

s of the Service are assisted in steadily rating associations which exist in a number of monuments or which represent a group of contributions, and by the issuance and have again supplied funds for the purchase of land and equipment for which appropriated. The Glacier Natural History Association has given the Government an additional tract of private land and increased its available funds for land

Crater Lake, Lassen Volcanic, Yosemite, and other National Parks continued to offer winter sports, there were fewer demands upon the Service for the provision of additional conveniences. The winter sports developments outside the Service are standing of Service problems of winter

Department of Natural History had one of the most important year history during the summer of 1950. Important training to many park naturalists now and in the past, or employed by other agencies. Primarily it provides instruction, experience, in the techniques of natural history by the Service.

Arizona

Service began operating flights over Grand Canyon in June 1950. Tusayan Auto Court, just west of the canyon, was the starting point of the flights. It had been denied permission to establish a base there as there was neither law nor regulation to prevent it; nor do the safe height limits for aircraft. Deliberately irritating incidents were a result of low flying over the Grand Canyon Village and its residents and, in some cases, scheduled

and in a rescue operation in June 1950 when the Marston Expedition were brought out of the canyon, followed by a crash on attempted take-

off, wrecked another machine. Since then, no further flights have been made.

Service Conference at Yosemite

A biennial conference of Service personnel, chiefly superintendents, was held in Yosemite National Park October 16 to 20, inclusive. Part of the conference was attended by Assistant Secretary Dale E. Doty, who addressed the opening session. A morning and an afternoon session were held at Glacier Point and the Mariposa Grove, respectively.

Awards for Distinguished Service

Theodor McCarrell, who died on August 2, 1950, as a result of injuries received while fighting forest fire in the Jones Hole section of Dinosaur National Monument, was awarded posthumously the Department's Distinguished Service Award for his supreme devotion to duty.

The same award was given to Owen A. Tomlinson on his retirement from the post of regional director, Region Four, and to Dr. Waldo G. Leland, in recognition of his notable service as member and chairman of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

Temporary Administration of Angel Island

Under a memorandum of understanding with the Bureau of Land Management, to which Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay, had been transferred for disposal, the National Park Service has undertaken temporary responsibility for its administration and protection. Funds to meet the costs of administration and protection have been furnished by the Angel Island Foundation, a nonprofit corporation of San Francisco.

Long's Peak Climbs

Long's Peak, 14,255 feet high, in Rocky Mountain National Park, continues to offer one of the most popular climbs in America; 1,851 persons ascended it during 1950. The difficult East Face was ascended by 118 of these, a new record for this climb.

Mojave Lake, Filled, Attracts Fishermen

Mojave Lake, impounded by Davis Dam, and a part of Lake Mead National Recreational Area, has now reached the elevation at which it is expected to be maintained. Concessions established at three points on the lake have provided acceptable service, but the lake has attracted fishermen and those who seek enjoyable boating far beyond their capacity to care for them. Negotiations for establishment of another concession operation are progressing encouragingly.

INDIVIDUAL FOREST FIRE REPORT

or all classes of forest, brush, and grass fires

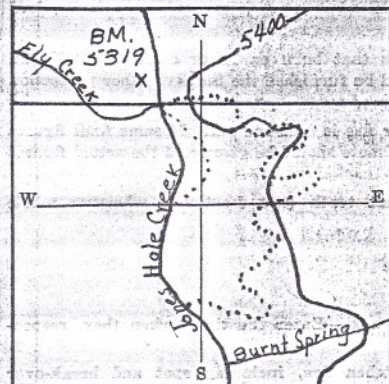
(See Administrative Manual Vol. 15
Chapter 6, Report 6sp2.)

