



Mt. McKinley: Alaska's highest ranger station



Mt. McKinley medical camp, Denali National Park.

By Jon Waterman
Seasonal Mountaineering Ranger
Denali National Park

Imagine Mt. McKinley's personality: hidden crevasses and thoughtless avalanches, arctic storms that would pull the shingles from your roof, or set your dog howling, and an iron-cold breath that blackens fingers and toes. Amidst this cruel entity, there are humanoid forms struggling with heavy loads or altitude sickness in an ecosystem that barely supports aircraft and passing ravens.

From 1903 to 1984, 7,159 climbers have attempted "the mountain," and

3,893 men and women have put the soles of their boots on North America's highest point. Forty-four have died from various altitude illnesses, crevasse and climbing falls, or extreme weather conditions. Approximately 50 climbers have had frostbite, which necessitated amputation of fingers and toes. Accidents are commonplace on a mountain that has become a mecca for mountaineering pilgrimages from all over the world.

National Park Rangers have been actively involved on Mt. McKinley since 1913, when Harry Karstens (Mt. McKinley's first superintendent) and three others made the first ascent of

the mountain. In 1932, Superintendent Harry Liek, Ranger Grant Pearson, and two others made the second ascent of the mountain. On their descent, the rangers participated in McKinley's first rescue: two climbers died in a crevasse fall. The ranger team dragged out one of the two bodies, then initiated a search for a third lost member of the beleaguered party.

In recent years, the Park Service has played an increasing role on the mountain. In the late 1970s, rangers made tentative sorties, ten day patrols which amounted to familiarization trips and a chance to contact climbers on

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Jon Waterman (left).



Dr. Eric Larson, VIP.

their own turf. Seasonal rangers were hired for their expertise in Alaska Range mountaineering.

In the 1980s the rangers moved into a ranger station in Talkeetna, the jumping off point for McKinley climbers. Rangers sought out experienced climbers and developed a Volunteers in the Parks (VIP) program. VIPs were chosen for their backgrounds in winter mountaineering, rescue work, and emergency medicine. In return for assisting the rangers, VIPs were offered an attempt on the summit, providing all was well on the mountain. The program flourished and Denali National Park had found an inexpensive, yet invaluable support system for Mt. McKinley patrols.

Rescue assistance was the primary objective for these patrols, but rangers found additional problems with sanitation and trash at the more popular camps on the mountain. A plastic bag policy was developed and climbers began to dispose of waste in crevasses.

Between 1982 and 1983, rangers, a Student Conservation Association aide, and VIPs assisted the University of Alaska's High Altitude Medical Research Camp at the 14,000 foot level on the mountain. Many accidents were prevented and lives saved because of this joint effort. And the mountain, that silent, unkempt bulk, was getting groomed. It looked cleaner than it had in years.

In 1984, the Park Service ran the medical camp on its own. Medical doctors John Diaz, Eric Larson and Roger Amklov signed up for the VIP program, along with Greg Kallio, Misha Kirk and Karl Klassen. Rangers Scott Gill, Roger Robinson, Jon Waterman, newly appointed South District Ranger Bob Seibert and Student Conservation



Misha Kirk and Eric Larson

Association aide Randy Waitman, plotted three, thirty-day patrols to base out of the 14,000 foot medical camp.

In May, U.S. Army helicopters (volunteering their time to assist the project) flew in over a ton of medical supplies and gear needed to maintain the high altitude medical-ranger station. Passing climbers were contacted about preventative medical measures they could take, and over a dozen climbers were treated for frostbite and altitude sickness. Accidents above the medical camp declined. The patrols shifted their focus to other problems. For the first time, a climber was served a citation for

littering and two guides were cited for illegal guiding. The camp was evacuated and flown off on July 4, 1984.

The medical camp was a success, thanks, in part, to the support of a strong VIP program. Still, the mountain's problems are complex, many-colored and difficult to solve. Have climbers become over reliant on the medical camp at 14,000 feet? Will crevasses fill to the brims with trash and human waste that can't be carried out? Should fly-in toilets be installed? Such questions will test National Park Service mountaineering philosophy for years to come.

Breaking new ground at the Big South Fork

By Steven M. Seven
Park Ranger
Big South Fork National River and
Recreation Area

Ground breaking ceremonies have been held at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Ky.-Tenn., to formally begin construction on the Blue Heron Recreational Complex. Named for the abandoned community of Blue Heron and located in the Kentucky portion of the national area, Blue Heron will be the second recreational complex to be developed in the Big South Fork.

Enabling legislation passed in 1974, created Big South Fork National River and Recreational Area and made working partners of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service. While this may be a unique pairing of talents, the relationship has been most harmonious and productive. Facilities at Big South Fork are designed and developed by the Corps and when completed, turned over to the Park Service for management.

Corps plans at Blue Heron call for the

construction of a small campground on the bluffs above the Big South Fork River, plus extensive interpretive and recreational facilities to be built at the river. Interpretive activities centering around the abandoned coal tippie of Mine 18 will focus on life in the mining town of Blue Heron. Founded in the early 1930s, Blue Heron and Mine 18 were finally closed in the mid 60s. The area will further be developed to provide facilities for picnicking, hiking, swimming, fishing and canoeing, all major recreational activities of Big South Fork.

Another area under construction is the Bandy Creek project. Begun almost two years ago, this is the first recreational complex to be developed at the Big South Fork. Located in Tennessee, Bandy Creek is scheduled for completion in late 1985. When open, the complex will provide facilities for trailer, tent, and group camping, as well as a camp store, an activities building, canoe rental and river trips, and a horse livery, plus access to both hiking and equestrian trails.



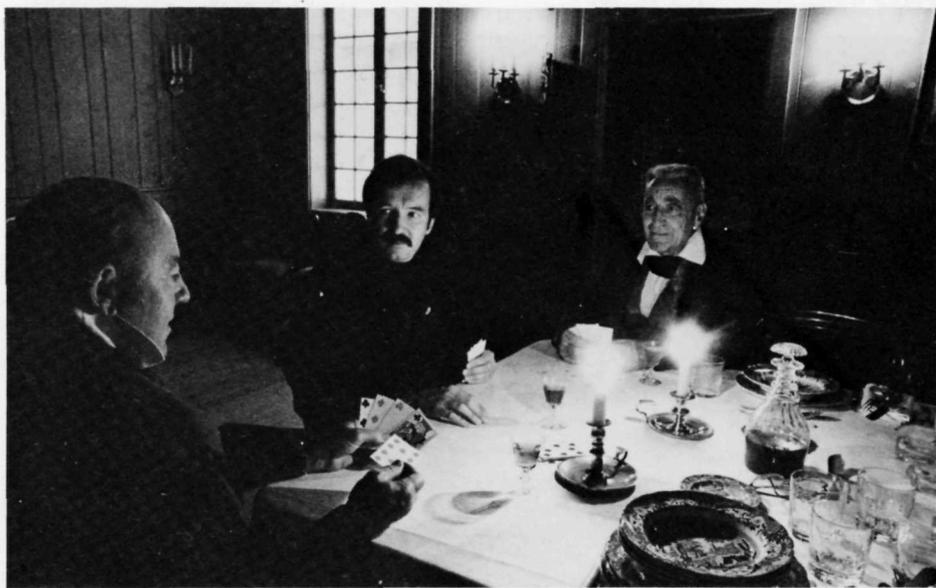
Big South Fork River Gorge.

Candles light the way at Fort Vancouver

By Glenn Baker
Management Assistant
Fort Vancouver NHS

A candlelight tour through the buildings of a reconstructed 19th century fort. Hardly an original interpretive device, but judging from the enthusiastic reaction of local visitors, one might think the staff and volunteers at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Wash., had invented the idea. Such was the public response to Fort Vancouver's second annual candlelight tour held last October. Superintendent James Thomson put it all in perspective: "We don't take any credit for the idea of conducting interpretive tours by candlelight", he said. "But we do take a little bit of credit for turning that idea into an unqualified success here."

The original fort was the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trade headquarters for the Oregon country, consisting of present-day Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia. From 1825 to 1846, Fort Vancouver was the symbol of Britain's superior claim to the Pacific Northwest at a time when America was still in her expansion period. After our country gained control of the region in 1846, operations at the fort were gradually



(From left) Fort Vancouver VIPs Clay Shelton, Marv Benson, and Art Wagner as "Hudson's Bay Company gentlemen" playing cards in public mess hall.

phased out, and in 1860, were transferred to Victoria, British Columbia. The fort and its buildings were destroyed in a series of fires that by 1866 had erased all surface evidence that it ever existed.

Fortunately, a significant portion of the fort has been reconstructed by the Park Service. Since 1966, the stockade, bastion, Chief Factor's House, kitchen,

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bakery, blacksmith shop, and a dispensary-Indian trade store have been rebuilt in their exact locations. This was just enough reconstruction to make the idea of a candlelight tour worth pursuing.

Organizing the program was no small task. A sufficient number of candles and lanterns were needed to light the buildings and establish an illuminated tour route outside. Period clothing had to be matched with the right staff member or volunteer. Role players had

to be coached on appropriate behavior and dialogue. Volunteer guides were required to keep the crowds moving along the tour route. Local media had to be sold on the idea that a candlelight tour of Fort Vancouver was an event worth telling the public about.

"This year's candlelight tour was almost too successful", Superintendent Thomson noted. "The word had gotten around, and our attendance jumped to 3,000 visitors this time, about twice the

crowd we drew when we first tried this program a year ago. Because of the various bottlenecks caused by visitors stopping too long at the more interesting points along the tour route, some of them were forced to wait in line almost an hour before they even reached the fort gates", he said. Plans are already underway for running next years candlelight tour an additional day to accommodate the crowds.

Search and rescue at Rocky Mountain

By Michael T. Smithson
Park Technician
Rocky Mountain National Park

The cargo bay doors opened as we approached the ledge where the injured climber lay. A ranger clipped into a rope, disappeared over the edge and was lowered to the climbers below. An empty litter followed, and within minutes the injured person was hoisted to the helicopter and rushed to the hospital. Ten years ago this rescue could have taken two days. But now, with the help of a Chinook helicopter from the U.S Army's 179th Aviation Company in Colorado, Rocky Mountain National Park's search and rescue team can

accomplish the same mission in a few hours.

