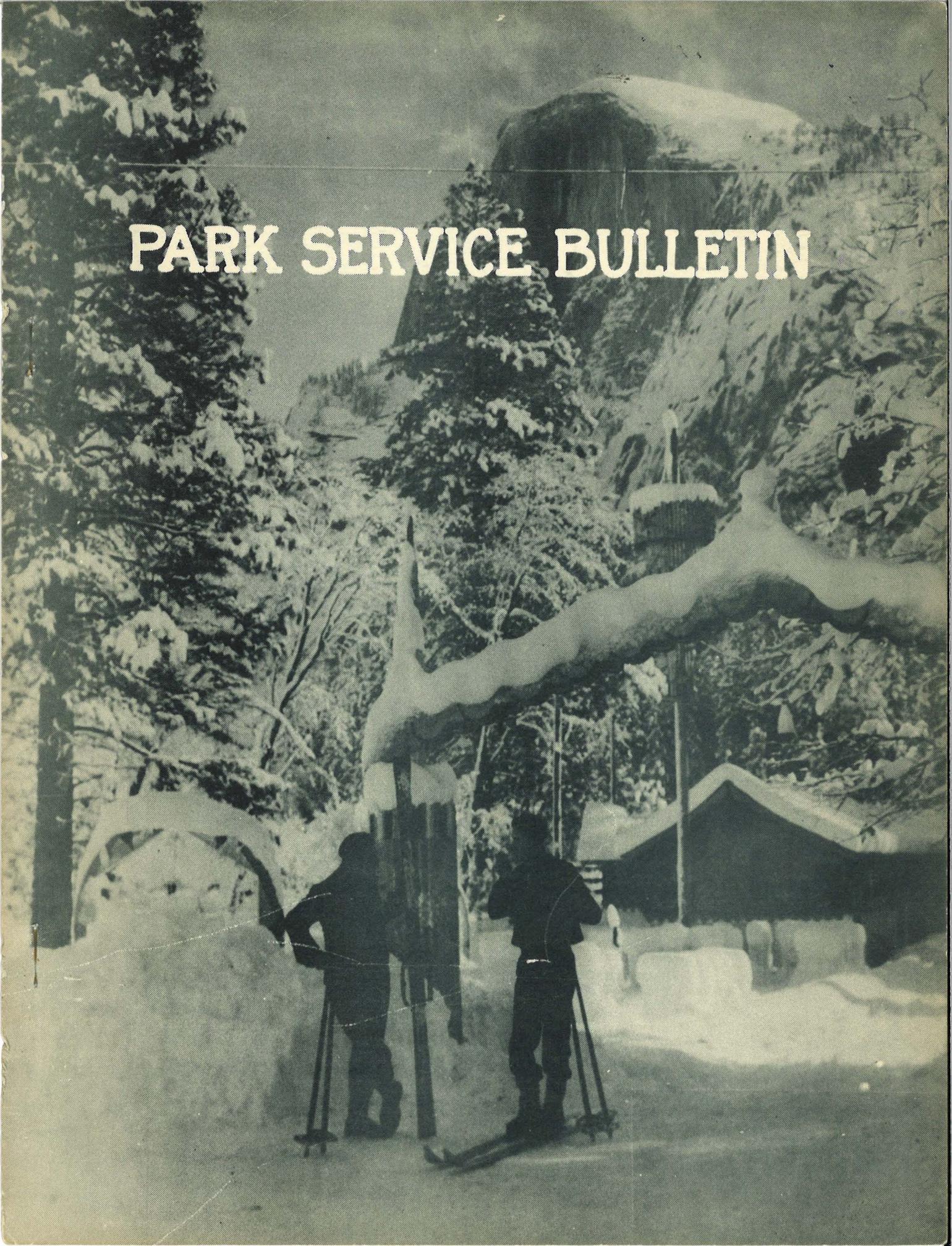
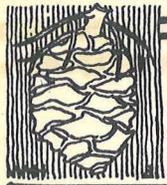


# PARK SERVICE BULLETIN





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

Arno B. Cammerer,  
Director.

Isabelle F. Story,  
Editor-in-Chief

Mary C. Ryan, Bulletin Editor

Vol. V

January - February, 1935

No. 1

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

## SECRETARY ADDRESSES OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES

In a fifteen-minute address made the afternoon of December 31 Secretary Ickes expressed to Interior Department officials and employees located in Washington his appreciation of the fine work accomplished during the year 1934.

The several thousand persons who gathered to hear the talk filled the auditorium and main corridor of the Interior Department Building. Loud-speaker equipment was installed for the occasion enabling those persons gathered in the main corridor to hear the Secretary's voice clearly.

The Secretary paid tribute to President Roosevelt, stating that to our Chief Executive was due the credit and praise for the success achieved, he himself serving only as one of the President's "lieutenants." Special

tribute was paid employees of the Public Works Administration for the splendid results obtained by that organization during its relatively short period of existence.

\* \* \* \*

## FORMER DIRECTOR ALBRIGHT SENDS GREETINGS

The following letter addressed to Director Cammerer by Mr. Albright was received too late to include in the last issue of the Bulletin:

"My dear Cam:

I would appreciate it very much if you would send this note of Christmas Greetings and good wishes to all my old associates in the National Park Service. At

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.

this time of the year, I am thinking of them particularly, and hoping that their Holiday Season will be filled with happiness and good fortune, and the day-to-day work will not be too burdensome.

"I congratulate all of you on the splendid showing that you made during the past year. There is no true friend of the Service who does not believe that it is doing magnificent work, and the spirit of the organization is the same old spirit that has made it so successful through these many years.

"Incidentally it is well for all of us to remember that it is nearly 20 years since Stephen T. Mather became assistant to the Secretary. Might it not be a good idea to recall to the Washington office and the field that his connection began on January 21, 1915?

"Again expressing Holiday Greetings, warmest regards and good wishes in which Mrs. Albright and the children heartily join me, I am"

\* \* \*

And while on the subject of "Season's Greetings" we liked especially the greeting card appropriately decorated with poinsettia received from Company 808, Civilian Conservation Corps, Sulphur, Oklahoma, which contained the names of all administrative and enrolled personnel, also the menu for their Christmas Day Dinner.

\* \* \*

And a card we would like to publish is the one received from the Halls. It carried a picture of the Hall family -- all eight of them --

and gave us the most recent information (pictorially) on those famous triplets.

\* \* \*

The Boles of Carlsbad for their attractive greeting card used a picture of two young hawks in a nest of yucca plant. We wish time would permit us to make mention of the many other interesting ones sent out by Service folks.

\* \* \*

CONGRATULATIONS, MRS. BRYANT!

The January 1935 issue of "American Motorist" official publication of the American Automobile Association, carried a most interesting story entitled "My Trip Across the Continent," its author being none other than Amy M. Bryant, wife of Assistant Director Bryant. Mrs. Bryant was awarded \$25 for her "prize" story. Copy of this story is appended to this issue of the Bulletin.

\* \* \*

A FINE PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT AVAILABLE

The President, in response to the desires of many teachers and pupils in the country and to the request of Hon. J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, during the holiday season inscribed a splendid photograph of himself as follows: "To the pupils and teachers of the United States -- Franklin D. Roosevelt." Duplicates of this photograph, 9 x 11 inches in size, carefully reproduced by the Federal Office of Education on heavy paper suitable for framing, were made available as inserts with the December issue of School Life, official monthly journal of the Office of Education. Anyone wishing a copy of this photograph should place his order directly with the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price is 10 cents.

NATIONAL PARK WINTER SPORT SEASON  
OFF TO A GOOD START

News comes from California and Washington of the formal opening of winter sports activities in Yosemite, Sequoia and Mount Rainier National Parks. In Yosemite skiing was enjoyed all during December at Badger Pass, skating on the ice rink at Camp Curry began a few days before Christmas, and with the first snowfall of the season on December 27 many enjoyed ash can sliding, tobogganing, riding on sleds pulled by dog teams, and gliding over the snow easily and comfortably with sleigh and horse. Several thousand guests were in the park for the Christmas and New Year period. Fine entertainment in the evenings was provided by the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, outstanding of which were a dinner and dance at the Ahwahnee on Christmas night and a special New Year's Eve dinner and dance, also at the Ahwahnee.

On Snow Day, January 3, the King and Queen of Winter Sports for the 1934-35 season were crowned by Superintendent E. P. Leavitt of Mesa Verde who was in Yosemite -- his old stamping ground -- for a brief holiday visit.

\* \* \*

In mid-December Mount Rainier Park launched its winter sport season with a dance and get together meeting at Paradise Lodge which was attended by members of the various organizations interested. On December 16 the first slalom races were held with about a thousand persons present.

