

v. 4, no. 6

PARK SERVICE BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • • •
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • •
WASHINGTON •

OCTOBER 1934

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The President while at the edge of the fire pit Halemaumau in Hawaii National Park being presented with a spray of ohelo berries. In accordance with custom the Chief Executive tossed the berries into the huge fire pit as an offering to Madame Pele, Hawaiian Goddess of Fire.

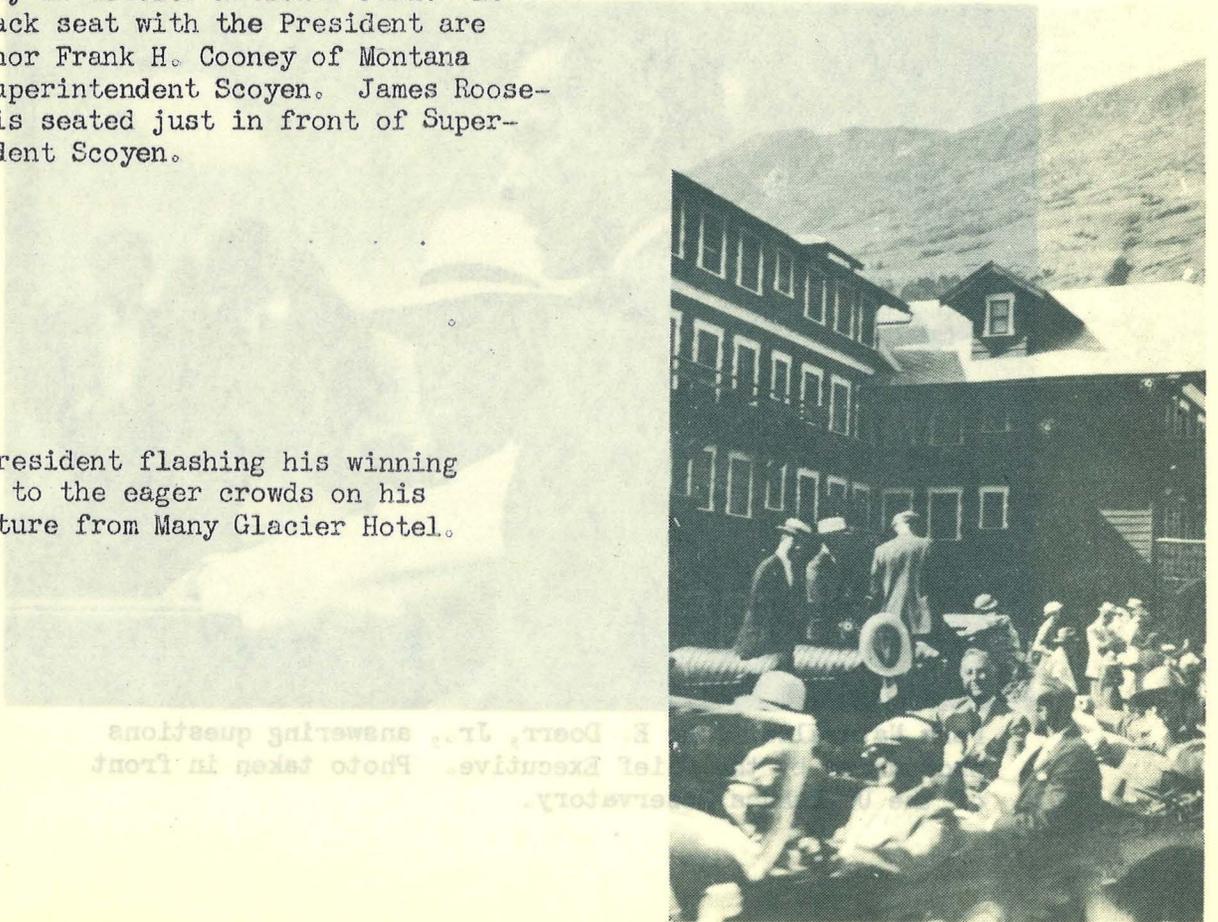


Park Naturalist John E. Doerr, Jr., answering questions propounded by the Chief Executive. Photo taken in front of the Uwekahuna Observatory.

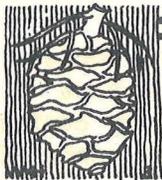


Motoring along the Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier National Park. In the back seat with the President are Governor Frank H. Cooney of Montana and Superintendent Scoyen. James Roosevelt is seated just in front of Superintendent Scoyen.

The President flashing his winning smile to the eager crowds on his departure from Many Glacier Hotel.



E. Doerr, Jr., answering questions
 Let Executive Photo taken in front
 private.



PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

Arno B. Cammerer,
Director.

Isabelle F. Story,
Editor-In-Chief.

Mary C. Ryan, Bulletin Editor.

Vol. IV

October, 1934.

No. 6

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SKYLINE DRIVE OPEN TO MOTORISTS

A section of the scenic Skyline Drive extending for 33 miles along the crest of the Blue Ridge in the Shenandoah National Park from Thornton Gap on the Lee Highway to Swift Run Gap on the Spottswood Trail was thrown open to motorists on September 15.

During the autumn this mountain region is one riot of color and the opening of the stretch of road brought joy to the hearts of many thousands of motorists anxious to see the Blue Ridge in its autumn garb. When the highway was opened, it was stipulated that on extremely cloudy or foggy days it would be closed to travel as then its splendor would be lost and the driving hazardous.

The Bureau of Public Roads, builders of this 33 miles of highway under the auspices of this Service, has not yet completed the job. The 20-mile portion from Thornton Gap to Big Meadows has had a first application of asphalt and the balance of the road extending from Big Meadows and Swift Run Gap has only a surface of loose stone and lacks necessary guard rails. It is planned to oil the Big Meadows-Swift Run Gap section as soon as possible but final application of bituminous surfacing material cannot be done until next spring.

Until the park lands have been formally accepted by the Government no permanent personnel will be appointed. Therefore, instead of uniformed park rangers temporary personnel from the CCC camps located along the Drive are acting as traffic, information, and protection officers.

NOTE: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior the matter contained herein is published as administrative information and is required for the proper transaction of public business.

The Skyline Drive when completed will be 90 miles in extent connecting Front Royal on the north with Jarman's Gap on the south.

Late in September an informal glider meet, sponsored by the Soaring Society of America, was held at Big Meadows, proclaimed by many to be one of the best glider take-off sites in the world. It is said to rival Germany's gliding center on the Wasserkuppe Peak in the Rhone Mountains which every summer is the scene of an annual soaring meet.

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SHENANDOAH-GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS PARKWAY TOPIC OF HEARING

Several hundred delegates from North Carolina and Tennessee packed the Auditorium of the Interior Department Building the afternoon of September 18 and throughout the entire afternoon explained to Secretary Ickes what they thought would be the best route for that portion of the Shenandoah-Great Smoky Mountains Parkway extending from Blowing Rock, North Carolina, to its terminus in the Smokies. At the end of these public hearings Secretary Ickes announced that he would not make a decision until he had carefully studied the various routes suggested.

The route of the remaining portion of the parkway has been definitely laid out, going from Waynesboro, Virginia, the southern terminus of the Shenandoah Park, southeast of Roanoke, Virginia, to Blowing Rock, North Carolina.

This 500-mile stretch of parkway, which will be constructed with an estimated \$16,000,000 of Public Works Funds, according to plans will be provided with numerous parking spaces where the motorist may pause to get a better view of especially interesting features.

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SUPERINTENDENT WHITE'S METHOD IN MAINTAINING A CLEAN PARK

While Director Cammerer was in Sequoia he commented to Superintendent White on its cleanly appearance. There was an absence of kodak cartons, chewing gum papers, lunch refuse, etc., on the ground.

Superintendent White attributed this cleanliness principally to the brief mention made at all the campfire entertainments enlisting the aid of visitors in maintaining this cleanliness.

Park and monument folks who have heretofore been depending on signs for this might get much better results by adopting Superintendent White's method. It is a fact that many visitors do not see signs or if they do see them do not read them or if they do read them they fail to understand them despite careful wording, in the opinion of Superintendent White.

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The National Park Service is not the only organization printing the slogan "1934 -- A National Park Year" on its envelopes. An envelope bearing the same slogan was received from Mr. H. W. Wagner, Akron (Ohio) Metropolitan Parks official.

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ALL NATIONAL PARKS STAMPS PRINTED

With the issuance of the national park stamp series completed with the appearance of the ten-cent Great Smokies stamp on October 8, one of the most beautiful issues of postage stamps ever printed is now in the hands of the public. And the stamps apparently have more than fulfilled their mission. They certainly helped to make the 1934 National Park Year a success and have carried to every nook and corner of the country pictures of our parks. Incidentally, many a new stamp collector has been added to the philatelic fold because of these new stamps.

At the last moment the Crater Lake stamp color was changed from orange to dark blue and while the color was more acceptable, the steel engraving had been prepared for orange, with wide lines that would take the orange and give heavy background. It was too late to make another engraving, hence the coarse lines. Had blue been the original color, the engraving lines would have been much finer.

