

JUNE 2013



THE TRAIL COMPANION

A NEWSLETTER OF LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL



Effective Wayshowing

Pgs. 4-6

From the Superintendent

Where is the Trail? What is the Trail?



Mark Weekley, Superintendent

One of the interesting questions I get from time to time is, “Where is the Trail?” This seems like an easy enough question to answer. My first instinct is to hand someone our brochure with a map of the trail on the back, or to simply say the trail runs from Wood River, Illinois, to the mouth of the Columbia River on the Oregon Coast. Sometimes this seems to be all people

want to know. But then there are those who want to know exactly where the trail is...meaning where is the path that Lewis and Clark walked on to the Pacific? This is not such an easy question to answer.

Part of the difficulty with this question is that with few exceptions we do not really know exactly where they walked. In many cases, some members of the expedition were on the river in watercraft while others were on land at the same time. This question is also problematic because it is often based in a lack of understanding of what a National Historic Trail is and how the Lewis and Clark expedition moved through the landscape. Some folks have an image of Lewis and Clark walking down a path single file with Sacajawea leading the way. To them it would seem that the National Historic Trail would be a narrow path which is well

defined. If a building or road has been built in this location then “the trail” is gone. This is a misleading image for many reasons. It really helps to understand that the expedition was a military operation with 33 members, horses, boats, and a dog. When the expedition traveled it was in effect a small army moving through the landscape. It was not a neat line of men simply walking single file down a path (or traveling the river in a neat line of small boats) At times, the members of the group were separated from the main body to hunt, explore, and get a sense of what lay ahead. The trail is like a braided river, made up of many trails and offshoots going in many directions. At times these branches and offshoots might converge, at other times they separate. This reality requires one to think about historic trails differently than as simply a narrow line on the ground where the explorers walked.

This raises the obvious question, “What is the National Historic Trail?” The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail does not trace the exact path the explorers traveled but is a corridor that encompasses the many trails and paths that they used. In short, a National Historic Trail is a broad corridor created by an act of Congress to protect and identify the historic route. So the next time you are out on the historic trail, you might just be stepping on the actual spot members of the expedition stood, but even if you are not standing exactly in their footsteps you are on the route and in the landscape they traveled. Look around, and in many places you will be able to see the landscape, the hills, rivers, and mountains that they saw. That is a pretty amazing thing! ■



Illinois



Iowa



Idaho



Washington



South Dakota



North Dakota

Effective Wayshowing for Enhanced Visitor Experience

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL AND AUTO TOUR ROUTE

APRIL 2013



Nebraska



Missouri



Kansas



Montana



Oregon

The Trailhead

Effective Wayshowing

by Neal Bedlan, Outdoor Recreation Planner

The Lewis and Clark Auto Tour Route is a very popular way that the modern day visitor travels the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Shy of an official count it would be safe to say that tens of millions of vehicles travel on the 6,000 miles of designated Auto Tour Route each year.

The National Park Service understands that this is how most people experience the Trail, therefore marked improvements have been made to the auto tour route for the traveling public. Work began in 2009 with the concept of finding out what signs are out along the auto tour route. Working with the University of Wyoming, in 2010 an inventory

and assessment of the Auto Tour Route was completed. The inventory and assessment was primarily focused on the directional and Auto Tour Route identification signage which guide the tourist along the route.

Since the inventory and assessment really was to find out what the auto tour route had for signage, the next natural step would be to find out the best way to improve on what is currently out there.

The Lewis and Clark NHT contracted with well-known byways and wayshowing expert David Dahlquist and Associates to develop a plan for the next steps.

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Wayshowing, continued

The *Effective Wayshowing for Enhanced Visitor Experience, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Auto Tour Route* plan has some exciting recommendations that if implemented could really change the way the public experiences the Auto Tour Route. We would like to have your feedback on

the consultants' recommendations in the *Effective Wayshowing for enhanced visitor experience, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Auto Tour Route*. Please submit your feedback to neal_bedlan@nps.gov. ■



Above and below: Existing signage along the Lewis and Clark Auto Tour Route.



Above and below: Proposed signs for improved wayshowing on the Lewis and Clark Auto Tour Route.



Lewis and Clark Trust

A Friends Group for the Trail



Superintendent Mark Weekley signs the agreement in Omaha, Nebraska

On April 12, 2013 the Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc. signed an official Friends Group Agreement with the National Park Service, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

The Trust looks forward to establishing mutually beneficial outreach and support programs aimed at building the national awareness of the Lewis and Clark Expedition across the country.

The Lewis and Clark Trust will work with the National Park Service and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail



Chairman of the Board Stephenie Ambrose Tubbs signs from Montana

in securing public and private funding aimed at furthering their mission of telling the stories and preserving the Trail in cooperation with the efforts of the administrator of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. ■

Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc.
900 University
Helena, Montana 59601

Find us on Facebook!