This should be the greatest winter sport season thus far in the history of that park for Paradise Valley has been chosen by the National Ski Association as the site of the National Championship Downhill and Slalom Ski Races and the Olympic Team Trials to be held April 13-14. Many areas were considered by the Association and its decision gives to Mount

Rainier Park national recognition as an outstanding winter sports playground.

Superintendent Tomlinson reports the thorough training which local skiers are undergoing in preparation for the championship races assures a large field of contestants for the April events; also that the support of Chambers of Commerce, outdoor organizations, and many prominent individuals already has resulted in a very substantial increase in travel to Paradise Valley.

\* \* \*

Sequoia Park was the scene of the Fifth Annual San Joaquin Valley Winter Sports Carnival the weekend of January 12-13. According to reports emanating from the park this event, hitherto staged in Yosemite Park, was a great success with perfect weather prevailing and every form of winter sport being indulged in by visitors -- 4,059 of them. To us it seems remarkable that with this large crowd and the 1,100 automobiles registered during the two-day period Superintendent White is able to report that there was not a single accident.

\* \* \*

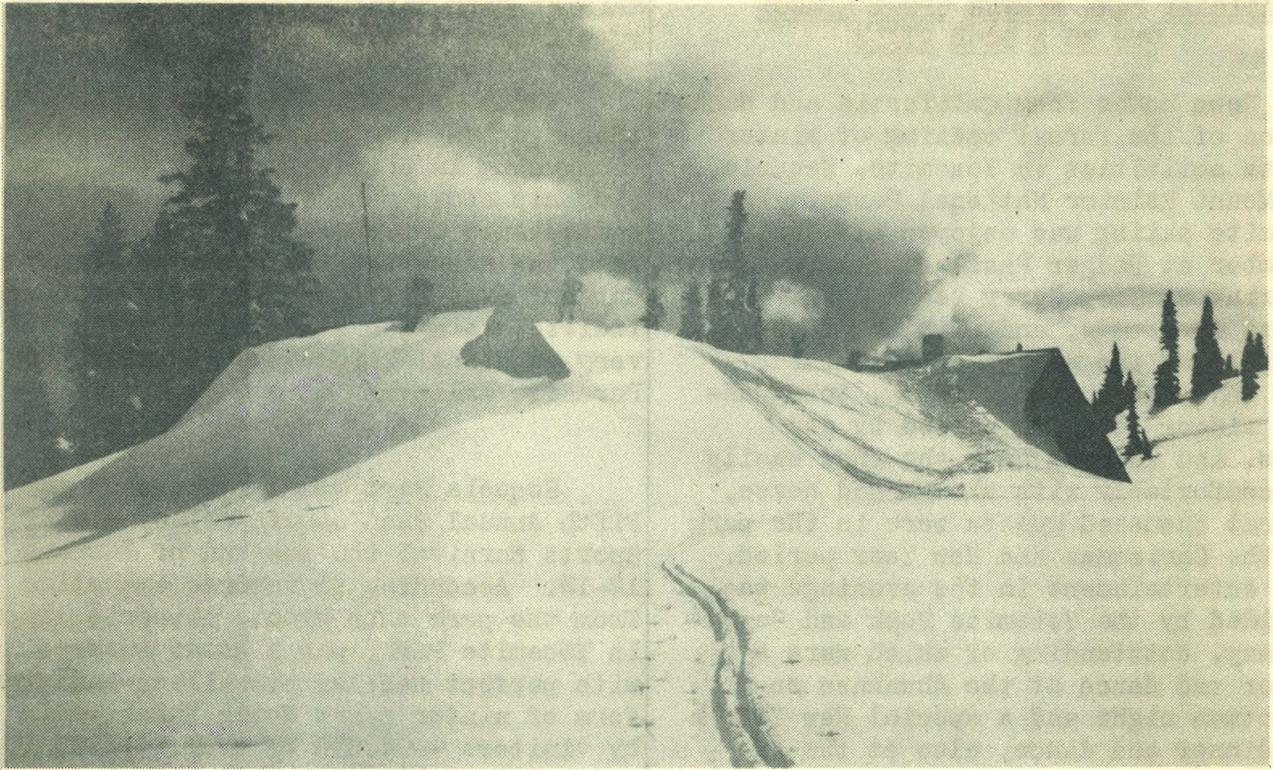
While no special sport events have been held thus far in Crater Lake, General Grant, and Rocky Mountain National Parks, reports from these areas tell of plenty of snow and cold weather. Many persons are taking advantage of these conditions and indulging in skiing, especially during the weekends.

\* \* \*

CEREMONIES HELD AT GENERAL GRANT PARK

The Tenth Annual Nation's Christmas Tree Ceremony was held at high noon on Christmas Day at the foot of the Grant Tree. The more than 400 persons in attendance considered the affair as the finest yet staged by the Nation's Christmas Tree Association. Motorists were glad to find all roads open and the use of chains unnecessary. In fact the weather was so mild that huge campfire piles built and covered with canvas in the fall for use on this occasion were not fired.

\* \* \*



Mount Rainier

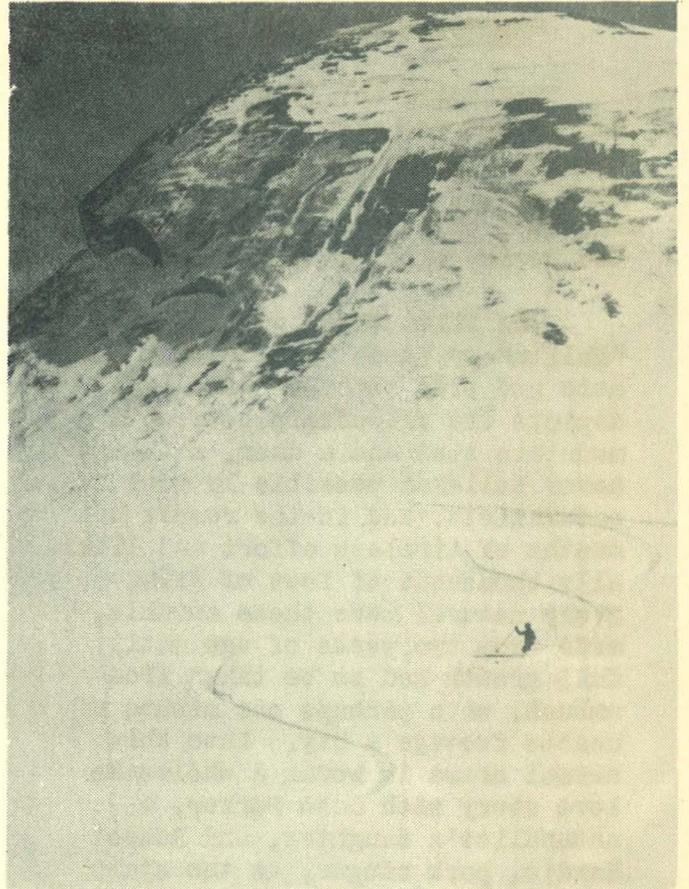


Rocky Mountain

WINTER SPORT SCENES



Yosemite



Yosemite



Superintendent E. P. Leavitt Of Mesa Verde National Park Crowns Yosemite's King And Queen Of Winter Sports For 1934 - 1935.

"SEQUOIA" RELEASED BY M-G-M

According to all indications the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motion picture "Sequoia" filmed in Sequoia National Park during the summer seasons of 1933 and 1934 will be a grand success with the movie-going public.

The film, based on the story "Malibu" by Vance Hoyt, author of note and true lover of wildlife, depicts the friendship between a mountain lion and a deer, a thing never believed possible by most naturalists, and is the result of months of tireless effort and literally thousands of feet of film. Every natural move these animals made from two weeks of age until full growth had to be taken from ambush, with perhaps one minute of usable footage a day. Into this animal drama is woven a wholesome love story with Jean Parker, a naturalist's daughter, and Russel Hardie, park ranger, as the stars.

Liberty Magazine has given this picture a three-star rating which puts it in the class of films well worth seeing.

Jim Tully, the well-known author who has written so many books of human interest has said of the picture: "No picture in years has given me the same emotional quality which I derived from 'Sequoia'. There are moments in the picture which reach emotional grandeur. The cub caressing its dead mother is a scene which I will never forget. It is written on my heart forever. How any man can go out and kill a deer after seeing this picture is more than I can understand.

"If I could do one thing for the youth of the world in order to make a cleaner and finer and more understanding generation when we at last are dust--it would be to send them each and all to see this film at my expense." And Mrs. David Ray, National Councilor of Better Films: "Merely its unique photography of the poetic beauty of the virgin forest with its herds of graceful deer, makes 'Sequoia' an enchanting film for any audience. The story of a pleasant young girl who rears a puma kitten and a little fawn together in a friendship which endures after they are full-grown and free to roam the forest, touches something primal in every heart."