The location of the first day sale for the Glacier stamp suddenly was changed from Belton, Montana, to Glacier Park Station on the east side of the park. This was done so that cancellations would include the name "Glacier Park."

It would be a fine thing if the idea of park stamps could be continued next year with either a reprinting of the present series or a change of scenes taken from parks that were not included in the 1934 set.

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Much comment has been caused by the fact that if you turn the Grand Canyon stamp on end, with the top at your left, a profile of President Roosevelt is quite easily seen in the upper half. And speaking of the Grand Canyon stamp, Washington Office folks were pleased when they received a first day cover from Assistant Superintendent J. V. Lloyd. Inside the envelope was a brief message about the first day sale. There was also an attractive copper sheet, designed by "Sunnyskies" of Acoma Pueblo, bearing an Indian design symbolic of friendship, with the words "Greetings From Arizona."

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W. H. Jackson, pioneer Yellowstone photographer, to whom Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming presented the first Yellowstone stamp sold in the park on July 30, turned over the stamp to park officials for addition to the park's museum collection.

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The Zion eight-cent stamp appeared in a pleasing gray green instead of the standard olive green used by the Post Office Department for all eight-cent issues heretofore.

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Thanks to Joseph Joffe, Assistant to the Superintendent at Yellowstone, Postmaster General Farley has in his official files a hundred feet of film taken by Joe when the Yellowstone stamp was placed on sale. The film shows the proceedings at the Post Office at Mammoth as well as in front of Old Faithful geyser. Joe has a duplicate in his own film library.

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THOSE WERE THE GOOD OLD DAYS

There are always those persons who are opposed to the development of the national parks. Superintendent Thomson feels that he is rather well armed to meet any such complainants who come to him by having in the files for ready reference the following excerpted from a report made in 1868 by an official Government examiner to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Yosemite Valley: on Coulterville Trail. 39 miles must be made on horseback, with no horses en route. Via Mariposa Trail, the nearest house to Yosemite Valley is 25 miles off. A wagon road could be built into Yosemite Valley, but many people are opposed to opening it. Number of visitors in 1864 was 240, in 1865 - 360; in 1866 - 620. The trip from San Francisco and back can be made for \$75.00 in eight days staying one day in Yosemite Valley."

R. L. Underhill, an engineer residing in Berkeley, California, who brought this statement to the attention of Superintendent Thomson, says that he would respectfully commend it to those nature lovers, who are opposed to the conveniences, sanitation and other fine improvements that make the Yosemite Valley possible to the masses, who otherwise would never see it. Mr. Underhill, who visited Yosemite in the late Nineties, has a vivid recollection of the dirt, the very high prices for rough foods and hay, and the tiresome trip over very poor roads.

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SERVICE TO HAVE FILM OF LATEST COLORADO RIVER EXPEDITION

Through the generosity of Dr. Russell G. Frazier, physician and sportsman of Bingham, Utah, the Park Service will soon have for addition to its motion picture collection a thousand or more feet of sixteen millimeter film taken during the successful Colorado River boat trip made by a party of seven men last July. Under the joint leadership of Dr. Frazier and Clyde Eddy, the latter a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of London and a member of the Explorers Club of New York, the party left Lees Ferry on July 19 and succeeded in making the perilous 365 mile boat trip to Boulder Dam in nineteen and a half days.

Of the four unsinkable boats used on the trip, one was "literally worn out" according to Mr. Eddy, and had to be abandoned 100 miles above Boulder Dam. All of the craft were capsized at one time or another, men were dragged into the water around rapids, and there were the usual narrow escapes from drowning. The weather was extremely hot, 140 degrees F. being registered during midday on the thermometer, the maximum temperature the instrument would record.

Mr. Eddy made a successful trip down the canyon in 1927 and the July expedition was undertaken primarily to complete a still and motion picture record made at that time.

"The Colorado River," wrote Dr. Frazier after the trip, "is indeed a demon. We felt her power more than once and were indeed glad when we ran the last rapid."

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FORMER DIRECTOR HONORED

One of four genera of algae segregated and identified by Dr. Joseph J. Copeland, New York scientist, while in Yellowstone this past summer, fittingly has been named "Albrightia" in honor of our former Director. Another newly identified family has been given the name "Coulteria" for John Coulter, eminent botanist, while algae specimens taken from the Dragon's Mouth have been named "Pluto."

Dr. Copeland, who has made field studies of Yellowstone's algae formations for the past eight summers heads the Division of Botany of the College of the City of New York. Altogether he has collected 175 varieties of algae in Yellowstone, 75 of which were new types.

HAZARDOUS FIRE CONDITIONS AT GLACIER PARK

Superintendent Scoyen reports that a thorough search of weather records, which go back as far as 1913, indicates very clearly that 1934 has been the worst fire hazard year in the history of the park, with the possible exception of 1910. According to the Kalispell Weather Bureau, this past summer has been even more hazardous than during 1910.

With such conditions prevailing the fire loss through August 31 was held to well under a hundred acres, the result of a combination of prompt action and good luck. The peak of the fire season was reached on August 16 and Superintendent Scoyen says he knows that if a fire had started anywhere in the park on that date it could only have resulted in a major conflagration no matter how quickly men could have been gotten on the line. During the month men from all the CCC camps were used on fire suppression and to put it in Superintendent Scoyen's own words, "If it had not been for the CCC boys this summer Glacier Park would have had fires reaching areas of several hundred acres."

PLEASE SEND ME YOUR BEDTIME STORIES

All sorts of requests are made upon the headquarters office for all sorts of information and literature. Here's the latest.

The other day a lady on the telephone asked "Will you please send me some more of your bedtime stories?" "Bedtime stories?" queried the Park Service person at the other end of the wire, "Is it possible that you have reference to our press releases containing nature notes?" "Well, perhaps that is what you call them," replied the inquirer.

A new edition of the publication entitled "Glimpses of Our National Parks" is being printed. Copies should be available for distribution by the middle of November.

YOSEMITE FOLKS PLEASE TAKE NOTE

Sequoia has been getting some mighty fine publicity in the press of late due mainly to the fact that the unfinished portion of the Generals Highway connecting Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is nearing completion -- according to plans it will be ready for travel by mid-October.

Superintendent Thomson and the other folks in Yosemite really ought to know that Superintendent White is afraid that what with all this fine publicity, new road and whatnot, Sequoia in a year or two may have as much travel as Yosemite.

DEATH VALLEY SHEEP ARE QUITE TAME

Under the protecting wing of the National Park Service the big horn sheep in Death Valley have become quite tame. Caretaker H. O. Jones reported seeing eight head during the last week in August.

And believe it or not Death Valley had 177 visitors during August, more than in the month of July! This made Superintendent White feel pretty good for when he first spoke of summer travel to this so-called hot spot everybody but a few old timers laughed a little. It will be interesting to watch summer travel to this area in future years as it is Superintendent White's prophesy that it will be heavy after there are good roads leading to and through it and a few wayside stations established.

WHO CAN TOP THIS RECORD?

Gabriel Sovulewski, Supervisor in Yosemite Park, has 34 years of national park work to his credit.

Here is a tabulation of this lengthy record:

On duty with the army in Sequoia and General Grant National Park -- 1891 and 1892	2 years
Yosemite National Park, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899	4 years
Park Supervisor in Yosemite since 1906	28 years
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Total years service in national parks	34 years

No other person, so far as is known, can claim a longer service record. Congratulations, Mr. Sovulewski!

Professor Joseph Edmonds Henderson, physicist at the University of Washington, is studying samples of water taken from Crater Lake. Any time now the Professor may come out with a theory of why the Lake's water is such an intense blue.

OFFICIALS AND INTERESTING PERSONS VISIT PARKS IN
AUGUST AND EARLY SEPTEMBER

Acadia Park numbered among its visitors Secretary Ickes, his son Raymond, and Major Philip B. Fleming, Public Works Engineer. During his several day visit the Secretary had an opportunity to see practically every section of the park and evidenced great interest in all that was being done for its development. Former Director and Mrs. Albright, Marian and Bob, spent several enjoyable days in the park in late August.

Mr. Tillman Carter, 72 years of age, was a Rocky Mountain visitor of interest to other park visitors. Mr. Carter made the trip over the Trail Ridge Road with a horse and buggy, his outfit being the first of its kind ever to go over that road.

A Mesa Verde Park visitor was Fred Bruski of Merced, California, retired Yosemite Park employee. For twenty years Mr. Bruski was Yosemite's general blacksmith and is now seeing the United States, particularly the national parks, which he says he never had time or opportunity to visit during his years of labor.

Acting Custodian Heaton of Pipe Spring National Monument entertained Mrs. Nettie Winsor Assy, who had returned to the scene of her childhood and youth. Mrs. Assy, nearly ninety years old, together with the 14 of her descendants who accompanied her, visited practically every nook and corner of the monument area.

Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of our Secretary, visited Grand Canyon, Petrified Forest, Canyon de Chelly and El Morro. Custodian Vogt says that Mrs. Ickes visits his monument each year, coming over from her summer home east of Gallup. It was raining the day she arrived at El Morro, but Custodian Vogt reports that that did not keep her from climbing up to the top of the ruins to see a new stone cut trail made during the winter and summer with CWA and FERA labor.

Royalty were entertained at Grand Canyon. Prince and Princess Kaya of Japan with a retinue of eleven persons arrived at the South Rim late in August. Director Cammerer who happened to be there at the time, Superintendent Tillotson and Assistant Superintendent Lloyd were officially presented to the Prince and Princess by Mr. Clark Willard of the State Department who accompanied the Royal guests.

Zion was visited by members of the Atherton Production Corporation of Culver City, California, for the purpose of obtaining a few shots for "The Dude Ranger" a film based on the Zane Grey story of that name. Most of the scenes were taken in the vicinity of Kanab. George O'Brien is the star of the film and Irene Hervey the leading lady.

Judge John H. Edwards, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior who during his incumbency handled park matters, spent a week in Yellowstone park.

Ex-President Herbert Hoover and Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde did some fishing in the Yosemite. First Assistant Secretary T. A. Walters of the Interior Department and Senator and Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson, also visited Yosemite.

Senator Johnson is a close friend of Secretary Ickes and was a college mate of former Director Mather. Hollywood was well represented on the Yosemite roster, -- with Jean Harlow, William Powell, Otto Kruger, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Menjou, and Raymond Griffith, motion picture director, and his wife and two children. Edgar Rice Burroughs, author of Tarzan stories, also spent a little time taking in the beauties of the park. First Assistant Secretary Walters visited Sequoia following his Yosemite visit.

General Grant's distinguished visitor was Lewis R. Freeman of the Explorer's Club of New York, author, explorer and mountaineer. Mr. Freeman has written books on exploration, natural history, and travel in remote places throughout the world. Perhaps you have read his book telling of his expedition down the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. He plans to visit several of the national parks for the purpose of gathering material for a forthcoming book.

Two hundred members of the Sierra Club and their friends went to Muir Woods for the Club's ninth annual high-country reunion. They were given the key to the monument by Custodian Herschler. This key, two inches thick and three feet long, was made of redwood. Custodian Herschler also had Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Mrs. Cummings and party on his visiting list.

Attorney General and Mrs. Cummings while in the Hawaiian Islands visited Hawaii National Park. Prior to setting out on what he says is to be his last antarctic expedition, Lincoln Ellsworth spent a week in this park, walking on an average of 14 to 24 miles a day to keep in condition for his forthcoming strenuous trip. When he left the park he promised to return for a lengthy stay after his exploration was completed. Hawaii Park authorities were also hosts to a group of cadets aboard the Japanese Training vessel Shintaku Maru which docked in Hilo harbor. During two days spent in the park the cadets were taken on conducted tours and lectures were given for their enjoyment and benefit.

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HIS SUGGESTION ACTED UPON

The "Glimpses of the National Parks" films which are now being distributed to the various national parks for educational purposes in connection with the camp-fire and other naturalist talks are the outcome of an idea conceived by Charlie Brill, Chief of the Washington Office Mails and Files Division, when he attended a talk in one of the parks last summer and was questioned by one of the visitors as to other nearby parks. Upon his return, Mr. Brill suggested to the Director that a film giving a brief glimpse of each of the parks would be a worthwhile informational feature of the park talks.

We have gone a bit further than Mr. Brill suggested by having several films, since if all the parks were confined to one film the glimpses would be almost too short for adequate presentation.

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When President Roosevelt was in Glacier park he ate breakfast on the Pacific slope, lunched on the Arctic slope and dined on the Atlantic slope, for Triple Divide Peak is the one spot in America which divides the three drainages each from the other.

ROUND TRIP BETWEEN CANYON RIMS MADE IN TWELVE HOURS

Some idea of the extent to which the highways connecting the north and south rims of the Grand Canyon have been improved during the last few years can be gained from the following: In August Superintendent Tillotson left his south rim headquarters in his car at seven in the morning, lunched on the north rim and was back at headquarters in twelve hours flat. The first trip Superintendent Tillotson made by auto to the north rim alone required three days.

DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT NOT TO BE PRINTED

Again this year the Secretary has decreed that the Director's 1934 Annual Report not be printed. However, information regarding Service activities will be incorporated in the Secretary's own Annual Report.

This year for the first time, the report will cover only the period October 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934 and all future reports will be on a fiscal year basis. Heretofore the reports have covered both the fiscal year and the travel year ended September 30.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NOT IN THE RED

Carlsbad Caverns, in addition to being one of the country's major attractions, is also a big revenue producer. In August a total of \$23,248.50 was collected in guide fees, elevator earnings amounted to \$3,415.75, electricity sales netted \$73.89, and the money collected in Federal Taxes was \$2,755.35. Add these up and you have a gross revenue of \$29,493.49. Superintendent Boles reports the August operating expenses amounted to \$4,982.14, leaving a net balance of \$24,511.35. In other words August revenues were 592 per cent greater than the operating expenses. Superintendent Boles further reports that the park's entire 1935 appropriation was earned and returned to the United States Treasury during July and August.

The fame of Assistant Director Tolson's Park Service Compilation of Laws has spread to foreign lands. Only recently, in response to requests made on the Washington Office, copies were forwarded to the Secretary of the General International Museums Office at Paris, France; to the Maruzen Co., Ltd., in Tokyo, Japan; to the University of Upsala, in Sweden; and the International Informatory and Correlating Office for the Protection of Nature, in Brussels, Belgium.

Acknowledgment is made of Volume 1, Number 1 of "The Spouter", a most interesting news sheet gotten up by employees at Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park. It is published semi-accidentally at Old Faithful geyser.

PARK TRAVEL

As will be noted from the following table, park travel during the 1934 season ended September 30 was, as expected, greater than in 1933, every park showing an increase this year.

<u>Name of Park</u>	<u>1933 Season</u> <u>As of 9/30</u>	<u>1934 Season</u> <u>As of 9/30</u>
Acadia	262,712	275,956
Bryce Canyon	32,878	51,188
Carlsbad Caverns	53,768	88,349
Crater Lake	90,512	118,699
General Grant	50,081	66,024
Glacier	76,715	116,965
Grand Canyon	105,475	140,220
Grand Teton	1/ 42,500	1/ 75,000
Great Smoky Mountains	1/ 375,000	1/ 420,000
Hawaii	237,690	240,997
Hot Springs	151,638	205,565
Lassen Volcanic	45,577	51,906
Mesa Verde	16,185	21,474
Mount McKinley	386	628
Mount Rainier	170,104	242,757
Platt	220,606	233,855
Rocky Mountain	291,934	365,392
Sequoia	126,464	147,533
Wind Cave	2/ 10,460	2/ 15,205
Yellowstone	161,938	260,775
Yosemite	296,083	309,431
Zion	48,763	68,801
Total	2,867,474	3,516,720

1/ Estimated

2/ Actual admissions to the Cave.

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Statistics for all of the national monuments, military parks, and other reservations administered by the Service are being compiled at the present time for inclusion in a press release covering travel during the 1934 season ended September 30.

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Suggested slogan for 1935 --- "Every Year A National Park Year."

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INTERESTING DEER REPORT

Practically all of the July issue of California Fish and Game, official organ of the California Division of Fish and Game, is devoted to Part I of a report made by Joseph S. Dixon of our Wildlife Division on California's mule deer. Part I deals with the life history of these animals, while Part II devoted to food habits will be published in the October issue of this magazine.

Mr. Dixon's report, considered by wildlife authorities to be by far the most important on the subject yet published, is the result of observations made over a thirty-year period. In the author's opinion the mule deer is the most important species of game mammal found in California, affording sport, recreation and inspiration to more citizens of that State than does any other native mammal.

A little of Mr. Dixon's personal history is not amiss at this time. Although born in the East, he moved to California when a young boy and spent his youth at his family's home at Escondido, San Diego County, where his studies of natural history commenced at an early age. Later he attended the Throop Institute of Technology at Pasadena, and Stanford University. A trip to Alaska in 1913-14 in which he was shipwrecked and forced to spend the winter on the Arctic seacoast near Demarcation Point followed and afforded him wide experience with Arctic collecting and natural history. On his return from this trip, he became affiliated with the University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology holding the position of Economic Mammalogist until 1929, when he joined our Wildlife Division.

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SERVICE OFFICIALS JOURNEY TO FREDERICKSBURG

The first official ceremonial since the transfer of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park from the War Department to this Service, took place at Fredericksburg on September 21 when Service officials were the guests of the Battlefield Park Association for a banquet at the Stratford Hotel.

The event, in reality an official welcome to Service officials, was preceded by a tour of the completed section of the battlefield park. Following the dinner Assistant Director Bryant gave an illustrated park lecture.

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THERE MAY BE ANOTHER MOUNTAIN TOP BROADCAST

Superintendent Tomlinson, the National Broadcasting Company, and the local radio stations K.J.R. and K.O.M.O. that sponsored the broadcast from the top of mighty Mount Rainier and an ice cave in Paradise Glacier evinced so much favorable comment that another such broadcast may be attempted this winter when some of the thrilling winter sports activities are in full swing.

