Editor's Note: FASLA—Fellows of the American Society of Landscape Architects are elected for long-term dedication to ASLA and in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the profession of landscape architecture.)

## Chamberlain wins arson watch award

Seasonal Protection Ranger **Ron Chamberlain** is in his third year at Dorchester Heights National Historic Site, Boston, Mass. While off duty last March, the young Dorchester native showed great courage in extending his job's responsibilities to his community. That day Chamberlain and a friend provided some top-notch protection for the city by assisting in the apprehension of an alleged arsonist attempting to "torch" a Dudley Street building.

Chamberlain and his buddy came upon two men in a basement and were able to capture one of them, holding him for police. A later investigation revealed evidence of flammable materials where the two intruders had been. The one captured is still awaiting trial.

At a ceremony at Boston Fire Headquarters in July, Chamberlain received a \$1,000 reward from John K. Golembeski, president of the Massachusetts FAIR Plan, which sponsors an Arson Watch Reward Program.

## Turner, new NPS Advisory Board member

In October, State Senator John Turner of Wyoming was appointed by President Reagan to serve on the National Park System Advisory Board.

First established by Congress in 1935, the board is charged with rendering advice to the Secretary of the Interior on the management, development, use and preservation of the national parks.

The Advisory Board is composed of 12 members who are selected because of prominence in such diverse fields as administration, public lands, history, archeology, architecture and natural science.

According to the Secretary's Office, the emphasis of Mr. Turner's selection was his background in public land issues and wildlife research.

He is a concessioner in Grand Teton National Park.

## Yellowstone Seasonal Mike Phlaum wins award

Ranger Mike Phlaum, Yellowstone's senior seasonal for the Canyon area, recently received a Special Achievement Award in recognition of superior leadership and judgment exercised during an especially intense one-month period between July 7 and August 6, 1983.

Mike was commended by Canyon District Ranger John Lounsbury for having assumed the leadership role on four separate days during that period in dealing with emergency situations. These included, among other things, two severe windstorms with resultant blocked roads, damaged property and disrupted communications; a fire in the Canyon lodging area; the serious and subsequently fatal injury of a French-speaking visitor by a bison; and the fatal injury of a 10-year-old boy on the Uncle Tom's Trail. In each instance, Mike accepted complete supervisory responsibilities while Lounsbury was away from the area.



*Yellowstone Ranger Mike Phlaum with Superintendent Robert C. Barbee.*

## Special award for Saguaro's Acting Super Carla Martin



*John Clay, general superintendent, Southern Arizona Group, presents award to Carla Martin.*

Carla Martin recently received a Special Achievement Award for her excellent work as acting superintendent of Saguaro National Monument, Ariz. She is the director of the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, Ariz., and took on the acting assignment for 6 months to bone up on her park management skills. She had previously been superintendent of Tuzigoot National Monument, Ariz.

John Clay, general superintendent of the Southern Arizona Group, said she not only carried out the regular job tasks but made great progress in resolving some particularly severe problems at Saguaro. Among her accomplishments while acting superintendent there were road rehabilitations, identifying mine shaft safety hazards, fencing and marking new monument boundaries, rehabbing horse and bike trails, and revising park administrative support systems. Clay also noted that her excellent leadership raised employee morale and improved communications.

## Shenandoah's Ranger Blake NASAR awardee



Shenandoah Superintendent Robert R. Jacobsen presents award to Bill Blake.

George W. (Bill) Blake, a district ranger in Shenandoah National Park, Va., was selected as this year's recipient of an award by the National Association of Search and Rescue (NASAR) for outstanding work in search and rescue within the Commonwealth of Virginia. He was cited for making the most significant contribution to search and rescue of any individual within the State during 1983.

NASAR is an organization made up primarily of private individuals who donate time and money to provide assistance wherever needed in the search and rescue of lost persons. The award recognized Blake for his contribution to the advancement in search management concepts and for his involvement in the development of instructor training materials. He was also recognized for establishing and maintaining close working relationships with local and State emergency response organizations and agencies.

## Gene Goldsmith, NAR 'Person of the Year'

Gene E. Goldsmith, Maintenance Mechanic Foreman at Lowell National Historical Park, Mass., has been named North Atlantic Region's "Park Person of the Year" for 1983. The award is based on an employee's ability to exceed the expectations required in his or her position, and to incorporate creativity, innovation, efficiency, and productivity in the performance of his or her duties. In 1962 Goldsmith began working part-time for NPS as a maintenance worker at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site, N.Y., becoming a full-time permanent employee in 1965.

He received an Associates degree in Vocational Education in 1976 from Orange County Community College. In 1978 he accepted a position as Exhibit Specialist/Project Supervisor for the North Atlantic Regional Office, and was assigned to the restoration and preservation work at Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Mass. Between 1980 and 1982 he supervised preservation and restoration work at Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, N.Y.;



Lowell Superintendent John Burchill with maintenance foreman Gene Goldsmith and NAR Regional Director Herb Cables at the Superintendents' Conference in Massachusetts Oct. 4, 1983.

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, N.Y.; Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J.; and the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, N.Y.

Since 1982 he has been working at Lowell on preservation projects, including the Francis Gate, blacksmith shop, and Memorial Hall in the Pollard Memorial Library.

## Yosemite special achievement awards



(Seated) Assistant Valley District Ranger Steve Hickman, (standing, left to right) Public Affairs Officer Lisa Dapprich, Yosemite Park Ranger Norm Hinson, and Valley District Ranger Dick Martin.

Four staff members of Yosemite National Park were recently recognized for their efforts during the Spring visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip.

Valley District Ranger Dick Martin took the assignment of Incident Commander and maintained overall responsibility for all operations, including 6 weeks of advance planning.



Redwood Superintendent Douglas G. Warnock presents award to Tony Henkelman.

Yosemite Park Ranger Norm Hinson acted as Security Manager for the Queen's visit. During the planning of security, Hinson maintained continual liaison with Secret Service, U.S. State Department, FBI, U.S. Air Force, Mariposa County Sheriff, California Highway Patrol and numerous other agencies.

Assistant Valley District Ranger Steve Hickman served as Operations Chief, determining all needs, recruiting and organizing staff into specific units, organizing necessary training, and ordering supplies and equipment.

Yosemite Public Affairs Officer Lisa Dapprich, took on the formidable task of coordinating all media relations, organizing a staff, preparing briefing packets and a fully equipped press lounge for 220 British and American media representatives, and working with the British Consulate, the State Department, and the White House to preserve the privacy of the royal party and also meet the needs of the press.

## Redwood safety award

Dedication to the safety of his fellow employees has earned electrician Tony Henkelman the Redwood (Calif.) National Park Safety Achievement Award. He is well known for his care and positive attitude about safety. He says, "Safety makes work work better."

Superintendent Douglas G. Warnock presented Henkelman with a plaque, a special hard hat, and a letter, commending him for his dedication, and the willingness to put his job on the line for the personal safety of permanent and seasonal employees. He was nominated by both his supervisor and the district ranger.