For shots in the film "Sequoia" camp was established at Heather Lake in the High Sierras, located at the 11,000-foot level, said to be the highest altitude ever attempted for a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer feature picture. All equipment had to be "packed in" on mules and horses with special portable containers to protect film from the rigors of weather and changes in temperature.

In an effort to popularize the film and the book an essay contest is being held by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., the six winners to be given a trip to New York, thence to New Orleans on the Southern Pacific SS Dixie, overland to Sequoia National Park, a week at Giant Forest Lodge as the guests of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Company, and a visit to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios.

Complete information regarding the contest is contained in "An Educational Handbook for High School Students,"

which may be obtained by sending three cents to the Sequoia Essay Contest Editor, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., 28 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Following is a list of the topics on which letters or essays may be written:

TOPICS FOR JUNIOR-HIGH-SCHOOL PUPILS  
(Grades 7, 8, 9):

- (a) Write a short theme on why we should save the Sequoia.
- (b) Write a letter to John W. Considine, Jr., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Culver City, California, suggesting other nature stories you would like to see filmed.
- (c) Write a short theme on "Our National Parks," being careful to use your own words.

TOPICS FOR SENIOR-HIGH-SCHOOL PUPILS  
(Grades 10, 11, 12):

- (a) Write a short theme on "The Oldest Living Things."
- (b) Write a letter to Dr. Vance Hoyt, Beverly Hills, California, comparing his book with the film.
- (c) Write a short theme on other "Strange Friendships" in literature.
- (d) Write a short theme on experiences in photographing animal pets.
- (e) Write a short theme on animals as actors. (Note: Is it true that the best actors are not actors at all? Is it an advantage or a disadvantage that animals may be unconscious of camera and microphone?)
- (f) Suggest a number of appropriate quotations from famous poems, such as would apply to various scenes or episodes in the book or film; for example, "This is the forest primeval," or "The stag at eve had drunk his fill."
- (g) How Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" applies to "Sequoia". (Note: Does the

same philosophy apply to the hunting of deer?)

- (h) A comparison of Hudson's "Green Mansions" with "Malibu" and "Sequoia". (Note: Do you think Hudson's book could be successfully filmed?)
- (i) Zane Grey says "Sequoia" is the best outdoor film he has ever seen and the best film of any kind in ten years. Do you agree with him? Tell why.
- (j) Jim Tully says "Sequoia" is a magnificent social study of animals. What does he mean?
- (k) Describe some unforgettable scenes in "Sequoia".

Teachers desiring to reward pupils who write exceptionally good letters or themes on any of the topics will be supplied with copies of the book "Malibu" provided not less than three classes (about 100 pupils) engage in the project, and provided also that the theme of the winning pupil, properly certified, is mailed to the Contest Editor. In fact, a copy of the book, to be used later as an award, may be obtained by such teachers in advance for display to their pupils.

The list of names of the Judges for the contest includes Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Director Albright, Director Cammerer, Chief Forester Coffman, F. Trubee Davison, President of the American Museum of Natural History, Vance Hoyt, our Editor-in-Chief, Superintendent White, and a number of others.

\* \* \*

Quoted from AMERICAN FORESTS.

Petrified Trees

Bill: What makes petrified trees?  
Gene: Why, the wind.  
Bill: How come, the wind?  
Gene: By making them rock!

\* \* \*

REVISED WALKING STATISTICS

Under the heading "Walking Statistics" in the November issue of the Bulletin the statement was made that during the month of July 1934 alone Yosemite Naturalists walked 30,000 miles. This statement is hereby corrected to read that during that period the Yosemite Naturalists handled 30,000 man miles. The 30,000 man miles is arrived at by multiplying the number of persons going on naturalists' trips by the number of naturalists. The actual number of miles traveled by the dozen or so naturalists was 917.

\* \* \*

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF  
ADVERTISING FREE

Since June of last year our photographic laboratory here in Washington has maintained a "roto" service through which newspapers are supplied with national park illustrations for use in their Sunday rotogravure sections. At present sixty-five newspapers and press associations are the recipients of this service.

After the service was well under way a checkup was made to find out whether it was really worthwhile. The checkup revealed that in the rotogravure sections of seventeen papers using our pictures in their July 22, 1934, issue as many as 10,400 lines of space were filled by our photographs. When it is taken into consideration that the lowest rate quoted for such space is 20 cents per line, this represented a commercial or advertising value of at least \$2,000. This is for only one Sunday edition, but eighteen such weekly services were given to the papers and undoubtedly some of our photographs were used each week by a large percentage of them. It was also found that the Washington, D. C., Star

used three and one-half pages or 7,840 lines of pictures, which space has a commercial rate value of about \$1,500. The New York Times has used two full pages and The Baltimore Sun has used a page and a half, the commercial value being estimated at another \$1,500.

News bromide enlarging paper, 11 x 14 inches in size, has been used in preparing the pictures for distribution and nine gross of this paper, for which \$75.87 was paid, were used for the eighteen weeks of roto service. Envelopes for mailing cost \$10.69.

To Mr. Allan Rinehart of our Photographic Laboratory Staff goes the credit for inaugurating this worthwhile service. Mr. Rinehart before coming to the Park Service was on the staff of the Baltimore Sun and the Washington Herald and has the newspaper angle on how hard it is most of the time for the newspapers to get worthwhile national park scenes.

It is interesting to receive reports that other active Government agencies are considering the inauguration of similar service, based on the success of the plan started by this office. There is even more interest in the report that the Mexican Government is planning a similar campaign to publicize the new highway through Mexico to Central America.

\* \* \*

Last October 18, when deeds to 30,000 acres of land in the Mammoth Cave National Park region were turned over to the Federal Government, the Mammoth Cave National Park Association furnished this Service with two sets of 65 photographs each of the Cave for distribution in connection with our "roto" service. Later an official of the Association stated that the publicity thus obtained at a nominal sum was worth \$10,000 in publicity value.

\* \* \*

NEW PARK PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

Delivery of an edition of 50,000 copies of the publication entitled "Glimpses of Our National Parks" considerably revised and expanded, was made by the Printer on December 29.

This 92-page brochure, done by the offset printing method, is profusely illustrated and many favorable comments regarding its general makeup and appearance have been received in Washington headquarters.

Printing of this publication was made possible through the allotment of Emergency Conservation Work funds by Director Robert Fechner.

\* \* \*

COPY FOR ALL PARK CIRCULARS SUBMITTED TO PRINTER

For the first time in the Service's history copy for all of the 1935 national park circulars of general information, with the exception of Carlsbad, was in the hands of the Government Printer shortly after the first of the year. The last circular submitted was the Yosemite which was forwarded to the Printer on January 15.

As of January 25, when this issue of the Bulletin goes to press, corrected page proof on seven of these circulars has been returned to the Printer -- Acadia, Crater Lake, Mesa Verde, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Hot Springs and Hawaii.

It is hoped that all of these circulars will be off the press and available for distribution by late spring, but no promises can be made in this respect in view of the fact that emergency agency jobs get preference over all other printing. Then, too, Congress is in session,

and that means the Printing Office will be burdened with a great deal of special work.

\* \* \*

BUDGET CUTS SERVICE'S PRINTING ESTIMATE

With a crying need for bigger printing funds facing us, the estimate of \$60,000 submitted by this Service for printing and binding during the 1936 fiscal year has been reduced by the Budget Bureau to \$35,000. Of course, Congress has the final say on what the amount will be.

Out of our limited printing appropriations the Service must stand the expense of all stationery and forms for the Washington Office and the field, legislative documents, bills, etc., the cost of printing our publications at the Government Printing Office, and the cost of necessary revision of plates in our sale publications.

During the 1932 fiscal year this Service had available for printing and binding the sum of \$50,000. And now, for the 1936 fiscal year, with many more areas under our jurisdiction than we had in 1932 -- national military parks, national monuments, battlefield sites, etc. -- we have but \$35,000 to meet greatly enlarged requirements.

\* \* \*

NEW SLOGANS ADOPTED FOR USE IN 1935

The slogan "1934 -- A National Park Year" did so much to stimulate travel to our national parks that slogans will be used again this year. "Every Year A National Park Year" and "Visit Your National Parks This Year" are ones already adopted.

These, and possibly others, will be incorporated in stories issued to the press and radio talks that may be given, and will be carried on Service envelopes.