Last summer, Captain Charles Carrico of the 179th Aviation Company, and his crew held a helicopter rescue and safety session for more than 50 National Park Service personnel at Rocky Mountain National Park. The session focused on using the Chinook's winch to raise and lower rescuers, litters, and supplies to areas too small for normal helicopters to land. The Chinook, capable of flying 140 m.p.h., can carry large search and rescue teams and their gear to the summit or ridge of any Colorado peak. It has been used a number of times in the peaks, including the search for a 12-year old boy in 1982, when hundreds

of searchers were air-lifted to the Continental Divide. Smaller helicopters such as "Flight for Life" and "Air Life" are used extensively for most of the park's rescue operations.

The park staff has worked cooperatively with dozens of different Governmental and volunteer agencies to develop a professional search and rescue team capable of quickly responding to emergency situations. This year alone, over 1,200 hours of search and rescue training have been completed by the staff. With the Army's help, we can increase our ability to serve visitors in need.



Captain Charles Carrico demonstrates the proper way to sit on the penetrator.



A Park Ranger is lowered from a hovering Army Chinook helicopter in a search and rescue exercise.

Photo by Jim Protto

Lincoln Home celebrates Lincolnfest 84

By Stephen N. Chaffee
Supervisory Park Technician
Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Ill., celebrated Independence Day 1984, in an enthusiastic and patriotic show of American themes and traditions. The city of Springfield hosted America's largest free street festival when 18 city blocks were miraculously transformed overnight into one gigantic "Lincolnfest" extravaganza, teeming with music and merriment, food and fireworks. Live jazz, country, traditional and folk music, parades, craft demonstrations, and a Civil War encampment, were just a few of the activities enjoyed by over 250,000 "fest-goers."

Those wishing to escape the hot pavement, high decibel rock-and-roll, and concession stands found a more relaxed and reflective pace at Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Near the front steps of the home, a steady flow of festival-goers gathered under large basswood trees to view the work of local craftsmen from the Clayville Rural Life Center. Spinning and weaving, quilting, chair caning, oil painting, and log furniture construction demonstrations helped bridge the gap to a simpler epoch of American life. Abraham Lincoln sculptor John Frank, exhibited several remarkable walnut likenesses of the Great Emancipator.

For Lincoln Home visitors, the wait to enter was forgotten in the excitement of period dances, banjos, violins, zithers and hand-clapping. The spirited danced to the foot-tapping, knee-slapping square dance music of the Allen Street String Band. Others enjoyed ballads, traditional and folk music while straddling bales of straw. The Camp Fuller Music Fife and Drum Corps struck a patriotic note with "Yankee Doodle" and "The Battle Hymn of The Republic."

A day in the life of a Civil War era soldier came dramatically alive for thousands of Lincolnfest celebrants. An authentic Civil War encampment, located near the backyard of the home was visited by over 8,000 fest-goers. Many witnessed the raising and lowering of the Colors to the sounds of drum and bugle and black powder rifles. Cavalry and infantry units performed saber and rifle firing drills to enthusiastic viewers. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Historian Richard Hatcher and Dr. Karl Luthin of the 7th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, provided drill onlookers with a descriptive



Park Technician Judith Winkelmann strolls with fest-goers.

interpretation of the exercises performed. Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant look-alikes, signed autographs and shook hands with surprised admirers.

Now in its fourth season, Lincolnfest continues to serve as a joyous expression

of national pride, patriotism and independence—a celebration of American values, ideals and traditions. Lincoln home volunteers and staffers are optimistic that Lincolnfest 85 will prove equally rewarding for Americans of all ages.

Lincoln Boyhood's great flagstaff

Sue Dickens, Sharon Wertman
Park Technicians
Lincoln Boyhood NM

How tall is your flagpole? At Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Ind., we tell visitors that our flagstaff may be the tallest in the National Park System. To see if our assumption is valid, we measured our flagpole and challenge you to do the same.

Our flagstaff has been described as "lofty," "soaring," "mammoth," "monumental," and "towering." Its reputation was well-established in 1955, when K. L. Rains agreed to paint the Indiana State Park flagpoles "for the sum of \$15 a piece." He made one exception, however; painting the flagpole at Lincoln Boyhood would cost \$45 "as it is about 125 feet high."

Rain's estimate was not far off. The pole was measured in March 1983, by a licensed surveyor. It soars 120 feet, three

inches above ground, comparable to a 12-story building; and research indicates an additional 12 feet below ground. The pole weighs approximately nine tons and is constructed of tapered steel sections. Atop the flagpole rests an ornamental gold ball. The two halyards, each 250-feet in length, pass through the pulleys mounted on the "truck" at the top. The halyard set-up enables us to more easily raise and lower the large flags.

The "everyday" flag measures 9 × 17 feet. The huge "garrison" flag, flown on holidays and other special occasions, requires four to six people to raise, lower, and fold. The nylon garrison flag measures 20 × 38 feet and weighs 45 pounds. Experience has proven that the larger the flag, the less it whips (and the better it looks on what we believe to be the tallest flagpole in the Park System.

The great flagpole at Lincoln Boyhood,

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first stood in the traffic island in what is now the memorial visitor center parking area. Erected by the Indiana Lincoln Union, it was dedicated on July 12, 1931. The pole was erected because landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., believed that "there is one, and only one, large and conspicuous object, idealistic in significance, that could be used as the dominant object" to the entrance of Nancy Lincoln's gravesite—"that is the great flagpole bearing the American Flag." In 1939, Olmsted submitted a landscape and architectural plan to fit the "scale of the flagstaff." Upon completion of this plan in 1944, the flagpole was moved to the hill near the burial site of Abraham Lincoln's mother.

From this knoll, the flagpole is visible four miles away on U.S Highway 231. Travelers can catch glimpses of red,

white, and blue above the treetops. The sight of the American flag on our grand flagpole warms the hearts of many travelers and visitors. We, the staff, are also awed by the flagpole and take great pride in it.

Because this pole is special, we at Lincoln Boyhood would like to know if our assumption is correct. To find out, we issue this challenge: Measure your tallest flagpole from the ground to the tip. (This should not include the height of a building or any other object on which the pole may be mounted. The height should *only* be of the flagpole.) Please submit the measurement and pertinent information to: Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana 47552, by March 31, 1985. We will publish the results of our challenge in mid-1985.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial flagpole.



Canyonlands anniversary

By Ronald Thoreson
Park Ranger
Canyonlands National Park

It could have been part of one vast park known as Escalante, this "most fantastic colored jumble of natural wonders" as Bates Wilson, the first superintendent described it. That is just one of the intriguing stories associated with Canyonlands National Park, which reached the 20th anniversary of its establishment on September 12, 1984.

When Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah, was created by the Presidential Proclamation of Teddy Roosevelt in 1908, there were already reports circulating of even more scenic treasures to be found in southeast Utah. As visitation increased and travel became easier, it was apparent that there was indeed a region of such deep, labyrinthine canyons, magnificent flowing rivers, and monumental geologic rarities. Those who viewed the grandeur were mightily impressed, if not stunned. Consider the following passage, penned back in the 1930s by then Park Service Recreational Planner Paul V. Brown, in a report written to Park Planner George W. Olcott:

"Do you recall that first terrifying revolt of our physical bodies at being subjected to such overwhelming and unaccustomed scale of landscape as we looked down—down—down into the abyss of that writhing cataclysm? Back in normal surroundings, it is easy to smile in recollection of the violent denial that rose within us as the shock of that

scene pounded through our veins, as if the once too insolent flesh was protesting over this sudden dwarfing comparison of its puniness to the mighty forces of nature."

Both Brown and Olcott were involved in what, by this time, had become an ambitious project—the surveying of lands for one all-encompassing park that would have included much of southern Utah and northern Arizona. And, interestingly enough, the name suggested for this proposal was "Canyonlands." That the name was not then used is largely attributed to the objections of one man, Frederick Law Olmsted, son of the Frederick Law Olmsted who designed Central Park in New York City. "The Canyon lands of Utah' is by no means fully satisfactory for the area we are reporting on," Olmsted commented. "It does sound like the title of a book . . . that the people of Utah would naturally assume such a title to refer to the canyons of the Dinosaur Region, rather than the region south of the Book Cliffs, is a very serious objection." So the name "Escalante" was chosen for the proposed national park, acknowledging the earliest, brief explorations in the area by the Dominguez-Escalante expedition of 1776. Olmsted, it was said, was not particularly pleased with this choice either.

The Escalante park movement may have grown, were it not for the intervention of World War II. When the idea expired while national interests were directed toward the war effort, the name of Canyonlands may have gone with it. Yet back in Utah was a man, custodian

of Arches National Monument, and Bates Wilson by name, who had a dream. Bates likes to recall his first view of what was later to become Canyonlands National Park. He saw the rugged landscape, trisected by the Green and Colorado Rivers, from the tandem seat of a small Piper flown by a local bush pilot. What he saw totally captivated him:

"There were arches, spires, rugged canyons, crevasses and fins, stitched together with little green grabens. A large number of still-intact pre-historic Indian ruins were visible as I looked down upon this rainbow-hued land. To a Park Service official, it was the proverbial pot of gold . . ."

Over the next several years, and for the rest of his career, Wilson endeavored to explore by jeep, horse, and foot, what he had seen spread below him so magically that day. He also set about telling others of his dream for a national park.

For the resurrection of the name "Canyonlands," however, full credit must be given to former Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall. After an extensive, on-the-spot tour of the lands which had once again been proposed for park status in the late 1950s, Udall made an enthusiastic comment: "Acre for acre, the canyon lands of Utah are the most spectacular in the world." The term "Canyon Lands" captured the imagination of the press. Olmsted's objections notwithstanding, they turned it into one word, and from that time forward there were never any doubts about the name

of the newly-proposed park. It survived three years of survey and controversy, and when at last, on September 12, 1964, the bill was signed by President Johnson, it was to establish "Canyonlands National Park."

Today, the name Canyonlands conjures up for a whole generation of Americans who have come to know it, an image of wild and primitive country with the flavor of the long lost West still lingering over it. For, in addition to

geologic marvels in abundance, there is history to be found here, too. Tales of Butch and Sundance and the early cowboy line camps. Stories of hunting desert bighorn with atlatls and spear points, or raising corn, beans, and squash on the dry mesa tops, as the first human settlements are recounted. The tales persist, for the land wrought rugged and adaptable people, as individually unique as the stone monuments that surrounded them. We may never know how an

Anasazi Indian viewed an arch or the confluence of two mighty rivers, or how often a cowboy waxed poetic over seeing the moon rise over a collection of eroded rock sculpture, yet we are sure that when we see such sights, there is some linkage with the elemental forces of nature which we recognize. We feel that others who have traveled amidst these colored canyons before us must have felt it too.