Redwood National Park has a safety program patterned after one begun at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. It recognizes three employees per year. The purpose is to emphasize to other park employees the importance of total commitment to safety, not only of the individual, but other employees and visitors as well.

A similar program is being instituted Servicewide, in order to present a national safety award to a deserving NPS staffer each year. The Park Service is striving to make safety a "way of work."

# Special People

## U.S. Park Police rodeo

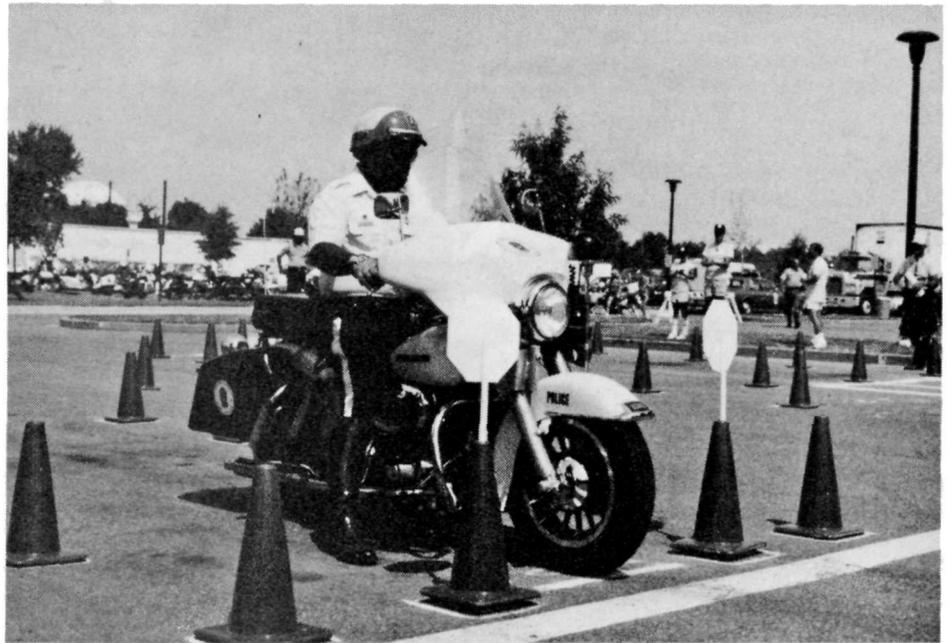
By David R. Duffey  
U.S. Park Police

The Seventh Annual Police Motorcycle Rodeo was hosted last fall by the United States Park Police in East Potomac Park. The event provides motorcycle officers from the Washington, D.C. area police departments the opportunity to gather and display their riding skills in a competitive atmosphere. But more than that, it provides an opportunity for these officers to strengthen the already good working relationships that exist between the many jurisdictions in the area. The rodeo also draws many spectators (about 750 last year) and provides an opportunity to witness some very skillful motorcycle riding.

The 1983 event was officially begun with a salute to the colors provided by the United States Army's 3rd Infantry honor guard from Ft. Meyer. This was followed by brief welcoming speeches by Chief of the United States Park Police, Lynn Herring and National Capital Regional Director Jack Fish. Reverend Elbert Ransom gave the invocation and remembered Cpl. A.D. Johnson of the Prince Georges County Police, in whose memory the event was dedicated. Cpl. Johnson died in December 1982 as a result of injuries received in the performance of his duties.

The United States Park Police S.E.T.T. unit gave a demonstration of their skill by rappelling from Eagle 2 (one of the U.S. Park Police helicopters) onto the roof of the headquarters building, and from there to the ground. The children were provided with further entertainment by members of the U.S. Park Police K-9 and Horse Mounted Patrol units.

This year, the U.S. Park Police attempted to regionalize the rodeo by inviting police motor squads from all over the East Coast. Unfortunately, budget cuts prevented attendance by all but the Boston Police Motorcycle Drill team. Perhaps in the future, more will participate.



U.S. Park Police Ofc. Danny Calloway entering a cone course.

This year's competing motor squads were from: Washington, D.C.—United States Park Police and Metropolitan Police Dept. of D.C.:

*Maryland*—Montgomery County P.D., Prince Georges County P.D., Anne Arundel County P.D., and Maryland National Capitol P.D.; *Virginia*—Fairfax County P.D., Arlington County P.D., and Alexandria City P.D.; *Massachusetts*—Boston City P.D.

The motorcycle rodeo consists of two separate events; the individual competition, and the team competition. Each of these events exacts high skill levels from the participants. The team competition consists of four rider relay teams in what is called a "slow race." The slowest elapsed time, for all four officers completing a measured straight line course without putting a foot down, wins this event. The winners of the team event were: 1st, Prince Georges County; 2nd, Montgomery County, and 3rd, the U.S. Park Police.

The individual competition consists of completing five cone courses where accuracy of maneuvering without putting a foot down or touching any of the cones is the object. Points are added for these fouls and the low score wins. Seventy-six officers competed, and at the end of the two required tours through the course, 10

officers had a score of zero. The tie breaker consisted of touring the same five cone courses again with each rider's time being the deciding factor. The winners were: 1st, Ofc. Greg Ford, U.S. Park Police; 2nd, Ofc. T.J. Sexton, Fairfax Co.; and 3rd, Ofc. M. Brown, Prince Georges Co.

Each department's scores from these two events is then averaged and the overall scores computed. The overall team winners were: Fairfax County, 1st; U.S. Park Police, 2nd; and Prince Georges County, 3rd.

After conclusion of the events, the crowd was given a special treat. The Boston Police Motorcycle Drill demonstrated their precision riding skill. This is the same program that they do in parades.

The event was well planned and was a huge success. Congratulations to all those who had a hand in providing a completely enjoyable day to so many spectators, and congratulations to all the motorcycle officers for a display of riding skill and professionalism.

The U.S. Park Police donates all proceeds from the events to Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C.



Roosevelt Home employees who made the journey last summer to Roosevelt Campobello International Park, New Brunswick, Canada.

## Roosevelt employees take 'interpretive' journey

By Liz Costopolous  
Summer Seasonal Interpreter  
Home of FDR NHS, N.Y.

Traditionally, Franklin D. Roosevelt and his family spent most of the summer vacationing on their "beloved island," Campobello, just off the Maine coast.

Last summer a group of NPS employees from the Roosevelt Home in Hyde Park, N.Y., made the same journey to become more familiar with a vital part of Roosevelt family life.

The trip took 4 days, according to Hyde Park Site Supervisor Bob Hickman; 2 of those days involved 12 hours of driving. By scheduling the trip on lieu days, expenses were kept low and most permanent interpreters were able to attend. The park was kept operating by summer seasonals, intermittents and park headquarters assistance.

James Roosevelt, Franklin's oldest son, once wrote "Campobello was next to Hyde Park in father's affections. It was his second home."

Because so many visitors who come to the Home of FDR have also been to Campobello, the trip was intended to help interpreters answer questions and draw comparisons between the two sites.

The park staff was overwhelmed by the hospitality of the superintendent and staff at Campobello, many of whom visited the FDR estate as a group several years ago. "It was a fine example of park staffs helping each other," said Sue Fairbanks, trip coordinator and site specialist at the Home of FDR.