\* \* \*

RANGERS PATROL PARK FROM THE AIR

"If Uncle Sam will just furnish me one of those birds for getting around my district in winter he can have these old slabs and I'll record more miles of patrol work in the winter than all the rest of the rangers can make in the next ten years."

Thus spoke Ranger Guy McCarty of Yellowstone, who, accompanied by Ranger Leon Evans, stationed at West Yellowstone, had just completed their monthly district patrol by plane.

Incidentally, it was the first time in the park's history that a regular patrol has been made in this manner.

As guests of the Scenic Airways Company, Incorporated, of Pocatello, Idaho, which has the contract for delivering mail into the snowbound community at the west entrance of Yellowstone and, with Pilot Christianson at the sticks, Rangers McCarty and Evans covered their entire district, a little over one hundred miles, in fifty-four minutes.

A complete patrol was made. The plane flew north from West Yellowstone to Grayling Creek, then east to the foot of Mount Holmes, then southwest over the Old Yellowstone-Western Stage Company pasture in the general direction of West Yellowstone, then down the Madison to the Seven-Mile bridge, over Mount Haynes and southeast over the Fountain to Old Faithful, from which point they went west over the Little Firehole to the park line and up to West Yellowstone.

"That's the best skiing I ever saw" was the way Ranger McCarty put it. "The weather conditions were perfect and it was a delightful trip. Flying over the Y-W pasture we could

see about fifty or sixty elk and their tracks in the snow showed up distinctly. The Teton Mountains stuck their heads high in the air and their white caps were especially beautiful. At Old Faithful we could see the winterkeeper skiing near Castle Geyser and we could pick out the various geysers as we flew over them. We flew about 115 to 120 miles an hour, at a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet."

\* \* \*

News of more park inspection work done by plane comes from Acting Superintendent John E. Doerr, Jr., of Hawaii National Park, who, on November 26, as the guest of the United States Navy, made a three-hour airplane flight around the Island of Hawaii in one of six planes. The air squadron took off from Hilo Harbor at 8 o'clock in the morning and returned three hours later, having made a clockwise circuit of the island, a distance of approximately 270 miles.

With ideal weather prevailing, the ships flew at an altitude of about 2,300 feet, and just far enough off shore to give an excellent view of the shoreline and features on the lower slopes of the mountains. Acting Superintendent Doerr says that the flight enabled him to get a perspective view of the southern section of the park and the relationship between the lava flows on the Kona side of Mauna Loa.

\* \* \*

AIRPORT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY  
TO SEQUOIA PARK

Sequoia Park boasts an airport within ten minutes of Ash Mountain Headquarters. Located at Three Rivers it is characterized as "fog free" and

was constructed last winter as a CWA project. Construction of a runway 200 feet wide and 2700 feet long as an SERA project will soon be completed.

Army officers visiting CCC camps make use of this airport, and it is also used as a base for Park and Forest Service fire patrols. It should do much to increase the number of Sequoia Park visitors.

Superintendent White, an air enthusiast, has used the airport a good many times during the past year, and believes it will be of great value should an airplane be authorized for use between Sequoia National Park and Death Valley National Monument and other points.

\* \* \*

#### WHITE SANDS MONUMENT ENLARGED

To facilitate the administration of the White Sands National Monument in New Mexico 158.91 acres have been added to its area by recent proclamation of President Roosevelt. The monument, when established on January 18, 1933, contained 142,987 acres.

While we all know that Custodian Charles knows his monument area is very remarkable, evidently one of his recent visitors wasn't aware of this fact for he took the time after viewing the monument to go up to Custodian Charles' office and say, "I came in to tell you that the White Sands are a world's wonder -- nothing like them anywhere." The visitor, Mr. Alex J. Carson of Riverside, California, Custodian Charles says is a confirmed Globe Trotter, having been around the world a half dozen times on trips of a year's duration.

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#### ANOTHER AREA ADDED TO OUR MONUMENT SYSTEM

By Presidential Proclamation, Fort Jefferson, Florida, has been added to the list of national monument areas under the jurisdiction of this Service. The monument embraces not only the fort but the Dry Tortugas Island group as well.

Built in 1846 to command and hold the fine harbor in the Tortugas Keys, Fort Jefferson is the largest all-masonry fort in the western world and stands as an impressive and sinister reminder of some of the darkest days of the Republic. It is hexagonal in shape, fully bastioned. Its great walls are 450 feet long and 60 feet high.

In 1863 it was turned into a Federal prison, which constituted a veritable "Devil's Island" in view of the fact that a surrounding moat was alive with sharks that cut off all hope of escape for its prisoners. Here was confined the unfortunate Doctor Mudd, of Southern Maryland, who assisted John Wilkes Booth by setting his broken leg, and therefore, was imprisoned as one of the conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. When, in 1867, a scourge of yellow fever decimated the prison population, Doctor Mudd volunteered his professional services after the official physician has succumbed to the disease, tending the sick and dying until he, also, was stricken. Later, because of his heroic ministrations, Dr. Mudd was pardoned.

Although abandoned as an active fortification in 1873, due to its proximity to Cuba, during the Spanish-American War it was occupied temporarily by American Troops. Since 1900 it has been under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

Visitors to the monument will find the crystal waters that surround the

fort a veritable fisherman's paradise where more than 600 varieties of fish abound, among them the tarpon, gamest of sea fish. Visitors also will find nearby, on Bird Key, bird and turtle refuges where noddy and sooty tern nest in thousands. Between Garden Key and the Everglades exists one of the greatest marine gardens in the world and strange and colorful growths may be seen below the translucent waves.

Plans are already under way for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to carry on cleaning and wall restoration work at the fort and the installation of overnight accommodations for visitors. Air enthusiasts will be interested in the fact that the FERA has gained the cooperation of air lines plying between southern points in arranging special weekend trips from Florida aviation ports to Fort Jefferson at round-trip rates.

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#### COUPLE REVISITS HISTORIC AREA

On November 4, 1934, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Horn of California, made their second visit to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial National Military Park, just nineteen years after their first visit made on their honeymoon.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Horn were surprised at the many changes made, stating that the clearing away of trees and brush had brought to light so much in the way of trenches that they had not been able to see on their first visit.

\* \* \*

#### NOTABLE VISITOR TO COLONIAL

Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of our Secretary, spent December 3 and 4 at Colonial National Monument. Mrs. Ickes was accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wilmarth Ickes.

Mrs. Ickes first made an inspection of archeological work being carried on at Jamestown and was very much interested in this activity. She then went to Williamsburg, visiting the Christopher Wren Building, Governor's Palace, restored Capitol, Raleigh Tavern, George Wythe House, and Bruton Parish Church. She then motored over the Parkway connecting Williamsburg with Yorktown. While at Yorktown she inspected open portions of the battlefield and the headquarters museum. She evinced particular interest in the objects salvaged from sunken British frigates in the York River.

It so happened that Paramount and Pathe News Reel operators were at Yorktown at the same time taking "shots" of frigate salvaging operations, and Mrs. Ickes very graciously consented to appear with Superintendent Flickinger in one of them.

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#### INTERESTING PARK FILMS BEING MADE

Chief Naturalist Trager advises that some interesting new motion picture films on national park and monument subjects are being made in the Service's Motion Picture Laboratory. Definite information regarding these films will be available next month and reference to this work will be made in the next Bulletin.

Mr. Trager, who also has supervision of the work carried on at the CCC Model Laboratory at Fort Hunt, Virginia, says that a nine-section relief model of the Grand Canyon is nearing completion. When completed it will be forwarded to Grand Canyon National Park. The Service, according to Mr. Trager, will be in a position to take orders for copies of this model from interested universities and museums, the price charged for same covering only the cost of materials used.