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CELEBRATION HELD AT CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

The newly completed highway system into the Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona, was officially dedicated on Labor Day. Chief Engineer Frank A. Kittredge of this Service personally represented the Secretary of the Interior and made the dedicatory address in the presence of a huge throng. At the end of his talk he crashed a bottle of wine on one of the two gigantic balanced rocks which comprised the speakers' stand. Other speakers were Governor B. B. Moeur, Congresswoman Isabella Greenway, and Senator Henry F. Ashurst. Following the speaking a tug of war was staged between teams composed of residents of the nearby towns of Bisbee and Douglas and then a free beef barbecue was served to the visitors with the compliments of the Cochise County authorities atop one of the peaks of the Chiricahua Mountains from which were obtained vistas of beauty for miles in the valley below. Band and concert music was also furnished for the entertainment of the visitors.

This area contains what are said to be some of the world's most fantastic rock formations, one notable example being that of a rock weighing 1,080 tons miraculously balanced on a 20-inch base.

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MADAME PELE RETURNS TO KILAUEA

From early on the morning of September 6 lava has been erupting in the vast pit of Halemaumau in Kilauea crater. Superintendent Wingate radios that thousands of persons journeyed to the crater's rim on the first day to witness the beautiful and spectacular volcanic display -- a cascade of fire roaring into the firepit from a point five hundred feet above its floor, which was covered with a string of fountains belching liquid lava. The fountainheads, which increased in number from a dozen before dawn to 44 a short time later, were clearly visible from the City of Hilo, thirty miles distant.

The eruption commenced at about 2:55 a.m. on the 6th and in an hour's time the whole floor was covered to a depth of fifty feet with new lava which broke through the crater's southwest wall and the west side of the old crater floor.

By eleven a.m. the following day, the 7th, the new lava was about 70 feet deep, approximately ten million yards having been poured out, and by the 10th flowing lava covered twenty acres of new floor space. Spectacular fountaining occurred on the 20th, caused by the breaking loose of large blocks from two large lava cones built up during the current eruption. According to Superintendent Wingate's latest radiogram dated October 2 Madame Pele is still present.

Kilauea has been inactive for almost two years -- an unusually long period. The last eruption lasted from December 23, 1931 to January 5, 1932.

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"Miss Carlsbad Cavern" of New Mexico Day at the Century of Progress Exposition (August 14, 1934) Miss Hazel Fanning visited Carlsbad Caverns on August 26.

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ANOTHER MONARCH FALLS

The famous Stable tree in Yosemite Park's Mariposa Grove crashed to earth the morning of August 28 during an absolute calm. There had, however, been a strong wind storm on the previous Sunday.

The collapse of this monarch 269 feet high and 29 feet in diameter, was not particularly surprising as it received its name in the early days because it had been so completely burned out at the base by fire that horses were stabled in it. Nails and remains of the mangers may be seen in the uprooted trunk. It is really a marvel that it has stood for some 200 years in that condition.

This is the third of the tree giants in Yosemite's Mariposa Grove to fall since discovery of that park in 1857, the other two being the Elephant's Foot Tree which came down to earth in 1872, and the Massachusetts tree, which fell in 1927.

In crashing the Stable Tree did not injure any important surrounding trees. Although striking the ground with tremendous force the huge trunk remains unshattered three-quarters of its length, breaking only near the top. But every branch, some of which were three feet thick, snapped off close to the trunk.

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MORE STATE RECREATIONAL AREAS MAPS PRINTED

At this writing 14 of the series of 50 pocket size recreational areas maps have come off the press. Those issued cover the States of Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming, and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. The large size recreational areas map of the whole United States was revised last May and forwarded to the Geological Survey at that time and it was expected that copies would be available early in August. But now the Map Printing Division of the Survey promises delivery late in October. The most recent delay was caused by water flooding the basement of the Interior Department Building where the map-making is carried on.

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MOUNTAINS GROW UP

Lofty is the Grand Teton, but for years the public hasn't known how really lofty this peak is. The same is true of Mount Moran.

Up until a short time ago information on signs, maps, and in park publications, was to the effect that mighty Grand Teton was 13,747 feet high and Mount Moran was 12,100 feet in height. Then along came workers for the United States Geological Survey who found that in actuality the Grand Teton was 13,766 feet high, 19 feet higher than was thought, and that Mount Moran was actually 12,596 feet high. These are the only two changes reported thus far by the Survey party but undoubtedly there will be other cases of growing peaks reported as Survey workers plan to measure the entire Teton Range.

A benchmark containing the new figure has already been placed on the top of the Grand Teton, Wyoming's second highest peak, by Park Naturalist F. M. Fryxell. Dr. Fryxell, accompanied by Fred Ayres of Gainesville, Florida, a visiting mountaineer, made the round trip from the Jenny Lake Ranger Station to the top of the mountain and back in one day.

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SUPERINTENDENTS AND FIELD OFFICIALS TO MEET IN
WASHINGTON

Invitations have been forwarded by Director Cammerer to the superintendents of practically all of the national parks, the custodians of a few of the national monuments, and some of the key field men to attend the Superintendent's Conference in Washington November 19, 20, and 21.

It will be the purpose of the Conference to consider important matters relating to the areas under the jurisdiction of the Service and to discuss new policies that should be put into effect, or to be considered for adoption, as a result of changed conditions occasioned by the development of the emergency programs and the increased use of park and monument areas by the public.

On November 22 there will be a joint meeting of representatives of the various park operators and railroads and the conference members for the purpose of discussing mutual problems.

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ACADIA NEEDS A MUSEUM BUILDING

Four splendid large relief models of Mount Desert Island prepared under the direction of Senior Park Naturalist Ansel F. Hall at the Field Headquarters Laboratory in Berkeley are now the property of Acadia Park where they arrived late in August. Now the question is where to house and properly display these valuable exhibits as Acadia does not have a museum building.

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"NEW DEAL" LIVES UP TO ITS NAME

A new horse recently purchased for use in Hawaii National Park after being on the job for a few days fell through the roof of a ten-foot lava cave on the slopes of Mauna Loa, remained for twelve days without food and water, and suffered no ill effects from the experience. No one can explain the remarkable vitality exhibited by this animal other than the fact that when it was purchased it was given the name "New Deal."

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Naturalist Sea Cruises are a semi-weekly feature of the nature guide program in Acadia Park. Visitors going on these cruises during the middle of August were favored with the sight of a large whale which parked itself in Frenchman's Bay for thirteen consecutive days.

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NATIONAL PARK E. C. W. NOTES

Gerard T. Beeckman returned to Washington Headquarters late in September after spending a month in Glacier National Park.

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The 18 C.C.C. boys under the direction of Rangers Moomaw and Ratcliff of Rocky Mountain National Park are to be commended for the splendid piece of work they did in carrying an injured man over nine miles of rough mountain trail. The man, a resident of New York City, had fallen while climbing the east face of Longs Peak.

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While Director Fechner was in Mount Rainier National Park he was presented by the members of Camp NP-2 with a Yew-wood walking stick, "Harry Louder style."

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Mrs. Charles J. "White Mountain" Smith of the Petrified Forest National Monument is known to most Service people as the author of some very interesting books. But she is also a splendid cook as those folks who have had the pleasure of visiting at her home will attest.

And she evidently thinks the CCC boys at the Petrified Forest should have some idea about cooking for it is learned that she, in cooperation with the CCC educational adviser at the Monument, has organized cooking classes. Twice each week two ladies from Holbrook come out to the monument and give the boys tips on the culinary art.

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Director Fechner and Secretary of War Dern attended ceremonies held at Skyland, Virginia, celebrating the victory of Skyland's CCC camp in competition with other camps in the third corps area. Commanding officers of the winning company received a gold medal, other officers silver buttons and all enrolled members bronze buttons awarded by the Army and Navy Journal.

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Associate Forester L. F. Cook was in Glacier National Park at the time of Director Fechner's visit of inspection, and at Superintendent Scoyen's request Mr. Cook accompanied Director Fechner on his inspection of the CCC camps there. Mr. Cook's schedule then provided for his visiting Yellowstone National Park, which coincided with Mr. Fechner's itinerary, so he had the pleasure of driving Mr. Fechner to Yellowstone and accompanying him on his inspection of all the Yellowstone and Grand Teton CCC camps.

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Camp NP-5 named Camp Adolph Ochs on Lookout Mountain in the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park won the highest award in District "C", 4th Corps CCC competition. There are 70 camps in the district and this camp is being considered in the semi-final elimination for the 4th Corps Area.

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ECW camp NP-2C at Mesa Verde has begun publication of a mimeographed sheet entitled "The Kiva Krier." This interesting sheet, published weekly, will no doubt do a great deal in stimulating interest in the camps.