Campobello Superintendent Harry Stevens arranged a 2-day orientation to the site and Roosevelt's connections to the island.

After a tour of the Campobello summer cottage, park interpreter Haywood Smith said, "It was a real contrast from the home where FDR was born. It was much lighter and more open, and there was no evidence of Franklin's mother's taste in furnishing." Sara, Franklin's mother, decorated the Hyde Park home and preferred a cozy atmosphere.

From the Campobello cottage, the clear view of the bay is a constant reminder of FDR's love of sailing, boats and the sea. Many interpreters came away with a new appreciation for his sailing skills and a feeling for how important the view of the Hudson River must have been to him at Hyde Park.

## Hartung of Custer Battlefield

Last summer was entirely devoted to badly-needed maintenance work at Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont. Bill Hartung, chief of Maintenance, had 11 seasonal helpers rather than the usual 5 or 6 due to the recently passed Federal jobs bill. Hartung and his staff realigned the headstones and leveled the sunken graves. The headstones, many discolored from exposure to minerals from the lawn sprinkling system, were cleaned with acid.

Hartung began at Custer Battlefield as a seasonal custodian in 1950, and through his years at the monument has filled all 10 sections of the national cemetery with white military headstones, in memory of soldiers killed in battles with Plains Indians, World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

"We're pretty proud of this place," he said. "We get a lot of comments about how this place looks." Leaky Pipe, a new underground irrigation system, may end the mineral build-up problem on the headstones. A rubber pipe continually feeds water to grass roots, eliminating the need for above-ground sprinkling, according to the contractor.

Memorial Day is the peak of the season for the Battlefield staff. "To us it's a day you work toward," Hartung said. "You want everything trimmed and cleaned and polished. We try to give a lot of spit and polish. That's what a military cemetery should have."

The cemetery is in honor of and named after Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer. On this battlefield, the Northern Plains Indians, including all the Teton Sioux and many Cheyennes, on June 25 and 26, 1876, made one of the last armed efforts to preserve their tribal way of life. Here, Lt. Col. Custer, in an attempt to force the Indians to move back to their specified reservations, was killed along with 225 of his men.

In 1868, a large area of western Dakota and eastern Wyoming was designated as a permanent Indian reservation through a treaty signed at Fort Laramie, Wyo. Gold was discovered in the heart of this

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Chief of Maintenance Bill Hartung, Custer Battlefield NM, Mont.

reservation, the Black Hills, in 1874, and gold seekers swarmed into the reservation. In defiance, large numbers of Sioux and Cheyenne left the area and ignored orders to return. The U.S. Army was called upon to enforce the order.

Three separate expeditions, commanded by Gen. George Crook, Col. John Gibbon, and Gen. Alfred H. Terry, were to converge on the main body of Indians concentrated in southeastern Montana under the leadership of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and other war chiefs. The Indians had mustered a fighting force between 2,500 and 4,000 men, many with legally obtained firearms.

Custer's inaccurate estimate of only 800 Indians was a major factor in the ensuing disaster. Custer and his 7th Cavalry were sent up the Rosebud River, in hopes of finding the Indians in the Little Bighorn Valley. Custer divided his 700 men into three battalions under direction of himself, Capt. Frederick W. Benteen and Maj. Marcus A. Reno. Benteen was sent to scout the bluffs to the south. Reno was told to attack the south end of the camp while Custer proceeded north to the lower end of the camp. Reno was outflanked and retreated to the Little Bighorn River and took up defensive positions in the bluffs beyond. He was soon joined by Benteen who had hurried forward under Custer's written orders, "Come on; big village, be quick, bring packs."

Custer's intentions and precise movements after separating from Reno

have never been determined. Indian participants tell vividly how his battalion of five companies was surrounded and destroyed in intense fighting. The seven companies under Benteen and Reno remained entrenched on the bluffs overlooking the Little Bighorn throughout June 25 and 26. The siege ended with the breaking of the Indian encampment upon the arrival of the forces of Terry and Gibbon. Of the other six companies in the regiment, under Reno and Benteen, 47 were killed and 52 wounded.

The bodies of most of Custer's men are buried in a common grave on Custer Hill. Only the body of Lt. John Crittenden and a few unidentified remains are buried in the cemetery. Custer is buried at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

The battlefield was a tourist attraction soon after the fight. Before transferring jurisdictions to NPS in 1940, the War Department placed a superintendent in charge to protect the area. The superintendent was known to the Indians as the "ghost herder," keeping the spirits of the dead from ranging outside the cemetery fence. The raising of the American flag at dawn brought back all the ghosts to their proper resting place.

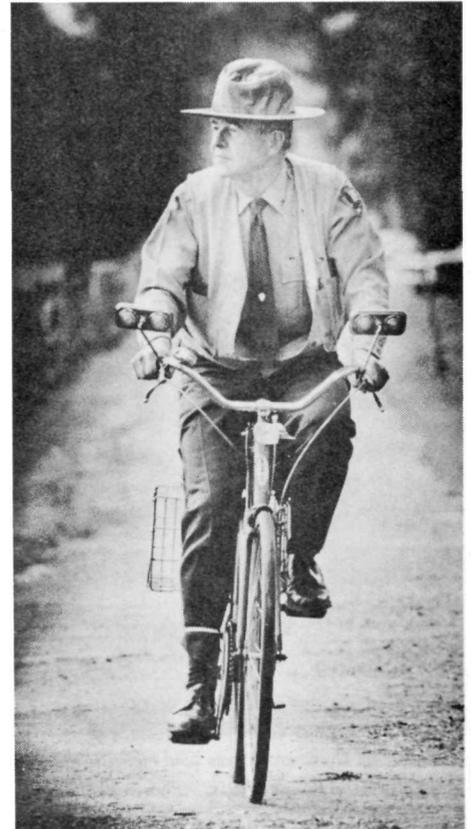
## 'Smokey on wheels'

Why is James M. Thomson, superintendent of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Wash., sometimes called "Smokey on wheels?" It might be because he is usually seen clad in his "Smokey Bear hat" and park ranger uniform while riding his bicycle around Fort Vancouver, and also to and from work each day.

In the past 10 years, he has logged an estimated 4,000 miles on his battered 10-speed Schwinn. About half of those have been in Vancouver during his 4½ years as superintendent.

"I like the fresh air and the fuel savings," Thomson said. "Besides, I can eat more doughnuts without looking like one."

The park has two bicycles for the 14-member staff, but Thomson still rides the bike he inherited from his son. Park Ranger Don Dinsmore regularly rides one around the park.



Superintendent Thomson, Fort Vancouver NHS, Wash.

Photo by Kraig Scattarella.

It takes Thomson about 35 minutes to pedal the 6½ miles to work in calm air. "I made it in less than 20 minutes one day when I had a strong east wind, but it took me 50 minutes to pedal home against the wind," he said.

Thomson admits that riding can be dangerous to one's health.

"I have had some near bruises in traffic," he said. "I have taken a few falls, but escaped with a few bruises and hurt pride."