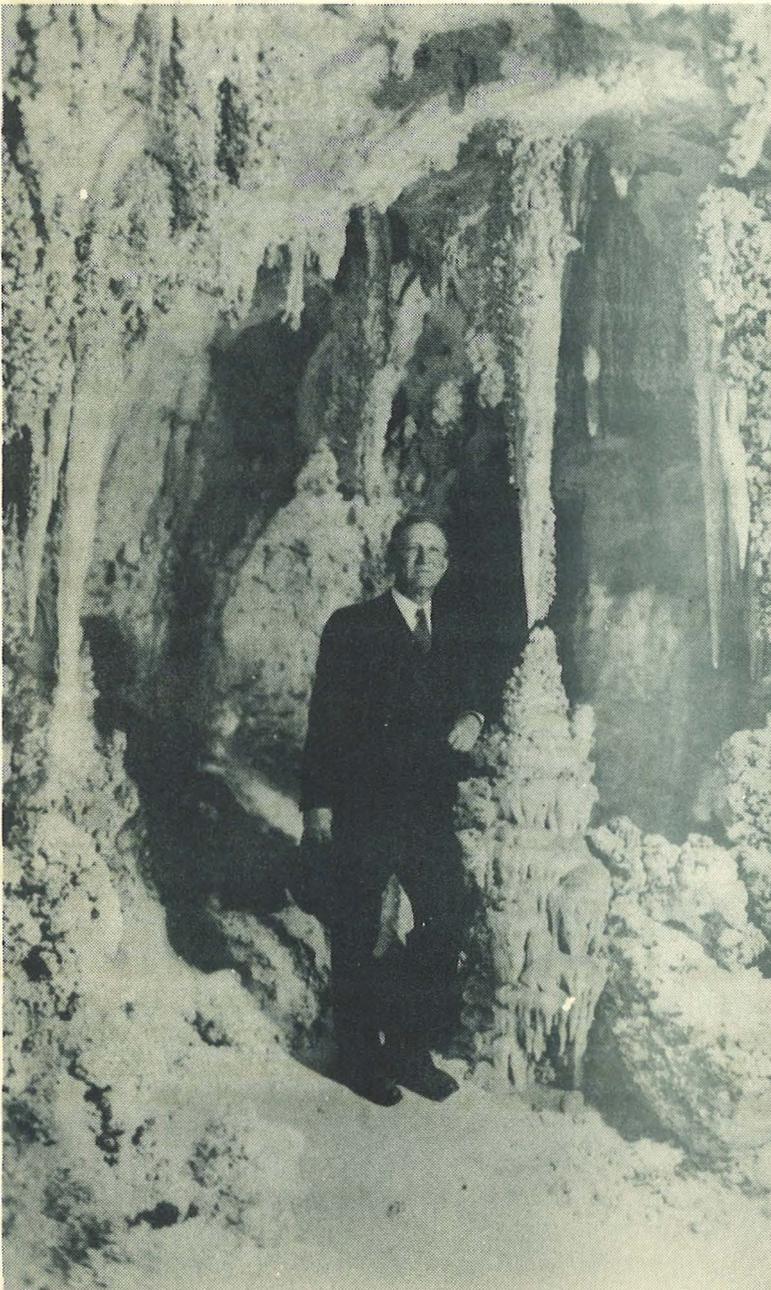
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A FINE YEAR AT CARLSBAD

Superintendent Boles during the calendar year 1934 entertained a total of 92,397 persons, which represents a new high peak in Carlsbad travel. The previous peak year was 1930 when a total of 91,462 visitors viewed the beauties of the Caverns. It is interesting to note that although 1934 travel was just 65 percent greater than 1933, there was no in-

crease in ranger personnel.

At the end of 1934 Carlsbad Caverns showed a net profit of \$83,530.66, revenues being \$134,238.57 and operating expense only \$50,707.91. To quote Superintendent Boles: "Some years ago Vice President Marshall stated 'What this country needs is a good five cent cigar'; from the above showing it would appear that what this country needs just now is more Carlsbad Caverns."



One of the 92,397 visitors to Carlsbad during 1934 -- Hon. Morris Sheppard of Texas.

Following the customary ceremony at the "Rock of Ages" the Senator was introduced to the other visitors and gave a brief but impressive talk. He brought out the fact that after a trip through the Caverns one is in a mood to dedicate his or her efforts toward universal peace, and that the brief stop and moment of darkness and silence at the "Rock of Ages" was like a pilgrimage to the "Christ of the Andes" an enormous but beautiful statue of melted armaments erected on the skyline boundary between Chile and Argentina as an everlasting reminder of "Peace on Earth; Good Will Toward Men."

Senator Sheppard has represented his State in Congress for the past 30 years.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT GERMAN  
PARKS

One of Assistant Director Bryant's many visitors early last summer mentioned the fact that he was sailing in a short time for Germany. During the course of the conversation Dr. Bryant mentioned that we here in the National Park Service were keenly interested in national park activities in foreign lands and the visitor offered to report on Germany's parks after he had visited them. Here are a few quotations from his letter written in Kassel, Germany, last November:

"When I last saw you in August I promised to write you a little about the German Parks if I had the opportunity to see any of them. It so happens that in the work for which I came to Germany I have been spending my time in the beautiful country of Thuringen and making headquarters at the old town of Kassel where the Hohenzollerns had one of their palaces. This palace stands in a great park which occupies the side of a basalt mountain which rises from the river valley beyond the town. My family are living just on the edge of this park, and the beautiful little castle of Lowenburg is only five minutes' walk from the house.

"The park is the resort of all Kassel on Sundays. As you well know the Germans are great walkers. They use cars very little and one sees whole families starting off of a Sunday with their lunch in a rucksack for a tramp in the hills. The marvel of it is that the hills seem to be none the worse for these excursions. The deer are just as tame, the grass is just as green, and the ground is clear of paper. There are plenty of signs on trees stating what paths can be used for bicycles, and where dogs must be kept on leash but I never see a sign of 'Keep off the grass' nor do I see anything about fires. In fact I am frequently surprised to see

camp fires in spruce forests or on the edge of them.

"The truth of the matter is that here the superintendent of a park is not dealing with a bunch of noisy Americans who are always in a hurry to go somewhere. These people are always jolly and seem to be having a good time but it is a quiet good time. They all feel a great pride and personal interest in anything which pertains to their country. They have a great stone tower dedicated to Bismarck or Barbarossa on every high hill, and they climb the stone stairs reverently to enjoy the view, and the view is always worth the climb. I never saw a more beautiful country. I have seen grander ones but never a more restful beauty.

"One descends from the grandeur of the view from the Bismarck'turm' to the little shelter at its foot where all comers produce rye bread sandwiches from voluminous pockets. As my daughter says, 'One has to eat!' and the Germans never forgot the necessity. When you climb to the ancient ruin of Rotenburg on the Kiffhauser or visit that grandest of German castles, the Wartburg, where Luther was kept prisoner, there is always a restaurant in connection. But they do have a faculty of regulating the parks without appearing to do so. You see no guards but if you let your dog loose where there are deer, the guard appears and without parley takes aim at the dog with a gun. After the first experience my daughter informs me that she has learned to read the 'Verboten' signs.

"There is really nothing in Germany to correspond to our National Parks. The nearest approach to them are perhaps the state forests. These belong to the individual states rather than to the German government. There are also forests which belong to the cities. It is a peculiar system of ownership which has developed through centuries. There is of course a special set of laws which

pertain to the forests. The cutting of timber is carefully regulated. Wood is sold to retail dealers and by them distributed. I find that there are very strict fire regulations but these are apparently so well known that it is not necessary to put up signs. In the city forests there are two days a week when the poorer people of the town may go to them to gather wood. They can take dead sticks up to a certain diameter. It is interesting to see them bringing home the wood in little hand wagons pulling and pushing their loads as much as seven kilometers.

"As these forests are almost always in hilly or mountainous country there is some oversight kept of tourists through them, and a set of laws controls mountain climbing, for example. If a man starts out into dangerous country with light city shoes he will be sent home by the guards to get proper equipment for his journey. I believe there are a special set of mountain police though I have never run across them. Some of the stretches of forest are very large like the Thuringerwald or the Schwartzwald. They occupy mountainous districts but are broken up by small settlements. As I understand, many of these settlements have the right of free wood from the state forest.

"The communal ownership of everything is interesting. The farmers or bauern live in little dorfs instead of on their farms and they walk out to work. I suppose this is a remnant of the feudal system for many of the little settlements have castles on the hills above them. On all the roads are apple trees and I find that these belong to the settlements. In the spring a buyer bids for the fruit of a certain tree and he has to pay even if a storm destroys the entire crop. The revenue goes into the town treasury.

"One thing which one can always obtain here is an excellent guide book

and map wherever he happens to be. The maps are wonders of detail. Every ruined castle is noted. Every burial mound of the prehistoric Germans is indicated, in fact everything which could be of any interest to the traveller. As you know, of course, the book stores are much finer here than in America. I regret to say that there seems to be more interest in learning, and I am always surprised to see the quality of the literature put up for sale even in the smaller towns. There is always great interest in history and in travel. There are many long trips made here on foot or on bicycles and the travellers have ample time to see the country as they go along. Guide books are always on sale wherever there is a castle or ruin, and the post cards are works of art."

\* \* \*

Former Director Albright hasn't said anything so far as we know about having visited parks and recreational areas in England and on the Continent during his recent trip. However, it is possible that he did, and knowing that Bulletin readers would be interested in anything he might have to say along that line we are writing to him for a report.