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Late in August a group of CCC enrollees from Hawaii Park made a trip around the island of Hawaii accompanied by Superintendent Wingate and the Acting Chief Ranger. The boys had previously won a song contest sponsored by Superintendent Wingate and the trip was entirely paid for from the proceeds of concerts given at various points along the way. The boys were enthusiastically received at Waiohinu where they spent the night after giving their first concert, and the people of their home district, Kohala, could not do enough to show their appreciation for the good work the CCC is doing on the Island. Two nights were spent in Kohala, a concert being given the first and the second the Kohala people gave a luau (dinner) for the boys. Superintendent Wingate is more convinced than ever, after the trip, of the far reaching benefits of the CCC.

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Dr. Ellsworth C. Dent, photographic technician in charge of the preparation of visual educational material, Washington Office, joined the "Hole-In-One Club" on September 3 when the ball he drove at the third tee at Sherwood Forest Country Club dropped in the cup 185 yards away. The feat was witnessed by Frederick J. Bailey, Assistant to the Director, Bureau of the Budget; Fred T. Johnston of Yellowstone (he is temporarily in the Washington Office), Assistant Director Tolson, and by a foursome dirving off from the fourth tee. Just before Dr. Dent made his sensational drive, Mr. Bailey had told of having seen this same hole made in one during the past season. Mr. Bailey, therefore, takes credit for the shot.

Dr. Dent not only makes holes-in-one. He is writing a section for the new "Leica Manual", discussing the application of the miniature camera to visual instruction, a subject he knows well from experience at the University of Kansas. The Manual is published by E. Leitz, Inc., 60 East 10th Street, New York City.

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STATE PARK E.C.W. NOTES

During the first week in October the State Park Division's Emergency Conservation Work exhibit - said by all who have seen it to be the finest of its kind - was divided among three important occasions: The National Recreational Congress at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, the fifth annual West Virginia Forest Festival at Elkins and the Civilian Conservation Corps weekend celebration at the World's Fair in Chicago.

The exhibit consists of three dozen panels of enlarged photographs, architectural drawings, maps and landscapes arranged in the five district offices at White Plains, New York, Richmond, Virginia, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Indianapolis, Indiana, and San Francisco, California. It has already appeared in part in a Washington department store window, in the lobby of the Interior Building and at the West Virginia 4-H Club gathering at Weston, September 19-22, where, according to Agricultural Extension authorities, it was seen by 40,000 persons.

The Recreational Congress display, blended with the National Park Service exhibit, was attended during the meeting by various members of the State Park Division's Washington staff. Assistant Supervisor Everett Alex Pesonen went with the Festival display to Elkins and Technician Fanning Hearon, handled the exhibit at the World's Fair.

State Park ECW employees are taking to the classrooms. Personnel Assistant Wendell Erasmus Little and Stenographer Marian Boyle are reading the law at George Washington University in company with Stenographer Cornelia Nugent, who is pursuing psychology, and Stenographer Katherine Kramer, student of Geology.

The State Park Division, located on the 6th and 7th floors of the Old Architects' Building, 1800 E. Street, N. W., for several weeks, is on the move again, going this time, according to present plans, which change daily, to the 6th floor of the Bond Building, 14th Street and New York Avenue, N. W. The quarters there are considered quite satisfactory, what with partitioning and rearranging here and there.

Wildlife Director Helmer Pareli Kjerschow Agersborg, Ph.D., in Biology, formerly of the New Hampshire Department of Fisheries and Game, is on an extensive New England field tour.

"BOUQUETS"

This one received in Lassen Volcanic National Park was signed "Just a Family of Sagebrushers", who found Lassen Park and its rangers very much to their liking:

"We have been thinking of you and your wonderful Mt. Lassen National Park ever since we left there last month. We feel remiss at not having written sooner. Needless to say, we enjoyed our stay at the beautiful park. The scenery is so different from that we have seen elsewhere.

"The lakes, the hikes, the trips to the summit of Lassen and to Bumpas Hell, the trees and flora around Reflection Lake, and the little chipmunks everywhere we went were all made so interesting to us by your talks.

"We were camped just beyond the power house and feel it to be the best spot. We want to thank you for all your kindness shown to us; we were always glad to meet you at our camp and we enjoyed your cheerful presence at the camp-fires. The camps were very clean and inviting and we shall look forward to returning to Lassen at some future date.

"We have read 'Oh, Ranger!' by Horace Albright which we found very amusing."

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The following was written by a Helena, Montana, resident after making his fourth visit to Yellowstone:

"I returned a few days ago from my 4th trip to the Park: 1920, 1922, 1929, 1934; on every trip I made the descent along Uncle Tom's Trail. (I may also state I am at present 72 years and 1 month of age). On both first trips I went down along the old trail, where as hand rails iron pipes were fastened to the rocks by means of heavy iron bolts and under foot we found only a few wooden steps, mostly shale rocks and earth; both descending and returning were rather strenuous trips, at least for persons not accustomed to climbing mountains.

"In 1929 in Labor Day week, we arrived on an afternoon, and being determined to see the falls again and the beautiful cone-shaped little formation of most exquisite coloring and little geyser spouting through the centre, way down at the bottom of the trail, a few feet from the river, close to a high rock, I took the trail alone, nobody being in the vicinity. As I descended, I was conscious that the trail was not as it was in 1922, new steps and fine platforms having been built, and no iron rails; in short, descent and ascent were child's play compared with 1922 and before.

"At last I arrived at the lowest platform, and as it appeared to me, right under the falls, I am not ashamed to admit, my knees began to tremble, since I was not prepared for the spectacle of the whole volume of water coming down on my head, apparently. I was thankful I could sit down on the friendly platform, and certainly to my heart's content, I enjoyed the glorious and awe-inspiring spectacle. And right opposite the platform I noticed an immense cave, no doubt washed out of the solid formation by the falls, many hundred thousand years ago. If my opinion is correct, the top of the falls must have changed frequently as always occurs

with falls of such a body of water, and been at least 45 degrees, if not more, turned from the present brink. The cave cannot be seen now, since the platform has been removed.

"I made good use of my time and opportunity and meditated especially on man's insignificance, when in such a wonderful place. I had the whole canyon, at least that end of it, to myself. When finally I reached the upper plateau, I learned that I was not altogether alone down in the canyon, but was told that I had the company of a grizzly bear prowling around there, which I presume was the reason nobody had ventured down in the afternoon. I was thankful, I did not meet him, especially if he was in bad humor; ignorance was bliss that time.

"I must not tire you with my epistle, but will state that today I am more enthusiastic than ever before about the Park; my family and I always enjoy the glorious playgrounds of both Yellowstone and Glacier Parks; we always see and enjoy new and interesting features. May these never be commercialized in the slightest degree.

"I cannot refrain from congratulating our Government on the efficient and splendid staff of guides and naturalists we have met so far in both Parks. I always refrained, at least tried to, from asking fool questions; no doubt they have to answer enough of them."

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Another one for Yellowstone:

"I have just completed a trip through the Rocky Mountains, including Yellowstone National Park, with Mrs. Kincaid, and our two sons, Carl and Garnett. I am writing this letter to express my appreciation for the numerous courtesies extended us by various rangers, naturalists and others in the National Park Service. We had a very pleasant vacation, and never dreamed that any spot on earth could incorporate as many interesting, educational and enjoyable features as we found there. Transportation, hotel accommodations, and every detail was carried out pleasantly and without a hitch. We feel that the entire Park organization is to be commended for the splendid manner in which they are handling visitors and tourists. We particularly want to mention Mr. Joffe, who was unusually kind and courteous. We had the pleasure of seeing him at several different points enroute.

"Again expressing our thanks and appreciation to your organization, and through them to our government, I am"

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Practically all of the "bouquets" heretofore have been from park visitors but here is one written by Superintendent Scoyen of Glacier Park:

I desire to express my deep appreciation of the manner in which all park employees cooperated and worked to insure the success of the trip through the Park on August 5 of the President of the United States. I realize that long hours were the lot of many of you not only on the day the party passed through but for at least two weeks in advance.

"It is not necessary for us to indulge in self praise for the manner in which the task was accomplished. Two members of the President's immediate staff on whom devolved the responsibility of handling the details of the trip stated that it was the best planned and executed trip of its kind in their experience. Before they left the park both the Secretary of the Interior and Director Cammerer extended congratulations on the efficient handling of the party. Such commendation would have been turned into criticism if any one person had failed to perform his assigned task and the praise is therefore for the organization and not for any individual.

"It was the biggest day in the history of Glacier National Park and I desire to thank each and every one of you for doing your part cheerfully, efficiently, and well."

And another one incorporated in Superintendent Boles' August Report to the Director which followed a statement regarding the 77 percent increase in Carlsbad travel for August 1934 over the same month last year:

"This increased travel with our limited personnel has of course kept our rangers 'up on their toes' the entire month, and the heavy travel with the extremely dusty atmosphere on the surface, is undoubtedly affecting our rangers physically. The new system designed by Chief Ranger Lehnert for guiding tourists during the underground trip continues to work out successfully and has been the means of handling this large number of visitors with our limited force, and I believe that special mention should be made to the Washington Office for the excellent work given by these men during the past month as well as during the past summer. It would be unfair to give entire credit to the ranger force. Although they bore the brunt of the burden, nevertheless on Sundays and other rush days we used our storekeeper, our carpenter, plumber and water service man as emergency guides, and in the exacting work of selling tickets we have had great assistance from Chief Clerk Berger.