"Dogs," he said, "are the greatest hazard of cyclists and joggers." He has been bitten on the calves by dogs twice in Vancouver. He is determined to continue bicycling no matter how loud the dogs bark or how hard they bite.

A 30-year veteran with NPS, Thomson was born in Puyallup, Wash., and raised in Enumclaw, where he grew up riding single-speed bikes. But it wasn't until his sons were growing up in Texas that he discovered the miracle of the 10-speed bike.

On most work days Thomson can be seen patrolling the park on his trusty Schwinn.

# Retiring

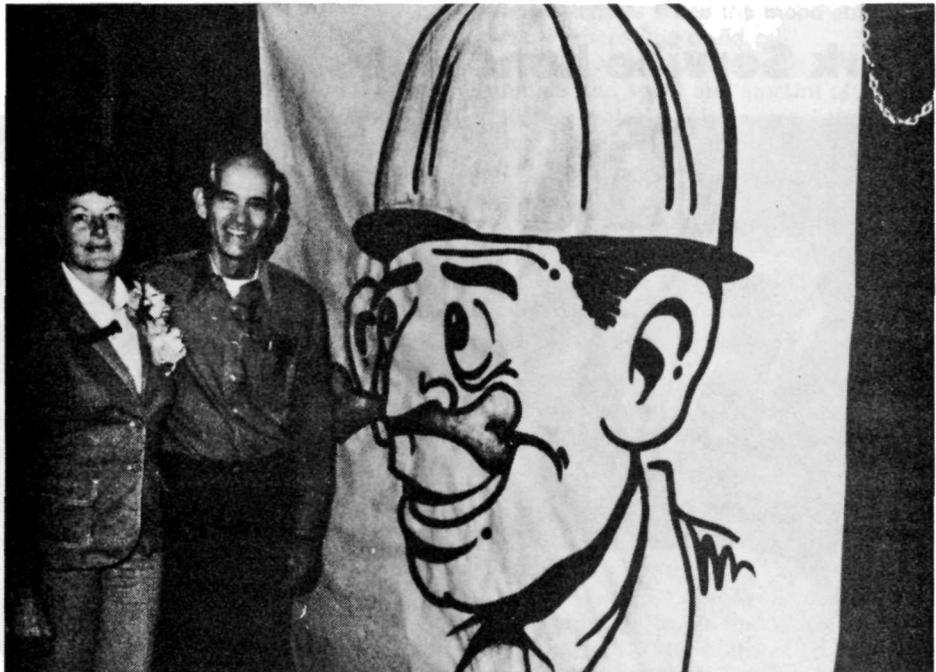
## Jim Adams of Dinosaur

When **Jim Adams** of Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.-Utah retired in June of 1983, the Park Service lost a unique employee.

Jim spent his entire 25-year Service career at Dinosaur. After several years as a seasonal, he became a permanent employee in 1958, shortly before the opening of the Quarry Visitor Center. This building, which encloses a 190-by-50-foot, 140-million-year-old fossil quarry, was the site of Jim's activities. He showed the patience and inquisitiveness so necessary for a fossil preparator and quickly mastered the mechanical aspects of uncovering fragile fossil bones with hammers and small chisels. But Jim looked beyond this aspect of his work and took a broader view of its significance.

Although he lacked formal training in science, Jim learned vertebrate anatomy, especially the skeletal anatomy of the Jurassic dinosaurs at the quarry. He acquired the ability to comprehend technical paleontological literature and was consulted by other paleontologists in the United States in identifying dinosaur fossils.

Of the thousand or so fossils that he has discovered, two are particularly significant. One is a complete specimen of a turtle that proved to be of a species new to science, *Dinochelys whitei*. The other is a "baby" dinosaur of the genus *Stegosaurus*. This beast, the size of a collie, was only a few years old at death and is one of the few well preserved baby dinosaurs ever found. Jim presented a scientific paper on this creature at the 1977 meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology.



*Jim and Margaret Adams stand beside an enlargement of a caricature of Jim made years ago by former NPS Naturalist Dale Thompson, when he worked at Dinosaur with Jim.*

Jim's interest in fossils extended beyond discovery. In 1969 he attended the NPS Curatorial Methods class and thereafter assumed curatorial responsibility for Dinosaur's museum collection. His knowledge of dinosaur anatomy enabled him to identify and describe the nearly 3,000 fossils in the collection. In addition to this accessioning and cataloging, Jim strove to preserve the scientific and historical integrity of the quarry. He kept meticulous notes on excavations and learned photography and darkroom techniques. These latter skills enabled

him to photodocument the quarry operations and accurately map the 9,000-square-foot quarry face and its 2,500 *in-situ* fossils.

Jim helped train seasonal interpreters in the paleontological activities at Dinosaur and in the particular projects he was working on; and he had been recognized by his colleagues as one of the outstanding fossil preparators in the world. His delicate hand and scientific skills have left a collection of dinosaur bones that visitors and scholars will marvel at for generations to come.



## Bill Edwards of Great Smokies

After almost 35 years of Federal service, **Bill Edwards**, administrative officer at Great Smoky Mountains National Park retired. A dinner party in his honor was attended by more than 90 friends.

Other areas of the Park Service where he was employed included: Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala.; Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky.-Va.-Tenn.; Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.; and the Southeast Regional Office—both at Richmond and Atlanta.

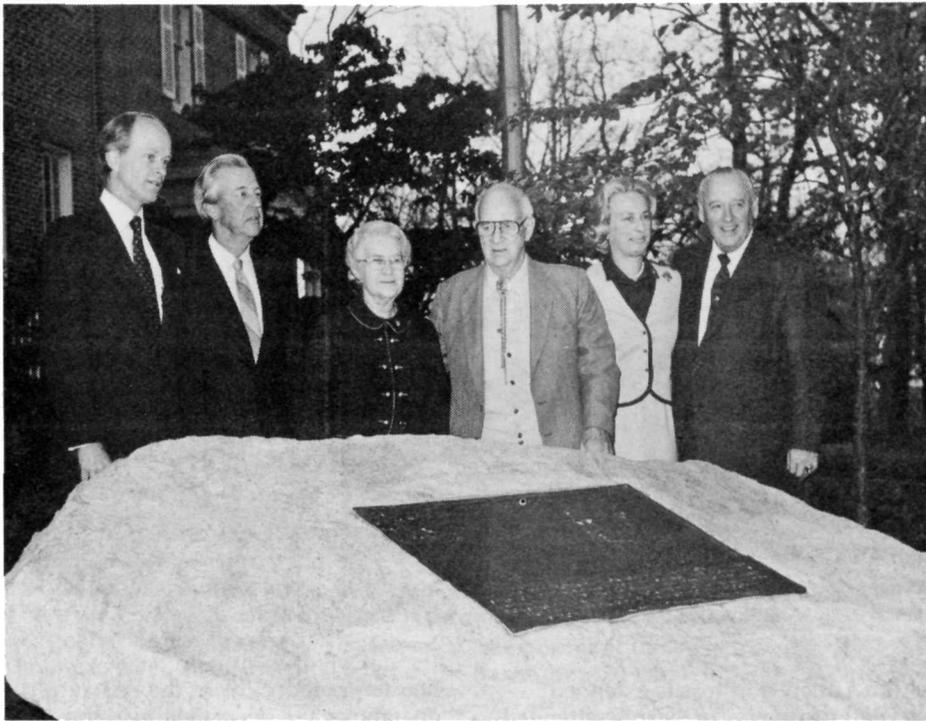
## Rich Huber of DSC, NE Team

After more than 27 years with the Park Service, **Rich Huber**, assistant manager, Northeast Team, Denver Service Center, retired on Dec. 31.