\* \* \*

And while we are interested in national park developments in foreign lands it is learned through Dr. Theodore G. Ahrens of Germany, an old friend of Assistant Director Bryant, that Germans are equally interested in our national parks. Dr. Ahrens recently had published in "NATURSCHUTZ", a magazine dealing with nature study, an illustrated article regarding a number of our national parks.

\* \* \*

More free advertising for national parks -- Harpers Magazine is inaugurating a new feature -- a four page layout of pictures in each issue devoted to travel, most of these pictures to be scenes in our national parks.

A REVISED "PICTURESQUE AMERICA"  
OFF THE PRESS

A revised 1935 edition of "Picturesque America" containing more than 250 illustrations of the beauty spots of our country came off the press January 17 and copies are on sale for \$2.98 each.

This volume, edited by John Francis Kane, and published by the Union Library Association, New York City, also contains 13 maps. Seven and one-half by ten inches in size, it is beautifully bound in a leaf designed green cloth. The former edition from which the current book was revised and brought up to date originally sold for \$15.

\* \* \*

A JOB REQUIRING VERY GOOD JUDGMENT

While park rangers expect, and do get, a certain percentage of thrills in line of duty, it is believed that service in the Imperial Forest Service in British India would offer even more.

Last summer an Imperial Forest Service officer, J. W. Nicholson, of the Palamau Division, British India, decided to make a tiger census covering an area of 115 square miles in the Southern Range of his territory. From the report of the census printed in the Indian Forester it is believed park rangers who have made animal censuses would find the taking of a tiger census a different matter. The report gives the information that you can best count tigers in hot dry weather when water is scarce and the animals have to come down to water holes to quench their thirst. Then you select an appropriate time of day, when you think the tiger isn't lying in wait for you in the nearby jungle, go down to the water hole and measure the tiger's "pug" marks (foot-

prints). This is where the good judgment comes in.

A total of 84 water holes were visited in one day. Thirty-two tigers were recorded -- with "pugs" ranging from 2-1/2 to 7 inches in diameter. Three panthers were also recorded. The forest officer said two of the biggest and best known tigers of his division, with "pugs" measuring 8 and 9 inches, respectively, were not at home when the census took place.

Someone in the United States Forest Service has figured it out that the number of tigers counted works out to one animal per 3.6 square miles, which, from the distant shores of America seemed to him to be much too high an average if the Imperial Forest Service desires to maintain a permanent ranger force in the region.

\* \* \*

GRAND CANYON GIVES HER A THRILL

Miss Elly Beinborn, noted German aviatrix, on her aerial world tour visited the Grand Canyon. When asked on her recent visit to Washington, D. C., about her forthcoming flight to New York the attractive aviatrix replied "I'd like to see the tall buildings there but I don't think they will thrill me so much as the Grand Canyon."

Miss Beinborn since she began flying in 1928 has flown over the Sahara Desert, been rescued from the Persian Gulf, crossed the Andes, flown over Africa, and shaken hands with Mussolini.

\* \* \*

"A Study of the Life History and Food Habits of Mule Deer in California" by Joseph S. Dixon of our Wildlife Division, is concluded in the October 1934 issue of California Fish and Game Magazine. The first part of this study was published in the July 1934 issue.

"THE LONGEST KNOWN CAVE ROUTE  
IN THE WORLD"

That is the title to an interesting article printed in a recent issue of "The Cave Man," newspaper of the Mammoth Cave CCC Camps.

The article, written by a CCC enrollee, contains an outline of a recent trip through this interesting wonderland.

From the article it is learned that visitors to Mammoth Cave may traverse about fifteen miles of trails, and it is our understanding that at Carlsbad Caverns only seven miles of underground corridors and great chambers are open to visitors. It is believed that this claim for Mammoth Cave will go unchallenged by Superintendent Boles. However, Superintendent Boles will not be daunted much by this as he can continue to say "The Carlsbad Caverns are believed to be the largest yet explored anywhere in the world."

\* \* \*

YOSEMITE BEARS SHOW UP BADLY  
WHEN AWAY FROM HOME

We feel sorry for those members of the California Fish and Game Commission who sponsored the idea of taking over twelve of Yosemite's bear residents and giving them a new home in the San Bernardino Mountains. The following was included in the "El Camino Real" column which is a daily feature of the Los Angeles Times:

"One more thing must be added to that old saying about death, taxes and the poor being always with us.

"It is the marauding bear.

"Ever since the Fish and Game Commission made its greatest contribution to Southern California 'wild'

life by bringing down eleven bear from Yosemite to our mountains, there has been one great chorus of wails.

"The bee men wailed. The campers wailed. The owners of orange groves wailed.

"All of them have been robbed or scared half to death by the prowling bears.

"Now the situation is getting worse.

"The bears are having babies. I am not familiar enough with the home life of bruins to know just what time of year they go in for blessed events, but it is declared on good authority that some of the mamma bears are being followed around by cubs, anyway.

"Even a 300-pound cook up at Crystal Lake Camp was not big enough to tackle one mamma bear which robbed the bacon storehouse. Mamma bears are notoriously mean when there is a baby bear around.

"Despite the fact that several of the more venturesome and bothersome of the animals have been killed by their irate victims, it becomes apparent that with nature taking a hand, this part of the country is doomed to a bear era.

"All we can do I suppose is to curse the Fish and Game Commission and then grin and bear it."

Incidentally this particular clipping was shown to George Wright and Ben Thompson of our Wildlife Division, who are in the Washington Office, hoping that they would make some sort of comment that might be published. But they just wouldn't make any.

\* \* \*

One of the CCC camps at Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park has been named Camp Demaray in honor of our Associate Director.

\* \* \*

STATE PARK E. C. W. NOTES

Above is the State Park Division Christmas Tree party in the offices on the 6th floor of the Bond Building Friday afternoon, December 21st.

Everybody drew the name of a fellow-worker from a hat, then went out and bought some insignificant gift, wrapped it in the season's splendor and placed it on the tree.

Senior Wildlife Technician Helmer Pareli van wold Kjerschow Agersborg, chosen to be Santa Claus because of his arctic accent and scientific Van Dyke, lifted the gifts from the tree and presented them to their recipients to the tune of much howling glee over the significance of these insignificant things.

There were trick dogs and cats; toy motor cars and planes and balloons; tiny layettes with comment and puzzles to help the "goldbrickers" pass office hours.

A man without more than a rim of hair received a handsome comb and brush and one who gives the better part of his life to fishing with negative results opened his daintily-wrapped box and found in his hand a two-pound trout, cold and slick.

In the picture, as well as they can be tagged in this jumble, are: Messrs. De Gelleke, Assistant Director Wirth (with the cocktail shaker given him by the office force with the stipulation that it be used only for milk shakes), Walton, Sunshine, Kyle, Good, Hearon and Pesonen.

Messrs. Gerner, Teller and Howell Baker, Miss Eirman, Mrs. Shepphard, Mrs. Bristow, Miss Leath, Miss Harris, Miss Cranston, Miss Suddeth, Miss Deuhay, Miss Taylor, Miss Irmine Kennedy, Miss Feldman, Miss Jeanette Kennedy, Mrs. Manning, Miss Duncan, Miss Atwood, Mrs. Hambleton, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Kelleher, Mrs. Genther, Mrs. DeLashmutt and Miss Nesbitt.

Messrs. Evison, Hunter, Black, Bowyer, Brown, Brand and Nat. Baker, Miss Boyle, Messrs. Cheesman, Hurlebaus, Merryman, Golder, Chris Kringle Agersborg, Knabenshue, Huppuch, Lindstrom, Reixach and Little.

All the force is not present and all present cannot be seen.

A substantial drop in the number of new commitments to the Virginia State Penitentiary at Richmond during 1934 is attributed largely to the existence of the Civilian Conservation Corps in a letter from Prison Superintendent R. M. Youell to the State Park Division, which agency operates 13 of the CCC camps in that State.

"Most of the men employed in the CCC," writes Superintendent Youell, "are about the age of those who get into trouble when they are idle, and for this reason I cannot help but feel very strongly that these camps have had a great deal to do with the reduction of new commitments."

\* \* \*

Development of recreational facilities looms large in the TVA picture with the assigning of nine Conservation Corps companies to park projects in the Knoxville-Muscle Shoals-Wheeler Dam areas.

"Realizing recreation is of vital importance to their project the TVA authorities," says Assistant Director Wirth, "are cooperating splendidly with the National Park Service during the Emergency Conservation Work program to supply the facilities.

"When the region is developed and thousands of people have come there to spend their lives," he added, "there will be available parks in which they may spend these lives more abundantly, for that is the aim of the movement."

