

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1833: First public record re. desirability of establishing a national park. George Catlin, artist-explorer, spent months in the Indian country of the upper Missouri in 1832; his statement in one of a series of letters published in the New York Daily Commercial Advertiser implies the value of understanding the interests of such an area, a basic concept of NPS interpretive programs, follows:

"... and what a splendid contemplation too, when one (who has traveled these realms and can duly appreciate them) imagines them as they might in the future be seen (by some protective policy of government) preserved in their pristine beauty and wildness, in a magnificent park, where the world could see for ages to come, the native Indian in his classic attire, galloping his wild horse amid the fleeting herds of elks and buffalos. What a specimen for America to preserve for her refined citizens and the world, in future ages. A nations park, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their natures beauty". (13,20)

- 1869: Publication of "The Yosemite Guide-Book" by J. D. Whitney, California State Geologist, largely in response to public interest in significant features of the Yosemite Grant (Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove of Big Trees). The Yosemite Grant was first extensive area of wild land reserved primarily because of its unique recreational values; was initially entrusted to the State of California by the Federal Government re. bill passed by Congress and signed by President Abraham Lincoln, July 1, 1864. "The Yosemite Guide-Book" contains information on the natural and human history of the Grant and adjacent Sierra region and can be regarded as the initial effort to interpret this area, later included in Yosemite National Park, established 1890. (120)

- 1870: Need for interpretation of natural wonders, in areas later included in National Park System, expressed in statement of one of the original proponents of the "National Park Idea", as noted by N. P. Langford in his account of the 1870 Yellowstone Expedition:

"... amid the canyon and the falls, the boiling springs and sulphur mountain, and, above all, the mud volcano and the geysers of the Yellowstone, your memory becomes filled and clogged with objects new in experience, wonderful in extent, and possessing unlimited grandeur and beauty. It is a new phase in the natural world; a fresh exhibition of the handiwork of the Great Architect; and, while you see and wonder, you seem to need an additional sense, fully to comprehend and believe". (13,49,50)

- 1871: Statement by John Muir, ardent early devotee of nature preservation, during his residence in Yosemite Valley; probably first use of "interpret" in reference to dissemination of knowledge on natural history -

"I'll interpret the rocks, learn the language of flood, storm and the avalanche. I'll acquaint myself with the glaciers and wild gardens, and get as near the heart of the world as I can". (121)

Muir arrived in Yosemite in 1868. For many years he lived, worked, explored, observed and investigated the Valley and adjacent Sierra region. While he did not engage in formal nature guiding, his interest in and knowledge of the Yosemite region developed a host of dedicated disciples (resulting in establishment of the Sierra Club, 1892), and his many articles and books contributed greatly to expanding enjoyment of the outdoors through understanding of its many interests, as well as to the reservation of many areas now included in the National Park System.

- 1873: Washington Association of New Jersey, Morristown National Historical Park, organized. (116)
- 1886: Publication of "In The Heart of the Sierras" by James Mason Hutchings, one of first "tourists" to Yosemite Valley (1855), as well as early resident and hotel operator there (beginning 1864). His book was devoted largely to explanation of natural and human history of the region and can be regarded as another early effort at interpretation of what pioneer Yosemite visitors observed. (47,79)
- 1891: Gustaf Nordenskiöld, Swedish scientist, conducted first scientific excavations of cliff dwellings in the area later included in Mesa Verde National Park, established 1906. (59)
- 1895: Vernon Bailey of Biological Survey and his wife, Florence Merriam Bailey, initiated study of animal life in area later included in Glacier National Park, established 1910. This study was not completed until summer of 1917, resulting in publication of "Wild Animals of Glacier National Park", GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1918. (7)
- 1897: Party led by C. Hart Merriam of Biological Survey made initial study of animal life of area later included in Mount Rainier National Park, established 1899. (53,88)
- 1899: Early use of national parks, and areas destined for national park status, as field laboratories by university classes. In summer of 1899 Professor Rollin D. Salisbury, University of Chicago, escorted geology students to area later included in Glacier National Park. There were many other field trips of a similar nature in this and other national parks in later years. (18,114)

1901: Educational field trips sponsored by various botanical and zoological societies, museums and outdoor clubs as part of their activities (e.g. Audubon Society of District of Columbia, Sierra Club and others). (16)

1901: Enos A. Mills, who had resided in Estes Park, Colorado, region since 1886, established Longs Peak Inn in that area; this rustic hotel later served as a focal point for his activities as an early proponent of nature conservation, nature guiding, a prolific and influential writer on natural history subjects and promotion of Rocky Mountain National Park, established 1/26/1915. Mills' activities were sparked largely by his meeting with John Muir while on a camping trip in California in 1889 and his connection with a survey party in Yellowstone National Park in 1891. (16,60-65,72,86)

1904: Initial interest in educational activities by a national park administrator, Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., Acting Superintendent of Yosemite National Park. Quotation from his report to the Secretary of the Interior follows:

"Under date of September 15 I reported to your office the establishment in the park of an arboretum and botanical garden under the designation of the arboretum. This institution has since that date been improved and developed by the posting of more signs and labels, the opening up of paths, the putting up of signposts, and seats, the trimming of trees, and removal of dead wood and other debris. The trees and plants now marked number 36. Principally through the labors of this officer (1st Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, Medical Corps), the arboretum has been brought to a condition in which it may be considered as worthy and susceptible of development into a prominent feature of the park. I hope it will someday be supplemented by a building serving the purpose of museum and library". (19)

This arboretum and nature trail was located at Wawona. But Major Bigelow's hopes were never realized; later abandoned, vestiges of these features persisted for many years.

1904: Exhibit re. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (then a U.S. Army Post) at St Louis Exposition commemorating Louisiana Purchase Expedition. Occupied 320 sq. ft. of floor and 360 sq. ft. of wall space; included 40 photographic enlargements with descriptive text ("statistical matter") together with horizontally displayed relief model, 11 x 14 feet in size, re. this significant action of the Civil War. Instigator of this relief model, probably first display of its type, was E. E. Betts, Engineer of the Army Post; it was built under contract for \$700.00.

- 1905: Initial "museum display" in a NPS area. Frank "Boss" Pinkley, then Custodian of Casa Grande National Monument (later Superintendent of Southwestern National Monuments, a group of small, similar archeological areas administered as one unit for a time), collected and displayed archeological materials for the interest of visitors to his area. (19)
- 1907: Initial publication re. Indians of Yosemite region by Alfred L. Kroeber; was followed in later years by similar publications written by others. (79)
- 1908: Charles B. Kelly appointed first year-round park ranger of Mesa Verde National Park, established 1906; continued in that capacity until March 31, 1911. Kelly was a well known guide, outfitter and livery stable owner of Mancos, Colo. who had been packing visitors into Mesa Verde area for about 15 years; he also received initial contract for building first wagon road to the park. As park ranger, his duties included guiding visitors to various cliff dwellings and other points of interest. Kelly was assisted in 1908 by two seasonal park rangers - James A. Frink and Newton B. Samson, both also from Mancos. Frink continued in that capacity until 1910; Samson served only during summer season of 1908.

In addition to park rangers, those who were granted transportation concessions in Mesa Verde National Park were authorized to guide visitors about the area, as specified by park rules and regulations dated March 19, 1908. That practice continued for many years. (12-Mesa Verde NP, 46, 92)

- 1908: Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution began many years of archeological excavations and studies in Mesa Verde National Park; continuing until 1922. (46, 59, 92)
- 1909: Publication of "Antiquities of Mesa Verde National Park; Spruce Tree House" by J. W. Fewkes (Bull. 41, Bureau of American Ethnology), GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1909. (97-100)
- 1909: Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, January 29, 1909, requested of the Secretary of the Interior that objects found by Fewkes be "committed to the permanent custody of the United States National Museum"; permission granted three days later. This policy, which removed many artifacts from Mesa Verde National Park, was vigorously opposed by Mrs. Gilbert McClurg (her husband was an applicant for position of Superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park) of the Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association. (92)

- 1910: Initiation of topographic survey of Mount Rainier National Park by U.S. Geological Survey; completed in 1913. F. E. Matthes was in charge in 1910 and 1911; was assisted by George R. Davis. C. H. Birdseye was in charge in 1913; was assisted by Wm. O. Tufts, O. G. Taylor and S. E. Taylor. (9,53,56)
- 1911: Publication of "Antiquities of Mesa Verde National Park; Cliff Palace" by J. W. Fewkes (Bull. 51, Bureau of American Ethnology), GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1911. (97-100)
- 1911: Formal campfire programs for park visitors sponsored by Wylie Permanent Camping Co., Yellowstone National Park; also early reference to value of interpreters in aiding guests in understanding park features, thereby enhancing enjoyment of visit. Foregoing noted in paper read at First National Park Conference, Yellowstone National Park, 1911, by A. W. Miles, President of Wylie Permanent Camping Co. Employees of this company were, in large part, teachers and other informed people who "mingle with the guests not only in the capacity of servants, but also as entertainers and interpreters". (94)
- 1912: Publication of an article in Popular Science Monthly, "The National Parks From the Educational and Scientific Side" by Lawrence F. Schmeckebier, Chief of Publications of the Department of the Interior. (91)
- 1912: Publication of three booklets by Government Printing Office - "Geological History of Crater Lake" by J. S. Diller; "Some Lakes of Glacier National Park" by M. J. Elred; and "Geysers" by W. H. Reed. These and other early government publications re. national parks resulted largely from interest in these areas by the U.S. Geological Survey. (12-Albright, 97-100)
- 1913: Completion of topographic survey of Mount Rainier National Park by U.S. Geological Survey. (9,53,56)
- 1913: Initiation of systematic study of geology of the Yosemite region by F. E. Matthes and F. C. Calkins of the U.S. Geological Survey. This survey continued for many years, resulting in publication of "Geologic History of Yosemite Valley" by F. E. Matthes, with appendix by F. C. Calkins (Prof. Paper 160), GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1930. This study established glacial history of Yosemite; settled earlier controversy re. geological history between Whitney, King, Muir and others. (79)

- 1913: J. B. Flett, formerly biology teacher in Tacoma public schools, employed as year-round park ranger in Mount Rainier National Park July 1, 1913; resigned from NPS November 9, 1921. His employment was due to official recognition of growing public interest in the natural history of Mount Rainier National Park. While he did not engage in formal interpretive activities (nature hikes, lectures) he was available for questions by interested park visitors; made study of park flora which resulted in publication of "Features of the Flora of Mount Rainier National Park", GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1916; and, in 1919, represented the National Park Service in the survey of animal life and life zones of the park led by W. T. Taylor of the Biological Survey and W. T. Shaw of the State College of Washington. (9,30,53,88)
- 1913: Publication of "The Secret of the Big Trees: Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks" by Ellsworth Huington, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1913. (97-100)
- 1914: Initiation of the survey of vertebrate zoology of the Yosemite region by Joseph Grinnel and Tracy I. Storer and others, through encouragement of the Sierra Club. This survey continued through 1920; resulted in publication of "Animal Life in Yosemite" by Grinnel and Storer, Univ. of Calif. Press, Berkeley; 1924. (79)
- 1914: Publication of five booklets on national parks by Government Printing Office - "Origin of Scenic Features of Glacier National Park" by M. R. Campbell; "Glaciers of Glacier National Park" by W. C. Alden; "Glacier National Park - A Popular Guide to Its Geology and Scenery" by M. R. Campbell (Bull. 600, Geological Survey); "Mount Rainier and Its Glaciers" by F. E. Matthes; and "Fossil Forests of Yellowstone National Park" by F. H. Knowlton. (97-100)

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- 1915: Stephen T. Mather designated by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane as Assistant to the Secretary, with particular responsibility of organizing a National Park Service, January 21, 1915. Horace M. Albright named as Mather's assistant. (13,84,91)
- 1915: Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Goethe, while on one of several trips to Europe, observed nature education activities in various countries on that continent and became interested in developing similar activities in the United States. Shortly thereafter C. M. Giethe made initial efforts along that line in the Sierra region of California; these efforts were related to the first nature guide work undertaken in Yosemite National Park in 1920. (6,34,79,84, 86,137)
- 1915: Forrest S. Townsley, Chief Ranger of Yosemite National Park, prepared and exhibited mounted bird and mammal specimens in the ranger office, then located in the former "Old Village", in Yosemite Valley. This display was a forerunner of the later Yosemite Museum. (8,19,30,77)
- 1915: Publication of "Fishes of Yellowstone National Park" by W. C. Kendall (Bur. of Fisheries Doc. 818), GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1915. (97-100)
- 1915: J. W. Fewkes began giving informal, irregular campfire talks to visitors in Mesa Verde National Park, at request of Mr. Oddie Jeep who was park concessioner at this time. (46,92)
- 1915: Bill (H.R. Bill 4817) introduced into Congress by Taylor of Colorado calling for appropriation of \$50,000.00 for construction of a public building at Mancos, Colorado to be used as an office and museum for preservation of historic archeological relics from Mesa Verde National Park. This Bill failed to pass. Introduction of this bill was largely in response to dissatisfaction of many people over the loss of significant archeological artifacts and scientific data resulting from informal, unskilled and largely uncontrolled "pit hunting" over many years which had resulted in serious losses to Mesa Verde National Park. In addition, the policy of placing Fewkes scientific collections in the National Museum in Washington, D.C. also rankled. Certain people felt that all material from Mesa Verde National Park should be kept for display, if not in the park at least at some suitable place nearby in Colorado. The idea of a museum in Mesa Verde National Park had been mentioned repeatedly in annual reports of the first Superintendent of Mesa Verde (Hans M. Randolph) during the time he served in that capacity. (92)

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1915: On June 14, 1915 Superintendent Rickner of Mesa Verde National Park informed Mark Daniels, then Superintendent of National Parks, that he had a collection of archeological artifacts (collected largely by Park Ranger Jeep) and asked for funds with which to construct a case for their display and protection. Soon thereafter, he also wrote to Stephen T. Mather who was then working on the organization of a National Park Service, repeating this request for funds for an exhibit case. Rickner's plea did not bear fruit until the following year. (92)

- 1916: Stephen T. Mather, while still Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior presented a report to the Secretary, "Progress in the Development of the National Parks" (GPO, Wash., D.C.;1916), in which he stated that a museum building was needed in Mesa Verde National Park; that the existence of such a museum might encourage many who had removed artifacts from the area in the past to voluntarily return them to the park. In response to the possibility of favorable action re. a Mesa Verde National Park museum a collection of artifacts owned by Mrs. B. W. Ritter of Durango, Colorado, was offered for sale to the Department of the Interior; lack of funds made purchase impossible. (92)
- 1916: In response to requests for funds for a display case, Superintendent Rickner of Mesa Verde National Park was authorized to spend \$22.00 for such a case. It was built and installed in the ranger station in Mesa Verde National Park early in December 1916. (46,92)
- 1916: Publication of "Glimpses of Our National Parks" (GPO, Wash., D.C.) and "National Parks Portfolio" (Scribners, NYC). Initial publication of the latter was financed by the railroads.

Initial "Glimpses of Our National Parks", together with a companion publication on national monuments, was prepared by Lawrence F. Schmeckebier, Chief of Publications of the Department of the Interior. They were revised and enlarged by Robert Sterling Yard who had been engaged by Stephen T. Mather (Mather paid Yard's salary, personally) to publicize the national parks shortly after he accepted the job of Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior in 1915. Yard was largely responsible for the initial development of the "National Parks Portfolio". These publications were immediately successful and there were several later revised and updated editions. (12-A1bright,24,84,97-100,122,123)

- 1916: Educational purpose of national parks noted by R. F. Marshall, Superintendent of National Parks previous to establishment of the National Park Service, in statement dated November 10, 1916:

"Clearly they (national parks) are not designated solely for the purpose of supplying recreation grounds. The fostering of recreation purely as such is more properly the function of city, county, and State parks, and there should be a close distinction between the character of such parks and national parks. (national parks) possess an educational value that cannot be estimated".