Rich and his wife Portia will continue to reside at 5046 West Running Brook Road, Columbia, MD 21044. They look forward to traveling throughout the United States and possibly Europe. Rich plans to do consulting work for NPS "in between disappearing into his basement to do woodworking." Huber was honored at the Team's annual holiday party on Dec. 16.



## Park Service honors first Director



Among the participants at the dedication ceremonies were: (from left) grandson, Stephen Mather McPherson; Director Russ Dickenson; daughter, Bertha Mather McPherson; former Director Conrad L. Wirth; granddaughter, Anne McPherson Tracy, and former Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.

By S. Preston Smith  
Public Affairs Officer  
Harpers Ferry NHP, W. Va.

When nature lover Stephen T. Mather wrote to his friend Franklin Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, to complain about the sorry condition of the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, Lane's response was simple: If Mather didn't like the way the parks were run, he should run them himself.

The wealthy Chicago industrialist welcomed Lane's challenge—and in 1916 became the first Director of the newly-formed National Park Service.

Sunday, Nov. 13, Mather, who died in 1930, was honored by National Park Service officials in a special ceremony at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W. Va.

Among those on hand to honor the grandfather of the Park Service were three of the National Park Service Directors who succeeded him, including current Director Russ Dickenson.

There was an ironic twist to the afternoon celebration, which included speeches, lively conversation and blue grass music.

Park Service officials had gathered to dedicate a bronze plaque embossed with Mather's image and a tributary inscription that had been set into a 10-ton boulder. But in his day, Mather disapproved of plaques in the parks, according to Bill Everhart, chief organizer of the memorial project. Mather thought plaques were an intrusion on wilderness and only begrudgingly allowed one to be placed in Yosemite National Park in honor of John Muir, the 19th-century naturalist who founded the Sierra Club.

The plaque is one of about 50 that were cast in the early 1930s to honor Mather. Most were placed in national parks throughout the country. But the plaque dedicated recently was displayed formerly in a Connecticut high school named after Mather. It was brought to Harpers Ferry after the school was closed. The memorial was

designed by Harpers Ferry Park Superintendent Donald Campbell, who is also a landscape architect.

Since the early days under Mather, the properties under the protective wing of the Park Service have increased tenfold. The character of the Service—whose original purpose was to preserve wilderness areas—has also evolved. At its inception, the National Park System included 14 national parks and 22 national monuments. Today it includes more than 335 national, recreational and historical parks, seashores, monuments, parkways, and cemeteries, according to Everhart.

In addition, the establishment of the Park Service brought about the country's first "professional corps of rangers" and began the promotion of travel, tourism and national pride, according to Director Dickenson, who has held the top Park Service post since 1980.

"When we see today what has been established, it is astounding," Dickenson told the gathering.

Also on hand to honor Mather were: PNW Regional Director Daniel J. Tobin, Jr., whose family knew Mather; Herb Evison, who had worked with Mather; Conrad L. Wirth, NPS Director for 12 years during the post-World War II era when use of Park Service land flourished; George B. Hartzog Jr., under whose direction from 1964 to 1972 the number of NPS areas increased dramatically; Mather's daughter, Bertha Mather McPherson, grandson Stephen Mather McPherson, and granddaughter Anne McPherson Tracy. A letter especially written for the occasion by Horace Albright was read by Everhart.

Another part of the day's ceremonies was the gift and unveiling of an original portrait of Stephen T. Mather generously given by the Mather Family to the Mather Training Center which honors the first Director.

The gift portrait and ceremonial arrangements were accomplished by Marc Sagan, Manager of Harpers Ferry Center, Charles Gebler, Superintendent of Mather Training Center, and Al Werking, Acting Superintendent of Mather Training Center where it is to be hung.

## Stephen T. Mather

*(Editor's Note: The following is continuation of an article begun in the December 1983 COURIER, written by former Director Horace M. Albright.)*

From his youth, Stephen T. Mather was active in business and government.

He had a great love for California and San Francisco, the University of California, the Sierra Club and mountains. Stephen Mather was called "the eternal freshman." He belonged to Sigma Chi Fraternity and kept in touch with its affairs all his adult life. He helped finance a new fraternity house near the Berkeley campus, was active in Sigma Chi's national affairs and, while in Washington, became Grand Consul, the head of this fraternity. Fellow members were constantly writing to him or calling in his office, and he took advantage of their friendship and brotherhood to put them to work on legislation and other matters in which he was interested. Among his "frat" brothers were a governor of Virginia, Federal judges, well-known professional men and a host of others. Along with this, he was always very active in University of California alumni affairs. When he was Director in 1927, he invited all his living classmates of 1887 to be his guests in Yosemite to celebrate the 40th anniversary of their graduation.

Stephen Mather visited San Francisco often. He belonged to the Bohemian Club there. Of course he spent time with members of the Sierra Club while in California. He had joined this organization early in the century, and it held his interest throughout his life. He was a devoted follower of John Muir and his writings had a lasting effect on him. In 1905 he had climbed Mt. Rainier with the Club. Another club he was involved with was the Prairie Club of Chicago and he often participated in field trips with its members. In 1916 he joined a party of members of the Prairie and Sierra Clubs on a trail trip in Glacier National Park, and when my bride and I arrived in the park on our long-delayed honeymoon, these trail riders insisted we join them—and my wife had never ridden a horse before!

Mr. Mather's enthusiasm for riding trails in mountain country brought him honorary membership in the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies. He was a lover of horses and an experienced rider. He belonged to the

Ox Ridge Hunt Club in Darien, Connecticut and often in Washington, D.C., rented a saddle horse from a stable close to Rock Creek Park from which he would ride the trails north to the Maryland line. Sometimes he would meet famous United States Senator Borah of Idaho who rode these trails nearly every morning.

The Mather family were Congregationalists from Colonial times, famous ancestors being Increase and Cotton Mather. However, Stephen's father became an Episcopalian, and his son was an active member of that denomination. He was a Vestryman at the Church of the Redeemer in Chicago and attended St. Marks in New Canaan, Connecticut when at his summer home. In Washington, he was interested in the Washington Cathedral and knew personally Dr. Freeman, the Bishop of Washington at that time.

Social work in Chicago commanded his attention, particularly the achievements of Jane Addams and her co-workers at Hull House. He belonged to the Chicago Civic Association and supported efforts about improvement in the supervision of utilities in the public interest. Of course, local parks management was within the range of his civic support. Mather was also an active member of the University Club in downtown Chicago. His home was near the University of Chicago, and he belonged to the Quadrangle Club there and so kept in touch with its affairs but had no connection with the University.