\* \* \*

One of the State Park ECW projects in the TVA is coming to be recognized as rather an unusual

engineering feat. In Big Ridge Park there will be one of those long arms of the lake to be formed by Norris Dam. Across this arm is being constructed a smaller dam; so when Norris Lake is drawn down to generate power in the dry seasons, there will be held behind this dam a beautiful little lake for the pleasure of those who come to Big Ridge Park.

\* \* \*

A list of the more important members of Miami's famed Committee of One Hundred before which body will be shown a motion picture of State Park ECW in Florida on the evening of March 12, reveals that the following men may be in the audience:

Arthur Brisbane, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, S. S. Kresge, Daniel Frohman, James M. Cox, Frank B. Shutts, F. A. Seiberling, W. K. Vanderbilt, Gar Wood, Frank E. Gannett, Byron D. Miller, C. W. Chase, Robert W. Gifford, Charles F. Kettering, Harvey S. Firestone, George Ade and many another bigwig and tycoon.

The picture has been requested by ECW Director Robert Fechner, who wants it to accompany his address before the club on the evening of the 12th.

\* \* \*

So fine and high is the morale of the 348 Conservation Corps companies assigned to State Park ECW, and so splendid the cooperation of the Army and the National Park Service in the conduct of this program, practically every Project Superintendent mentioned these facts in his most recent narrative report.

Not once in more than 300 reports was there the faintest suggestion of discouragement. Particularly noticeable is the desire among the enrollees to excel in their work; to learn as much as possible about what they are doing; to get a "regular job" and "be somebody."

In its 1934 report the Milwaukee County (Wisconsin) Park Commission went formally on record in its expression of appreciation of Emergency Conservation Work on its projects under supervision of the State Park Division:

"Of all Government activities to relieve present economic conditions --- the ECW movement has met with greatest favor - - ".

And, in giving an account of the work on famed Honey Creek Parkway: "Work accomplished in this unit of the parkway is one of the finest examples of what ECW camps, under proper direction, can perform."

\* \* \*

The State Park Division has launched a Safety Campaign of its own. To double the precaution taken in the general ECW safety program, it has ordered its field forces to dispatch detailed reports of all State Park ECW accidents to the Washington Office within 24 hours after they occur.

Reports of accidents involving State Park ECW trucks or equipment when the men are off duty, and all accidents to persons not employed in State Park ECW who are injured by direct or indirect contact with State Park ECW, will also be required.

\* \* \*

All members of the State Park ECW Washington Office staff who go into the field make reports of their activities and observations. These reports provide interesting slants on the work projects and park areas. Following is an excerpt from the account of a recent tour of New England written by Technician Fanning Hearon:

"Back down the Winooski River we drove and turned north to St. Johnsbury (Vermont), home of the little red brick factory that has covered the earth with the Fairbanks scales. From there to East

Burke, and as far as we could go up in the snow and ice and fog of Burke Mountain, 4,500 feet up in an atmosphere which 12 hours before had registered a temperature of 20 degrees below zero.

"Here was a beautiful place!

"Inspector Kingsbury and Superintendent Estabrooks and I climbed out of the car and walked along the road, which was too new to travel. We stood there in the deathly silence, and looked up between the towering spruce trees swayed with whiteness, and with God's smoke rolling down among them. Then I knew I looked upon a place I had waited many years to see. Here was the Land of the North -- the Land of Make Believe, out of books by Curwood and Service that set little boys' souls afire.

"Here was the Place Where Santa Claus Lives."

\* \* \*

Erosion control work by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Brand Park above the city of Glendale, California, recently saved that community from a damaging flood, according to a report received at the offices of the State Park Division.

Wrote P. T. Primm, National Park Service Inspector of State Park Emergency Conservation Work in California, who made the report:

"Heavy rains have again visited the Glendale area and the CCC erosion control work in Brand Park was given a severe and satisfactory test. I learned that thousands of yards of detritus had been held in the canyons by the check dams and that the residential area below had been saved from the damage such as has followed other downpours."

Also effective, reported Inspector Primm, was the "watteling" of the fills on the mountain road which traverses Brand

Park. Watteling is erosion prevention by means of weaving grass and sticks and twigs to form a mat to check washing. It was introduced in the Far West by C. J. Kraebel, of the forest experiment station at Berkeley, California.

Latest flood disaster to strike the Glendale-Montrose area came October 17, 1934, at which time the Conservation Corps did good rescue work and within a few days began the erosion control program which saved the community this time.

\* \* \*

#### A DARK EPISODE

"Chief, we have a dumb buddy down here among the Southwestern Monuments, who, from time to time, pulls something good.

"The latest thing he did was to drain a can of mimeograph ink on a cold morning and then, having a little Scotch in his makeup and hating to throw anything away, he set the can on the office stove to warm it up and squeeze the last drop of ink out of it.

"Do you know what deeply ingrained human trait it is in a man that makes him drain the last drop out of a flask and then always cork the bottle tightly before he throws it away? Maybe you never thought of that, but did you ever see a man throw a bottle one way and the cork the other? No sir, he will always cork the bottle up and then throw it away.

"Well, this dumb buddy just automatically screwed the cover down on this can before he set it down on the stove. At that it might have been all right and he might have thought of it in time but his desert gods were not with him that day and a bunch of company happening to get the boys in a jam, he stepped into the breach and went off and left this can on the stove, where, after

sitting quietly for about so long a time, it blew up and scattered mimeograph ink over about nine square feet of the nearby wall and Gene's coat which he had hung over the back of a nearby chair.

"There were no casualties and it came out of the coat and we can paint over the wall, but everybody around the outfit now claims the right to pull at least one grand boner without getting trimmed because the dumb buddy happened to be myself."

The foregoing, written by Superintendent Pinkley, was included in his Southwestern Monuments report to the Director.

Most of the other members of the Park Service family have been "dumb buddies" as Superintendent Pinkley characterizes it, but how few of us would give it any publicity.

\* \* \*

#### ASCENT MADE OF SNOW-CAPPED PEAK IN DEATH VALLEY MONUMENT

Early in December thirty-four members of the Sierra Club of California climbed to the top of Telescope Peak in Death Valley National Monument. On their return to monument headquarters the mountaineers told Park Service Engineer T. R. Goodwin they had encountered considerable snow on the trip which necessitated the use of ropes at particularly difficult spots and the cutting of steps. The midday temperature at the summit, they said, was 11 degrees Fahrenheit.

\* \* \*

By Presidential Proclamation dated January 9 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to accept the bequest of 17.34 acres of land for addition to the Fort Matanzas National Monument in Florida.

\* \* \*

"BOUQUETS"

The number of letters of praise for courteous and efficient service rendered received by the Service has been especially heavy during the past month. Here are a few of them.

A Colorado citizen writes:

"I have just completed a trip through the Southwest. I had the opportunity of visiting several of the National Parks and National Monuments, and the pleasure which I derived from these places was such that I feel I should compliment you and your department for the excellent work they are doing.

"In every case I found the surroundings pleasant and the service of the rangers courteous and efficient. Most obliging and interesting of all was a man at the Tumacacori National Monument in Arizona.

I should like to see your Service extended to take in more of the natural and historical wonders of the United States, and I hope that your appropriations will enable you to do so as well as to expand your present facilities. It is my intention to advise my Representative of this in the near future.

\* \* \*

Superintendent Thomson received the following from an Executive of the Monterey Bay Area Council, Boy Scouts of America:

"During the past week we had a party of 118 Boy Scouts and 31 Scout leaders at Yosemite, as guests of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company.

"Our men have asked me to write you to express sincere and warm appreciation to you and your rangers for their fine cooperation and help during our stay there. In several instances, your men went out of their way to be of service to us.

"The conduct of your men was such as to reflect very favorably on your organization and your leadership. I, personally, checked on this closely, for it is my opinion that, through our Boy Scouts, many of the objectives of the ranger and forestry service can be attained, and, thus, it is one of my desires to build closer and more friendly relationship with our National Park Service.

"Will you be so kind as to bring this letter of recognition to the attention of your rangers, so that they will know we appreciate their good work."

\* \* \*

This one, written late last September, reached us only recently.

"Seeing the Federal display at the Fair yesterday moves me to write you of the courtesy and splendid service of the ranger-naturalists in seven of our national parks we visited in August. Our trip took us through Wind Cave, Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Bryce, Zion, and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon and Mesa Verde.

"We took advantage of all the walks and auto caravan trips, found them most interesting and instructive and feel that a vacation spent in our national parks is perfect. The ranger-naturalists are a courteous, well informed group of men who do all in their power to make their guests enjoy and profit by their visits."

\* \* \*

The following was incorporated in a letter to the Director written by a woman who was interested in purchasing pictures of our national parks for family Christmas gifts:

"We saw Bryce, Zion, Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Crater Lake, Rainier, Glacier,

and Yellowstone this summer.