Marshall also noted the absence of public information on national parks - their purpose, reasons for establishment and location. He called attention to the statement by Robert Sterling Yard in "Glimpses of Our National Parks" which indicated that national parks are not areas with smooth lawns and winding paths like city parks but are "large areas which nature, not man, has made beautiful and which the hand of man alters only enough to provide roads to enter them, trails to penetrate their fastnesses, and hotels and camps to live in". (96,126)

- 1916: National Park Service established as a bureau in the Department of the Interior, August 25, 1916. Stephen T. Mather named first Director; Horace M. Albright, Assistant Director. (3,13,78,91,97)
- 1916: Four booklets on national parks published by Government Printing Office - "Excavation and Repair of Sun Temple" (Mesa Verde National Park) by J. W. Fewkes; "Forests of Crater Lake National Park" by J. F. Pernot; "Features of the Flora of Mount Rainier National Park" by J. B. Flett; and "Forests of Mount Rainier National Park" by G. F. Allen. (97-100)
- 1916: Enos A. Mills, operator of Longs Peak Inn near Estes Park, Colorado, influential writer, one of early proponents of nature preservation and initiators of nature guiding, and considered by many as the "Father of Rocky Mountain National Park", emphasized need for nature guides in the national parks; also called attention to opportunities for women in nature guiding. For a number of years Mills had been guiding visitors about the Estes-Rocky Mountain National Park region and had been operating a "trail school" designed to inform people of the interests of natural history. (16,30,60-65,72,80,81,86)

- 1917: Stephen T. Mather, in his initial annual report as first Director of the National Park Service, stated that "one of the chief functions of the national parks and monuments is to serve educational purposes". (97)
- 1917: Robert Sterling Yard designated as Chief of Educational Division, National Park Service, by Director Stephen T. Mather. Yard had been engaged by Mather earlier, when still Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, to publicize the national parks; his duties following appointment in the newly established NPS organization were similar. In addition to guiding early revisions of "Glimpses of Our National Parks" and the "National Parks Portfolio", Yard prepared and supervised publication of numerous circulars of information re. the national parks and handled general publicity regarding the National Park Service. (18,24,91)
- 1917: Publication of "Geologic Story of Rocky Mountain National Park" by Willis T. Lee, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1917. (97-100)
- 1917: Women nature guides conduct field trips in Rocky Mountain National Park. Annual report of the Park Superintendent states:

"Another new attraction introduced this season is the nature guide. Young ladies who are well informed in matters relating to flowers, birds, animals, trees, are available to teach nature lore to m . . . women and children visiting the (Rocky Mountain National) park. They have been highly successful and popular this season, and fill a long felt want". (97)

Apparantly, these female nature guides worked in Rocky Mountain National Park but one season; later reports make no mention of them. They were required to pass an examination to prove their qualifications as "nature teachers and in first aid work and knowledge of the country"; however, unless accompanied by a male guide, their excursions with park visitors were limited to day trips below timberline. Since the NPS was not directly engaged in interpretive activities in Rocky Mountain National Park until later the activities of both male and female nature guides in the region at this time were sponsored by various hotels and resorts of the area. However, the NPS apparantly exercised control over such activities by a system of examinations and licensing. (72)

- 1917: Six weeks summer school for teachers sponsored and conducted by Dr. Loye Holmes Miller and Dr. M. L. Maclellan, UCLA, in Yosemite Valley. Dr. Miller had been active in nature study work in the Los Angeles area since before the turn of the century. (79,137)
- 1917: Several university classes visit Glacier National Park during the summer for field studies. (97)

- 1917: Vernon Bailey of the Biological Survey and his wife, Florence Merriam Bailey, complete field work and consultation with park rangers re. their study of animal life of Glacier National Park, initiated in 1897. This field study resulted in publication of "Wild Animals of Glacier National Park", GPO, Wash., D.S.; 1918. (7)
- 1917: In Mount Rainier National Park information on the natural history of the park provided by Park Ranger J. B. Flett is sought by an increasing number of park visitors. (53)
- 1917: Fire destroyed the Three Rivers residence of Walter Fry, then Superintendent of Sequoia National Park (Aug. 9, 1917). In addition to park files about 4,000 specimens of park flora collected by Fry were lost. (82)

- 1918: Publication of "The Volcanic History of Lassen Peak" by J. S. Diller, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1918. (97-100)
- 1918: National Parks Education Committee organized by Dr. Charles D. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution; consisted of 75 members, including notable university presidents and conservation leaders. One of important interests of this committee was to evaluate and develop ways and means of for use of national parks by university classes for scientific study. This committee merged with National Parks Association in following year. (18,114)
- 1918: First museum in a National Park Service area established in Mesa Verde National Park. It occupied a log building, constructed in 1916 as a ranger station, located on the rim of Spruce Tree Canyon overlooking Spruce Tree House. In the fall of 1917 this log building was rehabilitated for museum purpose, and early in the spring of 1918 it was opened to the public. Archeological artifacts from Mesa Verde National Park were displayed in several large wall and floor cases; there were also about 12 photo enlargements of Mesa Verde cliff dwellings and scenes. This museum was also used as a place for informal lectures on the park by archeologists engaged in excavating and repairing the ancient cliff dwellings and related structures within the park. (19,30, 46,91,92,98,114)
- 1918: Publication of "Wild Animals of Glacier National Park" by Vernon and Florence Merriam Bailey, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1918. (7)
- 1918: In Rocky Mountain National Park lists of birds and plants were prepared by Park Ranger Dean Babcock for distribution and use by park visitors. This was a result of rapidly growing public interest in the natural history of the park and surrounding area. These lists were published in the Director's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1918 (pp. 180-189); they were based on Babcock's personal experience and knowledge of the region over a ten year period. (72,98)
- 1918: In Mount Rainier National Park a "Bureau of Information" was established in the office of the Park Superintendent, with Park Ranger J. B. Flett in charge. Its purpose was to provide more ready access of park visitors with this knowledgeable park ranger. (93)
- 1918: Study of the recession of the Nisqually Glacier initiated in Mount Rainier National Park, largely through interest of Professor Henry C. Landes, Dean of the College of Science, University of Washington. (9,53)

- 1918: In Yellowstone National Park, Mrs. H. S. (Beulah) Sanborn, then a school teacher and summer hotel employee, conducted informal, voluntary (without compensation) walks with park visitors to nearby points of interest. Her activities of this nature were largely the result of her personal interest in Yellowstone and her desire to increase the pleasure of those visiting the park. They serve as examples of similar volunteer public service by other Yellowstone hotel employees during this and previous years. (28)
- 1918: A live animal exhibit, including three orphaned mountain lion cubs and an orphaned bear cub, was a feature of Yosemite National Park. (91,98)
- 1918: LeConte Memorial Lectures initiated in Yosemite Valley; sponsored by Extension Division of University of California, Berkeley. These lectures, in which many notable scientists took part, were a popular educational feature of Yosemite National Park for a number of years; they were discontinued in the summer of 1923. (12-YNP,3/9/76, 30,79,91)
- 1918: Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Educational Director of the California Fish and Game Commission, conducted field trips and gave lectures on natural history (inc. participation in LeConte Memorial Lectures) in Yosemite Valley. These activities were sponsored largely by Dr. C. H. Goethe who had become interested in such activities while on trips in Europe in 1915 and earlier. (16,18,34,79,86,91,114,137)

- 1919: Enos A. Mills of Estes Park, Colorado states that Esther A. Burnell was the "first nature guide licensed by the Government". (62,63,65) Mills and Esther A. Burnell were married in 1918 and their daughter, Edna, was born in 1919. (72)
- 1919: Dr. Loye Holmes Miller, UCLA, while vacationing in the Lake Tahoe region (Fallen Leaf Lake) conducted nature-guide trips and gave lectures on natural history to visitors in that area. During the same summer Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Educational Director of the California Fish and Game Commission conducted similar, though independent, activities in that area. Bryant's activities, initiated during the previous summer in other parts of the Sierra region largely through the efforts of Dr. C.M. Goethe and the California Nature Study League, were part of a program which was intended to reach vacationers at various Sierra summer resorts.

The activities of both Miller and Bryant were highly popular with campers and hotel guests at Fallen Leaf Lake. This was noticed by Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service during a visit to that area that summer. Mather had been wrestling with the problem of forestalling "Coney Island" type activities in the national parks, favored by certain commercial interests. He wanted to give proper direction to public interest in the national parks and the great popularity of the work of Miller and Bryant seemed an answer to his problem. He made arrangements for Miller and Bryant to transfer their efforts, as a joint venture, to Yosemite National Park in the following summer. (6,16,18,30,34,79,86,91,137)

- 1919: Horace M. Albright designated to dual capacity of Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park (position occupied until appointed Director of NPS in 1929) and Field Assistant to the Director. His interest in educational values of the national parks, gained through earlier association with Stephen T. Mather in organizing the establishment of the National Park Service, was soon evident in Yellowstone. In large measure, his efforts were responsible for initiation of interpretive activities in Yellowstone National Park which proceeded, or at least paralleled, similar early interpretive activities in Yosemite National Park. (3,12-Albright; 9/25/75, 78)

- 1919: Milton P. Skinner appointed a park ranger in Yellowstone National Park by Superintendent Albright, October 1, 1919. Skinner had been associated with Yellowstone since about 1898. Having private means, he was able to make extensive explorations of the park area investigating plant and animal life and geological phenomena; in addition, he also served as road overseer for the Army Engineer Corps. As a result he had great interest in and knowledge of the park and before the advent of a civilian park administration he often voluntarily assisted park visitors in reaching points of interest and in gaining knowledge of the many interests observed. Skinner's knowledge and understanding of Yellowstone National Park and his interest in park visitors did not escape notice of Superintendent Albright, who recognized that information often given park visitors by various hotel employees had to be elevated to a more factual and dignified level. As a result, Skinner was employed as a park ranger primarily to continue his voluntary interpretive activities as an official member of the Yellowstone National Park staff. (5-Albright; 9/25/75, 30, 78)
- 1919: Publication of "Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park" by Roger W. Toll, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1919. (97-100)
- 1919: Nature Lore School founded on Cape Cod by Dr. William C. Vinal, then associated with faculty of the Rhode Island College of Education. (16)
- 1919: Field study of birds, mammals and life zones of Mount Rainier National Park conducted under cooperative agreement between the Biological Survey (rep. by W. P. Taylor), State College of Washington (rep. by Prof. W. T. Shaw) and the National Park Service (rep. by Park Ranger J. B. Flett). Assisting principal investigators in field work were G. C. Cantwell, Stanley G. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Finley, Prof. J. W. Hingate and Stanley Warburton. This study resulted in publication of "Mammals and Birds of Mount Rainier National Park" by W. P. Taylor and W. T. Shaw, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1927. (88)
- 1919: National Parks Educational Committee, formed previous year, merged with National Parks Association, May 1919. Robert Sterling Yard resigned from National Park Service to become associated with the National Parks Association. (13, 114)
- 1919: Miss Gertrude Norton of Salt Lake City employed for four weeks during summer by Glacier National Park Hotel Company. Popularly known as "The Flower Lady", she conducted field trips for identification of wildflowers; was also available at the hotel for plant identification. (113)

- 1919: Enos A. Mills outlined principles of nature guiding and qualifications of nature guides which became standard for such work in national parks and elsewhere. Mills also stated that "A nature guide is an interpreter of geology, botany, zoology and natural history"; thus, he was one of the early conservation-education leaders to refer to nature guides as "interpreters" of natural history. (63)
- 1919: In Mesa Verde National Park J. W. Powkes made an interesting contribution to the interpretation of that area. The previous year he conceived the idea of planting corn in the vicinity of Mummy Lake to demonstrate that such a crop (many specimens of corn had been found in the ruins) could be raised successfully on the mesa without benefit of irrigation. In 1919 two small areas were planted to corn and an abundant harvest was obtained. (92)

- 1920: Park Ranger Milton P. Skinner designated as Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park by Superintendent Albright. Skinner was the first officially designated, year-round park naturalist of the National Park Service. He began developing a museum in the former Bachelor Officers Quarters (one of the structures of the former Army post) at Mammoth, Yellowstone National Park headquarters. With two park rangers assigned as assistants, Skinner's activities also included lectures (some lectures given by cooperating scientists visiting the park), field trips and preparation of periodic natural history bulletins (forerunner of Yellowstone Nature Notes, initiated 1924) which were posted at park centers for benefit of visitors. (16,18,19,30,78,80,91,100,114)
- 1920: Miss Isobel Bassett, a geologist, was one of the two park rangers assigned to assist Park Naturalist Skinner during the summer of 1920. She was the first woman officially employed as a park ranger by the National Park Service. She had visited Yellowstone during the summer of 1919 as a member of a party sponsored by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and while this group was in the park she gave several fine lectures on the geology of the park which greatly impressed Superintendent Albright. He arranged for her employment during the summer of 1920 as a seasonal park ranger. She worked in Yellowstone for only one summer season; was married to a geologist named Wasson later that year. (12-Albright;9/25/75,75)
- 1920: Nature guiding activities (field trips, lectures, wildflower displays) initiated in Yosemite National Park by Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Educational Director of the California Fish and Game Commission, and Dr. Loye Holmes Miller of UCLA. This program resulted from arrangements made during the summer of 1919 by Director Stephen T. Mather. Bryant, who was in charge of these activities, worked in Yosemite for three months; Miller, who had faculty responsibilities at UCLA, worked in the park for about one month. Salaries of Bryant and Miller during their initial summer in Yosemite were paid by Director Mather (financial assistance often credited to Dr. Goethe during their first summer in Yosemite is incorrect). Bryant and Miller were assisted by Park Ranger Ansel F. Hall and Enid Michael, an excellent botanist and wife of the local postmaster, who volunteered her services during this initial summer. Later, from 1923 to 1942, she was employed as a seasonal ranger-naturalist by the NPS. (6,8,12-YNP;Albright,14,18,19,29,30,39,79,91,100,114)

- 1920: Park Ranger Ansel F. Hall conceived the idea of developing a park museum in Yosemite National Park. The project was approved by Superintendent W. B. Lewis who named Hall as permanent educational officer ("information ranger") of Yosemite National Park. Hall was an enthusiastic, energetic and highly capable individual who was largely responsible for the formation of early NPS interpretive policies and much of the development of the early NPS interpretive program.

Ansel F. Hall entered the National Park Service originally as a park ranger in Sequoia National Park, following graduation in forestry from the University of California previous to World War I. After military service during that conflict he re-entered the National Park Service as park ranger, Yosemite National Park, in September 1919. Later NPS responsibilities included Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, 1921-1923 (the second officially designated, year-round park naturalist of the NPS); Chief Naturalist of the National Park Service, 1923-1931; and Chief, Field Division of Education, 1931-1937. Following resignation from the National Park Service in 1937 he operated the hotel company in Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, for many years. (12-YNP, 19, 29, 39, 41-43, 79, 91, 104, 114)

- 1920: Yosemite Museum Association, forerunner of Yosemite Natural History Association (est. 1924), organized by Park Ranger Ansel F. Hall. The purpose of this association was to raise funds for anticipated museum developments. Hall personally succeeded in obtaining private donations totalling \$9,000.00 (Mrs. Knight of Santa Barbara gave \$5,000.00 of this amount) from several sources. (19, 29, 79, 91, 104, 114)

The writer recalls Ansel Hall's remarks re. difficulties in raising this fund. He stated that he heard of a wealthy person in Santa Barbara who was thinking about donating money to some worthy cause of this nature. Since time was of the essence, he rushed to Santa Barbara without first obtaining official permission for absence from regular duties. Upon returning to the park with the sizeable donation he was not only denied expenses for the trip but was also "docked" for salary during his brief absence. This is an example of the many frustrating experiences of early NPS interpreters.

- 1920: Director Stephen T. Mather notes importance of museums in national parks as part of NPS educational program. (19, 30, 100)
- 1920: In Mount Rainier National Park a ranger station was planned for Paradise which would include facilities for an information center, exhibit displays and flower display. (53)

1920: Three booklets published on national parks by Government Printing Office - "Geologic History of Yellowstone National Park" by Arnold Hague; "Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks" by C. L. Hall; and "Sketch of Yosemite National Park and An Account of the Origin of Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys" by F. E. Matthes. The latter publication was a forerunner of "Geologic History of Yosemite Valley" by F. E. Matthes (including an appendix by Frank C. Calkins), GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1930. (97-100,101)

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- 1921: Lecture tour during January, 1921 in eastern and central states by Dr. H. C. Bryant and Dr. Loye Holmes Miller, endorsed and sponsored by Director Stephen T. Mather. Purpose of these lectures was to publicise the educational values of the national parks and the beginning of educational activities in many of these areas. (79)
 - 1921: Nature guide activities in Yosemite National Park expanded. (18,79)
 - 1921: Park Ranger Ansel F. Hall appointed Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park. He was the second officially designated, year-round park naturalist of the National Park Service. (12-YNP,18,19,29,79,81,91)
 - 1921: Initial museum development in Yosemite National Park by Park Naturalist Ansel F. Hall in original Cris Jorgensen studio, Yosemite Valley. Exhibits included Chief Ranger Townsley's collection of mounted birds and mammals, originally displayed in ranger office. (18,19,29,30,39,79,91)
 - 1921: A guide on the sequoias prepared by Ansel F. Hall, Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, for use in Sequoia National Park by visitors to that area. (101)
 - 1921: Miss Mary A. Rolfe employed as seasonal park ranger, Yellowstone National Park, with particular responsibilities of assisting in interpretive activities. She worked in Yellowstone for several summer seasons and wrote a 2-volume book on national parks for use in public schools. (12,75,76,101)
 - 1921: Jane Marguerite ("Peg") Lindsley appointed seasonal park ranger, Yellowstone National Park. Was seasonal during college years, year-round from 1926 until several years after marriage; was first woman year-round park ranger of National Park Service. Her father, Chester A. Lindsley, had been associated with Yellowstone during Army administration; was Acting Superintendent (10/16/1916 - 6/28/1919) at termination of Army authority, and Asst. Superintendent under Superintendent Horace M. Albright for several years.