Harriett Monroe and her magazine of poetry attracted his attention, for he had a latent love of poetry. She had support from him when she needed to call on friends. He belonged to the American Civic Association which had headquarters in Washington. Later it was to be his strongest and most diligent supporter in his promotion of legislation to establish the National Park Service. A resume of his clubs could go on and on, but this partial list gives a glimpse of Mather's diversified interests and activities in this field.

My narrative thus far must have given the impression that Stephen Mather did not have the time or inclination to take vacations or indulge in sports. This was not so. He belonged to the Flossmoor Country Club in Illinois and the New Canaan Country Club near his summer home in Connecticut. Although he did play golf, he certainly never discussed it.

He was not a fisherman but loved swimming, throwing off his clothes and plunging into lakes or rivers in the wilderness when the mood struck him. Perhaps one could call wildlife-watching a sport. He loved all animals and spent any amount of time feeding, watching and appreciating their activities.

Another question I have been asked is: did Stephen Mather engage in politics? No, not in the sense that he ever ran for office, but he was deeply involved in the rapport with Congressional leaders when he was dealing with National Park Service matters and was intense about certain elections from time to time. He greatly admired Theodore Roosevelt and voted for him in 1912. However, by 1916, his allegiance was with Woodrow Wilson, not because of the man or his policies, but because he feared that a change in administration would destroy the fragile, newborn National Park Service. While our wives went off to the theater on election night 1916, Mather and I paced the floor at his Chicago home, pondering the election returns—and sinking into despair at the word the Charles Evans Hughes had been elected. (All this turned to elation when Wilson was later saved by the returns from California.) In 1928 Mather was very excited by the possibility of Herbert Hoover becoming president. He poured enthusiasm and energy into this election. This effort surely contributed to the severe stroke he suffered on Nov. 5, 1928, election eve. It resulted in his resignation on Jan. 11, 1929.

Mather was a shrewd businessman, an idea man, a supersalesman, a public relations man. He involved himself as little as possible in management, organization and administration of the National Park Service. The foremost reason for his success, aside from his own dynamic personality, was his ability to enlist people to aid him in attaining his goals: lobby Congressmen to pass laws and appropriate money, convince businessmen to help buy land and donate it to the park system, encourage concessioners to spend money to improve service to the public, engage the news media of all varieties to spread his gospel—and most of all, to utilize his outstanding lieutenants in the National Park Service who not only carried out his ideas, but were innovators in their own right. Others actually invented or set up the new concepts, such as

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naturalist programs, museums, landscape architecture, and so forth.

Up to the time of his last illness, Stephen Mather had worked with tremendous enthusiasm and energy to carry out goals he had set for himself: create national pride in the parks, make them accessible to the public, preserve their pristine beauty along with the animal and plant life, obtain continuing support from Congress to set aside additional areas and, finally, to protect the system from encroachment by man and his instruments of destruction. He wanted to preserve the areas of greatest significance under Federal management, leaving the less spectacular to become State parks.

Stephen Mather was a visionary—not a dreamer or a philosopher—but a man with ideas that sprang from him as his enthusiasm grew, some good, some not so good. However, he did inspire everyone who came in contact with him to further their own dreams as well as his to reality. Upon learning of Mather's death, Congressman Louis Cramton stood on the floor of the House of Representatives and, with love and respect, he said, "There will never come an end to the good that he has done."

—Horace M. Albright.

## Connie Wirth visits Western Region



Photo by Dick Frear

In the Cliff House Restaurant in Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Regional Director Howard Chapman recently hosted a reunion luncheon for visiting former director Connie Wirth and his wife, Helen. Among those attending were (from left to right, second row) Leo Diederich, Bob Hall, Chapman, Wirth, and Golden Gate Superintendent Jack Davis.

In the first row are Mrs. Red Hill, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Wirth, and Mrs. Allen. Not pictured but among the guests were Red Hill, Tom Allen, Mrs. Diederich and Mrs. Chapman. According to Red, "It was interesting to hear the latest Washington NPS news and (Connie's) continuing efforts in the NPS world. It's a great outfit and always will be."

## MWR Kowski golf tournament

Former Midwest Assistant Regional Director Ray Rundell and his wife Helen hosted the Midwest Regional Office's Ninth Annual Frank F. Kowski Golf Tournament on Sept. 24 at the Missouri Valley-Logan Country Club, Iowa. The 1983 tournament was one of the best, with golfers of varying skills competing for local and Servicewide awards. The weather, however, failed to cooperate. A cloudy, windy day added to the course and the players' difficulties; however, everyone enjoyed the opportunity to be out playing golf with friends and raising funds for the Employees and Alumni Association's Education Trust Fund.

After play was completed, the announced winners were: John Kawamoto for lowest gross score, David Shonk for sinking the longest putt, and Mary Hill for getting nearest the pin off the tee on a designated hole.

Each winner received a supply of golf balls from MWR Tournament Chair John Kawamoto. Ginny Shonk was also awarded a prize for highest gross score, and every lady player received a golf ball.

This year a number of park units in the region held their own tournaments. Augmenting local play were NPS employees, family members, and friends at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisc., Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisc.-Minn., Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio. Elbert Smith, an NPS retiree living in Larned, Kans., also played.

All together 25 golfers in the Mid-Atlantic Region participated in the Kowski Tournament, and a check for over \$100 was forwarded for deposit in the E&AA Education Fund. This included a special contribution from MWRO Special Services Supervisor Bill Padmore who, although not a golfer, annually contributes to this worthy cause.



## Letter

November 16, 1983

To the Editor:

Because of increasing demand of a personal nature on my time and resources, I must regretfully tender my resignation as the E&AA Alumni Editor, an office I have filled since June 1977.

I have greatly enjoyed working with you during that time and making so many rewarding contacts with employees and alumni of the National Park Service. I hope you will be able to recruit another volunteer to assume this important function without delay, for as we know in publishing a periodical "the show must go on."

With heartfelt appreciation for your friendship and guidance, I remain

James F. Kieley  
5121 Chevy Chase Parkway, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008



## Graphics Research seeks VIP assistance

The Branch of Graphics Research in Springfield, Va., is looking for a retiree who would enjoy a challenging part-time, VIP project, sorting, filing and captioning an interesting collection of National Park Service photographs, of both historical and recent vintage.

This photograph was taken at Handkerchief Pool, Yellowstone National Park, 1922. This is *only one* example of a unique collection that desperately needs some tender loving care.

For further information, please call: (703) 756-6138.

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# Book

Lemuel A. Garrison, *The Making of a Ranger: Forty Years with the National Parks* (Salt Lake City: Howe Brothers, 1983).