"And although letters of appreciation are generally addressed to the Superintendent, nevertheless it is only right that due credit be given to all employees, rangers, electricians, clerks, trail workers, sanitary squad and elevator operators, whose performance of their assigned duties, and loyalty to the Service has made this record possible.

"It is only fair to mention that Mrs. Kennicott and Mrs. Warehime had to put in extra hours making up their office work on account of their immediate superiors (Chief Clerk Berger and Supt. Boles) devoting their time to assisting in handling tourists.

"During the past three months we have personally guided approximately 50,000 people through the Carlsbad Caverns, and in addition to this we have given daily lectures on the geology of the Cavern, daily lectures on the botanical nature trip, and bat lectures when bats were available. We have had many written and oral compliments on our service and also a few complaints (some of which I am inclined to believe were inspired) but taking it all in all, I believe during the past summer here the personnel of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park has set a mark

which it may be possible to equal, but never excel, and I am sincere in believing that the Washington Office shares with the superintendent the pride in this achievement."

Friendliness of rangers overcame the effect of mice on this woman visitor to Mount Rainier Park:

"I want to tell you that I enjoyed my stay at Mount Rainier very much. It was made more enjoyable because the Ranger Naturalists were there to help us understand the region.

"Mr. Durston and Mr. Dodge were so very kind and patient in answering all the inevitable questions that no one else seemed to want to answer, and they were asked many more because they were so 'approachable'.

"When I found the Rangers where there was friendliness, and the Cafeteria where there were vegetables, I found that I could live through the night in a room where there was only one window and mice for company.

"And when I thanked the management at the Inn for having seven days of perfect visibility and grand weather for me, they said, 'Yes, nice for you but not so nice for the glaciers.' So even they are concerned for conditions in the park.

"Again I wish to say that my stay at the Mount Rainier Park was made enjoyable because of and through the efforts of the 'Ranger Hosts' who so generously represent the Government."

This one was written by a Yosemite visitor grateful for the attention given his sick boy:

"My son Albert has just recovered from an illness that sent his temperature to 104°.

"He was attended by Dr. Dewey both by telephone and in person, and I don't think I ever received more careful medical advice. Dr. Dewey was also considerate enough to think of the fact that Dr. Lee of Palo Alto, my personal physician, was in the Valley on his way to Tuolumne Meadows, and to ask him to see my boy.

"During his illness everyone connected with the Service here in the Meadows was most considerate. Mr. and Mrs. Bingaman were not only most solicitous, but also supplied the medicine necessary for his recovery.

"I would like especially to have you know that when Dr. Lee ordered broth and other food which was unobtainable outside of the Government mess, the cook, Mr. McElroy, supplied the food he needed.

"I want you to know of my appreciation of services that I do not believe could have been had anywhere else.

This one written by a lady resident of Boulder, Colorado, to Superintendent Leavitt of Mesa Verde Park attests to the fact that park rangers come to the aid of damsels in distress:

"I wish to take this means of thanking you for the very excellent treatment which we received while visiting Mesa Verde National Park a week or ten days ago.

"As it happened, we had a little car trouble on the way in from the Junction, and one of the drivers of the Park trucks stopped and tried to help us. When he could not locate the difficulty, your naturalist, a Mr. Frank, I think the name was, pushed us up the raise and directed and guided us into the Utility Area where the mechanic located the difficulty and fixed it for us. None of these made any charge for their services and while one expects courteous treatment from our Park officials, certainly one does not expect as much as we received. We certainly did appreciate these kindnesses and we feel that you may like to know about them.

"The visit to Mesa Verde was very interesting. I had visited the Park about eight years ago, but this time I found more of interest than before -- either your guides are better, or I was better prepared to appreciate what I saw. I suspect that both conditions were partly responsible, but at any rate, I came home more enthusiastic about our 'first Americans' than I was before and that is saying a good deal.

"Again I wish to thank you for the assistance which your men gave us."

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This one came from Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill, Representative in Congress who visited Yellowstone during August. Congressman Pettengill's daughter was a "savage" at Canyon Lodge during the summer season:

"I wish to compliment Ranger John Jay. When I visited Canyon Lodge last week he learned of my presence and immediately offered to do anything possible to make my trip even more enjoyable than it otherwise would have been. He took me out on a fishing trip. This produced no fish but resulted in my learning from him a great deal about the Park. Later in the day I secured through the kindness of another Ranger four trout for my breakfast.

"The more I see of the Ranger Service, especially its permanent personnel, the more it impresses me as the West Point of the Civil Government.

"Mr. Jay is the kind of man who adds laurels to the Service and I trust that he will in time advance in rank as well as in usefulness.

"My interest in Yellowstone National Park is all the greater by reason of the fact that my uncle, W. H. Clagett, first delegate to Congress from the territory of Montana, was the author of the bill for the creation of the Park."

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman received the following from Hon. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics in Washington:

"I want to take this occasion, after my return from Yellowstone and Glacier, to express my sincerest gratitude to yourself and your farflung staff for the many courtesies that were shown me. Without exaggeration I can honestly state that never have I received more cordial treatment anywhere. Your staff is most admirable and you certainly are to be congratulated on having associated with you so loyal and efficient a group of men.

"I am particularly desirous of commending to you Messrs. Toll and Joffe of Yellowstone and Mr. Scoyen of Glacier. They seem to have instilled in all of their subordinates a spirit of allegiance and efficiency.

"May I say that if my experience in these two parks is a sample of what government ownership means, then I am 100 percent for the government ownership of everything. In all frankness, there is no comparison between the spirit that dominates your parks and what one finds in government managed enterprises abroad. Every minute that I was within the borders of the parks I felt that they were being run for the citizens of the country, and that everyone felt that his first duty was to make the visitors realize that the parks were there for their benefit and enjoyment."

Somehow or other it seems that Rocky Mountain National Park hasn't come in for its due share in this "boquet" section, so here is a real nice one received by Superintendent Rogers:

"I am glad to have visited Rocky Mountain National Park. It is educational and inspirational. I think some sort of new vitality is breathed into one by the enormity of those rugged mountains and by that fine, crisp, rarified air. I am greatly impressed with the work of the Government in making these mountains accessible to the public through its Park Service, and I am equally impressed with the absorbing interest, efficiency and fine esprit de corps which exists in the Rocky Mountain National Park staff. As its superintendent, please accept my congratulations."

It must be mentioned that no "brickbats" have been received in the Washington Office since issuance of the last Bulletin.

A celebration commemorating the Seventy-First Anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga, sponsored by the historical division of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, and the Chattanooga Chapter of the American Legion was held on September 20. Oratory condemning war, martial music of the 60's, and an exhibition drill by uniformed cadets were the main features of the celebration.

SERVICE MAY GET FUNDS TO PRINT SURVEY

There is a strong possibility that funds may be donated for printing the 1934 Historic American Buildings Survey. This Survey, which was begun as a Civil Works Administration project under the jurisdiction of the Service's architectural branch, was made a permanent institution in the spring of this year when allotments of C.W.A. funds were discontinued. The Survey is now functioning through this Service, the Library of Congress, and the American Institute of Architects.

It is planned to include in the printed Survey approximately 5,000 drawings and 3,000 photographs made of hundreds of important antique buildings in the United States.

MORE POSTERS TO BE PRINTED

Dorothy Waugh, New York artist who designed the first six colorful national park posters to be issued by the Government is now making sketches for two winter sports posters which should do much to encourage visitors to go to those of the national parks offering such facilities. It is planned to issue a new series of general park posters for distribution early next spring.

Ernest F. Coe, Chairman of the Tropic Everglades National Park Association, has forwarded the following poem with a statement that it may be a present time epic of the Everglades National Park project area, but when that area is an honest-to-goodness national park the bullfrog can sit on dreaming, the alligator keep on bellering, etc., for there will then be no "quieting of de swamp wid a gun."

MELODY OF THE SWAMP

Bullfrog sits a dreamin' on a lily pad,
A croakin' he song lak he heart wuz glad.
Alligator a bellerin' out in de bog;
Bre'r Snappin' Turtle sunnin' on a log.

Sand-hill crane sorter stalkin' 'bout,
Pickin' up fish in he long, slim snout.
'Skeeters buzzin' tunes out in de lagoon,
Mocking bird a singin' he noonday tune.

Woodpecker a dozin' in a mango tree,
Listenin' to de hummin' ob a honey-bee.
Shucks, here comes a meddlin' ole man,
An' he quiets de swamp wid a gun in he han'.

---Avery Powell

STATE PARKS AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(Prepared by Elizabeth S. Pitt who has just returned from an inspection trip to a number of State Parks)

On the first of October the fourth period, and, unless new legislation is enacted, the final period of work under the President's emergency conservation program began.