Marguerite Lindsley was born in Yellowstone October 2, 1901 (died 1952). She graduated from Montana State University 1922; received Masters degree in bacteriology from Bryn Mawr 1926. She marries Park Ranger Everette L. ("Ben") Arnold April 17, 1928 and their son, William L. Arnold was born 1932. As seasonal and year-round park ranger she assisted in Yellowstone's naturalist program and continued to contribute to Yellowstone Nature Notes for many years; sketches in "Plants of Yellowstone" by McDougall and Baggle (GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1936) are her work. (12-Albright; Arnold; Baggle, 75, 91)

- 1921: Camp Roosevelt (Roosevelt Wildlife Station) established in Yellowstone National Park by Drs. C.C. Adams and Whitney of N.Y. State College of Forestry, Syracuse University. During the years of its existence staff members contributed to the educational program in Yellowstone in various ways. (12-Albright, 103)

- 1921: Temporary information station-museum-established in Crater Lake National Park. (19)
- 1921: In Rocky Mountain National Park an Information Bureau was established at park headquarters and Clifford Higby, who had been a guide in the area for several years, was named as in charge of this Bureau. This was the initial direct, official effort at interpretation by the National Park Service in Rocky Mountain National Park. (72)
- 1921: Charles Landes, biology teacher at Roosevelt High School, Seattle, employed as seasonal park ranger and "nature guide" by Superintendent Peters of Mount Rainier National Park. During the summer Landes initiated a regular program of nature walks and evening lectures at Paradise; also started a display of wildflowers. His employment was prompted by growing public interest in the natural history of "The Mountain" which required a more formal interpretive program than that which had typified Mount Rainier National Park in preceeding years. He continued as seasonal ranger and ranger-naturalist at Mount Rainier until the late 1930s. (9,53,81)
- 1921: In Glacier National Park, M. P. Somes, local naturalist, initiated a nature guide service for which a charge was made; this service was operated under permit granted by the National Park Service. Somes' nature guide service was discontinued in August of 1922 due to lack of patronage, probably as a result of the start of a free nature guide service offered in 1922 by several professors from Montana State University. (74,101)

Nature study classes were also conducted in Glacier National Park for special groups by Charles R. Foster, University School of Cleveland, Ohio; and by Dr. Frank B. Wynn of the Indiana Nature Club. The latter was primarily engaged in activities to popularize nature activities in connection with mountain climbing. (101)

1921: Jesse L. Nusbaum, archeologist, appointed Superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park. Nusbaum had a long association with Mesa Verde, beginning in 1907 when he served as an assistant and photographer with Alfred Vincent Kidder recording archeological resources of the park; later he engaged in some specific archeological excavations in the park.

Superintendent Nusbaum initiated a complete renovation of interpretive activities in Mesa Verde National Park, including:

- a. Employment of trained archeologists, or individuals getting archeological education in various colleges and universities, to replace former guides (usually local men familiar with the area but lacking archeological training); these more knowledgeable individuals conducted visitors about cliff dwellings and explained their significance.
- b. Pot hunting, formerly a widespread and indiscriminate activity, was largely eliminated.
- c. The log museum, established 1918, was renovated and improved.
- d. A campfire circle for evening programs was constructed and a regular schedule of such programs was established. Previously, J. W. Fewkes and others had offered such programs irregularly on an informal basis; they were now an important part of the park's interpretive program.
- e. Archeological investigations were improved and plans were considered for development of a larger, more modern museum to house the increasing number of archeological artifacts for public interest.

Initially, Superintendent Nusbaum and Dr. Fewkes took a major part in these activities in the modernized interpretive program, especially the campfire talks; as the seasonal staff was enlarged and improved major duties of this type were taken over largely by others. (46,92,101)

1921: Mrs. Jess Nusbaum assisted her husband in development of the foregoing modernized interpretive program. She became especially involved in development of the museum library and assisted in development of museum exhibits. (101)

1921: Mrs. Stella M. Leviston of San Francisco offered a donation of \$1,000.00 for construction of an appropriate entrance gateway to Mesa Verde National Park. However, upon the suggestion of Superintendent Nusbaum, Mrs. Leviston donated that amount to a fund established for eventual construction of the proposed new, modern museum. Subsequently, she increased her donation to \$3,000.00 and later added an additional \$2,000.00, making a total of \$5,000.00 earmarked for construction of the first unit of four rooms of the proposed new museum.

An additional amount of \$5,000.00 was provided by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. primarily for equipment, furnishings and related needs; he later provided additional funds for completion of the building. Mr. Rockefeller stated that while he felt provision of such facilities was the responsibility of the Government, private individuals often had to demonstrate the practicability of such developments to encourage interest and cooperation of government. (12,19,46,91,92,104)

1921: Director Stephen T. Mather makes strong plea to Congress for funds necessary for adequate museum developments in the national parks - in vain. He noted some early museum developments which were already highly popular with park visitors in Yellowstone, Yosemite and Mesa Verde National Parks and Casa Grande National Monument. (101)

- 1922: As further indication of early official, high-level interest in educational values of the national parks, Director Stephen T. Mather describes the national parks as "outdoor Universities", "museums of nature" and "naturalist paradise". (102)
- 1922: In Yellowstone National Park the number of park rangers assigned to assist the Park Naturalist in the educational program was increased from two to five. Included was Dr. Frank Thorne, who continued his association with Yellowstone as a seasonal ranger, and ranger-naturalist for many seasons. During the summer of 1923 he served as Acting Park Naturalist. (12-Albright; Yeager, 18, 78, 102)
- 1922: Milton P. Skinner resigned as Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park; however, he continued his association with Yellowstone as a staff member of the Roosevelt Wildlife Station at Camp Roosevelt for several years. (12-Albright, 78)
- 1922: Yosemite Nature Notes initiated; published in mimeographed form until 1925, from which time it was printed. This monthly publication was discontinued in 1961. (12-YNP, 16, 79)
- 1922: In Mount Rainier National Park the educational activities were finally accepted as a regular part of the park's program; previously they had been regarded largely as an experiment. (53, 102, 106)
- 1922: In Mount Rainier National Park naturalist headquarters at Paradise were established in the Rainier National Park Company Guide House (Guide House built in 1921). (53)
- 1922: Free nature guide service, sponsored jointly by Montana State University and the National Park Service - under direction of Dr. Morton J. Elrod, assisted by Drs. Severe and Fredell - inaugurated in Glacier National Park. The nature guide service initiated by M. P. Somes in 1921, for which a charge was made, was discontinued in August of 1922 due to lack of patronage. The free nature guide service of Elrod, Severe and Fredell continued during each summer until 1929, at which time Dr. Geo. Ruhle was appointed as the first year-round Park Naturalist of Glacier National Park. (16, 74, 102)
- 1922: In Mesa Verde National Park the regular campfire programs were embellished by the addition of a "Navajo Sing", given by selected Navajo employees of the park. (92)

- 1922: In Sequoia National Park Walter Fry, then U.S. Commissioner of the park, initiated educational activities. Exhibits were displayed in Park Headquarters at Giant Forest and he began writing and publishing a series of descriptive notes on park natural history (known variously as Nature Guide Service Press Releases, Nature Bulletins and Nature Notes) for the interest of visitors.

Walter Fry had a long association with Sequoia National Park, as well as great interest and dedication to that area. Born in Watseka, Illinois, March 14, 1859, he eventually arrived in Tulare County, California and settled in the town of Three Rivers. As an employee of Smith and Moore Lumber Co. in the Converse Basin he first became interested in the giant sequoias. His association with Sequoia National Park began in 1901 when he was foreman of the park road crew. In 1905 he served as winter ranger, protecting the park during the absence of the U.S. Army. He was named Chief Park Ranger on July 1, 1910 and Superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks in 1914, the first civilian Superintendent of those areas. He retired as Superintendent in 1920 and was succeeded by Col. John White (military title from service as an officer in the Philippine Constabulary following the Spanish-American War). Walter Fry continued his association with Sequoia National Park from that date, for many years, as U. S. Commissioner. He died November 11, 1941 at Woodlake, California. (82,89,91,93,102)

- 1922: In Grand Canyon National Park an "information room", containing photos and natural history exhibits re. the park, was opened to the public. Funds for this initial educational development here had been provided by members of a tour group, sponsored by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, that had visited Grand Canyon National Park (as well as several other NPS areas) during the summer of 1919. At the same time a reference library was also started at Grand Canyon National Park. (102)
- 1922: Wakefield National Memorial Association, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, organized. (116)
- 1922: At the annual Superintendent's Conference, in 1922, the establishment of an educational division - similar to the engineering and landscape divisions - was advocated. (72)

- 1923: Park Naturalist Ansel F. Hall, Yosemite National Park, appointed to newly established position of Chief Naturalist of the National Park Service. (8,12-YNP,18,19,30,77,79,91,114)
- 1923: Ansel F. Hall begins a one year study (August 1923-July 1, 1924) of museums in Europe through sponsorship and funding of American Association of Museums. (29,91,105)
- 1923: Dr. Carl P. Russell appointed Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, Sept. 1, 1923, succeeding Ansel F. Hall. Russell was the third individual officially designated as a year-round park naturalist of the National Park Service.

Carl P. Russell had a memorable career in the National Park Service. Previous to employment in Yosemite he had served as a high school teacher at Reno, Nevada. On June 11, 1923 he was employed as a ranger-naturalist in Yosemite and was named Park Naturalist of Yosemite later that same year when Ansel F. Hall vacated the position of Park Naturalist of Yosemite to assume his new duties as Chief Naturalist of the National Park Service. From 1929 to 1934 Carl P. Russell was Field Naturalist of the National Park Service (was succeeded as Park Naturalist of Yosemite by C. A. "Bert" Harwell) and spent much of his time and effort on NPS museum projects in Yellowstone, the Southwest and elsewhere in NPS areas. He was named Chief of the Museum Division in 1935; Chief of the Wildlife Division in 1936; Regional Director of Region I of the NPS, with headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, in 1937; and Supervisor of the Branch of Research and Interpretation in 1939. On December 1, 1947 he returned to Yosemite National Park as Park Superintendent and retired from the National Park Service in 1957. Although his basic educational background was in zoology much of his memorable writing and publication related to history. He was the author of "100 Years in Yosemite" (Stanford Univ. Press, 1931; rev. ed. published by Univ. of Calif. Press, 1947) and authored several notable books on the history of the fur trade, the first of which was published in 1957. (8,12-YNP,18,19,29,30,77,79,134)

- 1923: In the absence of an officially designated year-round park naturalist (Milton P. Skinner had resigned in 1922), seasonal ranger-naturalist Dr. Frank Thone was named Acting Park Naturalist during the summer of 1923. Other seasonal ranger-naturalists included Dr. Harvey Stork and W. J. Cribbs; Park Ranger Marguerite Lindsley was assigned to assist in the Yellowstone interpretive program. (12-Albright; Yeager,78)
- 1923: First unit of the new, modern museum in Mesa Verde National Park, funded by Mrs. Stella Leviston and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., placed under construction. Building was planned for completion in following year but construction difficulties (due primarily to lack of water in this very dry year, slowed its development. (46,92)

- 1923: In Sequoia National Park a "tent museum" was established at park headquarters in Giant Forest by U.S. Commissioner Walter Fry; included exhibits originally housed in Park Headquarters office (which they had outgrown). In addition, Walter Fry conducted nature walks, assisted by Alfred J. Kobs and Norman F. Sissons of the society, "Friends Of Our Parks", who were camping at Giant Forest for the season for the purpose of collecting botanical specimens.

Also during this year, Tharp's Log was restored by the Three Rivers Womens Club. Tharps Log, at Log Meadow in Giant Forest, was named for Hale D. Tharp, first man (other than Indians) to view the Big Trees in this area; the hollow sequoia had served as a cabin for early-day cattleman and trapper, James Wolverton; later became a trailside museum. (83,104)

- 1923: The annual report of the Park Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park for this year referred to seasonal ranger-naturalist Charles Landes as "park naturalist". Landes' report of his seasons activities to the Park Superintendent included the recommendation that the proposed new Community Building at Longmire, Park headquarters, be used as headquarters for the park's naturalist department when completed. (53)
- 1923: In Rocky Mountain National Park J. M. Johnson of Ridgewood, N.J. was employed during the summer as "naturalist". Mr. Johnson had been an assistant principal in the New York Public School System and had lectured on natural history for the NYC Board of Education and the National Association of Audubon Societies. He had also spent five summers traveling and camping in the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming. His activities in Rocky Mountain National Park consisted of evening natural history lectures at various hotels, followed by field trips on following days. His program was supplemented by the assistance of Charles Bowman Hutchings, a naturalist whose specialty was imitating calls of North American birds. In addition, Superintendent Roger Toll began giving talks on the park to service clubs and other groups in nearby towns. (72)

- 1924: Chauncey J. Hamlin, President of the American Association of Museums, at suggestion of Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall and Director Stephen T. Mather, appointed a Committee on National Park Museums (11 members) and a study of museum possibilities in national parks was launched. (19,79,91,104)
- 1924: Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial provided \$75,000.00 for development of a modern museum in Yosemite National Park. (19,29,91)
- 1924: Plans for proposed new Yosemite museum perfected by Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall, Park Naturalist Carl P. Russell and Herbert Maier (architect for American Association of Museums), under guidance of Dr. Herman C. Dumpus of the American Association of Museums. Ansel F. Hall's salary, from the time following his return from Europe (July 1924) to July 1925, when he resumed normal National Park Service employment and duties, was paid by the American Association of Museums as their local agent in the development of the Yosemite Museum plans. (19,29,79,91,104,105,114)
- 1924: Edmund J. Sawyer appointed Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park, succeeding Milton P. Skinner (who had resigned in 1922) in that position. Sawyer was the fourth person to be officially employed as a year-round park naturalist of the National Park Service. Being primarily a writer and artist he confined his activities largely to areas for which he was best qualified - expansion of the original natural history bulletins into Yellowstone Nature Notes (mimeographed) and certain improvements of the museum at Mammoth. The program of guided field trips, evening lectures and related activities was placed in charge of Dr. Henry S. Conard, experienced seasonal ranger-naturalist. Others of the Yellowstone interpretive staff included Dr. Frank Thone and W. J. Cribbs, seasonal ranger-naturalists, together with Margaret Thone (employed summers of 1924 & 1925) and Irene M. Widdom (employed 1924 - 1931) who normally handled information duties. In addition, Park Ranger Marguerite Lindsley was assigned to assist in the interpretive program. (12-Albright; Yeager, 75,78)
- 1924: First guide book for Glacier National Park - "Elrod's Guide" - published by Dr. Morton J. Elrod of Montana State University. (74)
- 1924: American Association of Museums continues study of museum possibilities in national parks with a view to establishing additional museums in some of the larger NPS areas. (19,79)
- 1924: Dr. Frank Oastler, M.D., who was vitally interested in educational values of the national parks, appointed by Director Stephen T. Mather to investigate educational work then being done in the National Park Service with Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall. An "educational working plan" for the National Park Service resulted from this investigation, establishing basic policies and direction of these activities. (19,30,114)

- 1924: In Mesa Verde National Park a ceremonial play, "The Eagle Woman", written and produced by Mrs. Jesse Nusbaum, was given on June 28 at Spruce Tree House. The "eagle woman" was a special and sacred figure in the mythology of the Navajo and Zuni Pueblo Indians. After Mrs. Nusbaum gained the confidence and cooperation of Indian leaders and medicine men, eighteen Indians were selected and trained for various parts in this mythological drama which included authentic songs, dances and costumes. Its initial performance was on the occasion of a visit by the Brooklyn Eagle party; it was repeated when John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and his party visited Mesa Verde National Park on July 5, 1924. (92)
- 1924: Floyd Schmoe appointed Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park, June 20, 1924. He was the fifth person to be officially designated as year-round park naturalist of the National Park Service. Schmoe's association with Mount Rainier National Park began after graduation from the College of Forestry, University of Washington, about 1920, as an employee of the Rainier National Park Company for whom he served in various capacities, including that of a mountain guide. He was appointed park ranger of Mount Rainier National Park on June 20, 1922 and served in that capacity until his appointment as Park Naturalist. As Park Naturalist he organized the initial expansion of educational work in Mount Rainier National Park, including nature guide trips, evening lectures, development of a small museum display in the cramped lower floor room of the Paradise Ranger Station and the initiation of the mimeographed publication, "Mount Rainier National Park Nature Notes". The latter was published at regular intervals from 1924 until its discontinuance in 1939. He resigned from the National Park Service August 31, 1928 and was succeeded by C. Frank Brockman. (9,53)
- 1924: Annual report of the Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park notes that the naturalist service in this park (initiated in 1913 by Park Ranger J.B. Flett, expanded by seasonal park ranger and later ranger-naturalist Charles Landes in 1921, and further developed by Floyd Schmoe in 1924) is more than the Park Naturalist and his one seasonal assistant can conveniently handle; and that it warrants additional personnel and plans should be made for more extensive development to accomodate increasing public interest. (53)
- 1924: Yosemite Natural History Association formed from predecessor Yosemite Museum Association. Articles of incorporation of the Yosemite Natural History Association subscribed to on April 24, 1925 and Advisory Council and Board of Trustees appointed. (19,79,116)

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- 1924: Director Stephen T. Mather emphasizes that, with the exception of a small adobe structure at Casa Grande National Monument, built at the nominal cost of \$1,200.00, the Federal Government had yet to provide funds for museum developments in the national parks. He also credited personal initiative in obtaining private funds for development of the Yosemite Museum (though Ansel Hall's name is not specifically mentioned), the interest and efforts of Superintendent Nusbaum in obtaining private funds for the initial wing of the Mesa Verde National Park Museum, and the assistance rendered the NPS by the American Association of Museums in obtaining funds from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial for the new Yosemite Museum. (104)
- 1924: In Rocky Mountain National Park Mr. Perley A. Smoll of Colorado Springs, Colorado, was employed as "park naturalist" on a seasonal basis. In addition to giving illustrated natural history talks at hotels in and near Rocky Mountain National Park, Smoll wrote natural history articles for the local newspaper (Estes Park Trail) and set up a display of trees and wildflowers at park headquarters. (72,104)
- 1924: In Grand Canyon National Park evening lectures on the park were initiated in the El Tovar Hotel by "our own Mr. I. I. Harrison". The identity of this man and whether he was an employee of the National Park Service or the hotel company is not specified; most likely he was a park ranger. (12-Grand Canyon NP 10/24/75,104)

- 1925: Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work unequivocally recognized education as a principal function of the national parks, and a controlling factor in their development. In answering a letter from Robert Sterling Yard (formerly of the National Park Service) of the National Parks Association, he stated:

"The rapidly growing popularity of the National Parks marks a time when these 'first temples' may safely take their place in the higher education of our people in the 'finer things' with which both physical and mental recreation will necessarily be associated". (4a)

- 1925: Headquarters of the Educational Division of the National Park Service, with Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall in charge, established in Hilgard Hall, University of California, Berkeley, through cooperation of the School of Forestry. Continued as NPS Educational Headquarters until establishment of the Branch of Research and Education in Washington, D.C., July 1, 1930. (18,114).
- 1925: Yosemite Nature Notes becomes printed publication (originally mimeographed, since its initiation in 1922); continued in publication until 1961. (12-YNP,19, 29)
- 1925: Yosemite School of Field Natural History established by Dr. Harold C. Bryant. Primary purpose was to train qualified field naturalists for work in the national parks and elsewhere. Continued in operation (except for years of World War II, 1942-1946) through summer of 1953. (12-YNP,16,18,29,30,79,137)
- 1925: J. E. Haynes named Acting Director of Yellowstone Museum by Superintendent Albright; continued in charge of Yellowstone museum development until 1929. Haynes was a photographer and operator of a photo concession in Yellowstone National Park who had many years of association with and great interest in the park area. (78) He took his responsibility for the Yellowstone museum seriously and in 1925 began some significant improvements in displays and operation. (19)
- 1925: Naturalist staff in Yellowstone National Park in summer of 1925 included Park Naturalist Edmund J. Sawyer, Head ranger-naturalist Henry S. Conard, ranger-naturalists Dominick, Wilcox, Phillips and Yeager. Mrs. Freda B. Nelson was in charge of the information office at Mammoth and, presumably, Marguerite Lindsley, Margaret Thone and Irene M. Wisdom also assisted in interpretive activities. (75,105)
- 1925: A display or "zoo" of living animals existed in Yellowstone National Park; included four bears, a badger, several coyotes, several birds, a buffalo calf and twelve buffalo from Lamar Valley. (105)

- 1925: In Yellowstone National Park a popular feature known as "Buffalo Plains Week" was initiated. This colorful pageant was held near Buffalo Ranch in Lamar Valley, August 30-September 6; included a western-type roundup celebration, featuring Indians, cowboys, stage coaches, buffalo, etc. (105)
- 1925: Headquarters of "Buffalo Jones" near Buffalo Ranch in Yellowstone National Park was repaired and one room developed as a branch museum re. the life of this famous buffalo hunter and the history of the buffalo. (105)
- 1925: Glacier Point lookout, Yosemite National Park, constructed. (19,29)
- 1925: Temporary branch museum established in Parsons Lodge in Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite National Park, through cooperation of the Sierra Club. (30, 105)
- 1925: In Mount Rainier National Park the Park Naturalist's headquarters were established in the newly constructed stone ranger station at Paradise Valley; it served as headquarters of the park naturalist until 1929. (53)
- 1925: The annual report of the Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park stressed the need for an adequate museum. (53)
- 1925: Publication of "Our Greatest Mountain" (Putnam, NYC;1925) by Floyd Schroe, Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park. (85)
- 1925: In Rocky Mountain National Park Perley A. Smoll continued as seasonal "park naturalist" during the summer. He expanded interpretive activities begun in 1924 by adding all-day hikes to his program, which continued to include lectures at local hotels, maintenance of the wildflower display and natural history articles written for the Estes Park Trail. In addition to these activities, sponsored directly by the National Park Service, he also provided nature guide services at 21 centers of the region (summer schools, youth and YMCA camps). Further, both Smoll and Superintendent Roger Toll gave talks on a Denver radio station under sponsorship of the Colorado Mountain Club. The Superintendent's annual report for the year noted that the interpretive work in Rocky Mountain National Park was increasing in effectiveness each year but that "until we secure a museum building ... where activities and interests may be centered, anything like a full development of the wealth of nature study opportunities in this park will be impossible". (72)
- 1925: Nature guided walks initiated in Zion National Park by Angus Woodbury of St. George, Utah. (105) Woodbury was employed as seasonal ranger-naturalist at Zion National Park for several summers; following authorization of year-round Park Naturalist position at Zion National Park in 1930 he served briefly as the first Park Naturalist of that area. (110)

- 1925: In Crater Lake National Park Fred H. Kiser, official park photographer, initiated regular evening lectures on the park in the Community House; he used his personal projector and collection of slides in these programs. (105)
- 1925: Donald D. McLean appointed Assistant Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park; resigned 1928. (12-YNP)
- 1925: Glen Sturdevant appointed Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park, the first year-round park naturalist of that area and the sixth person to be appointed to the position of park naturalist in the National Park Service; May 16, 1925. He served in that capacity until his tragic death by drowning in the Colorado River, February 20, 1929; was succeeded by Edwin D. McKee. (12-Grand Canyon NP, 35)
- 1925: The first unit of the modern new museum in Mesa Verde National Park (placed under construction 1923 to replace the original log museum, opened 1918) was completed and opened to the public in the spring of this year. This first unit (to which additions were made in later years) consisted of four rooms. (46,91,92,105)

To facilitate preparation of exhibits and related needs of museum development Mrs. Finnan, wife of one of the park rangers, was employed as museum assistant. In addition, both Superintendent and Mrs. Nusbaum contributed considerable time and effort in the development of museum exhibits, expansion of the museum library and related activities concerning the interpretation of Mesa Verde National Park. (91)

- 1925: In Mesa Verde National Park another play, based on the special significance of fire in the mythology, folklore and ceremonies of Navajo and Pueblo Indians, was written and produced by Mrs. Jesse Nusbaum and enacted in Spruce Tree House. Forty Navajo men were selected and trained for various parts. It was given on July 2 and July 5, 1925 for a special group of visiting Congressmen. This "fire play" was repeated on the occasion of the Superintendent's conference in Mesa Verde National Park on October 4, 1925.

It was repeated on at least two occasions in 1926, as well as in 1931, 1932 and 1933. On June 16, 1926, when Mesa Verde National Park was visited by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and his party, it was presented to honor the contributions of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. to Mesa Verde interpretation as well as to recognize the support given similar programs in Yosemite and Yellowstone by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial. On July 19, 1926 it was also presented for Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Crown Princess Louise of Sweden on the occasion of their visit to Mesa Verde; the Crown Prince was greatly interested in and knowledgeable in archeology. (12-Mesa Verde NP; 3/11/76,92)

1925: Director Stephen T. Mather announced that the newest phase of educational work in the national parks was that of museums, which had developed largely in response to private support in Mesa Verde, Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks. He stated that the National Park Service did not intend to develop elaborate museum "show places" in the national parks but that such developments were to be considered as places to stimulate visitor interest in the significant features of the parks themselves which were, in effect, the real museums.
(30,92)

- 1926: Yosemite Museum, constructed with funds provided by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, was completed and formally opened to the public on May 29, 1926. (29,106)
- 1926: Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial provides a second grant of funds for construction of the Yavapi Observation Station-Museum in Grand Canyon National Park. It was subsequently built through cooperation of the Carnegie Foundation, National Academy of Science, Geological Survey, Biological Survey and American Association of Museums. Dr. John C. Merriam of the Carnegie Foundation supervised the work. (19)
- 1926: Dr. Loye Holmes Miller, at the request of Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall, initiated nature guide activities in Crater Lake National Park; he continued these activities during the summer of 1927. Dr. Miller was assisted in 1926 by his son, Alden Miller, and two volunteer workers - Marion Larson and Ruth Randall. (79,106)
- 1926: In Sequoia National Park the "tent museum", established by U.S. Commissioner Walter Fry in 1923, was expanded. In addition, Mr. Ellsworth was employed to assist Alfred J. Kobs and Norman F. Sissons in an enlarged program of nature-guided field trips. (106)
- 1926: Publication of "Plants of Glacier National Park" by Paul G. Standley, GFO, Wash., D.C.; 1926. (87)
- 1926: National Park Service exhibit at the National Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Included several large model panoramas - Grand Canyon, Old Faithful Geyser of Yellowstone and firepit of Kiluewa, plus numerous photo enlargements of other National Park Service areas. (106)
- 1926: Various private parties pledged a total of \$9,000.00 for use in museum development in Mesa Verde National Park. (92)
- 1926: In Mount Rainier National Park the Community Building at Paradise was placed under construction; was not completed until 1929, at which time it was first used as naturalist headquarters at Paradise. Continued as naturalist headquarters at Paradise until 1947 when it was condemned, subsequently, razed. (53)
- 1926: In Yellowstone National Park during the summer of 1926 Dr. Henry S. Conard continued as head ranger-naturalist; was assisted by ten ranger-naturalists and three cooperating park rangers. (12-Russell; 1/16/76)

- 1927: Temporary museum established at Montezuma Castle National Monument. (19)
- 1927: Uwekahuna Museum, Hawaii National Park, initiated. (19)
- 1927: Display of photos and dioramas re. national parks, largely the work of Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall, included in the Department of the Interior exhibit at the Pan-Pacific Conference, Hawaii. (91)
- 1927: Edmund J. Sawyer resigned as Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park after the summer season. (12-Yeager)
- 1927: Fredericksburg Battlefield Parks Association organized. (116)
- 1927: Petersburg Battlefield Parks Association organized. (116)
- 1927: Publication of "Mammals and Birds of Mount Rainier National Park" by Walter P. Taylor and William T. Shaw, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1927. (88)
- 1927: In Yellowstone National Park Dr. Gerald E. Marsh succeeded Dr. Conard as head ranger-naturalist. Yellowstone educational staff during this summer consisted of Park Naturalist Edmund J. Sawyer, Dr. Marsh, thirteen ranger-naturalists and three cooperating park rangers. (12-Russell; 1/16/76)
- 1927: In Mount Rainier National Park the educational staff during the summer of 1927 included Park Naturalist Floyd Schmoie, two seasonal ranger-naturalists and one cooperating park ranger. The latter initiated naturalist work at the rather isolated White River campground, including development of a wildflower display and evening campfire lectures. (53)
- 1927: Community Building in Longmire campground, Mount Rainier National Park, constructed; was formally opened to public use early in the summer of the following year. (53)
- 1927: Loomis Memorial Museum constructed on private property within Lassen Volcanic National Park by Benjamin Loomis, in memory of his only daughter who had died several years earlier. This museum, together with 40 acres of land, was donated to the National Park Service with the proviso that it be retained in its current condition (some of exhibits were not relevant to the park) throughout the life of the donor. (12-Lassen Volcanic NP, 3/30/76)
- 1927: In Sequoia National Park the Giant Forest Lodge developed its own naturalist program, supplementing similar activities that had been developed by U.S. Commissioner Walter Fry which were severely undermanned. The Park Company had employed Herbert E. Wilson from Yosemite to run its program and for a time it was more popular than the nature guide service of the National Park Service. (93)

- 1928: A committee for the study of educational opportunities in the national parks was established and received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; included Dr. John C. Merriam (Chariman), Dr. Herman Bumpus, Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Dr. Frank Castler and Vernon Kellog. It made preliminary field studies in various national parks in anticipation of submitting a report with recommendations on future procedures and plans. (18,114)
- 1928: Laura Rockefeller Memorial made a third grant (\$112,000.00 plus \$6,000.00 for committee expenses) to the National Park Service for development of museums in Yellowstone National Park. The Yellowstone museum plan included four trailside museums (Old Faithful, Madison Junction, Norris Geyser Basin and Fishing Bridge), improvement and modernization of the headquarters museum at Mammoth (initiated 1920 in former BOQ) and several roadside and trailside exhibits. Subsequent work in the development of these plans, carried out over several years time, was supervised by Dr. Herman Bumpus of the American Association of Museums, Carl P. Russell of the National Park Service and Herbert Maier who was the architect of the American Association of Museums. (19,109)
- 1928: Yavapi Observation Station-Museum, Grand Canyon National Park, opened to the public, though exhibits were not yet complete. (19)
- 1928: Dorr G. Yeager appointed Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park, February 1928, succeeding Edmund J. Sawyer. Yeager had worked previously on a seasonal basis in Yellowstone (1925 and 1926) and Yosemite (1927) National Parks. He remained Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park until 1931 when he was transferred to a similar position at Rocky Mountain National Park (he was initial year-round Park Naturalist in Rocky Mountain National Park). Later NPS posts included Field Naturalist, Field Division of Education, 1935-1938; Assistant Chief, Museum Division, 1938-1943; Assistant Superintendent of Zion National Park, 1943-1946; Regional Naturalist, Region IV, 1946-1951; and Regional Chief of Interpretation from 1951 until his retirement in 1957. (12-Yeager,19,78)
- In the summer of 1928 the Yellowstone naturalist staff included Park Naturalist Yeager, head ranger-naturalist Marsh, fourteen ranger-naturalists and three cooperating park rangers. (12-Russell)
- 1928: W. M. Rush employed to make studies of wildlife in Yellowstone National Park.
- 1928: George M. Wright appointed Assistant Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park; resigned 1930, following establishment of personally financed wildlife research project in 1929. (12-YNP)

- 1928: Floyd Schmoë resigned as Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park August 31, 1928; C. Frank Brockman (seasonal park ranger, summer 1928) designated by Superintendent O. A. Tomlinson as Acting Park Naturalist September 1, 1928. (9,53)

As Acting Park Naturalist Brockman spent a month in Berkeley in the fall working with Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall who formally approved Superintendent Tomlinson's selection of Schmoë's successor. Brockman passed the Civil Service examination for park naturalist in Seattle in February 1929 (it is significant that only two other individuals appeared at the Seattle Federal Building for this examination, indicative of the general lack of interest in the park naturalist position at that time). He subsequently received notification of his appointment as official Park Naturalist, pending passing the necessary physical examination. However, there was so much that needed doing at Mount Rainier that Brockman delayed going to Seattle to take - and pass - the physical; this was accomplished by June of 1929 which accounts for the delay in official date of appointment as Park Naturalist, July 16, 1929. In the meantime Brockman developed plans for continued development of the Mount Rainier National Park naturalist program, receiving the same salary of a seasonal park ranger (little different from that of Park Naturalist at that time).

- 1928: New Administration Building at Longmire, Mount Rainier National Park completed and occupied by administrative staff in late fall. The old administration building, built in 1916, was turned over to Park Naturalist Brockman, at his request, for development of a temporary park museum and naturalist headquarters. However, there were no funds for modification of the structure. But exhibit materials were assembled and some minor modifications were made by the Park Naturalist in the fall of 1928 following vacation of the building by the administrative staff. In succeeding years it was further improved, modified and enlarged (primarily during the CCC era in 1931) and exhibit materials were expanded largely through the cooperation of the Washington State Museum on the University of Washington campus. Though originally regarded as a temporary museum and headquarters it was still serving its original purpose in 1975; some of the early exhibits were still displayed. (9,19,66-69)

- 1928: In Carlsbad Caverns National Park the first "Rock of Ages" ceremony was held on July 27, 1928; was discontinued on Dec. 5, 1844. (31)

- 1928: At various times during the winter of 1928-1929 Park Naturalists and Acting Park Naturalists of Yosemite, Mount Rainier, Glacier and Grand Canyon National Parks were assigned temporarily to NPS Educational Headquarters, Berkeley, to work on programs for their respective areas with Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall. (109)
- 1928: The first designated ranger-naturalist in Rocky Mountain National Park was Dr. Margaret Fuller Boos, a geologist. She was employed in that capacity there during the summers of 1929 and 1929. During those two seasons she gave natural history lectures at various hotels and other centers, conducted nature guide trips to points of interest in the area and wrote a series of "Nature News Notes". The success of her program is implied by the fact that public interest in interpretive activities in 1929 was twice as great as in the summer of 1928. (72)
- 1928: Herma Albertson Baggle, one of the early women seasonal and year-round interpreters of the National Park Service, was first employed as a seasonal ranger-naturalist during the summer of 1928 in Yellowstone National Park, continuing in that capacity in Yellowstone through the summer of 1930. In 1929 she passed the Civil Service examination for park naturalist and in 1931 was named to the year-round interpretive staff in Yellowstone as Junior Park Naturalist; she was a member of the year-round naturalist staff at Yellowstone until 1933. During 1932 and 1933 she collaborated with W. C. McDougall, a seasonal ranger-naturalist at Yellowstone, on a book re. that park's flora; this resulted in publication of "Plants of Yellowstone National Park" by W. C. McDougall and Herma A. Baggle, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1936.

Before entering NPS employment Herma Albertson Baggle worked for the Yellowstone hotel company during the summers of 1926 and 1927. While a seasonal ranger-naturalist she met and married George F. Baggle, who began NPS employment as park ranger in Yellowstone, May 18, 1928. He was Chief Ranger of Yellowstone June 6, 1929 - May 15, 1935 when he was transferred to Washington, D.C. to assist in administration of the CCC program in the National Park System. Before retirement from the NPS, June 30, 1968, George F. Baggle had a distinguished career with that organization. (12-Albright, 5/27/76; Baggle 5/16/76, 75)

NOTE: Add when data is obtained -

About this time consideration was given to the establishment of a "field school" in Yellowstone NP, similar to the one in Yosemite. The plan was never consummated, but the event should be included in this chronology. As the writer recall, data re. that abortive effort is included in ref. 78 - "Scientific Investigations in Yellowstone NP" (mimeo.) by Carl P. Russell.