Christiansted National Historic Site

By F. Kenneth Barta
Park Historian
Christiansted NHS, V.I.

Activity has been the byword at Christiansted National Historic Site in the United States Virgin Islands in recent years, as major restoration work has been undertaken. Christiansted was established in 1952 to preserve the striking Danish colonial architecture remaining from the 18th and 19th century when this Caribbean seaport was the hub of Danish West Indian sugar trade.

Fort Christiansvaern is a prime example of 17th and 18th century Danish military architecture. It has been replastered, limewashed, and painted to appear as it

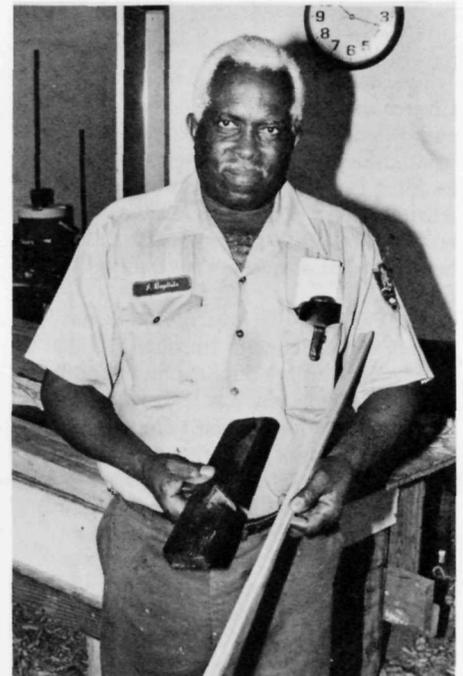
did in the mid-19th century. This meant a radical change of color from a blood-red, the color it was painted in 1910, to a yellow-ochre, its color during the 1800s. The old paint was cleaned off by blasting with walnut shells which are less abrasive than sand or glass beads. The yellow-ochre color was determined by scientific analysis of samples of various layers of plaster and paint taken from the walls of the fort and analyzed at the Southeast Region Division of Cultural Research. More evidence was found by examining the numerous bills which existed for frequent painting, stuccoing, and limewashing of the fort. Very often, "recipes" for the color mix were included. Contemporary graphic

representations of the fort located in the Royal Library and the Rigsarkiv in Copenhagen, and at the Trade and Shipping Museum at Kronborg Castle, Helsingor, Denmark, also corroborated the use of the yellow wash on the walls of the fort. Nonetheless, many local people were surprised at the color change because the fort had been red as long as their grandparents could remember. Consequently, the park staff undertook an active public relations effort to communicate these findings, as well as preservation philosophy in general, to the local community.

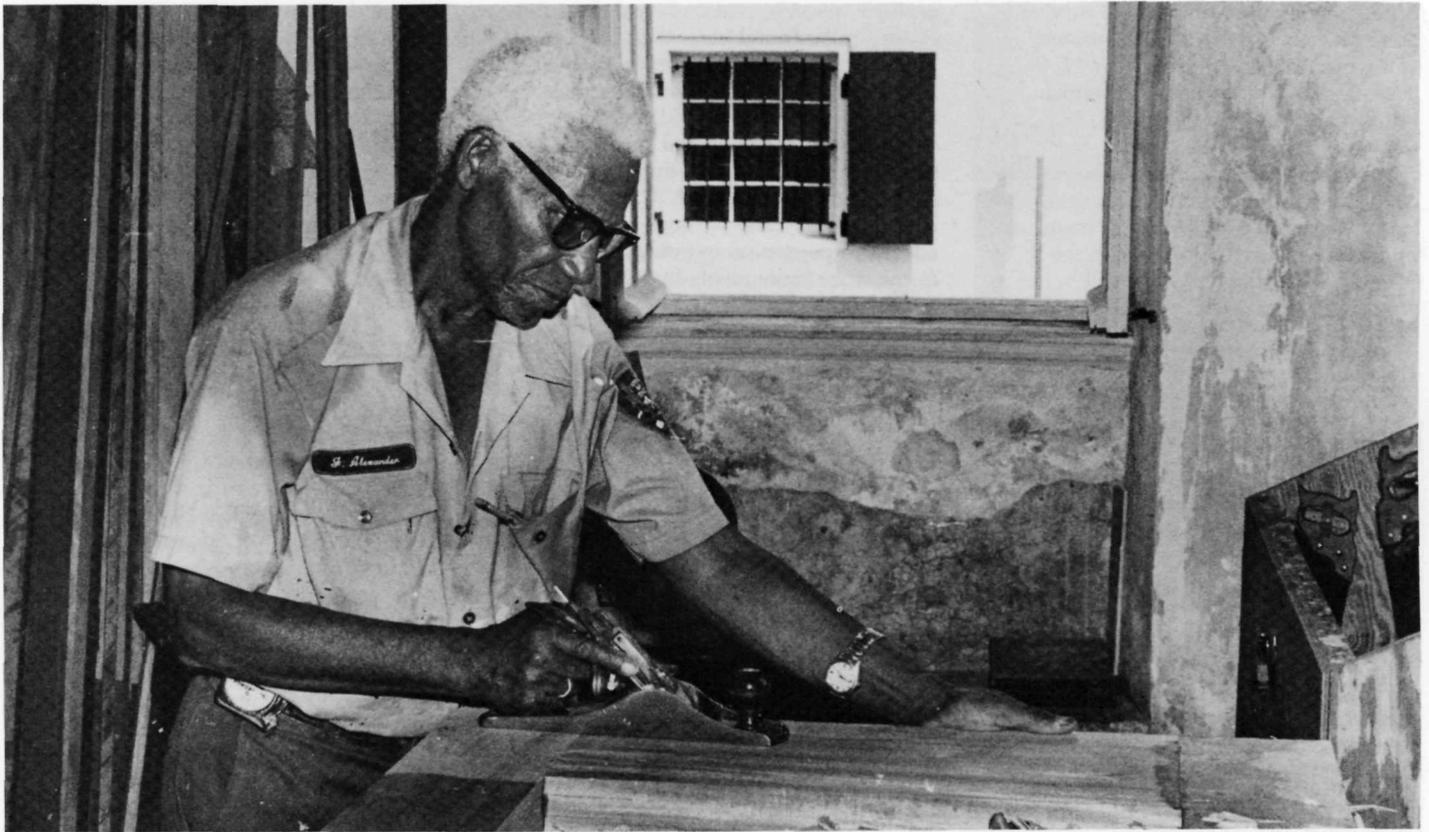
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Inner courtyard of Fort Christiansvaern.



Maintenance Supervisor Philbert Baptiste fashioned the curved plane to recreate copies of the original molding used in window frames of the steeple building.



Joseph Alexander, master carpenter, hand planing shutter frame for the steeple building.

The steeple building, formerly the Church of Our Lord God of Sabaoth, completed in 1753, was Saint Croix's first Lutheran Church. After 1831, the building ceased being a house of worship when the congregation moved to a larger edifice. Today, this same building is being used as a museum by the Park Service.

The Park Service is fortunate to have a maintenance crew of unusually skilled craftsmen who are duplicating methods and materials of the past. There is such tremendous pride in their adherence to the old standards of workmanship that Philbert Baptiste, maintenance supervisor, has designed his own planes to follow the contours of the original mouldings. In describing the processes involved in accurately re-creating the construction of the past, he said, "You have to work with what you have to get what you want in achieving the final product." Mahogany wood has been used for the reconstructed windows, door frames, and shutters. All joints are morticed, tenoned, and pegged, as in the 18th century.

Termite and dry rot damage was so extensive that the cupola of the tower had to be removed, and when taken down, it fell apart. It will be reconstructed on the site by a local

company. The tower clock mechanism is being reworked at the NPS conservation laboratory at Harpers Ferry. When it is completed, the town will once again have the privilege of hearing it strike the hours as it did one hundred years ago.

The scalehouse contained the facilities for weighing and inspecting imports and exports. Built in the mid-1800s, the structure will be stripped of all plaster and stucco to bare masonry, replastered and coated with an acrylic-lime wash. The Old Custom House, also completed in the mid-1800s, now houses the administrative offices of Christiansted National Historic Site. The interior was renovated, making the office more liveable while preserving the old architectural elements. All of these highly technical projects are under the ever-watchful eyes of Phil Springer, project supervisor, who has been assigned to Christiansted for the past three years.

The major issue for discussion during the site's upcoming general management plan will be removal of public parking lots. Landscaping will be undertaken to restore the historic ambience of the grounds in a setting many consider to be the most picturesque harbor in the West Indies.

The interpretive staff of the historic site has been augmented by the appointments of F. Kenneth Barta as historian and William F. Cissel as curator. Both men are tenth generation Virgin Islanders. It is hoped that Christiansted National Historic Site will become a research center for all those interested in the history of the Danish West Indies. Material from the Royal Archives in Copenhagen and the National Archives in Washington, will be microfilmed and deposited in air-conditioned rooms at the fort for scholarly research. New exhibits are also being created for the scalehouse, the steeple building, and the fort, which will stress social history, the plantation system, architecture, and military history. Major emphasis will be placed on providing professional curatorial care to the museum collections which include the Folmer Andersen Collection, the most significant assemblage of West Indian archeological material. The catalog system will be entered onto the park's microcomputer to improve accountability and conservation scheduling.

Christiansted National Historic Site and its sister park, Buck Island Reef National Monument, are under the direction of Superintendent Tom Bradley.

Park Briefs



SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA, Calif. - A unique "Gifts of Land" booklet has been mailed to landowners. While publications outlining donation methods and other private efforts to protect and resources are not new, the "Gifts of Land" brochure is believed to be the first such National Park Service publication to concentrate on the needs of a single park.

The "Gifts of Land" booklet discusses full and partial land donations, donations with reserved uses, bargain sales, easements, and bequests. The majority of these gift methods have tax advantages for landowners. All of the methods would protect scenery and resources in the Santa Monica Mountains, while certain methods would provide more public access.

"We have had good response to these methods in past negotiations with landowners," stated Superintendent Daniel Kuehn. "We hope the booklet will inspire people's natural generosity toward a good cause and that it will also let them know about the advantages of making the gift."