Trailscapes

Interactive Trail Map

by Ryan M. Cooper, Geographer

In the August 2012 edition of *The Trail Companion*, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (LECL) announced the development of an interactive web map called the LECL Park Atlas. Since that time, the web map has been updated and expanded with more information, new map layers, and enhanced tools.

The updates to the site offer an enlightening portal into the geography of the Lewis and Clark Trail, allowing users to personalize their trail exploration and discover exciting trail themes.

Using the interactive map, you can instantly travel to Lewis and Clark campsites, learn about the rivers and landscapes encountered

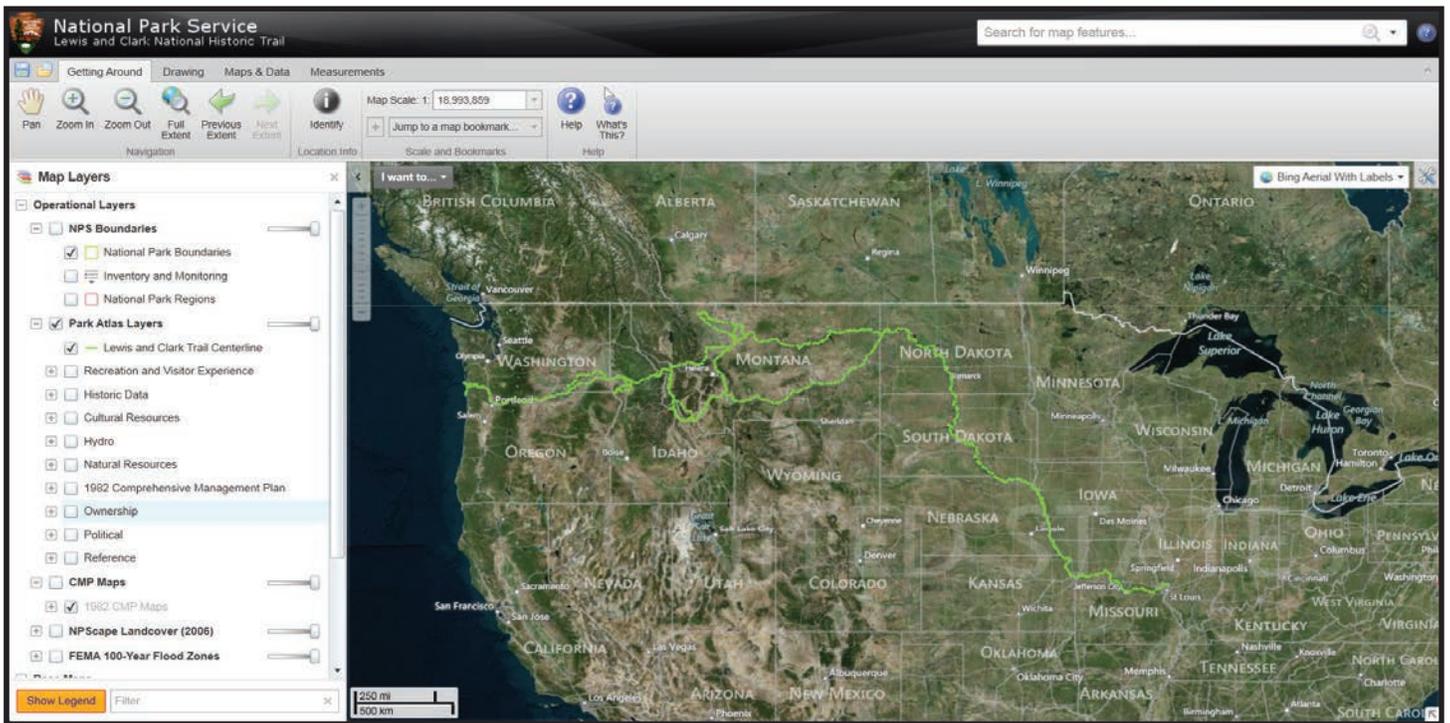
on the expedition, and dynamically display different map layers and backgrounds of your choice. Information is organized thematically in a Table of Contents and you can display a number of different map layers that show places to recreate and to visit, historic information, natural and cultural resources, land use and land cover, public lands and much more. The web map also contains a variety of clickable links to websites that provide a wealth of information about the trail, including the online Journals of Lewis and Clark.

Unlike traditional paper maps, which are static and contain a limited number of geographic layers printed at a set scale, the Lewis and Clark National Historic

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Interactive Web Map Training Videos - Coming Soon!

Lewis and Clark NHT staff will be developing a series of training video vignettes to teach users about the many different layers and tools available on the Lewis and Clark Interactive Web Map. Be on the lookout for YouTube video links and more information in a future issue of *The Trail Companion*.



An overview of what map users see when they first visit the Lewis and Clark NHT interactive web map. Users can turn a variety of different map layers on and off in the Table of Contents on the left-hand side of the map.

Map, *continued*

Trail web map allows you to zoom in and out of areas of interest and choose the geographic extent and scale at which you wish to view the trail. Users can turn layers of information on and off in the Table of Contents and display different map backgrounds, such as aerial photos, topographic maps, street maps, and terrain.