- 1929: On February 20, 1929 Park Naturalist Glen Sturdevant of Grand Canyon National Park, together with Chief Ranger James P. Brooks and Park Ranger Fred Johnson were returning from an extended field trip in the park. In crossing the Colorado River their boat capsized in rapids and both Sturdevant and Johnson were drowned; Brooks miraculously survived. (12-Grand Canyon NP; 10/24/75, 35)
- 1929: Edwin D. McKee appointed Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park April 3, 1929, succeeding Glen Sturdevant. McKee had been a seasonal employee of the Bureau of Fisheries in Yellowstone National Park in 1923 and of a Carnegie Institution geological research project at Grand Canyon in 1927 and 1928. He served as Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park through 1940, at which time he resigned from the National Park Service to accept the position of Assistant Director in charge of research at the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. He was succeeded by Louis Shellbach who had been Assistant Park Naturalist at Grand Canyon National Park since 1937. (12-McKee; 9/16/75)
- 1929: Carl P. Russell, Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, named to the new position of Field Naturalist with primary duties of museum planning in Yellowstone National Park; July 1, 1929. (18,29)
- 1929: C. A. Harwell appointed Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, July 1, 1929, succeeding Russell. Harwell had served as seasonal ranger-naturalist in Yosemite in 1927 and 1928. (12-YNP, 109)
- 1929: George C. Ruhle appointed to the recently authorized position of Park Naturalist of Glacier National Park. He arrived in Glacier National Park in May 1929 and began organizing naturalist work there, taking over responsibility for the nature guide program initiated by Drs. Elrod, Severy and Fredell of Montana State University in 1922. Ruhle also began the periodic publication of the mimeographed "Glacier Drift", a variation of nature notes. Previous to his appointment as Park Naturalist of Glacier National Park Ruhle had worked as a seasonal ranger-naturalist in Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks. (12-Albright, 109)
- 1929: Frank Been appointed Acting Park Naturalist of Sequoia National Park, July 1, 1929; for a time he served a dual role, since he was also the Park Forester. (82,109)
- 1929: C. Frank Brockman officially named Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park, July 16, 1929. Had been a seasonal park ranger during the summer of 1928 and, since September 1, 1928, Acting Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park. (9,53)

- 1929: Newell B. Joyner appointed Assistant Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park. (109)
- 1929: At Crater Lake National Park, Earl U. Homuth (San Diego high school biology teacher) designated Acting Park Naturalist on a seasonal basis. (109)
- 1929: At General Grant National Park, seasonal park ranger Basil E. Jamison (a high school biology teacher) initiated naturalist activities, including nature walks and a display of exhibits which were housed in one room of the park headquarters. Jamison continued this program during the summers of 1930 through 1933, and from 1937 through 1940. During the summers of 1934 through 1936 the naturalist program at General Grant National Park was carried on by enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps. (82,109)
- 1929: Museum development in Sequoia National Park suspended due to lack of a suitable building in which to house exhibits. (82,109)
- 1929: In Sequoia National Park a pageant, "Ersa of the Red Trees", was given on July 14, 1929. This pageant, a popular feature that attracted considerable interest on the part of park visitors, was repeated several times within the next several years. (83)
- 1929: At Bryce Canyon National Park, park rangers initiated a program of nature-guided field trips and lectures. (109)
- 1929: Old Faithful Museum, Yellowstone National Park, opened to the public; construction of Norris Geyser Basin Museum begun. (109)
- 1929: Temporary museums in Gran Quivivera, Aztec and Petrified Forest National Monuments initiated; these augmented initial museum developments at Casa Grande and Montezuma Castle National Monuments. (109)
- 1929: Dr. Frank Oastler obtains donation of \$1,000.00 for slides to be used in lectures at Yellowstone National Park. (109)
- 1929: George Grant appointed official National Park Service photographer, following receipt of donation of necessary funds for that purpose; he was initially assigned to Educational Division Headquarters, Berkeley. (109)
- 1929: Loomis Memorial Museum, plus 40 acres of land, in Lassen Volcanic National Park donated to National Park Service by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Loomis. Exhibits at that time, in addition to those relating to volcanic history and activity of Mount Lassen, included materials not relevant to park. Provisions of this gift specified that this museum should remain in tact throughout life of donors. Continued in that status until bequest expired, following which this museum was modified to conform to National Park Service standards. (12-Lassen Volcanic NP; 3/30/76,19,109)

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- 1929: Wildlife Survey Project for entire National Park System, expected to require two years time (project later absorbed into NPS; eventually into Fish and Wildlife Service), inaugurated by George M. Wright - at his personal expense. He named Joseph M. Dixon of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, and Ben. W. Thompson as his assistants; headquarters of this project were established in Berkeley. George M. Wright began his National Park Service career in Yosemite as a park ranger; in 1928 was named Assistant Park Naturalist of Yosemite, a position he retained until he resigned from the NPS to embark on this wildlife research project. He rejoined the NPS when this project was absorbed into the official NPS organization. Before his tragic death in an automobile accident in the 1930s he held a number of responsible NPS positions. (19,79,91,109)
- 1929: First of several Eagle Scout Expeditions to National Parks initiated by Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall. Various groups of Eagle Scouts on these expeditions were in charge of Dr. Harvey Stork, one of early seasonal ranger-naturalists in Yellowstone National Park. The expeditions continued during each summer until about 1932 and the young men involved contributed efforts to certain educational projects in the areas visited (e.g. development of an "exhibit in place" in fossil forest near Camp Roosevelt in Yellowstone in 1932; development of a wildflower garden near the park museum at Longmire, Mount Rainier National Park). These expeditions were later described in a book written by Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall. (111)
- 1929: Stephen T. Mather resigned as Director of the National Park Service due to ill health. Horace M. Albright appointed Director, January 1929. (109)
- 1929: One of first memoranda to field areas by Director Albright stated, in general, that any employee of the National Park Service who expected to get ahead in the NPS would have to be familiar with the natural history of his particular area. This memorandum was highly significant at that time, since many "old timers" still were reluctant to consider the educational or naturalist program in the national parks as having much value - a factor that caused considerable frustration on the part of many early park naturalists. Director Albright's memorandum resulted in significant changes in attitude on the part of many individuals of the field personnel and gave considerable encouragement to many early park naturalists.
- 1929: In Yosemite National Park, a branch museum was established in the Mariposa Grove; in addition, temporary exhibits were installed at Tuolumne Meadows. (109)
- 1929: In Hawaii National Park, Otto Degener (botany professor, University of Hawaii) initiated program of lectures during summer. (109)

- 1929: Preliminary report of the Education Committee, established 1928, resulting from studies of educational activities in national parks during 1928, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on January 9th, 1929 and were favorably received. This preliminary report was followed by a final report which was submitted to the Secretary November 27, 1929. Among recommendations included in this report were suggestions that:
- (a) a National Park Service Educational Advisory Board be established by the Secretary of the Interior to continue studies of NPS educational activities and advice on future policies and procedures.
 - (b) that a new Division of Research and Education be established in the Director's office in Washington, D.C., comparable to other major NPS divisions, with a high-level individual in charge, to direct and coordinate future educational activities throughout the National Park System. (19,109,114)
- 1929: National Park Educational Advisory Board established by Secretary of the Interior March 29, 1929. This Board included most of the former members of the original Committee (established 1928); consisted of Dr. John C. Merriam (Chairman), Dr. Herman Bumpus, Dr. Frank Oastler, Dr. Wallace Atwood, Clark Wissler and Isiah Bowman. Dr. Harold C. Bryant was omitted from the newer group in anticipation of his probable appointment to a high official NPS position in the NPS - as Assistant Director in charge of the proposed Branch of Research and Education. (19)
- 1929: General plan of administration for the Educational Division of the National Park Service, completed earlier at the (then) Division Headquarters, Berkeley in the office of the (then) Chief Naturalist (Ansel F. Hall) approved by the Director on June 4, 1929. (19,109)
- 1929: Second addition to the Mesa Verde Museum contemplated, due to funds donated for that purpose by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (92)
- 1929: Year-round park naturalist position authorized for Mesa Verde National Park. Paul Franke appointed to this newly authorized position late in 1929 (or early 1930). He continued in that position until October 3, 1935; later served as Acting Superintendent of Mesa Verde (1/1/1936) and as Superintendent (8/1/39-8/15/1940). (12-Mesa Verde NP; 3/11/76)
- 1929: Pauline Head appointed seasonal ranger-naturalist, Grand Canyon National Park; she also worked as ranger-naturalist during summer of 1930. (12-Beard) Letter from Grand Canyon NP (Hinchliffe), 6/8/76, gives period of service as ranger naturalist as 1930 and 31 seasons; at any rate, she was one of early women interpreters of National Park Service. She married Park Ranger Preston Patton, who later became Superintendent of Zion-Bryce National Parks and, in 1952, Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park.

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1929: First Park Naturalist Conference, November 1929; held at headquarters of Division of Education, Hilgard Hall, University of California, Berkeley. (115)

Attendance included Ansel F. Hall, Chief Naturalist, who called the Conference and directed the various activities; Carl P. Russell, Field Naturalist; John D. Coffman, recently designated Fire Control Expert of the National Park Service (title changed later to Chief Forester, NPS); George M. Grant, recently appointed Official NPS Photographer; George M. Wright and Joseph S. Dixon of the recently established wildlife research organization affiliated with the NPS; and the following Park Naturalists from the six national parks which then had such positions as regular members of their organization:

C. A. Harwell, Yosemite National Park.
Dorr G. Yeager, Yellowstone National Park.
George C. Rühle, Glacier National Park.
Edwin D. McKee, Grand Canyon National Park.
C. Frank Brockman, Mount Rainier National Park.
Frank Been, Sequoia National Park (Acting Park Naturalist and Park Forester)

Also in attendance was George L. Collins, Assistant to the Superintendent, Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Visitors at various meetings who contributed to discussions included Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Dr. E. D. Merrill, Dr. Joseph Grinnell, Dr. and Mrs. Fred E. Clements, Professor Walter Mulford, Professor A. B. Recknagel, Professor Woodbridge Metcalf, Professor S. C. May, Professor W. T. Horne, R. M. Holmes (Chief Clerk, NPS, Washington, D.C.), W. H. Davis, Fred J. Foster, Steven N. Wycoff, E. I. Kotok, L. A. Barrett, Duncan Downing, A. E. Weislander, Charles J. Kraebel, Gerald Marsh, Joseph Slevin, Frank Tose (Chief Preparator, California Academy of Science), Mrs. Rose Taylor (formerly librarian, Yosemite National Park).

Some noteworthy excerpts from the Proceedings of this first Park Naturalist Conference include:

"That scientific, educational, and inspirational values dictate the major uses of the parks". (p. 16)

"That the purpose of educational work in national parks is "to enable those who visit the National Parks to obtain an accurate interpretation of the natural phenomena presented by each park and peculiar to it, in order that they may carry away with them a greater appreciation of the value and delight in a better knowledge of those expressions of nature". (Note inclusion of the word interpretation, first official reference to nature education in that context) (p. 23)

"That the purpose of the educational department was to "popularize science". (p. 28)

1930: Branch of Research and Education established July 1, 1930 at NPS Headquarters in the office of the Director, Washington, D.C. Dr. Harold C. Bryant named Assistant Director, in charge of this new Branch, with Dr. Wallace Atwood, Jr., geologist, as one of Dr. Bryant's assistants. Verne E. Chatelaine, historian, named in 1931 as Bryant's second assistant. The former Division of Education Headquarters, Berkeley, California, retained on a new status as Field Headquarters, Branch of Research and Education, with Ansel F. Hall as Senior Naturalist and Chief of Field Division of Education, in charge. (19,110,114)

1930: At a meeting of the National Park Service Educational Advisory Board the word "education" was questioned as a suitable term for description of NPS interpretive activities, but no suitable substitute was agreed upon. (110)

The word "interpretation", mentioned by Muir as early as 1871, by the Wiley Permanent Camping Co., Yellowstone, in 1911 and by Enos Mills in 1919 was not considered. In addition, the term "interpretation" was alluded to on several occasions as an objective of efforts of park naturalists during the First Park Naturalist Conference, Berkeley, 1929, though it was not considered as a term for such activities that would receive acceptance by the NPS or the general public. Park Naturalists at the 1929 conference wanted to avoid reference to their activities as "posey pickers", "nature fakers" or "Sunday supplement scientists" - terms often used by others in disparaging reference to the value of naturalist activities in those days.

1930: Installation of exhibits in the Yavapi Observation Station-Museum, Grand Canyon National Park, completed. This facility had been completed in 1923 and opened to the public in that year, though exhibits were not completed until this year. (110)

1930: New wing added to Mesa Verde National Park Museum. (110)

1930: Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Yellowstone National Park, completed; Lake Museum planned. (110)

1930: In Acadia National Park the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities, established privately in 1928 on property subsequently added to that park, was endowed by the Abbey estate for future maintenance, operation and development by the National Park Service. It affords visitors opportunity to learn about early inhabitants of Mount Desert and the adjacent region. (12-Acadia NP;3/24/76,110)

1930: Year-round park naturalist positions authorized for Crater Lake, Lassen Volcanic, Rocky Mountain, Zion-Bryce, Mesa Verde National Parks and Southwestern National Monuments (group of small, similar areas then administered as a single unit). Park Naturalist position at Hawaii National Park retained on a seasonal basis. (110)

- 1930: Frank Been, previously Acting Park Naturalist and Park Forester of Sequoia National Park, officially designated as Park Naturalist of Sequoia National Park. (82,110)
- 1930: At Crater Lake National Park, seasonal park naturalist Earl U. Homuth was forced to leave due to ill health; naturalist work through balance of season carried on by ranger-naturalist F. Lyle Wynd. (110)
- 1930: Funds for the Sinnott Memorial (an observation station-museum, similar to Yavapi at Grand Canyon National Park, honoring the late Oregon Congressman, approved by Congress. Subsequently, this structure was built just below the rim of Crater Lake, affording an expansive view of the area. The Carnegie Foundation provided \$5,000.00 for exhibits and equipment and the work of developing this facility, together with installation of exhibits, was supervised by Dr. John C. Merriam and Ansel F. Hall. (19,110)
- 1930: In Rocky Mountain National Park construction of an Information Station-Museum was undertaken with funds provided by NPS appropriation soon after July 1, 1930; was scheduled for completion before beginning of the 1931 season. It was located near Park Headquarters adjacent to Estes Park; consisted of a comfort station on lower level with exhibit room above. Development and installation of exhibits was accomplished through private funding, particularly Jonas Crothers in Denver. An article in the "Estes Park Trail" (4/7/1930) stated that the need for a museum was "most pressing one of the community today".

Though Rocky Mountain National Park did not have a naturalist on the staff during the summer of 1930, park rangers conducted guided hikes about the area, the park staff published three issues of "Nature Notes", a reference library was started (through donation of Enos Mills' books by his widow) and a clerk operated an information bureau, answering questions on natural history and maintaining a wildflower display, and also collaborated on a booklet "Birds and Plants of Rocky Mountain National Park". In addition, a year-round park naturalist position had been authorized and it was anticipated that a qualified person would be selected later to fill this position. (19,72,110)

- 1930: In Grand Canyon National Park, development of a natural history museum and naturalist headquarters and workshop was initiated in the former administration building, (110)
- 1930: Program of bus driver education (re. natural history of park) initiated at Grand Canyon National Park. (110)
- 1930: Indian Demonstration and Junior Nature School inaugurated in Yosemite National Park. (110)

- 1930: In Mount Rainier National Park, enlargement and improvement of museum at Longmire (former administration building) was initiated; the Community House at Paradise was designated as naturalist headquarters there (exhibits were installed and it served as a site for evening illustrated programs given by seasonal ranger-naturalists), thus eliminating dependence of naturalist department on Rainier National Park Co. facilities (RNP Co. guide-NPS naturalist cooperation in talks at Guide House not everything it should have been). Thenceforth the Paradise Community House served as Paradise naturalist headquarters until 1947 when this building was condemned. (110)
- 1930: Auto caravans inaugurated in Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon and Sequoia National Parks as official part of interpretive program. (Auto caravans had been conducted in Yosemite preceding summer as experiment) (110)
- 1930: George Crowe appointed Assistant Park Naturalist, Yosemite National Park; resigned 1931. (12-YNP)
- 1930: Clifford C. Presnall appointed Junior Park Naturalist, Yosemite National Park; promoted 1933. (12-YNP)
- 1930: Mariposa Grove museum, Yosemite National Park, initiated; work completed in 1932. (19)
- 1930: Temporary museum developed in Community Building, Crater Lake National Park. (110)
- 1930: Temporary museum developed at Grand Teton National Park. (110)
- 1930: Madison Junction Museum, Yellowstone National Park, initiated. (19)
- 1930: Publication of "Geologic History of Yosemite Valley" by F. E. Matthes (with appendix by Frank C. Calkins), Geological Survey Paper 160, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1930. (79)
- 1930: Publication of "Big Trees" by Walter Fry and John R. White, Stanford University Press; 1930 (2/e, 1938). (82)
- 1930: Interpretive work in Mesa Verde National Park was, for the first time, placed in charge of the newly appointed Park Naturalist (Paul Franke). Previously, especially since 1921 when Jesse Nusbaum became Superintendent, such activities were organized and supervised by Superintendent Nusbaum, together with Dr. L. W. Fewkes. New features of the Mesa Verde interpretive program instituted by Park Naturalist Paul Franke were "Mesa Verde Notes" (first issue of this mimeographed publication, October 1930) and the Mesa Verde Library Association (later changed to Mesa Verde Museum Association). (92)