Five gifts of land totaling 130 acres have already been received. In addition, more than \$2,000,000 in partial donations have resulted in land for public use and tax advantages for the landowners.

YELLOWSTONE NP - The annual Christmas Bird Count, one of over 1,400 similar counts throughout the world, was held on December 15 in Gardiner, Montana. The birders paid a \$3 fee to help defray publication costs. The National Audubon Society, sponsor of the event, will publish the results in the July 1985 issue of their journal, "American Birds."

This marked the 85th anniversary of the original Christmas Bird Count, taken on Christmas Day, 1900, by birders in 25 locations, mostly around major northeastern cities. Since then, the annual event has grown from its original 25 counts to last season's 1,460.



(From left) Perry Denton, president, Carlsbad Caverns Natural History Association Board of Directors; G. D. O'Brien, manager of Exploration Training, Shell Oil Companies; and Superintendent William W. Dunmire.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP, N. Mex. - The Shell Companies Foundation of Houston, Texas, has contributed \$50,000 toward a major museum rehabilitation project at the park. The money will be used to produce a large three dimensional model of the cavern. This will be part of the first major rehabilitation of the park visitor center since it was constructed 30 years ago.

The donation was made to the Carlsbad Caverns Natural History Association, a non-profit cooperating association formed in the 1950s for the purpose of providing aid to the park's educational program. The association is also providing an additional \$10,000 for production of a movie on bats which will be available for year-round showing in the visitor center.

Superintendent Dunmire said, "The present exhibits in the Carlsbad Caverns Visitor Center are among the oldest in the National Park System and are outdated both in style and content." The rehabilitation project will include constructing all new interpretive exhibits, producing an audiovisual program on cave information, converting one room into a small theater, and producing the cave model exhibit. Construction is scheduled to start in January.

Dunmire stated that NPS is extremely grateful for the Shell Companies donation and added that it will help the National Park Service to provide a quality, educational experience for visitors.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP, Ind. - The second annual George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conference was held on October 20. Co-sponsored by the park and Vincennes University, the meeting featured papers on Clark's troops, British soliders, frontier rangers, fur traders, and pioneer stereotypes. Of the many historical conferences held each year across the nation, this is the only one which focuses on the Trans-Appalachian region

(that area bordered by the Appalachian Mountains, Mississippi River, Great Lakes, and Gulf of Mexico) during its early history. The historic importance of Vincennes and the great significance of George Rogers Clark's capture of British-held Fort Sackville, located there, makes Vincennes the logical location for such a gathering. It is hoped that the papers from the first conferences will be published in the near future.



MOUND CITY GROUP NM, Ohio- On October 9, the national monument recorded its two millionth visitor. Official record-keeping began in 1946. Rebecca Miller of Westville, Ohio, was congratulated by Superintendent Ken Apschnikat and presented with a gift package of books, slides, postcards,

effigy pipe replicas, and other materials relating to the prehistoric Hopewell Indians. The gift package was donated by Eastern National Park and Monument Association, which operates the sales outlet at the visitor center. Mrs. Miller was accompanied by her husband, Ron, and their son, Marcus.

HERBERT HOOVER NHS, Iowa- On October 13, Superintendent Malcolm Berg presented a plaque and letter on behalf of Interior William Clark to the Linn County Conservation Board designating the Cedar Valley Nature Trail a national recreation trail.

Superintendent Berg applauded the cooperative efforts of several private, nonprofit organizations for overcoming the many financial and legal obstacles during the development of the trail. A \$50,000 Federal grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund contributed toward the trail development costs,

which approached \$1.2 million.

Iowa Governor Terry Branstad helped with the trail dedication and commented that the designation would put Iowa on the national map of trails published by NPS.

Eight years in the making, the 52-mile trail was built on the abandoned railroad bed of the Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Northern Railroad. It is the longest trail in Iowa and connects the Cedar Rapids and Waterloo metro areas. The trail is open year-round for hikers, joggers, bicyclists, cross-country skiers, and nature study groups.

YELLOWSTONE NP - MacMinn Bench, located near the north entrance of the park, reopened for winter use on November 20. The area is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. It had

been closed to winter travel since the outbreak of Chlamydia among the bighorn sheep in 1981-1982. Two hiking trails have been established for access to the area.

FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NMP, Va.- "We have tried to sell it several times, and even tried to give it away if someone would move it," Superintendent Jim Zinck said. The "it" is a 120-ton, steel-reinforced, 72-foot-tall structure on the historic landscape.

In 1972, the National Park Service acquired the silo with a tract of land on the wilderness battlefield. The problem had centered around removing this highly intrusive structure without expending Government funds. The bids for contractors to remove the silo ranged from \$20,000 to \$25,000. But, the problem was solved when the National Guard Unit in Fredericksburg was looking for a structure to perform realistic training for their demolition specialists.

After a year's planning, the silo came down on October 13. Superintendent Zinck said he is extremely pleased with the final work performed by the unit.

"The silo is removed and we can now provide visitors with a better view of the 1862 historic scene," he said.



Photo by The Free Lance-Star, Fredericksburg, Va.

Kudos for Kirkens

Vern Kirkens, a maintenance mechanic at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich., was commended by Superintendent Grant Peterson for his response to an emergency that resulted in saving the life of William A. Curtis, a national lakeshore visitor.

Curtis hand-delivered a letter to the superintendent to express his thanks for the life-saving assistance he received from Kirkens.

While Curtis was camped at the Beach Campground, Kirkens noticed that he looked ill and asked if he was in need

of medical attention.

"His observations made it obvious to him I was in need of medical attention, although I claimed to be all right," Curtis said in his letter.

Kirkens radioed for assistance and an ambulance took Curtis to a hospital in Munising, where he was hospitalized for more than a week.

"Without this hospitalization, I would have died within a matter of hours," Curtis said.

Curtis added that Park Service employees also took his car to Grand

Marais for safe keeping during his hospitalization and after his release took him to his car for the trip home.

"The public will always have a safe place to enjoy our nation's natural beauty with such personnel and the services rendered by the National Park Service," Curtis said.

The superintendent told Kirkens, "Your action and concern for a member of the public we serve, brings credit not only to yourself but to NPS as well. I commend you for a job well done. Your action was exemplary."

Landmark coordinator keeps step with history

by Arthur Miller
Public Affairs Officer, MARO

A regional landmark coordinator makes a lot of house calls.

As coordinator for the Mid-Atlantic, North Atlantic, National Capital and part of the Midwest Regions, Gene Peluso keeps track of some 830 outstanding national historic landmarks in 17 States.

On his appointed rounds, he touches the history of many eras since these landmarks illustrate many aspects of America's history and prehistory.

As he visits each site, he takes careful note of the maintenance of the property, its use by the owner, its surroundings, its boundaries and any threats to its status as a landmark.

Often he is accompanied by an official from the State's Historical Preservation Office. Other times the superintendent of a nearby national park area will volunteer to make the site inspection.

At an owner's request, Peluso may offer advice on historic preservation problems and techniques, or put the owner in contact with an expert on the regional staff who can assist with a problem.

Recently, a typical visit took him to the 1750 stone home near Wilmington, Delaware, that was once owned by a signer of the Constitution. Peluso was met by Harold "Jack" Littleton, president of the Lombardy Hall Foundation and a retired chemical engineer with the DuPont Company.



Harold Littleton (right), President of Lombardy Hall Foundation, and Gene Peluso.

Littleton related how two centuries ago Lombardy Hall was the home of Gunning Bedford, Jr. Bedford, a lawyer who served as a delegate to the Continental Congress and later the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, was an outspoken champion of the rights of small States like Delaware. He later served as the first grand master of the

Grand Lodge of Delaware of the Masons.

As he glanced around, Peluso was pleased to see that the handsome Georgian residence was being exceptionally well cared for by its present owners, Granite Lodge No. 34 of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The Delaware Masons, who bought the

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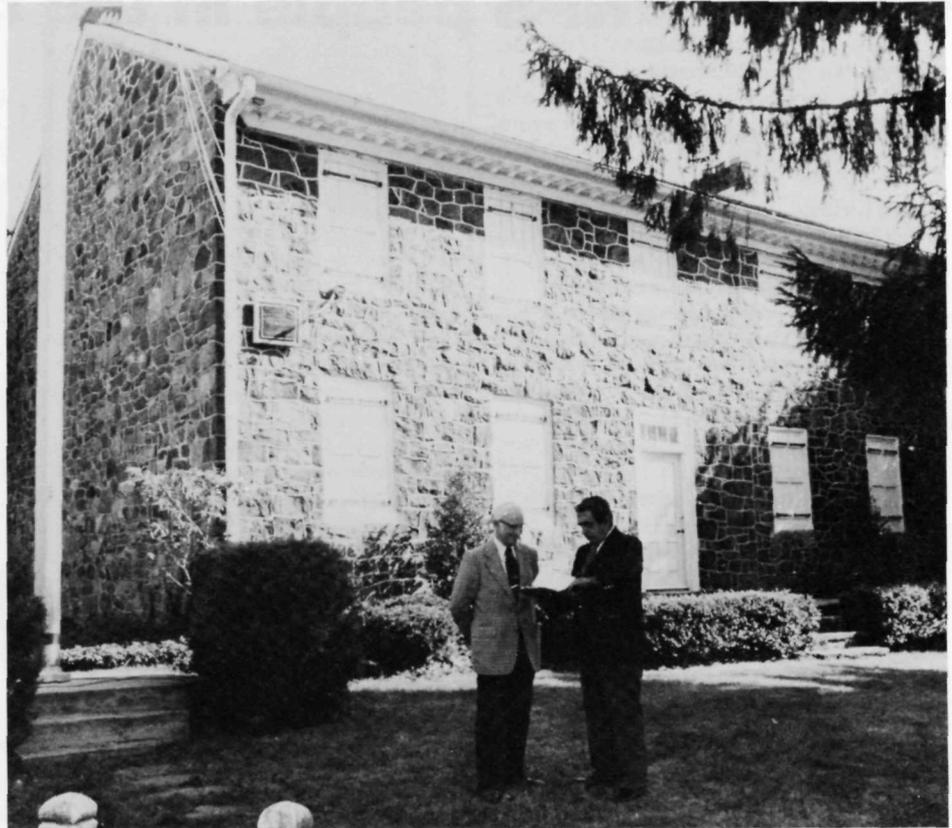
property in 1967, restored it to its original appearance when Bedford lived there. It is used as a meeting hall and a museum for the lodge. They proudly open it to the public on special occasions and by appointment to civic, historical and school groups.