883-03,1

Out 7/31/50

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. NPS area name Dinosaur National Mon. 2. Fire name Jonas Hole 3. Fire No. 2 (Utah)
4. Point of origin: (a) On land inside NPS area (Federal X Non-Federal) (b) On outside land 5. Class of fire (A, B, C, D or E) 2
6. Map Record: T 31 R 31 S 13 7. Cause of fire: Lightning X Debris burning Incendiary Camper Lumbering
Railroad Smoker Miscellaneous (specify)
8. Class of person responsible: Visitor Construction man Employee (NPS Concessioner)
Farmer Fisherman Hunter Lumberman Local resident Railroader
Stockman Other (specify) 9. Class of fire danger day 2 Burning index



Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

B. ACREAGE BURNED (To nearest tenth of an acre)

TYPE OF LAND BURNED	LAND INSIDE NPS BOUNDARY		LAND OUTSIDE NPS BOUNDARY
	Federal	Non-Federal	
1. Forest	2.3		
2. Brush	15.3		
3. Grass			
4. Other (specify)			
5. Total	17.8		

C. TIME RECORD

TIME ELEMENTS	DATE	CLOCK TIME (Hour and minute)
1. Origin: (a) Known --- (b) Guess ---	7-20-50	3:00 A. m.
2. Discovered		7:00 A. m.
3. Reported		7:00 A. m.
4. Getaway		7:00 A. m.
5. First attack		7:15 A. m.
6. First reinforcements		7:00 P. m.
7. Second reinforcements	7-21-50	8:00 A. m.
8. Fire controlled	7-22-50	4:00 P. m.
9. Fire out	7-22-50	9:30 A. m.

D. ACTION RECORD

1. Class of discoverer Fire Control Aide Jonas Hole
(Lookout, ranger, visitor, resident, etc.) (Location)
2. Area of fire when discovered 2 acres acres.
3. Reported to Fire Control Aide at Jonas Hole
(Title or class of first person going to fire) (Location)
4. Miles traveled by first attack force, via: Motor vehicle Foot or horseback (Trail)
Cross country Boat Plane
5. Amount of time, if any, spent hunting for fire (hours and minutes) None
6. Number of men: 1st attack 2; 1st reinf. 1; 2d reinf. 2; total on fire 4
7. Area of fire on arrival of first attack force 2 acres acres.
8. Fire boss Theodore McCarrel Fire Control Aide
(Name) (Title)

E. SUPPRESSION COSTS

1. Paid From ER & FFF Account 610	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	2. Paid From Other NPS Funds	No. MEN	MAN-HOURS	AMOUNT
01 Personal services: FF labor, man-hours		\$ 64.70	NPS employees: Rangers	1	16	\$ 22.11
Overtime, other pay, man-hours		\$ 27.09	Fire control aids	1	17 1/3	\$ 22.06
02-08 Supplies, travel, etc.		\$ 32.74	Administrative	1	3	\$ 6.06
09 Equipment			Other			
281-284 Indirect costs (prorated)			Other costs			
Total of block 1		\$ 124.53	Total of block 2			\$ 50.23

3. Not Paid From NPS Funds

NAME OF PERSON OR AGENCY (Record separately by different contributors)	CHARACTER OF SERVICE	MAN-HOURS	AMOUNT	4. Total Suppression Costs	ITEM	AMOUNT
<u>Mrs. Theodore McCarrel</u>	<u>Messenger & FF</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>\$ 11.16</u>	Total NPS costs:		\$ 174.56
<u>Mrs. Clark Felton</u>	<u>Messenger</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 6.06</u>	Sum of blocks 1 and 2		\$ 174.56
Total of block 3	XXXXXXXXXXXXX		\$ 17.22	Total contributed costs:		\$ 9.00
				Block 3		\$ 9.00
				Grand Total		\$ 183.56

F. ADDITIONAL DATA (For pertinent information not included elsewhere)

See attached memorandum for additional information and explanation.

Prepared by (optional)

Reviewed and concurred

Approved (optional)

George H. Jones

George H. Jones

Signature of fire chief

Signature of superintendent

Park Ranger

(Title)

(Title)

Date submitted

7-27-50

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT
JENSEN, UTAH

July 26, 1950

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park
From: Superintendent, Dinosaur National Monument
Subject: Report on Fire in Jones Hole, July 20 to 22, 1950.

The following is a narrative report covering pertinent information concerning the fire in the Jones Hole area of Dinosaur National Monument.