Reviewed by Barry Mackintosh, Bureau Historian, National Park Service

Lemuel A. "Lon" Garrison lived a National Park Service career that anyone would envy. After two summers as a forest guard in Alaska's Chugach National Forest, he joined the Park Service in 1932 as a seasonal ranger at Sequoia National Park, Calif., where he supervised a Civilian Conservation Corps crew. Three years later he gained permanent status with a Yosemite appointment, advancement being slow in the ranger ranks. In 1939 he accepted the first superintendency of Hopewell Village in Pennsylvania—a far cry from Yosemite but one of the more idyllic eastern historic sites. After 2 brief but rewarding years there and a year and a half as Isabel Story's publicity assistant in Washington, D.C., he returned to the big country as assistant superintendent at Glacier National Park, Mont., for most of the war years (Navy OCS having rejected him as overaged). Another hardship assignment—assistant superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park—followed before he took full charge of a national park, Big Bend, Texas in 1952.

In 1955 Garrison revisited Washington, D.C., as chief of Conservation and Protection, putting him in the right place at the right time to become immersed in the dynamic Mission 66 planning. As chairman of the Mission 66 steering committee, he attended the famous Eisenhower cabinet meeting where Director Connie Wirth sold the program to the President. But again Lon escaped WASO after less than 2 years, this time for the grandest field job of all: the superintendency of Yellowstone.

Following nearly 8 years at the helm of the premier national park, Garrison's last decade with the Service had to be anticlimactic, even though it encompassed regional directorates in Omaha and Philadelphia and leadership of the Albright Training Center back at Grand Canyon. He passes over these positions, elevated and apparently satisfying as they

were, in just 6 of his 310 pages. For at heart, as evidenced by his book's title, he was still a park ranger.

As a ranger, Garrison clearly had the time of his life. He did it all: patrolling the wilderness on horseback and skis, guarding visiting royalty, governing campgrounds, upholding the law, rescuing marooned and injured hikers. "I marvelled at the number of overnight hikers who got into trouble," he recalls of the casualties he carried out of the back country. "None of the skinny ones nor any pretty girls had to be saved."

Employing hindsight to good effect, he describes early indications of park problems for overuse: downtrodden Yosemite Valley campgrounds in the 1930s, motorboats disturbing ospreys at Yellowstone 20 years later. "We were still destroying wilderness," he writes of the Mission 66 development there, but he also took the lead in protecting more of it by closing parts of Yellowstone Lake to power craft. Throughout, he strove for that elusive ideal balance between preservation and use with about as much

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**NOTE: Half price offer to all E&AA members for copies of Lon Garrison's *The Making of a Ranger: Forty Years with the National Parks.***

The E&AA is offering a substantial discount of 50 percent on copies of the hardcover edition. As a service to its members, E&AA has purchased 100 copies, at a 50 percent discount, of the hardcover edition and these are on hand in Washington, D.C., awaiting shipment to you. All E&AA members may receive *The Making of a Ranger: Forty Years with the National Parks* for \$9.98 plus \$1.25 postage and handling (per copy) for a total of \$11.23 per copy.

*The Making of a Ranger* is Volume One in the series, Institute of the American West Books.

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dedication as anyone before or since. His care for the park mission permeates his memoir, never more than in his inspirational epilogue, "The Spirit of the River."

*The Making of a Ranger* has its flaws, but they scarcely hurt it as personal history, or autobiography. In sharing his exemplary career with us, Garrison shares his joy of living, great good

humor, and devotion to the resources and people he served so well for 40-plus years. Would that more of us could do it his way—and then tell about it as well as he has done.

## Lest we forget

Ever so often there comes a time when the man and the land are much the same. On Feb. 25, 1983, when Bates Wilson of Canyonlands died, no one questioned that we had lost such a man. Bates' longtime friend, former Utah Governor Calvin Rampton, said, "Bates was probably one of the first environmentalists." Instinctively, his love of both land and man meshed in that rare skill of knowing when to preserve and when to develop—in an ecologically correct manner.

Sam Taylor, columnist for the Moab Times-Independent, recalls the joy with which Bates showed him Herdina Park west of Arches shortly after Congress had added "that beautiful and forgotten piece of real estate in Arches." Later I recall the gentle hardtop trail to Delicate Arch whose surface Bates had laid to prevent wear from visitors and gutting by flash flood in an arid land. Here preservation and development held hands. (Canyonlands and Arches National Parks and Natural Bridges National Monument are all in Utah.)

In those days Bates supervised both Arches and Natural Bridges 100 miles to the south. In between he did a bit of wandering around the Junction of the Colorado and Green rivers. Here, hidden for years, except from the eyes of a few cowpokes and miners, stood mighty shafts, fins, arches, and canyons. In time Bates single-handedly brought this land of standing rock to the attention of the world.

In 1961 he arranged for Stu Udall, Secretary of the Interior, to fly over the spectacular Junction. In 1962 he organized a spring "expedition" to Canyonlands for film, photos, exploration, and study.

Frank Masland, who at the time was Chairman of the Advisory Board, financed a film on Canyonlands by Charles Eggert who lived near Vanderbuilt Mansion on the Hudson. The selection was based on the success of Charlie's Dinosaur film. It along with stills by Phillip Hyde were used effectively by the Sierra Club to defeat dam proposals for Echo Park and Split Mountain on the Green River. In



*Grand-daddy of Canyonlands, Bates Wilson.*

October 1962, Stu Udall premiered the Canyonlands film before a VIP group in Salt Lake City. As a result of these efforts, Canyonlands became a national park in 1964 with Bates as its first superintendent.

Carlos Whiting, acting chief of Information, and assistant director Dan Beard assigned me to the still work under Bates. Norm Herkenheimer and Bob Barrell made studies for the Southwest Region. Bates' team included his wilderness rescue squad, the cream of Moab's youth who came as jeep herders and assistants. Two MD's joined the party for segments of the studies: Joe Eisman from Pittsburg, a close friend of Frank's; and also a young physician from Moab. A local hand helped with the livestock rounded up from ranches nearby.

The ponies could scramble up banks almost as fast hobbled as running free. Roundup time in the morning was an

hour long rodeo. Once saddled, Bates and I might race the nags flat out, yelling and hollering through wild, winding arroyos. Sometimes he towed a donkey carrying camera tripods.

"Come-on Jackass," reverberated through the canyon. The crew following were never sure just who Bates was addressing. One thing for certain, pretension flew out with the dust from jeep and pack train, if not by laughter around Bates' Dutch-oven campfires.

His newspaper friend Doug Treadway of Moab put it nicely: "Few people could rival the eloquence of Bates' western dialog that soothed like a cool 'Muley Twist' in the heat of summer;" and then again his wit could strike you dead when least expected.

One time Sam Taylor of Moab and Bates took a bone-jarring ride through Canyonlands. Around evening campfires they argued heatedly about

*Continued on page 30.*

Photo by Woody Williams.



A good camp at White Horse Springs: After a day of grinding jeep herding, the 1962 study team to Canyonlands sits for its portrait. From jeep-head, the party mounted boisterous broncs from a number of nearby ranches and headed for Horse Canyon in the Maze. (From left) Norm Herkenheimer, a local rancher, Bates Wilson, Bob Barrell and Frank Masland.

Continued from page 29.

how the park should be developed. Finally, as they left the south boundary for town, Bates stopped his lead jeep, walked authoritatively back to Sam's and demanded that he produce his "Golden Eagle Passport."