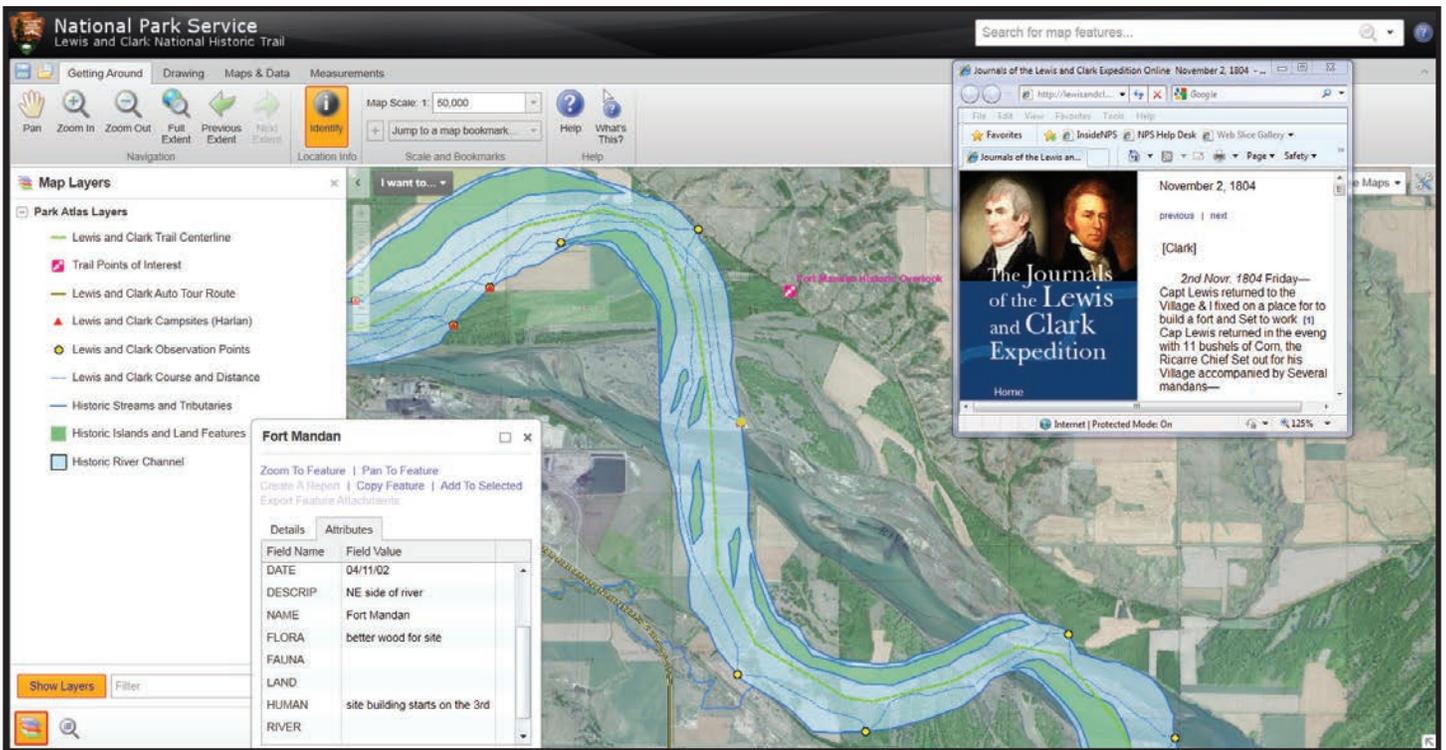
The web map allows you to draw directly onto the map, add text, and create, export, and print your own custom maps. Toolbars are available to allow you to measure distance and area, add your own GPS data, find latitude and longitude coordinates, and open and view locations in Google

Maps and Google Earth Street View. The web map will continue to be enhanced and more data layers and tools will be added. The National Park Service hopes this web map will be used by the public to not only help plan their trips along the trail, but also to educate future generations about the historic journey of the Corps of Discovery and the importance of protecting the trail's vital resources.