This means that about 20,000 men settled down to the business begun nearly two years ago of improving national parks and monuments. About four times that many took up similar tasks in State parks scattered throughout the entire country, and also in a number of county and municipal park areas. The readers of the Park Service Bulletin are, for the most part, familiar with what the CCC workers are doing to protect and develop the national parks and monuments, but Director Cammerer thinks the story of what is going on in the State parks under the active supervision of the National Park Service is not so well understood.

There has been tremendous activity in these areas as anyone can tell by the way the number of camps have increased for each period of enrollment. During the first six months, only 105 camps operated under the State park program but when the second period began, this number catapulted to 238. During the third period there were 269 camps, and the fourth period climaxed all these records with 346, an increase over the original number of about 230 percent. Eight of the present camps are located in the Tennessee Valley Authority area and three others are being operated for the Reclamation Service. More than fifty are camps authorized by the President as a drought relief measure.

In what manner does the National Park Service cooperate in this huge undertaking, and just how is such a vast horde of workmen managed so that the work in State parks throughout the country is kept to a uniform standard of high quality?

This is how the National Park Service fits in. Authorization for the Emergency Conservation Work was given President Roosevelt in an "Act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes," approved March 31, 1933. The whole idea back of this bill was the conservation of national resources, and five days later the President issued an Executive Order appointing a Director of Emergency Conservation Work and designated the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, War, and Interior as cooperating agencies. In the same manner that responsibility for the success of the program in the national parks and monuments was delegated to John D. Coffman, Chief Forester for the National Park Service, similar responsibility for carrying out the program in State parks was placed on Conrad L. Wirth, Assistant Director of the National Park Service in charge of the Branch of Planning. As his chief lieutenant, Mr. Wirth chose Herbert Evison, Secretary of the National Conference on State Parks, who has long been active in the interest of more and better State parks. Through the Director of the Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Coffman and Mr. Wirth each report to Robert Fechner, Emergency Conservation Work Director, who in turn, answers directly to the President.

This emergency linking of the State parks with the National Park Service is the reason why, if you should be driving about a section of the country such as

the Chicago area where there are no national parks, you might meet almost at any turn, a familiar green car with USDI tags and NATIONAL PARK SERVICE painted on the door. More than likely the driver would be garbed in the uniform which the Western park rangers have made almost as familiar to travelers as the uniforms of the different branches of the military service. All members of the field staff of the State Park ECW have been instructed to wear this uniform when on duty. It is doubtful if you could take a trip of any appreciable length these days without seeing a National Park Service project sign that you could not identify with a Federal park project. Further investigation of the project sign would reveal it to be a State park undertaking.

To get camps on a working basis in the State parks, Mr. Wirth and Mr. Evison had to start from scratch in the way of an administrative set-up. Personnel had to be selected, equipment purchased, funds accounted for, and, most important of all, work projects planned and approved. With astonishing rapidity a supervisory staff was assembled in the National Park Service Office at Washington. The country was divided into five districts with headquarters in Richmond, Virginia; Indianapolis, Indiana; White Plains, New York; Oklahoma City, and San Francisco. Each of these units is in charge of an experienced park man acting as District Officer. Working under each of these officers is a group of inspectors highly trained in landscape or engineering fields who are constantly on the move in their subdistricts, cooperating with State park authorities in preparing work programs that will meet approval both as to technical requirements and the standards of the National Park Service, and seeing that these programs are carried through. The work mapped out for each camp is handled much as it is in the national-park ECW camps, the supervisory staff consisting of a superintendent aided by a number of foremen. With the exception of major policy matters, the work budget for each camp, and the approval of contracts, the execution of the program for each district is left very largely to the district officers and the State conservation authorities, once the work program is approved.

The splendid results of eighteen months of the greatest drive any country has ever made to provide its citizens with park recreational facilities have astonished and gratified State park workers as much as it has those of you familiar with national-park achievements. To begin with, there was a scramble among the States to enlarge their park holdings as soon as they found out that CCC labor would be available for development programs. Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and New Mexico, all States that had no park systems previous to the inauguration of the Emergency Conservation program, have made remarkable strides in this direction in little more than a year. In addition to the creation of new parks, many States have enlarged their acreage, with the result that about half a million acres have recently been added to the total State park holdings throughout the country.

There is no lack of variety in the projects undertaken in State parks, these areas ranging as they do from large spectacular parks like the Custer Park in the Black Hills of South Dakota with its lofty peaks and deep, heavily forested canyons, to small areas in the prairie States where lakes must of necessity be artificial. The ability of CCC laborers to adapt their efforts to all types of construction work and become skilled artisans under the supervision of capable foremen is well known to everyone familiar with what has been done in the national parks, and their record on State park work is just as good. One camp superinten-

dent, when asked if he had stone masons in his camp to use in building an especially fine bridge, replied: "Heavens, no! The best man on this job was a barber before he got into the CCC."

Perhaps one of the most unusual projects undertaken by CCC labor on State Park projects is the construction of several concrete jetties to prevent erosion of the shore line of Sheridan County Park on Lake Michigan, a short distance from Milwaukee. Notwithstanding the highly technical nature of this construction work, the job has proceeded satisfactorily, each step from the building of the forms for making the great concrete blocks to their final placement being performed by the enrollees themselves. So interested did they become in the project that two of their number wrote an excellent account of it for publication.

Another unusual undertaking is the Skokie Lagoons project at Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago. Here from twenty-five hundred to three thousand CCC workers are engaged primarily for purposes of flood control in reclaiming a great marsh by the creation of a series of gigantic lagoons. When the work is finished, Chicago will have a beautiful playground offering bathing, boating, and picnic facilities reclaimed from an area once ruled over by horseweeds and mosquitos.

The men assigned to the camp that has just gone to work in the New Salem State Park in Illinois will have an interesting time. New Salem is the ghost town that flourished for more than a decade with a grist and saw mill for magnets and then passed completely out of existence with the founding of Petersburg, a village a couple of miles to the north which proved more accessible than the log-cabin real estate development started by James Rutledge and John Camron high on the hill above the Sangamon River. Here Abraham Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837, struggling for an education with what books he could rake and scrape and for a living as a clerk and mill hand, a soldier in the Black Hawk War, a merchant in the Berry-Lincoln partnership, and postmaster and deputy surveyor. When he was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1837, he sought a broader field of activity in Springfield.

After much painstaking research, the park authorities of Illinois have begun the restoration of New Salem. Although the work of rebuilding the pioneer settlement that crowned the hill a century ago is only about half completed, the dozen or so log cabins that have been finished attract large numbers of visitors. There is the Berry-Lincoln store with the lean-to which, for a period, rendered the dual service of supplying storage space and providing sleeping quarters for Mr. Lincoln. The Samuel Hill residence, home of the village's most prosperous citizen, fascinates feminine visitors. It has been, as have all the other buildings, carefully furnished with suitable pieces, most of them originals, that will arouse the envy of all antique lovers. The double house, built by Joshua Miller, blasksmith and wagon maker, and Jack Kelso, fisherman, hunter, and philosopher, attracts especial attention. Miller and Kelso married sisters, and the house was built in 1832 for the occupancy of both families. An open space separated the two rooms used by the Millers in the east end from the opposite room occupied by the Kelsos. In summer both families used the porch, and on warm days they had their meals there together.

The hill on which New Salem is located is too steep for everyone to ascend on foot so it will be necessary to permit cars to travel up to the village. However, the park authorities of Illinois wished to keep automobiles from marring its

century-old appearance, so the CCC boys are solving the problem by constructing an invisible parking space at the far-away end of the village. This is being accomplished by leveling the parking space so that a four or five-foot embankment properly planted will completely screen large numbers of parked cars from view in the village.

National-park folks will recall that Mr. Mather was vitally interested in the development of State parks. He thought they were needed for the pleasure of millions of persons who had neither the time nor the money to travel often, if at all, to the national parks. He even talked of a State park every hundred miles. Frequently he recalled that Yosemite was the first State park ever created in this country. Mr. Mather was largely instrumental in bringing about the organization of the National Conference on State Parks which held its first meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1921. The object was to organize the work in behalf of State parks and to stimulate interest among the leading conservationists in this movement. In 1927 he became Chairman of the Conference and served until his death in 1929. Howard B. Bloomer, well-known Detroit philanthropist, carried on the work for a year, and was then succeeded by Colonel Richard Lieber of Indiana, who is largely responsible for the splendid park system his State has enjoyed for so long, and who has been an important factor in the development of State park systems throughout the country. Horace M. Albright, Director of the National Park Service from 1929 to 1933, and his successor in that office, Director Cammerer, have both taken an active interest in State park development, but until emergency conservation work began in these areas, the relationship of the National Park Service to State park activities was of an unofficial nature. Many conservationists believe that a permanent official relationship may grow out of the present situation. Some legislation looking toward that end has already been introduced in Congress but, so far, has failed of passage. The basis for this movement is that State parks are constantly assuming a greater interstate importance, and will constitute major factors in a national system of small parks and recreation areas that the changing social order is demanding.