- 1931: Verne E. Chatelaine, historian, added to staff of Branch of Research and Education, Washington, D.C. (111)
- 1931: Joseph S. Dixon who had been associated with the wildlife research project, funded privately by George M. Wright, was placed on official NPS status though his duties re. wildlife research in the National Park System remained unchanged. (111)
- 1931: Two assistant park historians added to staff of the Colonial National Historical Monument. (111)
- 1931: Museum-Administration Building constructed at Petrified Forest National Monument. (111)
- 1931: Museum wing added to Administration Building at Casa Grande National Monument, headquarters of Southwestern National Monuments. (111)
- 1931: Sinnott Memorial at Crater Lake National Park completed; in addition a combined forest fire lookout and educational observation station at the summit of The Watchman was also completed. (111)
- 1931: Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Yellowstone National Park, initiated. (19)
- 1931: Improvement of inadequate, temporary museum at Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, discussed. (111)
- 1931: Initial park naturalists (year-round positions) appointed for following areas:
- Southwestern National Monuments (Robert Rose)
 - Lassen Volcanic National Park (Fred Herman - 12-Lassen Vol. NP, 3/30/76)
 - Hawaii National Park.
 - Crater Lake National Park (?) (John Doerr or Don Libby?)
 - Rocky Mountain National Park (Dogg G. Yeager, transferred from Yellowstone NP to initiate work here; was succeeded in Yellowstone by Dr. Max Bauer)
- 1931: Clifford C. Presnall, Junior Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park since 1930, promoted to Assistant Park Naturalist. (111)
- 1931: Marjorie Montgomery Ward donated funds for development of a wildflower garden in rear of Yosemite Museum, Yosemite NP. (111)
- 1931: Wild animal displays in some national parks popular; included bear feeding at especially designed bear-feeding platforms, enclosures with cougar and elk in Yosemite and corrals with buffalo in Yellowstone. (111)
- 1931: Zion-Bryce Natural History Association organized, July 1931 (19, 116)

- 1931: Following transfer of Dorr G. Yeager from position of Park Naturalist of Yellowstone to similar position in Rocky Mountain National Park the interpretive program in the latter area was soon expanded and up-graded. The Rocky Mountain National Park interpretive program centered about the newly completed Information Station-Museum near Park Headquarters, which had been formally opened to the public in June 1931; it included well organized lectures, field trips, auto caravans and self-guiding nature trails. In addition, a small branch museum was established at Bear Lake Ranger Station and in November 1931 the Rocky Mountain Nature Association was organized. (19,70,111,116)
- 1931: Don Watson appointed Park Naturalist of Mesa Verde National Park, succeeding Paul Franke. (92)
- 1931: National Park Service Educational Committee, formed 1928, disbanded. (111)
- 1931: Dr. John C. Merriam, Chairman of the National Park Service Advisory Board resigned. Dr. Herman C. Bumpus was designated as the new Chairman and Dr. Waldo G. LeLand was appointed to the Board to fill the place formerly occupied by Dr. Bumpus. (111)
- 1931: Fourth Eagle Scout Expedition to National Park Service areas.
- 1931: In Mount Rainier National Park, Yakima Park area (christened Sunrise by Superintendent Tomlinson primarily to avoid possible confusion with city parks of Yakima, Washington) opened to the general public in July. Shortly thereafter an interpretive program was initiated there. Headquarters for seasonal ranger-naturalists were established in a large room of the partially completed "Blockhouse" (which also served as location of District Ranger's office, telephone exchange, with staff living quarters on second floor) where a wildflower display and a variety of exhibits were established and maintained. Nature walks and extended hikes, together with evening natural history programs, were also given. Since outdoor campfire programs were impractical in the usually inclement evening weather at this altitude (6,400 ft.) lectures were held in a portion of the dilapidated, former "mess hall" from road construction days. This situation continued until the Blockhouse was completed, providing an adequate hall for museum displays and evening lectures. (53, also personal recollection of writer)

- 1932: Dr. Max Bauer appointed Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park, succeeding Dorr G. Yeager who had been transferred to a similar position in Rocky Mountain National Park in 1931.
- 1932: Matthew E. Beatty appointed Assistant Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, January 1, 1932. He was promoted to Associate Park Naturalist, Yosemite, in 1942; was transferred to Glacier National Park as Park Naturalist in September 1944. Later served as Regional Naturalist, Southeastern Region Headquarters; Regional Naturalist, Mid-Western Regional Headquarters (1955); and retired from the National Park Service in 1963. (12-M.E. Beatty; 9/27/75)
- 1932: Naturalist activities extended to Acadia and Carlsbad Caverns National Parks. First Park Naturalist of Acadia National Park was Arthur Stupka (later transferred to Great Smoky Mountains National Park); other park naturalists at Acadia NP included Maurice Sullivan and Robert Rothe. (12-Acadia NP; 3/24/76)
- 1932: Wayside Museum (Tusayan Ruin) established in Grand Canyon National Park. (112)
- 1932: Grand Canyon Natural History Association organized. (19, 112, 116)
- 1932: Petrified Forest National Monument Museum initiated. (19)
- 1932: Casa Grande National Monument Museum initiated. (19)
- 1932: Fishing Bridge Museum, Yellowstone National Park, initiated. (19)
- 1932: Lincoln Museum, Washington, D.C., initiated. (19)
- 1932: George Washington Birthplace Museum, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, initiated (temporary). (19)
- 1932: In Mount Rainier National Park plans for adequate museum program developed and submitted for approval. The park naturalist also initiated a series of radio talks on a Tacoma radio station. (53)
- 1932: In Rocky Mountain National Park work began on conversion of the stone shelter cabin at Fall River Pass into a museum at the close of the 1932 summer season. The popularity of this park's interpretive program was so great that the interpretive staff was severely overtaxed to meet public demand; some park rangers were pressed into service as interpreters - taking over many of the all-day hikes. (72)
- 1932: Squatters Cabin, Sequoia National Park, restored as a trailside museum. This was the second historical landmark to be so restored; it was a rough log cabin originally built by pioneers who attempted to homestead the area near Huckleberry Meadow. (82)

- 1933: Audrey E. Dorrell appointed Junior Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park; resigned 1934. (12-YNP)
- 1933: Hawaii Natural History Association organized. (116)
- 1933: National Park Service exhibit at Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago (1933-34). Included a large diorama of Mount Rainier featuring the Nisqually Glacier with real ice (preparation supervised by Earl Trager, then assistant to Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Chief of Branch of Research and Education) together with several smaller dioramas of various national parks (prepared by selected number of park naturalists on temporary assignment to Field Naturalist Headquarters, Berkeley, during winter of 1933, under direction of Ansel F. Hall). (This is a personal recollection of the writer who was one of the park naturalists so assigned).
- 1933: The Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park aided in the construction of the small dioramas for the NPS exhibit (noted above) during the winter. During the following fall Mount Rainier National Park had an attractive exhibit at the Western Washington State Fair, Puyallup, Washington, which featured one of several "positives" of a large relief model of Mount Rainier National Park which had been prepared by the Park Naturalist during the winter and early summer of 1932. Two other "positive" copies of this model were used in the Longmire museum and in the Paradise Community House. (53)
- 1933: In the fall of this year an extended museum program was undertaken at Field Education Headquarters, Berkeley, with assistance of the Emergency Conservation Work Program. This program was continued for several years during the Great Depression (later under auspices of what was called the Western Museum Laboratories) and was of significant help to various park naturalists (especially those in smaller or less-favored areas) who often struggled with many difficulties during the early days of the National Park Service program. (19)
- 1933: By Executive Order of President Franklin Roosevelt, June 10, 1933, functions of the National Park Service were greatly enlarged. The name of the Service was temporarily changed to Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations (the NPBR, which many naturalists humorously referred to as a typical railroad designation) and many areas formerly under control of the U.S. Forest Service, U. S. Army and other agencies were placed under NPS administration. (2,3,30,91)
- 1933: Yellowstone Library and Museum Association organized, January 26, 1933. (19,116)
- 1933: Wildlife Division of National Park Service established with George M. Wright, who initiated this program with personal finances in 1929, as first Chief of this Division; was later transferred to Fish and Wildlife Service. (91,114)

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- 1933: In Mount Rainier National Park the Rainier National Park Co. vigorously protested that expanding activities of the naturalist department were an infringement of their contract with the National Park Service. A particular case in point was the effect on the Rainier National Park Co. Guide Department, previously one of the more successful and publically glamorous of its operations, which was now far less successful, primarily as a result of deteriorating economic conditions of the Great Depression. The Park Naturalist, recognizing that the interpretive program had now developed a large and loyal following among park visitors, decided to put the matter to a rigid test. At his suggestion, interpretive activities of every kind were discontinued at Paradise Valley during mid-summer. Park rangers (who were among strong supporters of interpretive activities by this time) were requested not to make any explanation of the lack of interpretive service; it was also suggested to Superintendent Tomlinson that even the highly popular relief model of the park in the Community House be covered and made unavailable to the public (this was the only part of the suggestion that he did not agree to). The idea was to see if we got a strong public protest without manipulation in any way by the NPS organization. In effect it was a "test of strength". As expected, so many written and oral protests were received by the park organization that interpretive service was restored at Paradise the following summer - with even the blessing and cooperation of the Rainier National Park Co. (53)
- 1933: In Sequoia National Park Walter Powell was Acting Park Naturalist. No information is available as to why Frank Been did not supervise interpretive activities at this time; it is possible that, as Park Forester, he was more concerned with that aspect of his responsibilities due to the development of the Civilian Conservation Corps program. Frank Been resumed his duties as Park Naturalist in 1934. (82)
- 1933: Publication of "Ferns and Flowering Plants of Isle Royal, Michigan" by Clair A. Brown, pub. with Emergency Conservation Work funds, 1933. This publication was the result of a study of Isle Royal (included in National Park System, 1931) funded by the 55th Legislature of the State of Michigan in 1929. Results of related, later investigations which were part of the broader study were included in "The Moose of Isle Royal" by Adolph Murie, U. Mich. Museum Zoological Pub., No. 25, 1934 and "The Fungi of Isle Royal, Lake Superior" by Alfred Povah and others, Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, 1935.
- 1933: Publication of "Plants of Rocky Mountain National Park" by Ruth E. Ashton, GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1933. (5)

1933: Interpretive activities in Death Valley National Monument had their beginning sometime in the 1930s. The first park naturalist of that area (Don Curry was possibly the first to be appointed to that position there) was appointed during C.C.C. Days. Edwin C. Alberts served as park naturalist during World War II years. Floyd Keller in the early 1950s. First to hold the title of Chief Naturalist (change in title from the original one of Park Naturalist) was William C. Bullard, about 1958; his first assistant was Roland Wauer. Later Chief Naturalists of Death Valley National Monument included Warren F. Steenburgh, Dwight Warren and Peter G. Sanchez. In 1971 Death Valley National Monument to an Interpretation and Resource Management status. First Chief of I&RM was Harold E. Thompson, who was succeeded in the summer of 1974 by Richard S. Raynor (Chief of I&RM in 1975). (12-Death Valley NM;4/7/76)

It should be noted that Wilbur Doudna, listed as Park Naturalist of Death Valley National Monument in the Proceedings of the Second Park Naturalist Conference, Grand Canyon National Park, Nov. 11-17, 1940, is not mentioned in above.

- 1934: Claude A. Wagner appointed Junior Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park; resigned 1935. (12-YNP)
- 1934: Mesa Verde Museum Association (initiated as Mesa Verde Library Association, 1930) organized. (19,116)
- 1934: Aztec Ruins Museum, Aztec Ruins National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1934: Ship Museum, Colonial National Historical Park, established. (19)
- 1934: Richmond Battlefield Museum, Richmond Battlefield National Military Park, initiated (temporary). (19)
- 1934: In Mount Rainier National Park the Guide Department of the Rainier National Park Company was given time in the NPS evening programs at the Paradise Community House to present and explain the nature of trips conducted daily about the Paradise area (including the summit climb) to park visitors. (53)
- 1934: In Sequoia National Park the Gamlin pioneer cabin was rebuilt at the site of its original construction and dedicated as a trailside museum. Israel and Thomas Gamlin, brothers from Vermont, took squatters rights on 160 acres in the Grant Grove area in 1868; for a time they lived in a hollow log, until their cabin was completed in 1872. (82)
- 1934: Development of Moraine Park Museum, Rocky Mountain National Park, initiated by means of funds provided by the Federal Emergency Relief Program. It was formally opened to the public in 1935. The Moraine Park Museum was developed in the former recreation hall of the original Moraine Park Lodge which had been purchased by the National Park Service in its program of acquiring certain private lands and properties within national parks. Except for the recreation hall the original hotel was removed and the surrounding area restored to its original natural condition. The original exhibits of this museum dealt largely with early inhabitants and Indians of the region. (19,92)

A personal sidelight in this instance is the fact that the writer, as an undergraduate student at Colorado "Aggies" (now Colorado State University) from 1920-1924, had attended college and fraternity dances in the recreation hall during the days of the Moraine Park Lodge. On later visits, following removal of the Lodge, it was often amusing to overhear visitors remark, "Why didn't someone think of building a hotel on this beautiful spot?"

- 1935: James E. Cole appointed Junior Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park; was promoted to Superintendent of Joshua Tree National Monument in 1940. (12-YNP)
- 1935: First of several fellowships provided for selected National Park Service employees by the Adult Education Association and Yale University for specialized advanced study (not a degree program) at Yale University. First to be selected was C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park (1935-36). Others selected later included Dale S. King, Malcolm Gardner, Henry Lix, William Kearns, Merrill Matthes, Russell Grater, Edwin D. McKee, George C. Ruhle and Barner Bates. (19)
- 1935: Field Museum Laboratory established at Morristown National Historical Park. Dr. Carl P. Russell, Field Naturalist and Museum Advisor, was transferred from Berkeley to Washington, D.C. where museum headquarters had been established. In addition, Louis Shellbach was transferred from Berkeley to Washington, D.C. (19)
- 1935: Ned J. Burns employed, June 5, 1935, to direct museum work at Morristown; in addition, curators were sent to nine areas scheduled for museum development to prepare museum plans. (19)
- 1935: In March 1935, development of a Museum Wing of the Interior Department Building was undertaken by the Eastern Museum Division. Louis Shellbach designated as curator of this project. (19)
- 1935: Louis Shellbach succeeded by Kenneth B. Disher as chief curator of Interior Department Building museum development. (19)
- 1935: Dorr G. Yeager, Park Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park, transferred to Berkeley, California, as Field Naturalist, Field Division of Education (1935-1938). He was later Asst. Chief of Museum Division (1938-1943), in charge of Western Museum Laboratories, Berkeley. (12-Yeager, 19,78)

The park naturalist position in Rocky Mountain National Park was vacant until end of 1936 season; during that time interpretive work in Rocky Mountain National Park was carried on by naturalists from other parks assigned here for short periods. (72)

- 1935: Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings established; protection and interpretation of historic resources of National Park Service made specific responsibility of this new Branch. (114)
- 1935: Dinosaur Museum, Dinosaur National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1935: Devils Tower Museum, Devils Tower National Monument, initiated. (19)

- 1935: Vicksburg Museum, Vicksburg National Military Park, initiated. (19)
- 1935: Chickamauga-Chattanooga Museum, Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park initiated. (19)
- 1935: Shiloh Museum, Shiloh National Military Park, initiated. (19)
- 1935: Guilford Courthouse Museum, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, initiated. (19)
- 1935: Fort McHenry Museum, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, initiated. (19)
- 1935: Scotts Bluff Museum, Scottsbluff National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1935: In his annual report to the Director, Superintendent Tomlinson of Mount Rainier National Park praises naturalist department and the park museums. (53)
- 1935: All National Park Service museum activities reorganized administratively. A Museum Division was established as part of the Branch of Research and Education, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., with Dr. Carl P. Russell as Chief of the Division. Dorr G. Yeager, Park Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park, was named Field Naturalist and Museum Advisor (succeeding Russell) with headquarters in Berkeley. The Western Museum Laboratories were established in the former Public Land Bank Building, Berkeley. Administrative offices of the Western Museum Lab. and the Field Division of Education continued to occupy office space in Hilgard Hall, University of California. Ansel F. Hall continued as Chief, Field Division of Education, with Dorr G. Yeager as his assistant and also as Field Naturalist and Museum Advisor in charge of the Western Museum Laboratories. (19)

The Western Museum Laboratories accomplished a great deal for the interpretive program in many NPS areas. At its peak there were 200-300 employees in a variety of categories, largely obtained through various emergency relief agencies - CCC, WPA, PWA, NYA, Federal Writer's Project, etc. Some highly qualified artists, technicians etc. were employed on a pro-rata basis re. non-skilled workers. A variety of needs for park interpretive programs were produced either free or at cost; these ranged from book binding, mounting of herbarium specimens and other simple tasks to complicated museum dioramas, art work, museum furniture and cabinet work. Even a "catalog" was produced to indicate what materials could be supplied, to simplify the "ordering" process from the parks. (12-Yeager, 19)

1935: In Great Smoky Mountains National Park the first year-round Park Naturalist was Arthus Stupka, who arrived for duty October 14, 1935 to fill that newly authorized position. Stupka was employed in Great Smoky Mountains National Park until 1965, serving as Park Biologist from 1961-1965.

Initial interpretive efforts in Great Smoky Mountains National Park began in July of 1933, when a talk was given by Forester Technician G. A. Schulze (ECW) in a CCC educational program. Later, Dr. George C. Ruhle, Park Naturalist of Glacier National Park, came to Great Smoky Mountains National Park on a three months special assignment and conducted classes in an educational program for CCC enrollees. Naturalist Technician (ECW) Willis King arrived in the park in August 1934 and did considerable background research for a number of years. In September 1934 Charles J. Spiker, Senior Naturalist Technician (ECW) made a survey of educational possibilities and opportunities. Assistant Naturalist Technician (ECW) Fleetwood also arrived in September 1934 and made ornithological observations. In 1935 ECW Geologist Mecket, Associate Naturalist (ECW) Jennison, Naturalist Technician (ECW) King and Naturalist Assistant (ECW) Maurice Sullivan worked with Park Naturalist Stupka.