"At the time we bought it," Littleton recalled, "the house had been used by an undertaker for the cemetery next door. There was talk of building a service station directly in front of it and turning the house into an antique store." But historic preservation won out.

Littleton said the Masons raised funds to install a new roof, repaired the two large chimneys, replaced windows and doors, added supports in the basement and repainted the interior as it had been when the Bedfords lived at Lombardy.

"We did it all on our own," he smiled. "Every Tuesday we had volunteers out here scraping, painting and doing carpentry work. It worked out fine—and it's paid for!"

Peluso thanked his host for the tour and complimented the masons on their authentic restoration of the house. Later, he sat down to fill out his inspection report. He had no trouble at all rating Lombardy Hall as "Priority 3" a well-kept historic landmark which faces "no threat or anticipated threat to its cultural integrity."



Gene Peluso (right) runs over his checklist with Harold Littleton.

Photo by Art Miller

Anzelmo to Great Falls Park

Joan M. Anzelmo, public information officer for Yellowstone National Park, has been named site manager of Great Falls Park in McLean, Va.

Great Falls Park is a scenic natural area located on the Potomac River and is administered as part of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. As site manager, Anzelmo is responsible for operation of the 800-acre park, including administration, visitor services, maintenance, protection activities, and search and rescue operations.

Anzelmo began her career with the Park Service at the National Visitor Center in 1976 as a park technician, conducting tours of the Washington, D.C. area for official visitors and coordinating special events. In 1978, she was named chief, Division of Visitor Services at the National Visitor Center and served in that capacity until her appointment to Yellowstone in 1980.

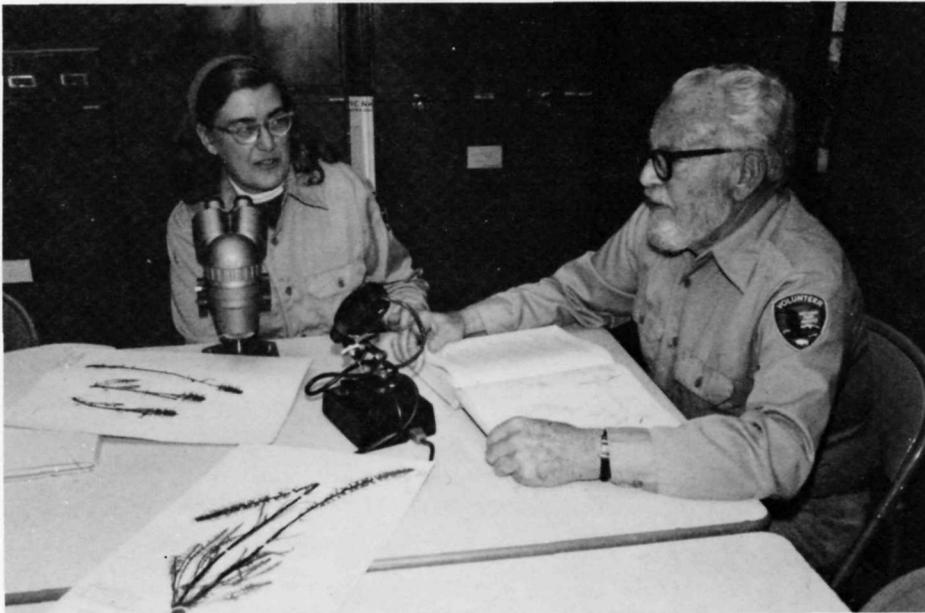
In Yellowstone, Anzelmo managed one of the largest field Public Information Offices in the National Park System. During her tenure there, she served on the special event team for the Yorktown



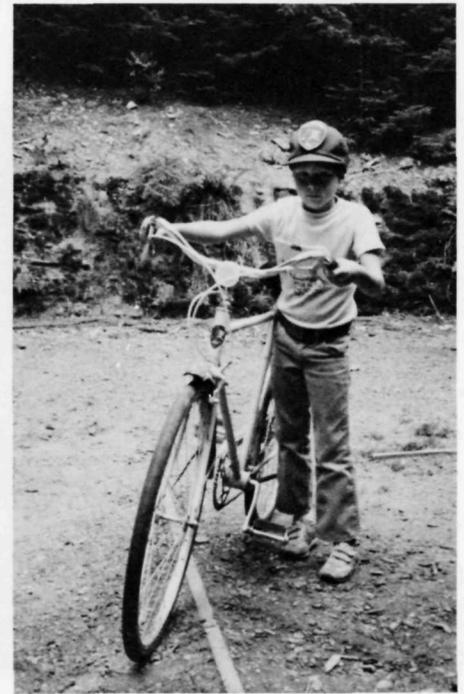
Bicentennial activities in 1981. She was also head of the Park Service Information Exhibits at the three Olympic Villages during the 1984 summer games in Los Angeles.

A native of Washington, D.C., Anzelmo studied French, Spanish, and Italian in Geneva, Switzerland, and completed her B.A. at the University of Maryland, College Park, in 1975.

Age no barrier in Olympic VIP program



Nelsa and "Buck" Buckingham at work in the herbarium.



Brian Thomas.

By Margaret E. Ellis
Public Affairs Specialist, PNRO

Brian Thomas is a courier for the rangers at Sol Duc Hot Springs. He receives radio-phone messages from Carol, a Volunteer in the Parks (VIP) and wife of Seasonal Ranger Lloyd Hickerson, and delivers them posthaste. Along with two of the Hickerson boys, he also cleans litter from trails and campgrounds and sweeps the interpretive amphitheatre of pine needles and debris. Too small to wear the official VIP uniform, Brian is furnished instead, with a special cap. He doesn't mind. He is only eight years old and the youngest "official" in Olympic National Park, Wash.

Brian has a natural interest in his work. His father is sub-district ranger at Lake Crescent and his mother, Wilma, is one of many park wives on 24-hour VIP call-up, taking part in roving patrols, flagging traffic, administering first-aid and providing advice and information when uniformed personnel are unavailable. Brian's four-year-old sister, Betsy, is excluded from VIP service, he explains, only until she gets over being too little.

Not all of Olympic's 121 volunteers are "park families." Some, like Kent Caldwell and Christine Stoudt, are

students from places as far away as Slippery Rock, Pa., working on internships to complete their degrees. Last summer, Stoudt manned information booths, led meadow walks and conducted a Junior Ranger program Saturday mornings for local children, while Caldwell served as a backcountry ranger at Ozette.

Other volunteers staff the visitor's center and work on exhibits. Pat Burkhardt, a teacher at Peninsula College, is building a "hands-on" plant collection. Elwha Indian, Darryl Charles, demonstrates native beadwork, fashioning headbands, knife sheaths and belts, while interpreting local Indian craft and culture to fascinated visitors.

There is an "Adopt-a-Trail" program for couples like Robert and Roberta Baldwin, retirees willing to assume the light maintenance of a trail. There are group programs, such as the Eagle Scout project to establish a trailhead, install signposts and a comfort station. There are VIPs translating park handouts into German, Japanese and Spanish.

And there are the Buckingham, builders of the park's herbarium, who, this year alone, logged some 3,080 volunteer hours at the park.

Nelsa and Herbert W. "Buck" Buckingham have been verifying,

cataloguing and organizing the 30,000 species in the park's herbarium ("plant morgue," they call it) since before Olympic had an official VIP program. This work is just the preliminary to their ultimate project—unraveling the plant history of the Olympic Peninsula.

The park does not have funding for the kind of painstaking research the Buckinghams are voluntarily conducting. It is, of course, invaluable to understanding the complete history of this unique park, a biosphere with World Heritage status.

A pristine area, Olympic National Park is surrounded on three sides by salt water, and contains more than 60 peaks and ridges that extend 7,000 feet, none more than 30 miles inland. Because there is no orderly north-south pattern of ridges, as in the Cascade Range, there are extreme differences in rainfall as well as in elevation. Mt. Olympus, for example, receives 20 feet of rain a year, while 34 miles east, Sequim gets less than 17 inches. The effect is a wide variety of habitats and a very complex plant distribution. There is a wide range of species in the park. Some are found nowhere else in western Washington. They have survived, it appears, sheltered by their unusual habitat, while elsewhere their species perished under climatic

(continued)

stresses, such as those imposed during the glacial area.

Nelsa and Buck have spent thousands of hours organizing, classifying and building the park's plant collection. They make periodic forays into the park, setting up a base camp to search for specimens. They preserve the plants in zip-lock bags containing wet paper towels before bringing them home to dry and press. Nelsa claims her living room is virtually furnished with stacks of home-made wooden presses, newspaper and corrugated cardboard, necessary for the procedure. The dried specimens are mounted on paper, classified, labeled

and stored in the park's protected sealed cabinets that smell of mothballs to keep out insects that might eat the dried plants.

The couple visits other herbaria, in Washington and in Victoria, B. C., checking to compare varieties of known Olympic plants and to identify others unknown in the park collection. So far, they have identified 1500 species and varieties of vascular plants found on the Peninsula.

As of last August, Olympic National Park had 126 VIPs. This dedicated group had donated 35,789 hours at a cost to the Government of only 18 cents

per hour.

It isn't just the dollar savings that benefit the park. Of greater value is the time and expertise spent on research projects that would otherwise be short-handed or left undone, the care given to trails, the attention given to visitors, and the special programs offered to children.

More precious still is the enthusiasm infused into the park by the untiring volunteers, from 73-year-old Buck in his herbarium, to eight-year-old Brian, eagerly reaching for his volunteer cap, his messenger bike and his broom.



Darryl Charles at work in the visitors center



(From left) Hickerson boys, and Brian Thomas sweeping amphitheater.



The Hickerson "park" family.

Awards

Efforts to make Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island accessible to disabled people recognized

On November 16, the National Park Service received a Special Recognition Award from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped (PCEH) for its efforts to assure that the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island will be accessible to disabled visitors, following the major renovations currently underway.

The award was presented to Director Dickenson by Harold E. Russell, Chairman of the President's Committee, at a special awards presentation and press conference held at the Department of the Interior.

Shortly after plans for renovation and restoration of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island were announced, a group of disabled citizens from the New York and New Jersey area contacted the Director asking for assurances that optimum accessibility would be provided and offering their assistance in identifying barriers and solutions to those barriers.