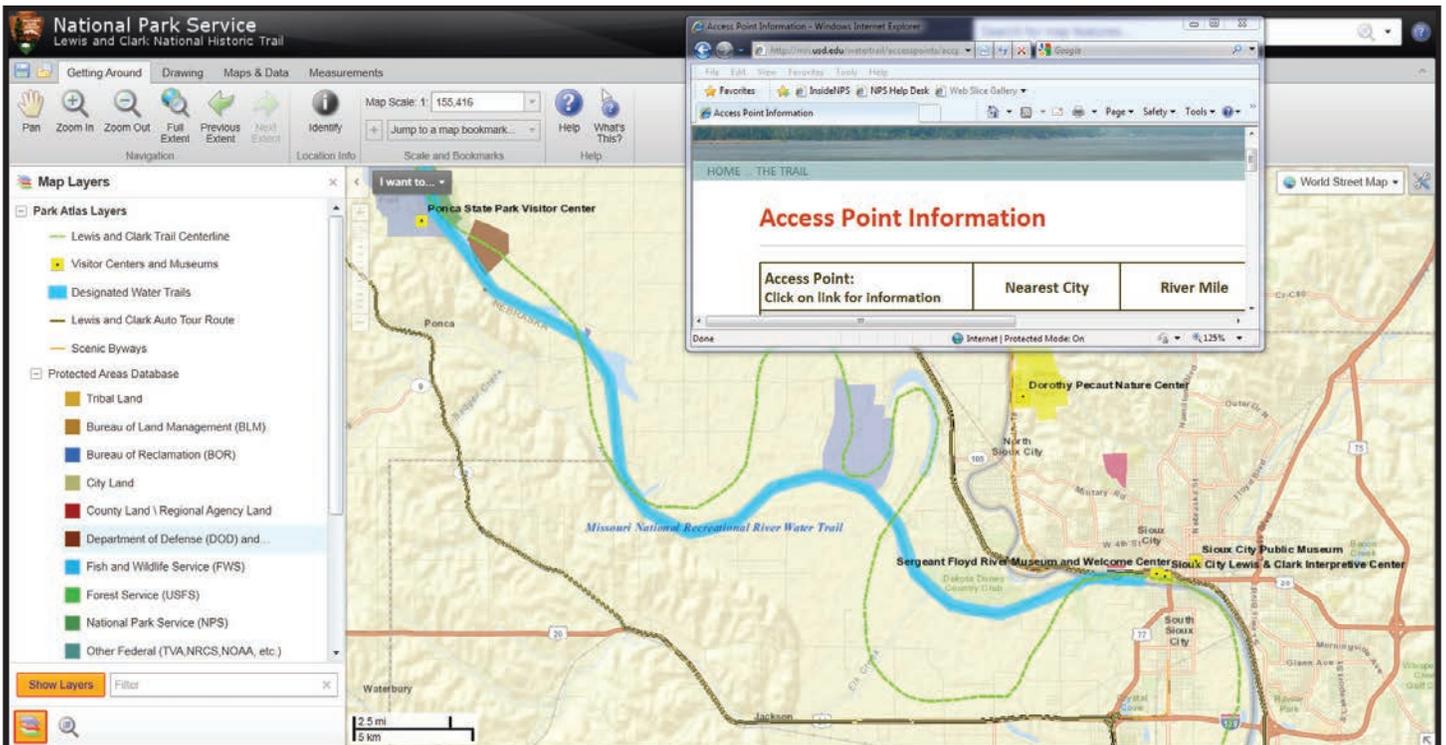
To learn more, visit the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail's website at www.nps.gov/lecl or access the interactive web map directly at <http://imgis.nps.gov/DSC/Viewer/?Viewer=LECL>. ■

New Interactive Map Features and Updates

- The site includes *Map Tips*, which are hover-over pop ups that you can click on to get additional information.
- The *Search for Map Features* tool allows you to search by street address or place name and zoom the map into that location.
- New map layers include *Visitor Centers and Museums, Scenic Byways, Louisiana Purchase, Streams and Tributaries, National Historic Landmarks and National Register Sites, Surface Geology, Volcanoes, Protected Areas Database, and Congressional Districts*.
- Updates to previous map layers include: the complete *1804 Historic Channel of the Missouri River* from the mouth all the way to Three Forks, along with *Lewis and Clark campsites, observation points, keelboat course and distance, and islands* with Lewis and Clark place names. Recreation and Visitor map layers, such as *Points of Interest, Land Trails, and Designated Water Trails* have also been updated.



A detailed, "zoomed-in" view of the Fort Mandan area showing the historic channel of the Missouri River, the course taken by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, campsites, as well as some of the "pop-ups" a map user can view to learn more information.



Information on visitor centers and museums, scenic byways, water trails, points of interest and more is available to help visitors plan their next adventure along the Trail.



Great Falls Portage, Montana. National Historic Landmark.

Alfred Edward Mathews. Tinted lithograph. Mathews, Alfred Edward.
Pencil sketches of Montana. New York: Published by the Author, 1868.
Archives and Rare Books Library, University Libraries, University of Cincinnati.

Protecting Historic Places

by Gail Gladstone, Cultural Resource Specialist

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places documented as worthy of preservation.

The Register was authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and it is managed by the National Park Service. The National Register is a coordination of public and private efforts to identify, evaluate and protect America's historic and archeological resources. The federal government is required by NHPA, to identify and document historic properties on federal lands for preservation.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has 57 National Register (NR) properties along the route that are either directly related to Lewis and Clark or came about as a direct result of the Expedition. This count also includes the 19 National Historic Landmark (NHL) properties most of which are directly related to the Expedition. NHLs are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the history of the United States.