Due to the fact that various suppression activities were taking place simultaneously and concurrently, both at Headquarters and at the fire, this report has been divided into three sections as follows:

- I. Activities at The Fire Area.
- II. Activities at Monument Headquarters.
- III. Review and Summary.

I. Activities at The Fire Area.

Time Record. (Refer to Form 10-400). A rather severe lightning storm occurred during the early morning hours of July 20, in the Jones Hole, Island Park, and Headquarters areas of Dinosaur National Monument. Although the lightning storm continued for several hours, there was no rainfall in the Jones Hole area.

On July 20, at 7:00 a.m., Fire Control Aide Theodore McCarrel sighted smoke arising from the canyon floor about one quarter of a mile south of his camp in Jones Hole. Mr. McCarrel went to the fire area immediately and made his first attack on the fire at 7:15 a.m. Upon his arrival at the fire Mr. McCarrel estimated its size as being about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The fire was running and was being fanned by a down-canyon wind of approximately 10 miles per hour. The fuel in the area had a high rate of spread and a very high resistance to control.

The down-canyon wind increased in velocity during the period from 7:30 a.m. to about 2:00 p.m., reaching an estimated velocity of 30 miles per hour. Intermittent gusts of wind which carried live sparks ahead and into highly inflammable cheat grass, caused Mr. McCarrel considerable trouble in his attempt to place a control line around the fire. He succeeded in getting a narrow control line around the fire at approximately 9:00 a.m. However, numerous spot fires down-canyon required immediate control measures to prevent serious spread. Mr. McCarrel found it impossible, under the circumstances, to control all of the spot fires individually. Consequently, he moved down-canyon approximately 75 yards from the head of the fire and constructed a wide (average of 4 feet) fire line across the canyon floor from the rock cliffs on the east to the east bank of Jones Hole Creek on the west. This line was completed at approximately 11:30 a.m. Mr. McCarrel then attempted to control the spot fires between the control line and the head of the fire. During the construction of the wide control line the fire had jumped the initial control line and was heading down-canyon. At approximately 12:00 noon several gusts of wind (estimated to be from 25 to 30 m.p.h.) caused the merging of the spot fires and the main fire into a continuous fire front, or head, from the canyon wall on the east to Jones Hole Creek on the west. (The Round Top Lookout first sighted smoke in the area at 12:16 p.m.) Mr. McCarrel worked the head of the fire from 12:00 noon to approximately 1:45 p.m. in an attempt to slow it down and cool it off so that it would not jump his control line on down the canyon. The wind continued to increase in velocity and the fire continued to move rapidly down-canyon. At approximately 1:45 p.m. the fire jumped the wide control line and started spreading at the flanks. At this time Mr. McCarrel sent his wife to Island Park Ranch for aid. He was, as can be imagined, almost exhausted. However, he moved on down the canyon and started constructing another line across the canyon floor. At approximately 2:00 p.m. the wind abruptly reversed its direction and started blowing up-canyon. (This fortuitous whim of the elements, according to Mr. McCarrel, is all that prevented the canyon floor on the east side of Jones Hole Creek, from being completely denuded from the site of the origin of the fire to the Green River). The line that Mr. McCarrel had constructed at the rear of the fire held when the wind changed directions and he was able to bring the fire under control at 4:00 p.m. (Superintendent Lombard viewed the fire area from the air at 3:45 p.m.) The wind however, was slow in subsiding, and he was kept busy controlling spot fires until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Mrs. McCarrel arrived at the Island Park Ranch at 4:00 p.m. and requested that someone drive to Vernal and report the fire to headquarters. She also ask Mr. Clark Felch to return with her to

Jones Hole and relieve Mr. McCarrel.

Mrs. Felch departed for Vernal at 4:30 p.m. She arrived in Vernal at 5:25 p.m., and called headquarters. She reported that the fire had gotten away from Mr. McCarrel and that he was getting pretty tired. (Mrs. Felch did not know that Mr. Felch had returned to the ranch and had gone to Jones Hole to assist Mr. McCarrel).