This committee has been working with David Park, chief, Special Programs and Populations, WASO; Ray Bloomer, disability program specialist, NARO; and staff from the Statue of Liberty to assess architectural and programmatic barriers and to recommend solutions. Superintendent David Moffitt and Regional Director Herb Cables have both assured the committee that their recommendations would receive full



(From left) Dick Vernard, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee; Ron Drock, representative from the Disabled American Veterans; Russell E. Dickenson; Harold Russell, chairman of the PCEH; and Bernie Posner, executive director of the PCEH.

consideration and that optimal access would be provided. Many of the committee's recommendations have already been included in design plans.

The President's Committee Award recognized NPS for "dedicated service toward the goal of accessibility of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island for disabled people."

The Disabled American Veterans National Organization has been following the activities of this special committee on accessibility and at the awards ceremony announced that they were making a donation to the Ellis Island-Statue of Liberty Foundation in the amount of \$1 million for the accessibility features of the restoration.

San Antonio employees recognized



Superintendent Jose Cisneros of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Tex., presented Special Achievement Awards to three Administrative Division employees for their contributions to the "start-up" of San Antonio Missions. Employees recognized were: Robert Keeling, contract specialist; Delia Arzola, personnel assistant; and Sam Mejia, budget clerk. The park's administrative officer is Jo Landon.

(From left) Robert Keeling, Superintendent Jose Cisneros, Delia Arzola, Jo Landon, and Sam Mejia.

Peterson Award nominations open

The Harold L. Peterson Award for the best article on any facet of American military history written in the English language and published during 1984 in an American or foreign journal has been announced by William C. Everhart, chairman of the board of Eastern National Park and Monument Association. The late Harold Peterson, chief curator of the Park Service, was active in the Association for many years.

Nominations may be made by publishers, editors, authors, or interested parties on behalf of articles that deal not only with military history, including naval and air, directly but also with economic, political, social, ecological, or cultural developments during the period of war or affecting military history between wars from the time of settlement until the present. Three clear copies of articles nominated must be received by the Executive

Secretary of Eastern National Park and Monument Association, PO Box 671, Cooperstown, NY 13326, not later than March 15, 1985.

The Company of Military Historians annually appoints a panel of members to review all nominations and recommends three articles to Eastern National Park and Monument Association. After review by an *ad hoc* committee, the board of the Association chooses the winner.

PNRO Cultural Division wins award

The Washington Trust for Historic Preservation awarded three outstanding project awards in the State. One went to the Cultural Resources Division of the Pacific Northwest Region and another group of volunteers whose project was coordinated with both the Cultural Resources Division and Olympic National Park, Wash.

The Cultural Resources Division won the award for the most outstanding project in the public agency category for its Ebey's Landing National Reserve Building and Landscape Inventory.

In presenting the award to Division Chief Dr. T. Allan Comp, the Trust explained:

"We... understand the need to preserve and protect any rural community which provides us with an unbroken historic record over the past century, as outlined in the 1978 Act of Congress which created the Whidbey

Island (and Ebey's Landing National Historical) Reserve. To our knowledge, this inventory represents the first time that a cultural landscape approach, encompassing numerous components of historic preservation, has been attempted in the State of Washington. This vital document goes beyond the mere recording of historical structures, to include a broad network of human interaction with the environment. We are excited about the possibility of this inventory serving as a model for future projects across the United States."

Comp credited the project's success to the support of Ebey's Landing Project Director Jerry Reed Jarvis and to the fine team of young professionals and volunteers.

"The work required only three months to document and evaluate 350 structures and 17,400 acres of land within the reserve, thanks to hard work and good

thinking by the five team members," Comp said. They were: Gretchen Luxenberg, chief historian; Cathy Gilbert, chief landscape architect; Diane Scena, VIP landscape architect; Candace Land and Kyle Castellano, assistant historians.

The second award, in the nonprofit organization category, went to the Olympians for their work in restoring Olympic's Enchanted Valley Chalet. The Trust considers the Chalet "the most important intact log structure on the (Olympic) peninsula" and the Olympians' "noble efforts have made it possible for future generations to enjoy."

The Washington Trust was not alone in appreciating the Olympians' efforts. For their outstanding service, the volunteer organization also received a letter of commendation from the President of the United States.

Whiskeytown recognizes volunteers

National Volunteer Week, 1984, was recognized at the Whiskeytown Unit of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif., by calling an all-employee meeting. Superintendent Ray C. Foust presented going-away certificates and letters of appreciation. Sixteen active and six on inactive status

Volunteers in Parks were recognized and applauded by the Whiskeytown staff.

The VIP's told of their backgrounds and of projects underway in the resource management, maintenance and interpretation divisions. In three months this unit received 500 hours of donated service from very talented

volunteers with ages ranging from 16 to 62. Some unusual projects include wastewater treatment, toll road historical research, bug collection, gold panning instruction, and gold mine interpretive walks and programs.

The program was spearheaded by Park Ranger Andy Anderson.

Lenihan and Davidson, Appleman-Judd awardees

Daniel J. Lenihan, an archeologist who heads the Submerged Cultural Resource Unit in the Southwest Regional Office, N. Mex., and George E. Davidson, chief, Interpretation and Information Services at Capitol Reef National Park, Utah, are the recipients of the prestigious Appleman-Judd Award. The nationwide National Park Service award is given for sustained competence and accomplishment in cultural resources management.

Lenihan was cited by Director Russell Dickenson for leadership in documentation and protection of underwater cultural resources throughout the system and for assistance to many State and other Federal agencies.

Lenihan began his career with the Southeast Archeological Center in 1973. He transferred to the Southwest Regional Office in 1974.

In a letter to Lenihan, the Director said, "Your contributions to the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, and to the precedent-setting work of the unit on resources such as the varied and well-preserved shipwrecks at Isle Royale National Park, Mich., richly merit attention."

Lenihan has also led investigations of the resources at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., the four-year National Reservoir Inundation Study, and most recently, a physical survey and mapping of the sunken "battlewagon" USS Arizona at Pearl Harbor, which provided new data for monitoring the condition of the memorial.

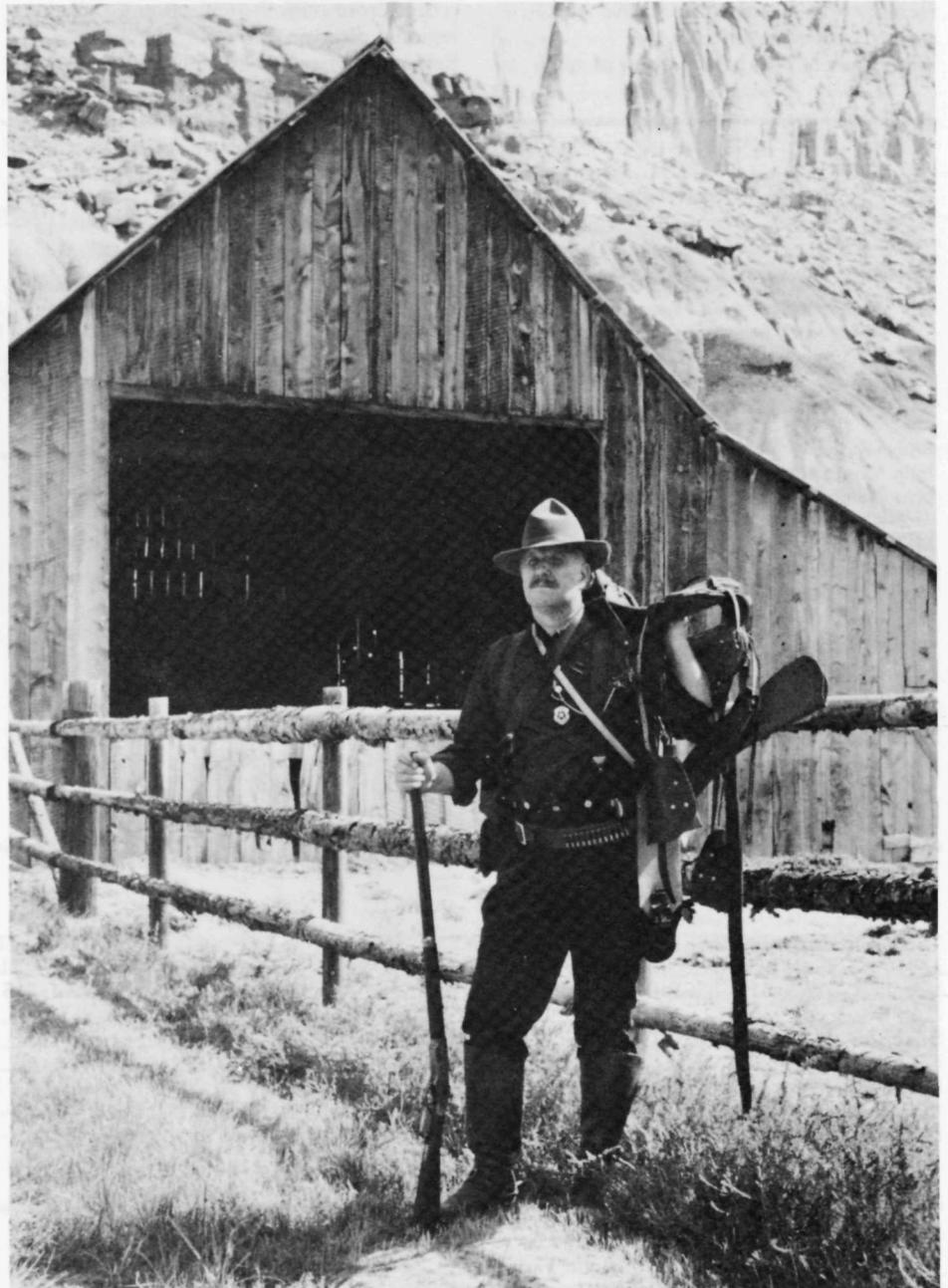
Davidson was recognized for his efforts to research and better the interpretation of the cultural resources of Capital Reef's relatively new, 377-square mile park.

Davidson was cited for a series of efforts including the Fremont River Oral History Collection, cultural and scenic planning, design and construction of exhibits, study and furnishing of historic structures and the fostering of community involvement in the history program. The Director said, "Your creative efforts to broaden the park's cultural resources programs have resulted in a strong park history program with the interest and support of the local community."

Davidson has been a career employee since 1966, and has served at several historic sites. His brother Bob, is assistant superintendent at Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa.