Some examples of our National Register properties include Beaverhead Rock, Two Medicine Fight Site, Fort Clark Archeological District and Fort Clatsop. Some NHLs include the Lolo Trail, Sergeant Floyd Monument, Traveler's Rest and Pompey's Pillar.

Properties are considered eligible based on age, integrity and significance. The property has to be at least 50 years old (though there are exceptions to this). Integrity is the way the property looks; does it still convey its historical context? For example, if the individual for whom the property is associated with came back today, would they still recognize it? There are seven aspects to evaluating integrity. These are: **Location**- is the property in the same spot; **Design**- form, plan, structure, style; **Setting**- the character of the place; **Materials**- what it is made out of; **Workmanship**- how it is made; **Feeling**- qualities that evoke the historic sense of place; and **Association**- the direct link between the property and the historic event or person.

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Interactive Trail Atlas

View the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interactive Atlas for a geographical description of the NR sites and NHLs along the Trail at: <http://www.nps.gov/lecl>.

Register, *continued*

Significance is the people, events or activities that were important in the past that are associated with the site. Properties can be significant under one or several of four criteria: A, B, C and D. "A" is events that have made a significant contribution to our nation's history, ex. homesteaders. "B" is associated with the lives of significant people, "C" is the site or property embodies distinctive characteristics of a type or period. For example, Monticello is significant under criteria B and C. Criteria D is the site has potential to yield information about the past through archeological investigation. There are exceptions to these criteria such as cemeteries, birthplaces, commemorative sites, and properties achieving significance within 50 years if it has exceptional importance.

Anyone can start the nomination process of a site. Whether it's a public or private site, the process begins with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). They can help with the research and the nomination process. They can

also coordinate the process; notifying landowners and soliciting public comment. They will review the nomination and can offer feedback. Once it is complete, it is submitted to the SHPO/THPO for formal review which can take a minimum of 90 days. It is then submitted by the state to the NPS in Washington, D.C. for final review and listing by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. The NPS will make this decision within 45 days.

Listing in the National Register provides formal recognition of a property's integrity and significance based on national standards. This promotes preservation by documenting the site which opens up opportunities such as federal and state preservation grants, federal and state investment tax credits, preservation easements and alternatives to the requirements of the International Building Code. It also includes a bronze plaque that distinguishes the site. Listing does not place obligations or restrictions on the property owners, though it does require the property owners' consent. ■



Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oregon. National Register of Historic Places.



Beaverhead Rock, Montana. National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places website, <http://www.nps.gov/nr>, offers guidance and resource help for evaluating, documenting and nominating different types of historic places. There are links to bulletins that offer guidance on the fundamentals of how to, links to the forms themselves and sample nominations. There is also a searchable database of listed sites.

National Historic Landmarks Program

The National Historic Landmarks website, <http://www.nps.gov/history/nhl/>, also offers guidance, resources, and a searchable database of sites. It is a federal designation program which means individuals can submit through the National Park Service, but these sites must demonstrate national significance and have exceptional integrity.

For Federal Agencies

For the Federal government with historic properties on federal land, the National Register is a planning tool. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act states that Federal agencies planning a project on federal land that might have an effect on a listed or eligible property must consult with the SHPO/THPO. If there will be an adverse impact on the property, this can be resolved through mitigation. Redesign of the project is one example of the many possible options for mitigation.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them

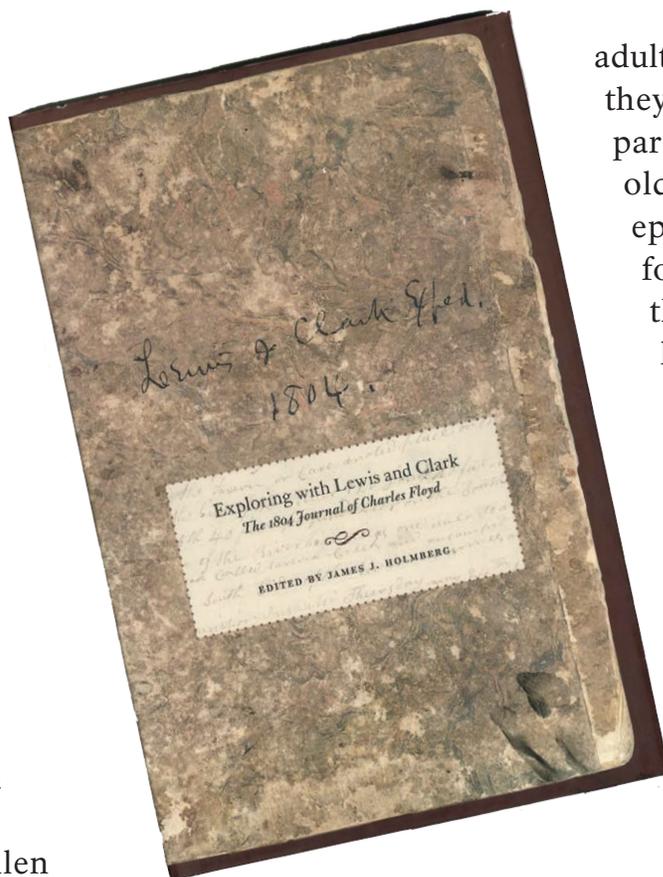
by Jim Mallory, Vice Chairman for the Lewis and Clark Trust

And a Little Child shall lead them. Isaiah 11:6

This biblical quote from Isaiah describes Mary Ellen McKenzie and her Lewis and Clark journey that I am proud to share with you.