Neither opponent nor friend could resist Bates' PR. His Canyonlands campaign was launched from the back end of a red jeep converted to a chuck wagon. From this "office" he "cooked" his way into the hearts of influence—or anyone else who would listen to him. Convention went out the door when Bates headed for his wilderness of geological fantasy—perhaps looking for another new arch he had spotted from the air.

Frank Kowski, his old regional boss, said at Bates retirement in 1972 at his Professor Valley Ranch, "We long ago suspected Bates didn't bother to read frequent memos sent his way, but he always got the job done."

At that same "party" John Cook said, "If ever one man was nearly solely responsible for the establishment of a national park, that man is Bates Wilson and that park is Canyonlands National Park in Utah."

Paul Fritz, a close colleague of Bates, recently wrote to me, "We'll have to meet sometime in Moab. Hopefully we can get something erected or named, or both, for Bates' memory and deeds."

Paul may not agree, but in a sense he is a living memorial to Bates. Paul carried Bates informal style of public relations to his work as project manager for the great Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Alaska. Both dealt with that

independent, anti-government spirit of the wild with a "cool Muley Twist on a hot summer day." And speaking of mules there is one that lived about 100 years ago that gives this whole yarn an interesting twist.

Back in 1871, a rotund little mule with cropped ears staggered under bright parfleches loaded with William Henry Jackson's massive photo equipment. They were part of the Government's Hayden Expedition to report on the authenticity of the alleged wonders of Yellowstone. No doubt the same ribald, scatological banter prevailed the trek that echoed some 90 years later among the walls of Canyonlands. Jackson may have taken himself too seriously for such horseplay but he did name his mule "Hypo" because he was as indispensable to transporting the huge plates as the salt was to their fixation for posterity.

"Jackass" was equally heavily loaded, but Bates didn't name him "Hypo." Bowing to technology, he became "Kodochrome."

Those ancient days of discovery we see dimly in black and white; our modern efforts seem brighter in "living color." But lest we forget, both Hypo and Kodochrome stand tired shoulder to tired shoulder, a symbol of the beginning and end of a century of virile exploration in our great western parks—a time we shall never see again in the lower forty-eight.

In this light Bates sits tall in my saddle as the last of a breed. I trust history will agree.

—Woody Williams.

## FYI

### Cowpens' award-winning film

Last summer, an audiovisual presentation using nine slide projectors was presented in Greenville, South Carolina. This multi-image slide show depicts the Revolutionary War battle that is commemorated by Cowpens National Battlefield, S.C. It is currently playing exclusively at Cowpens as an interpretive program and it is the product of a successful public-private cooperative venture involving Cowpens National Battlefield, Eastern National Park and Monument Association, and Arthur Magill of Greenville.

The show, entitled "Daybreak at the Cowpens," is based on a narrative poem written and published by Arthur Magill in late 1980. Mr. Magill did substantial background research for the poem in the park and was interested in bringing it to life in some way ever since his own Reedy River Press published it. After reading the finished product, Cowpens Superintendent Pat Stanek asked for permission to read the poem at the many civic group meetings she attended regularly. Magill agreed, and after some time had passed, Stanek suggested that a reader's theater (dramatic reading) presentation of the poem be developed.

Between January and May of 1981, they searched for a place to stage the reader's theater.

During this period, Magill celebrated his 75th birthday and a local audiovisual production company called Spectrum South presented a multi-image slide montage of his life and achievements at the gathering. Magill was so impressed with the quality and impact of the presentation that he suggested to Superintendent Stanek a similar vehicle for telling the story of Cowpens.

They abandoned the idea of a live stage presentation and Spectrum South hired local writer Mike Goot to rework the poem into a script for a multi-image show. Eastern National



Two B&W still photos selected from the nine-projector, three-screen multi-image slide show production of the Revolutionary War battle that is commemorated by Cowpens National Battlefield, S.C.



Park and Monument Association contributed \$600 for a preliminary storyboard and Arthur Magill contributed more than \$60,000 for all other production costs. Stanek then contacted Revolutionary War reenactment troops and arranged for filming of the production to coincide with presence of the troops in the park commemorating the Battle's anniversary date.

Once the Service approved the script, work on the actual production began under the direction of Don Koonce, President of Spectrum South. The sound track for the nine-projector/three-screen production was recorded by another Greenville company, Sundown Sound. Special effects and special-effects makeup companies from Atlanta also

contributed to the production. Actors were primarily members of reenactment companies in authentic uniforms representing many of the British and American fighting units that took part in the actual battle. Professional actors provided voice-overs in the recording studio.

A memorandum of agreement between ENP&MA and Arthur Magill specifies that the show is to be housed and exhibited at the Cowpens Visitor Center. Eastern operates the show, collects fees and keeps records of collections. Half of the money collected will be used for maintenance of the audiovisual equipment and half will be retained by Eastern in a special account to serve the archeological and interpretive objectives of the park.

## Corrections

The September (1983) COURIER carried an article (p. 20) about Midge Johnston, executive secretary and business manager of the Badlands Natural History Association at Badlands National Park, S. Dak. The author's byline, Barbara Pettigra, was inadvertently omitted. A Seasonal Ranger Naturalist, she was employed at Badlands for five summers, and worked at Yellowstone National Park the summer of 1983. Presently she divides her time between teaching at the College of Education at the University of Vermont and freelance writing. Her address is Woodbine Road, Shelburne, VT 05482.

A reader felt the reviewer's suggestion that the *NPS Trails Management Handbook* would be useful for "even the small monument maintenance worker" implied that it would not have value for other park employees. It was our intention to make clear that this small book would be helpful to all who work in parks, not just those specialists who have direct responsibility for substantial trail systems.



RUSSELL E. DICKENSON, Director  
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# NPS Advisory Board and Council meet

Twice a year the National Park System Advisory Board and Council gather to discuss the major topics affecting policy and management in the Park Service. At its October meeting, the 12-member Board and nine of its Council members, assembled in San Francisco for orientation tours of the towering redwoods at Muir Woods and the expanses of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Point Reyes National Seashore.

The week-long trip introduced many of the participants to the treasures of maritime history around San Francisco. Among the stops was the S.S. *Wapama*, a vintage lumber trade steamship, which the Board approved as a National Landmark.

Members of the Advisory Board include conservationists, business professionals, and land managers from around the country. The members are: Alan Underberg of Rochester, N.Y., Board Chairman; Robert Adams of Valley Center, Calif.; Gordon Allott of Englewood, Colo.; Charles Cushman of Sonoma, Calif.; S.J. DiMeglio of McLean, Va.; Fred Hummel of Carmichael, Calif.; Harold Mischnick of Lincoln, Neb.; Raymond Nesbit of Sacramento, Calif.; Lindsay Pettus of Lancaster, S.C.; John Turner of Moose, Wyo.; Fred Wendorf of Dallas, Tex. and Robin Winks of New Haven, Conn.



*NPS Advisory Board and Council members visit the Steamship Wapama's National Landmark in an Oakland shipyard, across the bay from San Francisco.*



*NPS Advisory Board and Council members visit Muir Woods NM, Calif.*

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