Archeologist Lenihan briefs divers in the chilly waters near Isle Royale National Park.



Davidson researched the life of one deputy U.S. Marshall who pursued both Mormon polygamists and Robber's Roost outlaws alike. He presents a dramatic monolog to both park visitors and community groups.



Allen Edmunds receives award

Allen T. Edmunds, retired professional of the National Park Service, received the Award for Excellence from the National Society for Park Resources, during the National Park and Recreation Association Congress in Orlando, Fla., last fall.

Edmunds was cited for his professional achievement in the field of parks and recreation in directing the studies and research which resulted in the establishment and preservation of nine

NPS areas along the Atlantic Ocean and in the Gulf Coast and Great Lakes Regions.

As an expert in shoreline resource preservation and management, Edmunds assisted a number of European countries, Japan and Taiwan, in efforts to preserve and protect their shorelines.

A resident of Richmond, Va., Edmunds retired from NPS in 1969, as assistant regional director in the former Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia, after 33

years with the Park Service. After retirement, Edmunds served as a senior consultant to former NPS Director George Hartzog for seven years.

Edmunds received the Cornelius Pugsley Gold Medal in 1961 as an outstanding conservationist in the United States, and the Department of the Interior Distinguished Service Gold Medal in 1966.

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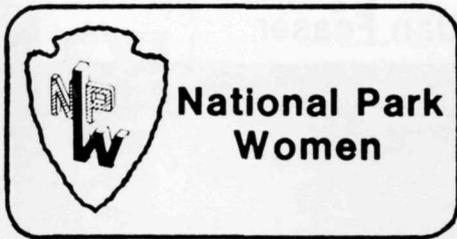
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National Park Women

Mid-Atlantic women meet at Asseateague

The National Park Women held a productive business meeting when they joined their husbands at the superintendent's conference at Asseateague National Seashore, Md.-Va., last fall.

The 16 women also had a wonderful week of fun. The staff at Asseateague planned many special activities including a lovely coffee party with delicious goodies, a fantastic beach party and cookout at the lovely McCabe House.

At the NPW meeting, a unanimous recommendation was made and has been forwarded to each E&AA board member requesting that all employees, spouses, divorced or widowed spouses (male and female) be added to the eligibility guidelines for educational loans. It is felt that the women's contributions to this fund have been considerable

through the years, and hopefully women will be able to benefit as need is experienced. If enacted by this board, greater support of the fund is expected.

Another recommendation that was forwarded to Director Dickenson, raises concern for the importance of government housing in park areas and employees. Available housing and at reasonable rents for low-grade transferring employees is important. Problems encountered by delays in home sales present hardships, financial and emotional, for many dedicated personnel. Some type of help is needed if the mobility benefitting the Park Service is to continue. The group also expressed negative feelings for the "guest overnight" bed and breakfast type program.

Election of new officers for the July 1985-1987 term was also held. Ellie Whitman, chairman, and Ginny Carrico, alternate, both of New River Gorge

National River, W. Va., were chosen. The group expressed that the continued "best effort" of the women is the great moral-support system for each other which helps promote that park-family feeling.

Since all are busy with careers, families, personal interests and community life, no one should feel guilty if a local women's club cannot be maintained. It is a plus if such an organization can work. Special welcome of new employees by friendly visits or meals mean a lot and such good feelings will survive; dedication to NPS will continue.

There is still time for anyone interested in becoming a correspondent from their area. Please write to: Thelma Warnock, P.O. Box 1602, Crescent City, Calif. 95531. You may also get on the NPW mailing list by writing Thelma.

Deaths

William "Otis" Hicks

Otis Hicks, a former maintenance supervisor at Platt National Park (now part of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Okla.), White Sands National Monument, N. Mex., and Grand Canyon National Park, died November 5 in Presbyterian Hospital in Oklahoma City, of circulatory complications. Funeral services were held at the Calvary Baptist Church in Sulphur, Okla.

Mr. Hicks began his Park Service career in the 1940s at Platt National Park and after retiring from Grand Canyon National Park, returned to Platt to serve as a construction representative on Job Corps conducted activities where he was instrumental in the completion of the Buckhorn Entrance Bridge.

He was active in scouting, having received the Silver Beaver Award in recognition of several years contributions as a scout leader. He is survived by his wife, Ethel, and his son who is a personnel officer with the Veteran's Administration.

Condolences may be sent to Mrs. Hicks at 900 East 7th St., Sulphur, Okla. 73086.

The family requests that those wishing to remember Mr. Hicks, may do so by sending a contribution in his name to

the Education Trust Fund of the E&AA, 3830 Pinewood Terrace, Falls Church, Va. 22041.



Samuel A. King

Samuel A. King died suddenly on September 22 of a heart attack suffered at his home in Merced, Calif. He leaves his widow, Norma, at the home address of 3209 N. Parsons Avenue, Merced, Calif. 95340.

Mr. King's career began as a temporary ranger in Yosemite National Park in 1931, and took him to the superintendencies of Saguaro National Monument, Ariz.; Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif.; Mount McKinley National Park (now Denali National Park), Alaska; and Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. He received many awards during his career, including the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Award. He retired in 1965.

He is survived by a son, Gordon H. King, and a daughter, Lillian King Kelley of Fairbanks, Alaska. He leaves four grandchildren and three great grandchildren, and one sister, Annette Bartholomoe of Portland, Oregon.

The family requests that those wishing to remember Mr. King may do so by sending a contribution in his name to the Education Trust Fund of the E&AA, 3830 Pinewood Terrace, Falls Church, Va. 22041.

Ernst T. Christensen

Ernst T. Christensen, 75, passed away on September 14 of advanced Parkinson Syndrome in Santa Ynez Valley Hospital, Calif.

Mr. Christensen began his career with the National Park Service in 1941 as an interpretive guide at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., and retired in December, 1974, as chief of Interpretation, Recreation and Resource Management, National Capital Region.

His colorful career also took him to assignments in Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and Everglades National Parks. He was the recipient of many special awards including the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award. He was also the author of numerous publications.

Mr. Christensen will be remembered for the design and construction of labels used on various nature trails, as well as the planning of trails on the North Rim of Grand Canyon and Everglades. He was also involved in the planning of the first shuttle buses used on the Mall and other areas of National Capital Region. Oxon Hill Children's Farm was his first attempt at planning a Living History

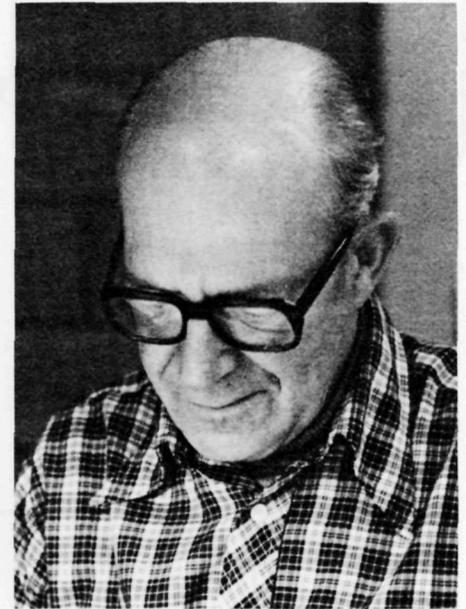
program. It was through his inspiration that the Association for Living History Farms in the United States was formed. He assisted in the planning and development of several history farms and spent several years as coordinator for the Park Service and the Living Historical Farms in Des Moines, Iowa, Logan, Utah, and other places. Ill health caused him to curtail his activities.

From early childhood, Mr. Christensen's greatest joy was sharing his knowledge of the wonders of nature. He was deeply concerned about preserving the balance of nature and the protection of our environment. Some of his ideas, which were considered radical at the time, have been put into practice and are accepted procedures today.

Mr. Christensen leaves his widow, Martha, at the home address of 1520 Mountain View Drive, Solvang, Calif. 93463. Also surviving are a son, three daughters, a grandson, five brothers and three sisters.

The family requests that those wishing to remember Mr. Christensen may do so by sending a contribution in his name to the Education Trust Fund of the E&AA, 3830 Pinewood Terrace, Falls Church, Va. 22041.

Dan Feaser



Dan D. Feaser, 64, retired visual information specialist from Harpers Ferry Center, died at home November 7.

Mr. Feaser entered the National Park Service in 1956 as an exhibit designer and illustrator at the Eastern Museum Laboratory in Washington D.C. As part of the Mission 66 museum planning team, he collaborated on projects at various National Park System areas including, Homestead National Monument of America, Nebr.; George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo.; Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn.; Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C.; Independence National Historical Park, Pa.; Statue of Liberty National Monument, N.Y.-N.J.; and many others.

In 1970, Mr. Feaser transferred to the newly-established Harpers Ferry Center where he helped plan and produce wayside exhibits servicewide until his retirement in 1980.

Natural drawing ability, an eye for detail, and an enduring enthusiasm for birds and animals helped to establish Mr. Feaser as an admired wildlife artist. His paintings and sketches of mammals, fish, waterfowl, and gamebirds have appeared in numerous books, magazines, and exhibits. One of Mr. Feaser's sculptures depicting a grizzly bear and cub was presented by former NPS Director Gary Everhardt to President Gerald Ford.

Mr. Feaser is survived by his wife Evelyn, a daughter Margie, and a son David. Letters of condolence may be sent to Mrs. Evelyn Feaser, P.O. Box 631, Shepherdstown, W. Va. 25443.

Paul G. Favour, Jr.

Paul G. Favour, Jr., 70, died in his sleep on October 9, while on a moose-hunting trip in northern Maine. His name had been picked in the Maine moose lottery and although his health precluded him from deer hunts and hikes for the past 10 years, he chose to participate and bagged an 800-pound bull moose within the first two hours of the hunt.

Mr. Favour, a nationally known naturalist, began his Park Service career as a seasonal and then as a permanent ranger at Acadia National Park, Maine. His colorful career took him to Shenandoah National Park as the park's first naturalist. He returned to Acadia and served as the chief park naturalist.

After retirement he was re-employed in the Park Service's Natural Landmarks program and was responsible for a 20-State area. He established interpretive programs, trained summer personnel and founded Natural History Associations for both Acadia and Shenandoah National Parks.