Leadership is commonly viewed as an action by an adult that steps-up and shows the way. We often think of a military, civilian or business leader. In reality, anyone can be a leader. Early this year I was told about Mary Ellen McKenzie's leadership and was privileged to see some of it unfold.

Mary Ellen has always had an interest in history. Because of a reading experience in the 3rd grade she became interested in Lewis and Clark history and, like many



adults, wanted to see the trail they followed. Mary Ellen's parents supported their 11 year old daughter's interest in this epoch story and her desire for more books to read about the Corps of Discovery. Her home school education supported her desire to spend more time on this subject. During a visit to Camp River Dubois she purchased *Exploring with Lewis and Clark, The 1804 Journal of Charles Floyd*, edited by James J. Holmberg. Visits to Floyd's Monument and The Filson Historical Society sharpened her interest in the young Sergeant and his early death.

On their trip home from Sioux City, where she had visited the monument and the Sioux City Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, she asked "What can we do to remember Sgt. Charles Floyd?" With that question, Mary

Ellen opened another door to her quest for knowledge. The civics lesson that followed would be a bonus in her education.

After discussing several ideas with her family, she decided to draft a resolution that would commemorate Charles Floyd's life. It was to be introduced in the Kentucky General Assembly. In February of 2013 Mary Ellen, supported by her family, appeared before the Kentucky House Committee on State Government where the resolution was approved. Subsequently, House Joint Resolution 45 was approved by the General Assembly and signed by Governor Steve Beshear. Mary Ellen had a front row seat to history while watching the signing and was congratulated by the Governor for her leadership. She experienced an action few adults have participated in. Leadership has no age barrier.

Currently, Mary Ellen is developing ideas that will appropriately recognize Charles Floyd, "a young man of much merit", as Meriwether Lewis described him. Like Charles Floyd, Mary Ellen is a young lady of much merit; she recognized a need and filled

it. Through her perseverance and leadership, future generations will commemorate August 20th as Sgt. Charles Floyd Day in Kentucky.

The late Stephen Ambrose said "every generation rediscovers Lewis and Clark." With those discoveries the Trail and story will be preserved. But it is incumbent on each of us to foster experiences that preserve the story and the Trail.

All of us that appreciate the diverse stories and people associated with this expedition should promote a broad spectrum of activities for preservation to take place.

Let us build on Mary Ellen's grand idea. The values of the Lewis and Clark Expedition - perseverance, shared responsibility, collective accomplishment - are still needed today and everyone deserves the opportunity to learn those valuable lessons.

Please join me in saluting Mary Ellen McKenzie, a young lady of much merit and her vision to preserve the story and Trail. ■

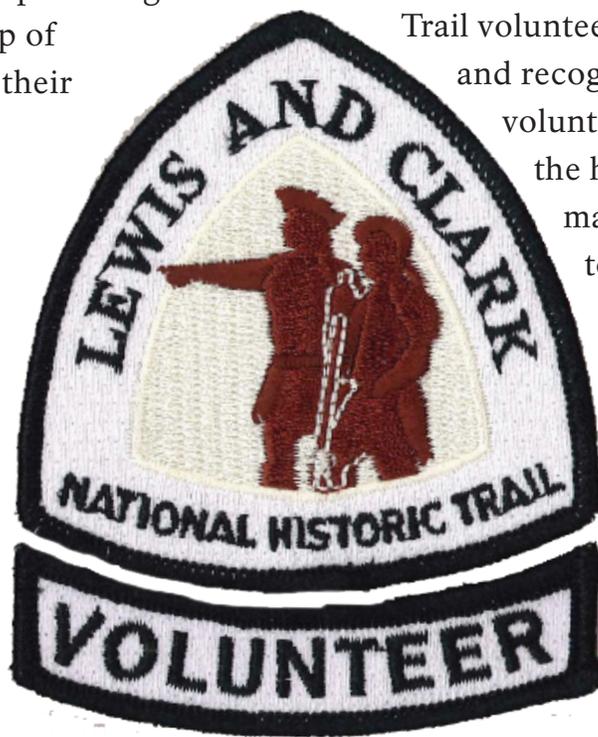
Unveiling of the Volunteer Patch

by Nichole McHenry, Volunteer Program Manager

The National Park Service patch began its emergence with a group of park rangers who wanted their uniforms and insignia to make a unique statement.

Today, embroidered patches are used by government (including uniforms of the military, emergency services and other specialized workers), sport teams and companies in the private sector to denote rank, job or specialized unit. Youth, scouting and volunteer groups often wear clothing emblazoned with embroidered patches as their insignia.