The first headquarters of the naturalists was located in the old Pi Beta Phi House in the Sugarlands, April 1936. In June 1936 the Bruce Keener House near the mouth of Fighting Creek was acquired by the park and was used as naturalist headquarters and temporary museum until the Park Headquarters building was completed in 1940. (12-Great Smoky Mts. NP; 3/24/76)

- 1936: Dr. Carl P. Russell selected by Carl Schwarz Foundation of Oberlander Trust for a visit to Europe with a party of museum experts to study European museum methods and procedures. (19)
- 1936: Museum laboratory at Morristown transferred to Ford's Theater Building, Washington, D.C.; William Macy designated as chief preparator. (19)
- 1936: Ned J. Burns appointed Acting Chief of Museum Division, Washington, D. C. and Dorr G. Yeager designated as Assistant Chief of the Museum Division, with headquarters in Berkeley. Name of Field Division of Education changed officially to Western Museum Laboratories. (19)
- 1936: Question was raised as to legality of various natural history and museum associations in many national parks. Subsequent investigation proved that these associations were so valuable to the national parks that the Director requested official approval of such operations. Thus, the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the Fiscal Year 1937, approved June 22, 1936, contained a special provision legalizing the operation of these associations. Such legalization removed all doubt of possible trouble in minds of some park naturalists who had deferred establishing such associations in their particular areas. With clarification of this matter they began taking steps to establish such associations, using the one in Yosemite National Park as a guide. (19)
- 1936: Morristown Museum, Morristown National Historical Park initiated. (19)
- 1936: Hot Springs Museum, Hot Springs National Park, initiated. (19)
- 1936: Bandelier Museum, Bandelier National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1936: Shenandoah Natural History Association established, July 15, 1936. (19)
- 1936: Hot Springs Natural History Association established November 1936. (19,116)
- 1936: Jackson Hole Museum and Historical Association organized December 14, 1936. (19,116)
- 1936: Fall River Pass Museum, Rocky Mountain National Park, initiated. (19)
- 1936: Publication of "Plants of Yellowstone National Park" by W. B. McDougall and Herma A. Baggley, GPO, Wash., D.C., 1936. (52)
- 1936: Second unit of Mesa Verde National Park Museum completed, bringing it to its present (1975) size. Preparation and installation of exhibits done by Park Naturalist Don Watson, assisted by Jean Pinkley (who became Chief Park Archeologist a few years after Watson resigned from the NPS) and various CCC and ECW personnel. (46,92)

1936: H. Raymond Gregg appointed Chief Park Naturalist (new title adopted for Park Naturalist position) of Rocky Mountain National Park, August 29, 1936, succeeding Dorr G. Yeager.

Gregg entered the National Park Service under the old designation of park policeman, before the advent of park rangers or naturalists, in Hot Springs National Park. In addition to regular assigned duties he developed the initial interpretive program at Hot Springs National Park. During a special six weeks assignment to Washington, D.C. in the spring of 1935 he also laid the foundation for interpretive activities in the National Capital Parks. Except for service in the U.S. Navy during World War II (Oct. 1942-Nov. 1945) he was Chief Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park until December 1946 when he was transferred to a similar position in the National Capital Parks; he served in that capacity there from December 1946 to April 1951. He later held various administrative positions in the National Park Service, retiring as Superintendent of the Jefferson National Memorial, St. Louis, June 1965. (12-Gregg)

- 1937: Secretary of the Interior designates other cooperative organizations as officially approved, similar to natural history and museum associations. (19)
- 1937: Secretary of the Interior designates all natural history and museum associations in National Park Service areas as non-profit, thus legalizing future operations of this kind. (19)
- 1937: Ansel F. Hall resigned from National Park Service to undertake operation of Mesa Verde Hotel Company, Mesa Verde National Park. (12-YNP)
- 1937: Fort Jefferson Museum, Fort Jefferson National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1937: Yorktown Historical Museum, Colonial National Historical Park, initiated. (19)
- 1937: Tumacacori Museum, Tumacacori National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1937: Natt N. Dodge appointed Assistant Park Naturalist, Southwestern National Monuments.

Natt N. Dodge entered the National Park Service as a seasonal ranger-naturalist in Mount Rainier National Park in the summer of 1932, continuing in that capacity in the summers of 1933 and 1934. In April 1935 he received and accepted a year-round appointment as park ranger in Grand Canyon National Park where he worked until his promotion to Assistant Park Naturalist of Southwestern National Monuments. He later served as Acting Regional Naturalist and Regional Naturalist, Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, retiring in the latter position December 1963. (12-Dodge)

- 1937: Louis Shellbach appointed Assistant Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park, following several years in a variety of capacities with the Museum Division of the National Park Service. He was Assistant Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park until early 1941 when he was appointed Park Naturalist at Grand Canyon, following the resignation of Edwin D. McKee. He retired from the National Park Service as Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park on October 31, 1957. (12-Grand Canyon NP; Hinchliffe)
- 1937: Limited interpretive service initiated at Ohanapecosh, Mount Rainier National Park. Seasonal ranger-naturalist Charles Landes began the naturalist program at Ohanapecosh, including occasional nature walks, evening lectures and maintaining a wildflower display and tent museum. Landes began work with the National Park Service as a seasonal ranger and naturalist in 1921. (53)
- 1937? First two ranger-naturalists employed in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (12-Great Smoky Mts. NP)

- 1938: Name of Branch of Research and Education changed to Branch of Research and Information.
- 1938: Museum Division undertakes development of museum for proposed Jefferson National Memorial, St. Louis, January 10, 1938. (19)
- 1938: Museum wing of Interior Department Building opened to public following three years work, March 9, 1938. (19)
- 1938: Jamestown Museum, Colonial National Historical Park, initiated. (19)
- 1938: Boulder Dam Museum, Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, initiated. (19)
- 1938: Jenny Lake Museum, Grand Teton National Park, initiated. (19)
- 1938: Southwestern National Monuments Association organized, July 22, 1938. (19, 116)
- 1938: White Sands Museum, White Sands National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1938: Guided camera caravans initiated in Crater Lake National Park. (116)
- 1938: Raymond Gregg, Park Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park, developed Junior Nature School Program for children. This program attracted the attention of Denver radio station KOA which arranged for broadcasts of this activity over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, nationwide, under the title of "Nature Sketches" through the 1942 season. It attracted wide public interest and attention. (72)
- 1938: Publication of "Birds and Mammals of Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska" by Joseph S. Dixon (Fauna of the National Parks Series, No. 3), GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1938.
- 1938: Russell K. Grater appointed Junior Park Naturalist, Lake Mead (Boulder Dam) National Recreational Area. Continued in that position until appointed Assistant Park Naturalist of Zion-Bryce National Parks in 1940. In 1943 he was transferred to Yosemite National Park as Assistant Park Naturalist. Later, he served as Park Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park (1944-1945); Park Naturalist of Zion-Bryce National Parks (1945-1946); Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park (1947-1949); Park Naturalist of Boulder Dam National Recreational Area (1950-1954); Regional Naturalist, Region IV (1957-1961); Director, Mather Training Center (1962-1964); and Park Naturalist of Sequoia National Park (1966 until retirement in 1968). Previous to his initial assignment at Boulder Dam National Recreational Area he had been a member of the Yosemite Field School of Natural History (1931); seasonal ranger-naturalist at Glacier (1932), Yosemite (1933), and Grand Canyon (1934-35); and District Wildlife Technician, Denver (1936-1937). (12-Grater)

- 1939: J. Paul Hudson, National Park Service museum curator, and Don Watson, Park Naturalist of Mesa Verde National Park, received Carnegie travel grants through the American Association of Museums for travel and study of museums in Europe. However, the beginning of World War II prevented Don Watson from taking advantage of this opportunity. (19)
- 1939: Ned J. Burns appointed Chief of the Museum Division, following several years as Acting Chief. (19)
- 1939: Ocmulgee Museum, Ocmulgee National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1939: Fort Pulaski Museum, Fort Pulaski National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1939: Chirichua Museum, Chirichua National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1939: Volcano House Museum, Hawaii National Park, initiated. (19)
- 1939: Loomis Museum Association, Lassen Volcanic National Park, organized. (19,116)
- 1939: Mount Rainier National Park Natural History Association organized; incorporated in 1950. (9,12-Mt. Rainier NP,116)

Initial financing of this Association was through a personal loan of \$500.00 from Park Naturalist Brockman. This enabled purchase of a stock of publications re. Mount Rainier National Park from the Government Printing Office (regulations prohibited consignment accounts, as were available from private publishers), at that time the principal source of book sales revenue. It also facilitated publication of "Story of Mount Rainier National Park", written by the Park Naturalist, which was expected to augment sales volume during following season. Some concern was felt over the success of this new venture; however, it was an immediate success and before the end of the summer in 1940 the personal loan was repaid, leaving sufficient funds to finance continued operation. (Personal recollection of the writer)

- 1939: In Mount Rainier National Park, "Nature Notes" was discontinued. (53)
- 1939: In Mount Rainier National Park the naturalist staff included the Park Naturalist, eight seasonal ranger-naturalists and a librarian who was employed during the summer through ECW funds. (53)
- 1939: Smokemount amphitheater built in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (12-Great Smoky Mts. NP)
- 1939: In Great Smoky Mountains National Park the first regular naturalist program was initiated. (12-Great Smoky Mts. NP)

1939: In Mount Rainier National Park the original museum at Ohanapecosh was constructed by means of surplus lumber and building materials salvaged from dismantling of a CCC camp there (to accomodate construction of the Ohanapecosh campground) with labor provided by CCC enrollees. Initially considered as a temporary facility, to serve until a more adequate museum could be built, it provided excellent public service for many years - until construction and dedication of the present Ohanapecosh Visitor Center on August 30, 1964. (53)

This structure, known as the "Forest House", has an interesting history. When dismantling of the CCC Camp began the Park Naturalist approached Superintendent Tomlinson with the suggestion that salvage lumber from the CCC Camp be used to build a museum. Although he favored the idea, he noted that consumation of the idea was unlikely since approval of numerous higher personnel in Washington would be required - and that resulting delays in obtaining such approval would negate the project. However, careful study of NPS regulations by the Park Naturalist revealed that this elaborate approval procedure was not required if "existing structures" were remodeled. Two adjacent tent frames on stone foundations happened to embody approximate floor space of the proposed museum plan. These "existing structures" were "remodeled" and a small but adequate and very attractive museum resulted. Exhibits were prepared by the naturalist staff, assisted by the Western Museum Laboratory. As a result, the total dollar cost was little more than \$500.00; it was probably one of the most economical of government buildings, especially if viewed in the light of its long, greatly appreciated public service. For several years after opening of the new Ohanapecosh Visitor Center visitors continued to refer to it. One of its more interesting features was the surrounding natural wildflower garden; existing native trees, shrubs and herbacious plants were augmented by ranger-naturalist Charles Landes who spent many hours of his personal time in transplanting native materials collected from adjacent areas. (Personal recollection of the writer)

1939: Frank Peen, Park Naturalist of Sequoia National Park, designated Superintendent of Mount McKinley National Park after twelve years in Sequoia. His service in Sequoia began in 1927, though information as to initial job in Sequoia (possibly park ranger) is lacking. He was named Acting Park Forester in 1928 and Acting Park Naturalist in 1929; his official Park Naturalist appointment was in 1930. He was succeeded as Park Naturalist of Sequoia National Park by F. R. Oberhansley. Oberhansley (except for service in the U.S. Navy during World War II, 1942-1944) was Park Naturalist of Sequoia National Park until 1945, when he was transferred to Hawaii National Park. (82)

1939: Gunnar Fagerlund appointed Chief Park Naturalist of Hawaii National Park (now Hawaii Volcanoes NP); continued in that position until 1943.

Fagerlund's experience in the National Park Service included seasonal park ranger, Yellowstone National Park (1934-1935) and park ranger at Colonial National Monument (1936-1939). He was horticulturist, 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor (1943-1944); Chief Ranger, Hawaii National Park (1944-1946); Chief Park Naturalist, Hawaii National Park (1946-1947); Chief Park Naturalist, Olympic National Park (1947-1957); Regional Naturalist, Western Region (1962-1963); Principal Naturalist, Interpretive Planning, WASO (1957-1963); Chief, Division of Interpretation, Western Region (1963-1965). Retired from the National Park Service December 30, 1965. (12-Fagerlund)

- 1940: Russell K. Grater appointed Park Naturalist of Zion-Bryce National Parks. (12-Grater)
- 1940: C. A. Harwell resigns from the National Park Service, as Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park to accept position with National Audubon Societies; was succeeded following year by C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park. (12-YNP,79,126)
- 1940: James E. Cole, Junior Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, named Superintendent of Joshua Tree National Monument, September 9, 1940. (12-YNP,125)
- 1940: Harry C. Parker appointed Junior Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, succeeding Cole.

Parker entered the National Park Service as park ranger, Olympic National Park, Feb. 27, 1940. Transferred to Yosemite as Junior Park Naturalist in November 1940 and named Assistant Park Naturalist of Yosemite in 1942. Following service in the U.S. Army during World War II (1942-1946) he returned to Yosemite and was named Associate Park Naturalist in 1947. In June 1952 was transferred to Crater Lake National Park as Park Naturalist and a few years later was transferred to Grand Teton National Park as Park Naturalist. In October 1956 he was designated Museum Specialist in the Branch of Museums, Washington, D.C. He died in Washington, D.C. August 9, 1961.

Previous to his National Park employment Parker had been curator of mammals at the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History; he also spent 9½ years as Director of the Museum of Natural History, Worcester, Massachusetts. His wife, Katherine, was a member of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History during the summer of 1941; they were married shortly after in Yosemite National Park. (12-Katherine Parker; INP, 130)

- 1940: Walnut Canyon Museum, Walnut Canyon National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1940: Painted Desert Museum, Petrified Forest National Monument, initiated. (19)
- 1940: Virginia Natural History Institute, Swiftcreek Recreation Demonstration Area, organized. (19)
- 1940: Sequoia Natural History Association organized, May 1940. (19,82,116)
- 1940: In Sequoia National Park, Giant Forest Administration Building and Museum enlarged; this facility retained its importance until the Lodgepole Visitor Center was opened in 1966. (12-Sequoia NP, Janet Krambrink)
- 1940: Crystal Cave, Sequoia National Park, opened to public. (82)

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- 1940: Edwin D. McKee resigned from National Park Service, as Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park, December 1940, to assume position of Assistant Director in charge of research with Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. He later had a notable career as a member of the geology faculty at the University of Arizona (including head of Geology Department) and with the U. S. Geological Survey. (12-McKee)
- 1940: Louis Shellbach, Assistant Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park, succeeded Edwin D. McKee as Park Naturalist. (36)
- 1940: In Mount Rainier National Park the naturalist staff included the Park Naturalist and nine seasonal ranger-naturalists. (53)
- 1940: Publication of "Story of Mount Rainier National Park", Mt. Rainier National Park Natural History Association, Longmire; 1940. (9,53)
- 1940: Publication of "Ecology of the Coyote in the Yellowstone" by Adolf Murie (Fauna of National Parks Series No. 4), GPO, Washington, D.C.; 1940. (70)
- 1940: In Mount Rainier National Park several trailside exhibits (Trail of the Shadows, Longmire Cabin, Nisqually Vista at Paradise, Emmons Vista at Yakima Park) completed. (53)
- 1940: In Mount Rainier National Park museum plan for proposed Observation Station-Museum on rim of White River Valley, overlooking Emmons Glacier and Mount Rainier, prepared. (53)
This development never materialized.

1940: Second Park Naturalists Conference, Grand Canyon National Park, November 13-17, 1940. Attendance at this conference indicates the considerable progress of interpretive programs of the National Park Service since the First Park Naturalist Conference at Berkeley in November 1929. (115,116)

Attendance included individuals of interpretive staff at Washington, D.C., including Dr. Carl P. Russell (Supervisor, Branch of Research and Interpretation); Ned J. Burns (Chief, Museum Division); Dorr C. Yeager (Asst. Chief, Museum Division from Berkeley); Howard E. Rothrock (Asst. Chief, Naturalist Division).

Field personnel from various National Park Service areas included 27 park naturalists (of various grades) from 22 areas, as contrasted to six park naturalists from six national parks in 1929. Except for George C. Ruhle, Park Naturalist of Glacier National Park, who was on special assignment and did not attend this conference, the following were present:

C. Max Bauer, Park Naturalist, Yellowstone.
David D. Condon, Assistant Park Naturalist, Yellowstone.
Matthew E. Beatty, Assistant Park Naturalist, Yosemite.
Edwin D. McKee, Park Naturalist (Asso.), Grand Canyon.
Louis Shellbach, Assistant Park Naturalist, Grand Canyon.
C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist (Asso.), Mount Rainier.
F. R. Oberhansley, Park Naturalist (Asso.), Sequoia.
Donald C. Watson, Park Naturalist (Asst.), Mesa Verde.
Gunnar O. Wagerlund, Park Naturalist, Hawaii.
Arthur Stupka, Park Naturalist (Asst.), Great Smoky Mountains.
Donald E. McHenry, Park Naturalist (Asso.), National Capital Parks.
Carl P. Swartzlow, Park Naturalist (Asso.), Lassen Volcanic.
Myrl V. Walker, Park Naturalist (Asso.), Crater Lake.
Bennett T. Gale, Park Naturalist (Asst.), Grand Teton.
Maurice Sullivan, Park Naturalist (Junior), Acadia.
Russell K. Grater, Park Naturalist (Asst.), Zion-Bryce.
Robert H. Rose, Park Naturalist (Asso.), Boulder Dam Nat'l Rec. Area.
Albert E. Long, Asst. Park Naturalist, Boulder Dam Nat'l Rec. Area.
Earl Jackson, Montezume Castle National Monument.
Howard E. Stagner, Park Naturalist (Asst.), Petrified Forest Nat. Mon.
Carl E. Jepson, Junior Park Naturalist, Petrified Forest Nat. Mon.
Wilbur Doudna, Park Naturalist (Asst.) Death Valley Nat. Mon.
H. Raymond Gregg, Park Naturalist (Asso.), Rocky Mountain.
Henry Lix, Park Naturalist (Asst.), Hot Springs.
Dale S. King, Park Naturalist (Asso.), Southwestern Nat. Mon.
Natt N. Dodge, Asst. Park Naturalist, Southwestern Nat. Mon.
David S. Jones, Wuputki Nat. Mon.