Mrs. McCarrel and Mr. Felch arrived at Jones Hole at 7:00 p.m. Mr. Felch relieved Mr. McCarrel and began Mop-Up operations on the fire. The wind, although not continuous, was from time to time blowing sparks outside of the control line. Mr. Felch remained on the fire until 7:00 a.m. July 21, 1950, and then returned to the Island Park Ranch.

Seasonal Ranger Lehecka and Maintenanceman MacKnight arrived at the fire area at 8:00 a.m. July 21, 1950. They reported that there was a heavy layer of smoke in the canyon upon their arrival but that the fire was under control. Mop-Up operations continued until 6:30 p.m., July 21, 1950. Ranger Lehecka spent some time in interrogating three fishermen who had stopped at the Hole on their way down the Green River. The fishermen stated that they had arrived at the Jones Hole area at 4:00 p.m., July 21, 1950. (Park Ranger George M. James viewed the fire area from the air at 1:30 p.m.)

Mop-Up was completed at 9:30 a.m., July 22, 1950, and the fire was declared out at that time by Mr. McCarrel. The fire tools were checked, cleaned, and replaced in the fire cache and the various reports concerning the fire were completed.

Ranger Lehecka and Maintenanceman MacKnight departed from the Jones Hole area at 11:00 a.m., arriving at monument headquarters at 4:30 p.m., July 22, 1950. They had traveled a total distance of 64 miles by automobile and 14 miles by horseback.

II. Activities at Monument Headquarters. During the 2:00 p.m., radio contact with the Round Top Mountain Lookout Station Fire Control Aide Joseph E. Taylor reported that he had sighted smoke in the Jones Hole area of the monument on an azimuth of 320.23 degrees, at 12:16 p.m. His map location was given as T 5 S, R 25 E, S 12. He reported that the smoke was visible until 1:00 p.m. and then disappeared. At 1:45 p.m. a large column of smoke was sighted and was visible until 2:00 p.m. This was the last smoke sighted by the lookout.

Superintendent Lombard immediately telephoned Mr. Naylor of the Bureau of Land Management in Vernal, Utah and asked if he had any knowledge of a fire in the Jones Hole Area. Mr. Naylor stated that he had not received a report of a fire in that area. Arrangements were made at this time for a five man stand-by crew to be ready to go to the fire area within one half hour if needed.

Superintendent Lombard drove to the Vernal airport and hired a plane to scout the fire area. High winds prevented a take-off until 3:15 p.m. Mr. Lombard viewed the fire area from the air at 3:45 p.m., and decided that the fire had been controlled. He returned to the airport at 4:00 p.m. He called the headquarters and instructed the monument fire crew to stand-by. The five man stand-by crew in Vernal, Utah was relieved at 4:00 p.m.

At 5:25 p.m., the telephone message concerning the fire was received from Mrs. Clark Felch.

Upon his return to the monument Superintendent Lombard, acting upon the above information, instructed Ranger Lehecka to drive to Jensen, Utah locate Maintenanceman MacKnight, and to proceed to the fire.

The fire crew left Jensen at 7:15 p.m., and arrived at the Island Park Ranch at 9:00 p.m. Upon arrival at the ranch they were informed by Mrs. Felch that Clark Felch had gone to the fire area to assist Mr. McCarrel. They had planned on leaving for Jones Hole immediately but only two horses were found in the corral of the Evans Ranch. Mr. Clark Felch's son informed the crew that one of the horses, a mare with a colt, was not to leave the ranch. Mr. MacKnight then went out on horseback to search for the other horses. The horses could not be found in the dark and the crew decided to spend the night at the Evans Ranch and leave for the fire area early the next morning.

At 4:00 a.m., July 21, 1950, the crew began searching for the horses. They were found nearby and the crew was able to leave Island Park at 6:00 a.m. for Jones Hole.

Park Ranger James drove to the Vernal airport and hired a plane to scout the fire area. Ranger James viewed the fire area from the air at 1:50 p.m. Upon his return to the airport he called Superintendent Lombard and reported that the fire was still under control and that prearranged ground signals, signifying that everything was well in hand, had been sighted and recognized.