Just recently the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Volunteer Patch was designed to create a uniform identity for volunteers as they serve along the Trail. The goal of



this new patch is to strengthen the pride of Trail volunteers, to honor the work they do, and recognize their contributions. As volunteers work and travel the Trail, the hope is they will continue to make meaningful connections to the many sites that link the stories that they, the volunteers, work to preserve.

Their work and their identity will be further enhanced for the visiting public. It goes without saying that Trail volunteers play a vital role, not only in teaching and preserving the stories, but also in protecting valuable resources. Designed to appeal to long-time volunteers as well as a new generation of volunteer stewards, the Patch features the iconic symbol of Lewis and Clark pointing west. The patch expresses the continued gratitude of the National Park

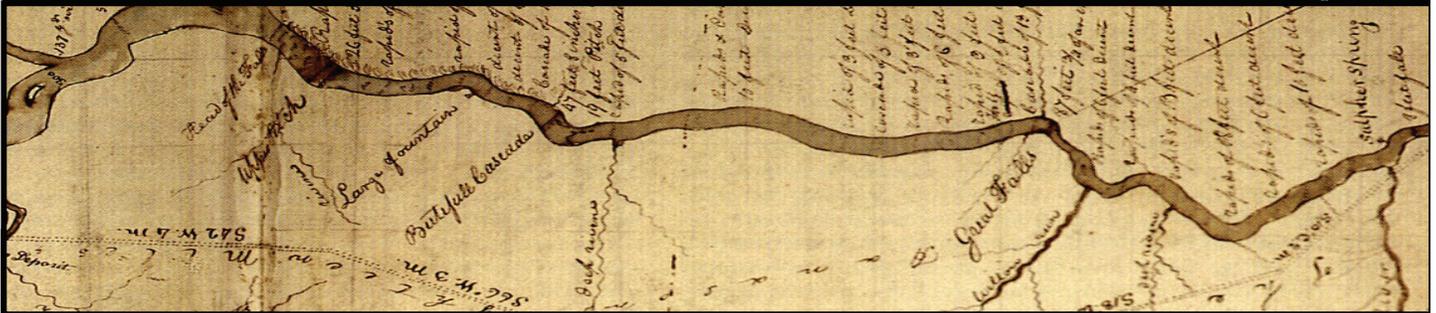
Service to you, our partners, and to your volunteers. The patch is a great way to offer recognition, incentive and identity for the valued Trail volunteers.

soon be able to customize your account to help you with reports that will make your job easier.

Getting the patches is easy! Contact Volunteer Program Manager Nichole McHenry at (402) 661-1818 or Nichole_McHenry@nps.gov to sign up to create an account in the Partner Networking and Data Collection Portal to begin reporting your volunteers' hours in the system. You will

The Staff of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail sincerely thanks those of you who have embraced our recent addition to the volunteer program, the Partner Networking and Data Collection Portal. We continue to encourage those who have not yet explored this excellent tool to give it a try. ■

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Lewis and Clark National Historic



Because of the vastness of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the newly developed *Partner Networking and Data Collection Portal* is a free, secure, web-based system accessible to program managers, partner organizations and volunteers. The Portal has the primary purpose to provide partner organizations with a forum for communications, which includes entering statistics, networking with trail sites, and resource sharing.

- Access, maintain, and update records quickly
- Create professional reports
- Reduce the amount of data entry time

Partner Networking and Data Collection Portal
Software Designed With the Partner in Mind

Little Known Facts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

by Dr. H. Carl Camp

Doctor Patterson Misses the Boat



H. Carl Camp, Volunteer

When Congress authorized and funded President Jefferson's plan to send an expedition up the Missouri River and onward to the west coast, the anticipated military detachment was to consist of 10 to 12 volunteers and a commanding officer. Apparently a group that size did not qualify for a unit physician; therefore, none was assigned to accompany the explorers. Of course, the co-captains later determined that a much larger contingent would be necessary to carry out the wilderness mission and they recruited accordingly. Ultimately, for the first leg of the journey, they assembled a party of 45 men. The recruits were mostly

military volunteers, with some civilians mixed in, but still there was no physician.

Without a formally trained physician, the expedition would have to rely on the skills and experience of its commanding officers. While receiving special tutoring in Philadelphia as he prepared for the voyage of discovery, Meriwether Lewis was instructed in contemporary medical practices and procedures by Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the nation's leading physicians. Although the instruction was intensive and broad-ranging, it was also notably brief. Yet, that and their knowledge of folk remedies was all the captains could offer if illness or injury struck members of the expedition. Responsibility for the health and well-being of his men must have weighed heavily on Lewis's mind as he descended the Ohio before meeting William Clark, his co-commander, at Clarksville in Indiana Territory.

However, Lewis might well have thought fate was smiling on him when on September 8th he landed his little flotilla at Wheeling, Virginia (later to become West Virginia).