For his professional accomplishments, Mr. Favour received the Department of Interior's Meritorious Award, a Special

Services Award from Eastern National Parks and Monument Association, a commendation for outstanding contributions from the NPS Science Center, a special NPS Achievement Award for his contributions to the National Natural Landmarks program, and an honorary award from the Association of Interpretive Naturalists for outstanding accomplishments in the field interpretation of the natural environment.

Mr. Favour is survived by his widow, Edith (Falt) Favour, two children, a sister, a brother, three grandchildren, one great grandchild, and several cousins and nieces. Although Mrs. Favour's permanent address is Box 187, Summit Road, Northeast Harbor, Maine 04662; she can be reached at 417 El Camino Del Mar, Laguna Beach, Calif. 92651.

The family requests that those wishing to remember Mr. Favour may do so by sending a contribution in his name to the Education Trust Fund of the E&AA, 3830 Pinewood Terrace, Falls Church, Va. 22041.



The Yosemite Research Center for Cultural and Natural Sciences



Yosemite's New Research Center in El Portal.

By Scott L. Carpenter
Archeologist
Yosemite National Park

Located on a knoll overlooking the Merced River in El Portal, California, the Yosemite Research Center functions as a base of operations for research in Yosemite National Park. Established in November 1983, by the National Park Service, the center serves as a support facility for visiting scientists engaged in research of Yosemite's natural and cultural resources. These projects greatly benefit the resource management programs of Yosemite by providing new information at little or no expense to the Government. By providing access to facilities at the

Yosemite Research Center, such as dormitory, laboratory, library and computer facilities, the Park Service is able to offer logistical support to these visiting researchers.

The Research Center is housed in a charming residential structure built in 1929, to house the Superintendent of the National Lead Company's El Portal Barium Mine. The Park Service acquired the house and adjacent buildings in 1958, as a part of its El Portal Administrative Site. The former assay office now serves as an analytical laboratory for both natural and cultural sciences. One of the interesting features of the comfortable white frame house is its distinctive fireplace made of river rock with a large barite crystal in the center. This fireplace

dominates what is now the conference room of the Research Center.

In addition to functioning as a facility for visiting researchers, the center is the focus for the operations of the park archeologist and the research scientist. The Archeology program, under the direction of Park Archeologist Scott Carpenter, functions to investigate, manage, and preserve cultural resources in Yosemite. Archeological remains in the Sierra Nevada span at least 3500 years. Yosemite, due to its relatively pristine condition, provides an excellent opportunity to study pre-historic and historic Sierran occupation. The Yosemite Archeological Research program conducts small- and large-scale research to

(continued)

determine the nature and extent of cultural resources to aid in the planning and implementation of park management, interpretive and development projects, as well as resource preservation programs.

The Research Program for the Natural Sciences, under the direction of Dr. Jan Van Wagtendonk, functions to gather and analyze data to effectively protect and manage the park's natural resources. The program includes studies dealing with plant and animal communities and also coordinates activities of researchers whose projects focus on fire ecology, bedrock and glacial geology, the impact of NPS and visitor activities on resources, and other relevant subjects.

The Research Center sponsors a schedule of seminars highlighting current research within the park.

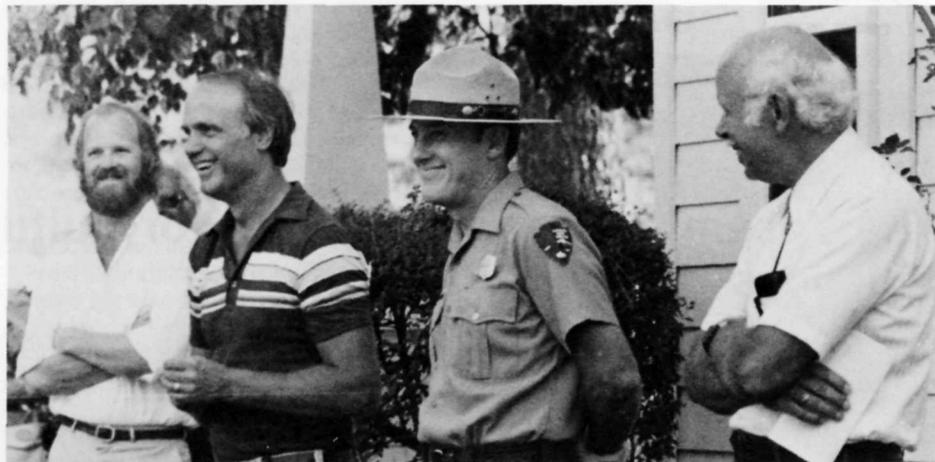


Photo by Bob Paulik

(From left) Scott Carpenter, Archeologist; Dr. Jan van Wagtendonk, Research Scientist; Superintendent Robert Binnewies; and Western Regional Director Howard Chapman.

Training on Section 106 Review begins in 1985

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is offering 11 sessions of a special training course explaining Section 106 Review during 1985. The two-day course, "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," is co-sponsored by the Advisory Council and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

The sessions, scheduled from January through July, will be held in Denver, New Orleans, Seattle, Anchorage, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Portland, Oregon.

Section 106 is the portion of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 that requires Federal agencies to both consider the effects of their projects on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with an opportunity to review and comment on their projects' impact on historic properties. Any project that uses Federal money, or needs a Federal license, and has the potential to affect historic property is subject to Section 106 Review. Typical Federal projects that could require Section 106 Review

include, commercial or housing developments, new construction in historic areas, highways, dams, and power plants.

For information about how to register for the training, write the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, The Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 809, Washington, D.C. 20004, and ask for the course brochure announcing INTRODUCTION TO FEDERAL PROJECTS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAW.

International opportunities for retirees

Behind news headlines of turmoil, really interesting and exciting park happenings are taking place in many countries of the world. For example, Egypt recently passed its first national park legislation; parks are being identified, established and staffed. In India, dramatic national and international efforts are centered on Project Tiger, a world famous success story in the protection of park habitats for endangered species. In South and Central America, park efforts are on the move; new parks are being established, facilities and programs are being developed at an unprecedented rate. Over the last decade, the number of national parks has doubled in this region.

Efforts in Southeast Asia and the better known programs in many African countries are continuing to expand and improve.

Parks and park concepts are gaining attention and favor in parts of the world where we might expect conflicting national needs to relegate natural resource conservation to an ambysmal priority. In fact, many of us would probably be surprised to find the great extent of appreciation for parks and the environment by political elements in countries facing national problems which make our own situation pale by comparison. They are experiencing exciting times in their park histories.

Many of these countries are looking for help—help of many kinds from experienced park people. The letter reprinted with this article expresses one type of help needed. The Park Service receives an average of 60-70 such requests each year.

International Affairs, WASO, works with most of the more than 120 countries with national park systems and uses

retired employees and others on a volunteer basis wherever and whenever possible.

Overseas assignments take many forms from short- to long-term; from on-the-job support to classroom training. They might involve planning for new or existing areas, design and construction, maintenance, interpretation, protection, and management. In fact, any and all activities of the U.S. National Park Service might be a subject of need in countries with emerging park programs. Perhaps less exotic, but still extremely important are the Service contacts with large numbers of foreign park professionals which come to the United States. In the last two years, 81 nations have sent more than 600 park managers here to learn from our experience.

Working with dedicated park people either here or in their countries can provide rewarding experiences for people with park backgrounds, commitment, and a shared concern for national

heritage. The opportunity to play a role in the world park community on a first-hand, work-day basis is not for everyone; for those involved however, the personal satisfaction can be very high.

If you think you might like to share your enthusiasm, skills, and knowledge about parks, write to: Chief, International Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Of course, send a resume or brief concerning your experience and other information which would be helpful in considering you for possible assignments.

While these experiences can be truly satisfying and personally rewarding, there can also be difficult circumstances of living or working conditions. Pay? Assignments are mainly of a volunteer type; however, transportation and living expenses are paid in most cases. So, you won't make money, but you won't be out-of-pocket for much either. On the other hand, you can profit much from the chance to help, even a little bit, the cause of parks and protected areas on an international basis.

Nimitz Steamboat Hotel restored

The Nimitz Steamboat Hotel once again graces the skyline of Fredericksburg, Texas, reports Doug Hubbard, superintendent of the Admiral Nimitz State Historical Park.

Famous for its good food, hospitality, and the only bathhouse between San Antonio and San Diego in stagecoach days, the restored hotel now houses the Museum of the Pacific War. Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief throughout the Pacific War was born in Fredericksburg. Before his death in 1966, he requested that the park which bears his name, be dedicated to the more than two million men and women who served with him.

In addition to the museum, the park has a garden of peace, built by the people of Japan, a history walk where visitors may view large relics—tanks, guns, boats and aircraft from the Pacific, and a research collection of military objects and uniforms.

Hubbard was manager of Harpers Ferry Center before he retired from the National Park Service in 1970 and came to the Nimitz project. He and Fran live in an 1855 stone house which they restored on the outskirts of Fredericksburg. They are always glad to see old friends.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
P.O. Box 3019
Monrovia, Liberia

July 17, 1984

Mr. Chester Brooks
106 S. 30th Avenue East
Duluth, MN 55812
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Brooks:

The Sapo National Park was created by government decree No. 73 on May 19 last year, as Liberia's first park. Sapo is a tropical rainforest park of roughly 323,075 acres (about 505 square miles). This area still possesses most of Liberia's diminishing wildlife and habitat. I serve the Park in the capacity of warden.

We face a lot of problems managing the new park. One of the difficulties we experience is the lack of trained and/or experienced personnel. A friend of mine mentioned you as a veteran park service personnel, and so I decided to drop you a line to find out whether you know of any body of your type of experience, who might be willing and interested to come over, for a few months at least, and assist us. Due to the economic condition of my country at the present, I wouldn't say that the park would be in the position to offer a sponsorship for such a person. It may be possible for him to work his way under the umbrella of perhaps the US Peace Corps.

If you have any suggestions, kindly write and let us know as soon as you can. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards

Sincerely yours,
Joseph N. Toah
PARK WARDEN



RUSSELL E. DICKENSON, Director
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240



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Vietnam Veterans Memorial Dedication

November 11, 1984



Photo by Bill Clark



Photo by Bill Clark

Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Wash., D.C.



"Three Servicemen" by Frederick E. Hart



Photo by Bill Clark

(From left) John P. Wheeler III, chairman of the board, Vietnam Memorial Fund, Inc.; First Lady Nancy Reagan; NCR Regional Director Jack Fish; Jan C. Scruggs, president, Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc.; President Ronald Reagan; and Interior Secretary William Clark.

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