III. Review and Summary. The consensus of opinion of those who were in the fire area, is that Fire Control Aide McCarrel did everything he possibly could, under the circumstances, to control the fire. They feel, and I agree, that he did a fine job.

The serpent of "inadequate equipment" again reared its ugly head and blasted what little efficiency we have been able to muster through organization and training. A reliable, portable radio in the Jones Hole area would have eliminated the following losses and costs:

1. Had headquarters been informed of the fire and wind conditions at the 7:30 a.m., radio contact we could have had a crew of from 5 to 7 men on the fire by 11:30 a.m. This would have, in all probability, prevented the fire from getting away at 12:00 noon, and again at 1:45 p.m. The estimated size of the fire at the first blow-up (noon) was approximately 5 acres. Consequently, we lost approximately 12 acres that probably could have been saved.

2. In addition to lost acreage we could have saved the costs of Aerial reconnaissance, the stand-by crew, and messenger service.

Every effort has been made to have the Type 6A Semi-Portable, Western Wireless Radio set put in operable condition for use in Jones Hole. To date these efforts have been futile. The radio repairman states that the set is obsolete and worn out.

Jess H. Lombard
Jess H. Lombard
Superintendent

Dm 893-01

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION TWO
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



AUG 9 1950

2	SUPERINTENDENT	
1	ASST. SUPT.	
3	CHIEF CLERK	
4	ADMIN. AID	
5	CHIEF RANGER	
	NATURALIST	
	ENGINEER	
	LANDS. ARCH.	
	REPAIR SHOP	
	PLUMBING SHOP	
	CARPENTER SHOP	
	FILE	

Memorandum

To: The Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: Jones Hole Fire Report, and need for communication,
Dinosaur National Monument

The recent fire in Jones Hole, Dinosaur National Monument, has very forcibly demonstrated the need for adequate radio communication between the fire control aid stations in that area and the monument headquarters.

The need of a radio at Jones Hole for protection purposes has long been recognized, and we are entirely sympathetic with Superintendent Lombard's reaction as expressed in his report of July 26, wherein he states "The serpent of 'inadequate equipment' again reared its ugly head and blasted what little efficiency we have been able to muster through organization and training."

Superintendent Canfield's teletype of August 3 to this office informed us of the untimely death of Fire Control Aid Theodore McCarrel and indicated that over-exertion was a contributing factor. Undoubtedly, had there been adequate communication facilities available, the over-exertion suffered by Mr. McCarrel could have been avoided by sending in sufficient help to control the fire at an earlier hour.

As we recall, something of a parallel incident occurred last year, when the Jones Hole Fire Control Aid was stricken with ptomaine poisoning, but fortunately he was able to reach civilization and obtain medical attention. Here again, adequate radio communication service should have been available.

While Mr. Kittredge was in this office on August 4, we reiterated our need for a reliable radio for the Jones Hole fire control aid station. Mr. Kittredge immediately directed a memorandum to your Office urging that prompt action be taken on this matter. We sincerely hope that a good radio can be obtained for Jones Hole yet this season.

Requests for funds to purchase a radio for Jones Hole are contained in the 1949, 1950 and 1951 fiscal year budget estimates for Dinosaur National Monument, and these requests were concurred in by this office. During the past year two surplus radios were obtained from Wind Cave National Park and endeavor was made to repair and convert these radios for service at Jones Hole. However, this endeavor failed miserably, as did an attempt to fix one of the Rocky Mountain National Park radio sets as mentioned in Mr. Lombard's attached report.

By memorandum, dated March 15, we solicited the assistance of your Office in obtaining a surplus radio for Jones Hole and by memorandum, dated March 20, we were advised that, although no radios were available at that time, we would be informed should any units be declared surplus.

We deeply regret the loss of life and vegetative cover that is attributed to the Jones Hole fire that occurred on July 20, and we urge that funds be made available immediately for procurement of a suitable radio as a measure toward avoiding repetition of incidents of this character.

(Sgd) Lawrence C. Merriam

Lawrence C. Merriam
Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachment

Copy to: ✓ Supt., Rocky Mountain
Supt., Dinosaur