In addition, many visitors and various NPS administrative personnel attended and contributed to the discussions.

- 1941: C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist (Asso.) of Mount Rainier National Park, transferred to Yosemite National Park as Park Naturalist; succeeded C. A. Harwell who had resigned in 1940. (79,125)
- 1941: Howard A. Stagner, Park Naturalist (Asst.) of Petrified Forest National Monument, transferred to Mount Rainier National Park as Park Naturalist (Asso.); succeeded C. Frank Brockman, April 8, 1941. Stagner continued as Park Naturalist in Mount Rainier National Park until April 1, 1947 when he was succeeded by Russell K. Grater. (53)
- 1941: In Mount Rainier National Park, Park Naturalist Stagner notes critical museum needs. (53)
- 1941: In Mount Rainier National Park, the Rainier National Park Co. again protests extension of naturalist program at Paradise as an infringement of their contract with the National Park Service. (53)
- 1941: Louis Shellbach named Park Naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park, succeeding Edwin D. McKee who had resigned at the end of 1940. Shellbach continued as Park Naturalist at Grand Canyon National Park until his retirement, October 31, 1957. He was succeeded by Paul Shultz. Later park naturalists (or Chief of Interpretation, as later designated) were Merrill D. Beal, David C. Ochsner and John O'Brian. (12-Grand Canyon NP;Hinchliffe)36)
- 1941: At Carlsbad Caverns National Park, the first year-round park naturalist was appointed and a naturalist program was initiated. (31)
- 1941: On December 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the United States entered World War II. During the period of this conflict (1941-1946) all National Park Service activities, including interpretive programs, were greatly curtailed; in some cases totally eliminated. National Park Service headquarters were moved, for the duration of the war, from Washington, D.C. to Chicago. Many NPS employees entered various branches of military service; employees who remained continued such activities as they could, as best as they could, with materially reduced staff and funds. In some national parks, as in Rocky Mountain National Park, ranger-naturalists were employed as park rangers and carried on a semblance of interpretive activities. The Yosemite School of Field Natural History was discontinued, following the summer of 1941, for the duration of the war. Some national parks were utilized to serve the war effort; for instance the Ahwahnee Hotel in Yosemite was operated by the Navy as a rest and recuperation facility and hospital and in Mount Rainier National Park troops of the Army mountain division trained. Travel to most areas was almost eliminated due to gas rationing.

- 1944: Russell K. Grater assigned to Rocky Mountain National Park as Park Naturalist; remained there until 1945, when transferred to Zion National Park (1946-1946). (12-Grater)
- 1944: In Mount Rainier National Park, Park Naturalist Stagner and park rangers kept museum open and conducted occasional nature walks and evening lectures. (53)
- 1944: Park Naturalist Stagner of Mount Rainier National Park prepared interpretive development plan for Olympic National Park. (53)
- 1944: Associate Park Naturalist M. E. Beatty, Yosemite National Park, transferred to Glacier National Park as Park Naturalist. (12-Beatty; YNP, 129)
- 1944: Myrl V. Walker transferred from Park Naturalist (Asso.) of Zion-Pryce National Parks to Associate Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, succeeding M. E. Beatty. Walker resigned from the National Park Service in 1947. (12-YNP; Walker, 129)
- 1944: In Yosemite National Park, despite greatly reduced naturalist staff (all ranger-naturalist positions, museum caretaker and museum secretary, and Assistant Park Naturalist position had been eliminated for the duration of World War II), the museum and wildflower garden was kept open and maintained, Yosemite Nature Notes were printed, and the two remaining naturalist staff members (Park Naturalist and Associate Park Naturalist) carried on a program of lectures and hikes for U.S. Navy personnel at the former Ahwahnee Hotel. These activities were continued throughout the years of World War II. (personal recollection of the writer)
- 1944: Publication of "Wolves of Mount McKinley" by Adolph Murie (Fauna of National Parks Series No. 5), GPO, Wash., D.C.; 1944. (71)

1945:

- 1946: C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, resigned from National Park Service to accept position on the faculty of the College of Forest Resources, University of Washington. He was succeeded in 1947 by the transfer of Donald E. McHenry, Park Naturalist of the National Capital Parks. (79,131,132)
- 1946: Raymond Gregg transferred from Park Naturalist, Rocky Mountain National Park, to similar position in the National Capital Parks, Washington, D.C., succeeding Donald E. McHenry. (12-Gregg)
- 1946: Merlin K. Potts, Lassen Volcanic National Park, named to newly authorized position of Assistant Park Naturalist in Mount Rainier National Park, December 23, 1946. The permanent interpretive staff at Mount Rainier now included Park Naturalist (Asso.) Howard Stagner and Assistant Park Naturalist Potts. (53)
- 1946: Harry C. Parker returned to Yosemite National Park, following service in World War II, June 1946. Was named Associate Park Naturalist of Yosemite in 1947; remained in that position until June 1952 when he was transferred to Crater Lake National Park as Park Naturalist. (12-YNP; Katherine Parker, 130)
- 1946: F. R. Oberhansley, Park Naturalist (Asso.) of Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, transferred to similar position in Hawaii National Park. (82)

- 1947: Donald E. McHenry transferred from Park Naturalist of National Capital Parks to similar position in Yosemite National Park, succeeding C. Frank Brockman who had resigned in 1946. McHenry remained in that position until his retirement from the National Park Service, March 31, 1956. (12-YNP,8)
- 1947: Harry C. Parker named Associate Park Naturalist, Yosemite National Park, succeeding Myrl V. Walker who resigned from National Park Service in 1947. (12-YNP;Walker)
- 1947: Publication of "Flora of Mount Rainier National Park" by C. Frank Brockman, GPO, Wash., D.C., 1947. (10)
- 1947: Sam Pusateri was Acting Park Naturalist, Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks during 1947. (82)
- 1947: Russell K. Grater transferred from Park Naturalist, Zion-Bryce National Parks to Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park, April 23, 1947, succeeding Howard Stagner. Grater remained in this position until succeeded by Merlin Potts, January 1, 1950. (12-Grater,53)
- 1947: Howard Stagner transferred from Park Naturalist, Mount Rainier National Park to similar position in Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks; succeeded at Mount Rainier by Russell K. Grater. (12-Grater,53)
- 1947: In Mount Rainier National Park the Paradise Community Building, Paradise naturalist headquarters since 1929, was condemned; naturalist department established temporary headquarters at Paradise in Rainier National Park Co. Guide House. (53)
- 1947: In Acadia National Park the Islesford Museum, located on Little Cranberry Island, was donated to the National Park Service. Contained objects relating to early colonial history of the region (1750-1900). (12-Acadia NP)

1948: Robert N. McIntyre appointed Assistant Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, April 1948. He continued in that position until April 1950 when he was transferred to Mount Rainier National Park in a similar position.

Robert N. McIntyre entered the National Park Service in April 1942 on transfer from the U.S. Forest Service (1933-1942) as a park ranger in Yosemite National Park. He served with the U.S. Navy in World War II (March 1943-April 1946) and returned to Yosemite following his discharge from military service, serving as District Ranger (April 1946-April 1948) until designated Assistant Park Naturalist. After his transfer to Mount Rainier National Park he remained as Assistant Park Naturalist there until April 1953. He subsequently held positions as Management Assistant to the Superintendent of Yosemite National Park (April 1953-June 1955); Assistant Director of the Albright Training Center (June 1955-June 1959); Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park (June 1959-September 1962); Assistant to the Regional Director, Midwest Region (September 1962-September 1965); Director of the Mather Training Center (September 1965-February 1967); Assistant Superintendent of Blue Ridge Parkway (February 1967-January 1968). He retired from the National Park Service in 1968. (12-McIntyre)

1948: Edward C. Alberts appointed Park Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park, succeeding Raymond Gregg. (72)

- 1949: Junior Nature School in Rocky Mountain National Park, inactive since 1942, revived. (72)
- 1949: Nature center, featuring natural history of the area, built in Acadia National Park. (12-Acadia NP)
- 1949: In Mount Rainier National Park naturalist headquarters at Paradise transferred to former Rainier National Park souvenir building near Paradise Lodge and site of former Paradise Community Building (condemned 1947). Community Building demolished in 1949. (53).
- 1949: Naturalist department at Mount Rainier National Park prepare sets of slides for use during "off season" by schools; these sets of slides were widely used. (53)

- 1950: Robert N. McIntyre, Assistant Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park transferred to Mount Rainier National Park in a similar position. (53)
- 1950: Merlin K. Potts, Assistant Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park named Park Naturalist of that area. (53)
- 1950: Russell K. Grater, Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park, transferred to similar position at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, January 1, 1950; succeeded by Merlin K. Potts. (12-Grater, 53)
- 1950: Naturalist Department of Mount Rainier National Park begin taping interviews with "old timers". (53)
- 1950: "Publication of "Mammals of Mount Rainier National Park" by Merlin K. Potts, and "Guide to the Trails of Mount Rainier National Park by Russell K. Grater published by the Mount Rainier National Park Natural History Association. (53)
- 1950: Members of the faculty and graduate students from College of Forest Resources, University of Washington begin study of Kautz Creek flood area, June 6, 1950. (53)

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1952: Douglas H. Hubbard appointed Associate Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park; remained in that position until 1956 when designated Park Naturalist, succeeding Donald E. McHenry. (12-YNP)

1952: Harry C. Parker, Associate Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park transferred to Park Naturalist of Crater Lake National Park, June 1952; remained in that position until December 1955 when transferred to Grand Teton National Park. (12-Katherine Parker)

1953: Yosemite School of Field Natural History, organized by Dr. Harold C. Bryant in 1925, suspended following its operation in summer of 1953, by Order of the Director of the National Park Service. (12-YNP)

1954: Death Valley Natural History Association organized. Faculty of West Coast Nature School (later Field Studies on Natural History) instrumental in its formation. (12-Death Valley NM)

1955: Interpretive program introduced for first time in Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area, near Grand Lake west of Rocky Mountain National Park, by two seasonal ranger-naturalists under direction of Park Naturalist Edward C. Alberts, Rocky Mountain National Park. Activities consisted primarily of conducted boat trips.
(72)

1955: Harry C. Parker, Park Naturalist of Crater Lake National Park transferred to similar position in Grand Teton National Park.
(12-Katherine Parker)

- 1956: Douglas H. Hubbard named Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park - with new title of Chief Park Naturalist which had become generally adopted by the National Park Service for what had been "Park Naturalist". Hubbard had been a Yosemite museum assistant in 1937; a member of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History in 1940; and had served as Park Naturalist of Hawaii National Park, 1947-1948. (12-YNP)
- 1956: Glen D. Gallison, Park Biologist in Yosemite, named Associate Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park. (12-Gallison)
- 1956: Harry C. Parker, Park Naturalist of Grand Teton National Park transferred to Washington, D.C. as Museum Specialist in the Branch of Museums. (12-Katherine Parker)
- 1956: Robert Rose named Chief Park Naturalist of Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks. (82)
- 1956: Norman Herkenham succeeds Edward C. Alberts as Chief Park Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park. (72)
- 1956: A serious controversy developed in Rocky Mountain National Park between seasonal ranger-naturalists and the park administration over the experiment, carried out on orders from the Director of the National Park Service, to integrate protection and interpretive departments of the park. District Rangers, who normally had little interest in and understanding of interpretation, were placed in charge of seasonal ranger-naturalists. Purpose of the experiment was to affect more efficient operation; however, it was unsuccessful and the interpretive program was nearly disrupted. Several ranger-naturalists never returned to employment with the National Park Service due to their dissatisfaction with this plan. (72)

- 1957: Olympic Pioneer Memorial Museum, constructed near headquarters of Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, opened and formally dedicated October 12, 1957.

This museum, built before the advent of the National Park Service "Mission66" program, has an interesting history. Largely through the efforts of Superintendent Fred Overly, this museum was constructed with a minimum expense to the National Park Service. It came about almost as a result of cooperative efforts of many people and a number of organizations that contributed time, energy and money. Lumber was obtained without cost to the National Park Service by trading down and insect-infested logs, salvaged from Olympic National Park for finished lumber (this procedure caused much criticism of Superintendent Overly by local conservationists). Cash funds required were donated by such organizations as the Clallam County Historical Association and the Olympic National Park Natural History Association. Labor for construction was contributed, as class projects, by construction classes of Port Angeles High School. Construction began in 1953 and required three terms for completion. The site for the museum was cleared by Olympic National Park employees and their families who donated such time and effort. It was certainly one of the more unique projects undertaken by the National Park Service. (12-Fagerlund)

- 1957: Glen D. Gallison, Associate Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, transferred to Olympic National Park as Chief Park Naturalist. (12-Gallison)

1958: Alpine Wilderness Ecology Research Project initiated in Rocky Mountain National Park. Dr. John Marr of the University of Colorado Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research directed the project; field work was led by Dr. Beatrice Willard. This study was continued through 1965 and included an annual summer seminar on alpine tundra ecology, begun in June 1962 at Hidden Valley under joint sponsorship of the University of Colorado, Estes Park Chamber of Commerce, Rocky Mountain Nature Association and the National Park Service.

Other ecological studies were conducted in Rocky Mountain National Park in the late 1950s and early 1960s by Dr. Robert F. Griggs of the University of Pittsburg and Drs. Richard Ward and Frank Salisbury of Colorado State University. (72)

1958: Wayne Bryant named Chief Park Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park, succeeding Norman Herkenham. (72)

1959: Ecological surveys of subalpine flower meadows initiated at Paradise, Mount Rainier National Park, by Professor C. Frank Brockman (former Park Naturalist, Mt. Rainier National Park) of the College of Forest Resources, University of Washington. These studies were continued in the Yakima Park or Sunrise area during the summer of 1960, and in the Tipsoo Lake and Mowich Lake areas in the summer of 1964. Purpose was to determine the impact of years of public use on abundance and diversity of subalpine flora. The studies were sponsored by the National Park Service and the Mount Rainier National Park Natural History Association. (11)

1959: Ecological studies similar to those in Rocky Mountain and Mount Rainier National Parks were also initiated in Grand Teton, Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks during 1959. (72)

1960: A National Park Service museum was opened in Death Valley National Monument. (12-Death Valley NM, 24a)

1961: Designations of Park Naturalist, Associate Park Naturalist and Assistant Park Naturalist officially changed to Chief Park Naturalist, Chief Associate Park Naturalist and Chief Assistant Park Naturalist. (12-YNP)

1961: Yosemite Nature Notes, initiated in 1922 as a mimeographed publication by Ansel F. Hall (printed since 1925) discontinued with Vol. 40, No. 6, 1961. (12-YNP)

1961: Pioneer History Center, Wawona, Yosemite National Park, opened May 15, 1961. Was formally dedicated September 11, 1964. Featured living history demonstrations, including school room situations, stagecoach rides, etc. (12-YNP)

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1963: Horace M. Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon National Park, dedicated October 26, 1963. (12-Grand Canyon NP; Hinchliffe)

1964: Merlin K. Potts, Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park transferred to Park Naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park. (72)

1964: Charles Gebler named Park Naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park. (12-Mt. Rainier NP)

1964: New Visitor Center at Ohanapecosh, Mount Rainier National Park, dedicated August 30, 1964. This structure replaced the original "Forest House" museum, constructed in 1939. (12-Mt. Rainier NP)

1964: Hoh Visitor Center, Olympic National Park, dedicated. (12-Fagerlund)

1965: In Rocky Mountain National Park the Alpine Visitor Center, at Fall River Pass on Trail Ridge Road, opened to public; exhibits relate to alpine tundra typical of that region. (72)

1965: Glen Gallison Transferred from Chief Naturalist of Olympic National Park to a similar position in Rocky Mountain National Park. (12-Gallison)

1966: Lodgepole Visitor Center, Sequoia National Park, opened to the public. (12-Sequoia NP; Janet Krambrink)

1967: In common with other national parks, Mesa Verde National Park experienced mounting visitation as the years passed. To cope with increasing crowds and to safeguard archeological treasures from deterioration and damage, limits were place in 1967 on the number of people who could take a tour of cliff dwellings which were open to public visitation. Each Cliff Palace tour was limited to 75 people; each Balcony House tour to 45 people. (46)

1968: New Visitor Center in Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park opened to the public. It was completed in July 1967 and used first as information center; following installation of exhibits during following winter the complete establishment was opened in 1968. This new Visitor Center raplaced the museum built with funds from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, opened in 1926. (12-YNP)

1969: Far View Visitor Center, Mesa Verde National Park, opened to the public June 4, 1929. (12-Mesa Verde NP)

1970: Ship Harbor Nature Trail, west side of Acadia National Park, established; this is a self-guiding nature trail. (12-Acadia NP)

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