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"ABOUT FOLKS"

Director Cammerer, Assistant Director Bryant, and Chief Naturalist Trager have returned to Washington from extensive western park trips. Assistant Director Moskey also is back at his desk.

*

Superintendent Toll of Yellowstone and Ben H. Thompson of the Wildlife Division are in Washington aiding in the preparation of the Recreation Section of the National Resources Board Report which must be submitted to President Roosevelt before December 1.

*

Rangers Phillip F. Murray and Donald H. Eaton have swapped jobs, so now Ranger Murray and his family are in Hawaii Park while Ranger Eaton and his family are at the Petrified Forest National Monument.

*

Mrs. Wm. C. Godfrey of the Personnel Division, Washington Office, transferred to Yosemite National Park the latter part of September. Yosemite will not be new to her as she was employed there for about a year before going to Crater Lake Park where her late husband served as Chief Ranger.

*

Justin Dean Kirk after serving as ranger for a year and a half at Petrified Forest Monument resigned on August 25. His position has been filled by Norman Hookway.

*

One of Glacier Park's rangers during the 1934 season was Henry Browne Wallace, son of the Secretary of Agriculture. Edward Wheeler, son of the Montana Senator was also a ranger in Glacier this summer.

*

Early in August Mrs. Dorothy Collier, operator at the Boulderfield Shelter Cabin, Rocky Mountain National Park, suffered a concussion of the brain when she fell at the cabin

striking her head on the concrete floor. She was taken to a Denver hospital and recent reports are to the effect that she is recovering slowly.

*

Tom Brown of the Williamsburg Holding Corporation and former Secretary to Directors Mather and Albright, paid a brief visit to Washington in September. He had just returned from a trip to New England made in his new Chevrolet. Enroute North he stopped to say "hello" to the Albrights at New Rochelle and Mrs. Mather at Darien, Connecticut.

*

Some interesting facts about Col. L. G. Heider, Acting Superintendent at Vicksburg National Military Park in Mississippi, gleaned from a recent newspaper story: -- You would never suspect from the Colonel's dialect that he was born and spent his early youth in Connecticut - that he always has had a deep love for the sea and in his early 'teens served as one of the crew aboard a four masted schooner hauling lumber from New York to Bangor, Maine - that during the World War he went to France with the engineers and helped build bridges while being sniped at from nearby chateaus and ridges - that although he has been in charge of the Vicksburg Park area for only a year or so he has done some fine development work down there.

*

Mrs. G. L. Albright in a letter acknowledging publications and park posters from the Washington Office says "I am looking forward to a short visit with Horace when he comes out west in October." Mrs. Albright is now in Berkeley but plans to spend the winter in Los Angeles.

*

The evening of August 31 members of the Colonial National Monument Club enjoyed a ferry boat trip on the York River on Mr. W. T. Ashe's Yorktown-

Gloucester Ferry Boat "Palmetto." The boat was graciously donated for the evening by its owner.

*

Mrs. Elisabeth S. Pitt recently visited areas in District Number 2, State Park Emergency Conservation Work, including Turkey Run in Indiana, New Salem in Illinois, and several other projects in Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

*

David H. Canfield has been re-designated Acting Superintendent at Crater Lake Park. Assistant Superintendent Emmert of Yosemite, who for a brief period was Acting Superintendent at Crater Lake, has been designated Assistant Superintendent of Yellowstone Park.

*

Ranger Naturalist Arthur Nash of Yellowstone is now touring the world as a member of a scientific party that set sail in September aboard the liner "Majestic." Throughout the trip each member will make studies of plant life and a book will be compiled later outlining the work carried on. Ranger Nash was chosen to be a member of the party mainly because of his work in Yellowstone where he has had an opportunity during his four summer seasons of service to make detailed studies of the park's hot water algae. He plans while on the trip to visit Italy's hot springs, the famous geyser fields of New Zealand, and other foreign areas displaying hot water phenomena.

The trip will end early in April and Ranger Nash says he plans to be back in Yellowstone by the opening of the 1935 season.

*

Margaret Sabin, formerly a clerk in Yellowstone, has been appointed to a position in the Chief Clerk's Office, in Washington.

*

Park Naturalist Doerr had the privilege of pinning a Hui-O-Pele button on President Roosevelt's coat lapel when the Chief Executive became a member of that organization during his Hawaii Park visit.

*

Custodian Tom Charles of the White Sands National Monument welcomed the new editorial assistant in the Washington Office with a friendly note inviting her to come out to the Sands for a visit, inclosing with his invitation a sample of these same sands wrapped in cellophane.

*

Assistant Chief Ranger Charles L. Croghan of Glacier Park while trying to run down a speeder was forced over a road bank, but luckily suffered no injuries. The accident occurred just as Ranger Croghan came even with the car he was chasing, another car coming around a bend in the road in the opposite direction forcing him into a ditch.

*

The Park Service was represented at a recent gettogether party at Oakland, California, a rather exclusive affair. Baby triplets were the invited guests and from a picture which appeared in a recent issue of a Washington, D. C. newspaper of the assembled guests (4 sets of triplets) Laurel Elizabeth, Robin Carol, and Roger Lafont Hall made a good showing.

*

Associate Director and Mrs. Demaray left Washington the latter part of September for a two-week jaunt through New England. Enroute North they visited with the Albrights at their New Rochelle home.

*

"When a Gable goes into anything, be it movies, oil wells, or bridge tournaments, he does it up brown," says an article in the San Francisco

(California) Chronicle. "And Charles Gable is a credit to the family. He hails from Washington, D. C. and Saturday night he marched into the Contract Bridge Studio at 2261 Sacramento Street, took as his partner Miss Mary Reeg and just marched right out again. But not before he and she had gathered up practically all the honors there were to harvest on the east-west side of the seeded Mitchell match," the article continues.

Washington Office bridge fans are looking forward to Chief Auditor Gable's return to headquarters so they may have an opportunity to observe this bridge wizard in action.

*

Temporary Ranger Vernon A. MacQuinn of Acadia, while patrolling one of the park roads on his motorcycle collided with an automobile, the left side of the motorcycle striking the left front wheel of the car. Ranger MacQuinn's left foot was pinned between the automobile wheel and the engine of the motorcycle with sufficient force to break five bones.

*

Chief Accountant Tillett and Perry D. Edwards, also of the Accounts Section, returned to Washington in mid-September.

*

Miss Regina M. Schmidt, clerk in the Washington Office Historical Division, spent her vacation in Acadia Park.

*

VITAL STATISTICS

Births:

A son was born to Ranger and Mrs. Guy McCarty of Yellowstone on August 17.

*

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Robert are the proud parents of a son. Dr. Robert is one of the historical technicians at Colonial National Monument.

*

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reynolds McPherson have a baby girl (7 pounds, 4 ounces) born September 25 at Doctor's Hospital in New York City. Mrs. McPherson is the daughter of Mrs. Stephen T. Mather and the late director.

*

Marriages:

Ranger Robert P. Beal of Yellowstone and Constance Davison of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were married at the Mammoth Hot Springs Chapel in Yellowstone on August 25. The couple will be stationed this winter at the Game Ranch, northwest of Gardiner.

*

"No more flirting for me" says James W. Burns, Accounts Section, Branch of Buildings. He turned over the new leaf on August 25 when he and Miss Lee Anna Embry, also of Washington, were married at Leesburg, Virginia.

*

Lillian A. Paulson of the Chief Clerk's Division, Washington Office, and Denis Sartain of Washington, D. C. and Tennessee, were married September 12.

*

Deaths:

Yellowstone employees were greatly grieved when they learned of an automobile accident August 1 involving Mr. and Mrs. William H. Riley and their daughter Helen. The car in which the Rileys were motoring from Yellowstone to Newcastle, Pennsylvania, turned over at Chelsea, Iowa. Mrs. Riley sustained serious injuries and succumbed the following day. Mr. Riley also was injured but from latest reports is making fine recovery. The Rileys celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in Yellowstone Park last March.

*

On August 13 Temporary Ranger Kenneth Meenan of Rocky Mountain National Park succumbed to injuries received when the motorcycle on which he was riding collided with an automobile on the Grand Lake road. Ranger Meenan,

a native of Oak Park, Illinois, was a former Northwestern and Illinois University grid star.

*

From Sequoia word comes of the passing on September 14 of Pat. D. Nowell, a staunch friend of the Park Service and a loyal supporter of Colonel White. Mr. Nowell, a resident of Tulare, California, served as secretary of the California State Water Plan Association.

*

Fred M. Johnson, bookkeeper at Glacier Park Headquarters, was drowned on August 20. The tragedy occurred when he and his brother, who were on a fishing trip, attempted to cross the Middle Fork River about a mile above Belton. The current took Fred off his feet and swept him into a deep pool. He could not swim. His brother attempted to swim after him, but as the current was too swift had to give it up and go to headquarters for aid. Fred's body was recovered an hour later.

*

A telegram has just been received from Yosemite Park advising of the death of Mr. D. J. Foley, photographic studio operator, on September 30 after a lingering illness, also that Richard Michaelis, head gardener for the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, died on the same day of a heart attack.

*