Among the residents he soon met after landing was a physician by the name of William E. Patterson, the son of Robert Patterson, the mathematics professor at the University of Philadelphia who had recently tutored Lewis in the methods and techniques of celestial navigation. As it turned out, Dr. Patterson “expressed a great desire” to join the expedition in an official capacity once he learned of its mission. In his journal Lewis described the episode in this manner: “I consented provided he could get ready by three the next evening [.] He thought he could and instantly set about it.”

Lewis had in his possession a blank commission for a Second Lieutenant which the president had provided him in case William Clark declined his invitation to join the expedition as co-commander. That did not happen. Hence, he tendered the commission to Patterson on condition that Lewis could obtain the president’s approval by the following spring. He encouraged the doctor to accompany him to St. Louis to await that approval. Even if the president declined to make the

appointment, Lewis was confident St. Louis would offer Patterson better prospects for building a medical practice than Wheeling. In the bargain the doctor would add his “small assortment” of medicines to those assembled by Lewis in Philadelphia. As the arrangement took shape, Lewis must have felt as though a heavy burden was about to be lifted from his shoulders.

Alas, when the next day arrived Lewis wrote: “The Dr. could not get ready [.] I waited until three this evening and then set out . . .” For whatever reason, Dr. Patterson missed the boat and, perhaps, an opportunity for fame and fortune as well.

The doctor’s failure to appear probably was no great loss as far as the interests of the expedition were concerned: he was said to be excessively fond of “ardent spirits.” No other similar opportunity to recruit a medical officer presented itself. Therefore, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark creditably discharged those duties for the duration of the expedition. ■

National Park Service

The Arrowhead

by Lawrence Eby, father of our Administrative Officer

Lawrence Eby is a long-time National Park enthusiast. His lifelong love of nature, history, and outdoor recreation brought him and his family to many National Park Service sites for camping, canoeing, hiking, bicycling, learning, and adventuring. His example that National Parks are special places for everyone eventually led his daughter to seek a career working to protect the same places and stories that she experienced as a child.

Lee Smith, Larry's daughter, is the Administrative Officer at the Lewis & Clark NHT and is very proud to have a family that has shown her how important it is to carry on the tradition of stewardship. Larry compiled this article about the Arrowhead logo to illustrate the long standing traditions of the National Park Service. You can learn more about the Arrowhead by reading R. Bruce Workman's full article at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/workman1b/index.htm

For just over 60 years, the National Park Service Arrowhead icon has been proudly worn as part of the uniform of the NPS Rangers. While this symbol is recognized across our nation, just how it came to be a part of the uniform may not be as well known. Prior to the Arrowhead patch, the National Park Service had a simple shoulder patch with a Sequoia cone emblem.



In 1949 a competition was held with the goal of producing a symbol to replace the Sequoia cone. It was thought at that time that the Sequoia cone did not adequately symbolize the bureau. The competition winner was Dudley

Bayliss, and he collected a fifty dollar prize. The winning design was referred to as a "road badge", but it was never used.



Conrad L. Wirth, who served under then Director Newton B. Drury, was on the review committee that made the winning selection. Wirth thought that Bayliss' design was "good and well presented, but it was, as were most of the submissions, a formal modern type." The committee had expected something that would have symbolized what the parks were all about.

Shortly after the competition was over, Aubrey V. Neasham, a historian in the Region IV (now Western Region) Engineering Division in San Francisco, in a letter to Director Drury, suggested that the Service should have an

emblem depicting its primary function "like an arrowhead, or a tree or a buffalo."

With the letter Neasham submitted a rough sketch of a design incorporating

an elongated arrowhead and a pine tree. Drury thought the design had "the important merit of simplicity" and was "adequate so far as the symbolism is concerned."



When Conrad Wirth became director in 1951, he turned Neasham's design over to Herbert Maier, then assistant director of Region IV. Maier's staff, including Sanford "Red" Hill, Cecil J. Doty, and Walter Rivers, were all involved in the design process and ultimately came up with the arrowhead design in use today.

The Arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. While not spelled out in official documents, the elements of the emblem symbolized the major facets of the national park system, or as Wirth put it, "what the parks were all about."

The Sequoia tree and Bison represented vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represented scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represented

historical and archeological values. The Sequoia tree and Bison were also chosen because they were the symbols of the first two national parks, Yellowstone, created in 1872 and Sequoia, created in 1890.

The iconic arrowhead shape heralds the Native American culture found throughout North America.

The Arrowhead emblem first appeared on a road sign and then on Ranger uniforms in September 1952. On February 9, 1965 the Arrowhead emblem was registered as the official emblem of the National Park Service by the United States Patent Office. ■



Resource and attributes:

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/workman1b/index.htm

R. Bryce Workman

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can reach you effectively. Please take this opportunity to either subscribe or update your contact information and provide us with your interests. For questions, contact Karla Sigala, Editor at (402) 661-1826 or at: lecl_communications@nps.gov.

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Please contact the editor, Karla Sigala for questions at:

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