"But what can they (or you) be wanting to make a national park of in Eastern Pa.? My! After Yosemite, I said nothing could be more perfect and then we went to Rainier and Glacier! The Painted Canyon near Beach, N. D., was lovely but we were being towed 17 miles, having broken an axel. Yes, we had been bumping thru Montana! We are very grateful to our National Parks Commission who have made such joy, glory and peace possible."

\* \* \*

And this one extolls the service at Carlsbad:

"Recently my husband and I had the pleasure of a trip into your marvelous cavern. The experience was most satisfying in every particular. I have never seen a large number of people of all kinds, all ages and varied physical conditions so well handled. The four rangers with us knew and fulfilled their duties admirably. \* \* \*

"I think it would be appreciated by those going into the cave if, when they buy their ticket, they might be given a copy of the government's booklet by Isabelle Story. We were given one by the American Auto Association and we prize it to the extent of showing it and our postcards to our friends, and telling them they must go to Carlsbad Caverns."

\* \* \*

A Mount Rainier visitor writes:

"Thanks to Park Naturalist Hodges' patient help and the fresh flower exhibit. I learned to identify 65 different flowers most of which were new to me. That mass is a storehouse of nature lore."

\* \* \*

### A BOOKLET FOR CAPITAL VISITORS

The Washington Chamber of Commerce says that during the course of a year approximately 2,000,000 persons visit the nation's capital, and to meet in some small way the demand of these visitors the Service has issued a 57-page illustrated booklet entitled "Recreational Opportunities Available to Washington." The publication starts out with a description of the recreational facilities in Washington. Then follows descriptions of the areas under the jurisdiction of this Service which may be reached by motor from Washington in a two-day round trip: Colonial and George Washington Birthplace National Monuments in Virginia; Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pennsylvania; Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey; Fort McHenry National Park, Maryland; Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia; Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania; Monocacy National Battlefield Site, Maryland; Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia; Richmond Battlefields Park, Virginia; Appomattox National Battlefield Site, Virginia; Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia; The Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York; Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial, North Carolina; and Shenandoah National National Park, Virginia.

An appendix contains a list of special recreation units provided in the National Capital Parks.

\* \* \*

Happy Days, CCC newspaper, is running a column each week containing a chapter from the recently published "Glimpses of Our National Parks."

\* \* \*

RELICS OF BRITISH FLEET SALVAGED  
FROM YORK RIVER

Visitors to Colonial National Monument during the past few months have had an opportunity to witness salvaging operations carried on in the York River and to view the many interesting articles recovered during these operations.

With information as to the probable location of two British Men of War sunk by the French Allies during the Siege of Yorktown gleaned from old maps and documents, members of the monument's engineering staff late last summer began exploratory dragging operations from a small boat. With the aid of grappling hooks the engineers pulled loose a few pieces of ancient appearing wood recognized as belonging to craft of the Revolutionary period.

Realizing the value of expert advice and direction in conducting these operations Superintendent Flickinger consulted Homer B. Ferguson, Shipbuilder and President of the Mariners' Museum at Newport News, Virginia. Mr. Ferguson became tremendously interested and early last October sent a tug and diver to Yorktown for more detailed exploration of the sites designated by the monument engineers.

Diving operations established the identity of the two war ships as the 44-gun frigate "Charon" and the "Old Foway," carrying 24 guns, both of which now are sunk below the river bed. Following diving operations a completely equipped barge was dispatched to the scene, by order of Mr. Ferguson. CCC labor was provided by Superintendent Flickinger for the operation of pumps, firing of boilers, watchman service and transportation of relics.

Articles recovered during the salvaging operations included two hundred glass bottles, pulleys, rollers, stanchions, iron bolts and hooks, swivel guns, shot for cannon, anchors, chains, belaying pins, ornaments, cook stoves, jugs, jars and brass and pewter articles. These soon will be on display at the Colonial National Monument headquarters

at Yorktown and at the Mariners' Museum in Newport News. The glass bottles, recovered intact, originally were probably of an even dull green color, but the action of chemicals in the sea water softened the glass and subsequent oxidization transformed the group into a collection of beautiful colors, ranging from white and shimmering yellows, through all the iridescent greens, blues, and reds, to dull grays and browns.

Cold weather has caused a temporary suspension of this salvaging work, but it will be resumed early next spring as soon as temperatures permit.

\* \* \*

SERVICE REPRESENTED AT HISTORICAL MEETING

An interesting luncheon conference on the "Rehabilitation of Historic Sites" was held in Washington December 27, Dr. T.J. Wertenbaker, American History Professor at Princeton University serving as Chairman. In talks given by Dr. Waldo G. Leland of the American Council of Learned Societies, and Dr. John C. Merriam, President of Carnegie Institution of Washington, the philosophic considerations involved in the handling of historic sites, particularly their restoration, were stressed. Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, Historian of the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development, read a paper on "Preservation of Historic Sites." Superintendent Flickinger read one on "Conservation of Historic Sites in a Typical Federal Area," in which he outlined in detail the work being done at Colonial. Other Service representatives attending were Chief Historian Chatelain and Historians Lee, Kahn, Coleman and Garrett of the Washington Office, Superintendent Cox and Historical Assistant Baker of Morristown, Historical Technicians Gardner of Colonial and Kahler of Fort Marion, Superintendent Hough of George Washington Birthplace, Acting Superintendents Palmer of the Statue of Liberty Monument, Spalding of Fredericksburg, and Jones of Fort McHenry National Park, and Superintendent Beckenbaugh of Antietam.

At the close of the conference, Dr. Leland introduced a resolution recommending to the Council of the American Historical Association that a permanent

committee be appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the National Park Service in its work on historic sites.

\* \* \*

RESOURCES BOARD RECOMMENDS  
GIGANTIC LONG RANGE PROGRAM

It is the opinion of the National Resources Board that the natural resources of America are the heritage of the whole Nation and should be conserved and utilized for the benefit of all of our people. Our national democracy according to the Board's report made to President Roosevelt on December 1 is built upon the principle that the gains of our civilization are essentially mass gains and should be for the benefit of the many rather than the few; our priceless resources of soil, water, minerals are for the service of the American people, for the promotion of the welfare and well-being of all citizens. This report brings together for the first time in our history, exhaustive studies by highly competent inquirers of land use, water use, minerals, and related public works in their relation to each other and to national planning. The Board feels that if the recommendations contained in its report are put into effect, it is believed they will end the untold waste of our national domain now, and will measurably enrich and enlarge these national treasures as time goes on.

Under the heading of "Recreational Land Requirements" the board has this to say:

"The measurement of recreational requirements merely in terms of acres would be obviously misleading. More significant are the character and accessibility of the land employed; and much depends on the type of recreation to be provided. Our magnificent system of national parks, for instance, is serviceable for only certain types of recreation and for a large proportion of our urban population is relatively inaccessible. Any program of land utilization must consider particularly

the needs of low-income urban groups, for whom a program for recreational areas must provide open spaces near their homes: Either as small parks, in connection with school plants or in open courts of well-planned workers' housing.

"We have a rapidly growing need for outdoor recreation due to increasing leisure resulting from changes in employment and the increasing proportion made up of residents of congested areas (prior to the depression). The provision of adequate opportunities for outdoor recreation is one of the most important forms of defense against antisocial influences.

"In considering a program for the utilization of land for recreational purposes we again encounter the fact that land-use planning is dependent upon social objectives and institutions and upon plans for other types of development. The requirement for neighborhood parks and playgrounds depends upon the type of land coverage in projects for workers' housing and also upon the use of land in connection with school building programs. It would be a function of a National Planning Board to aid in integrating the plans of those separate agencies, both Federal and local, that are working in the fields of parks, school building and housing. For example, there is also a relationship between recreational land use and broad social institutions. In many countries by law, and to some extent in this country by individual arrangement, urban wage earners are granted vacations with pay. So also, especially in European countries, reduced rates have been developed to provide transportation for workers to the countryside. Any such trends should be considered in planning an extensive system of national parks or for preserving beauty spots. A primary concern of a National Planning Board as regards recreational land utilization should be the health and enjoyment of urban wage earners.

For the large proportion of our population in urban communities, municipal parks constitute the principal means of year-round recreation out of doors. In 1930, there were 308,805 acres in 1,072 cities with a population of 5,000 or more devoted to this purpose. A proper ratio of such facilities to population would necessitate at least double this area. A larger proportion should be in children's playgrounds and neighborhood play fields.

"There may well be a considerable increase in the 100,000 acres reported for the 74 counties supporting parks, most of which are within metropolitan districts. A much larger number of counties should have parks of the natural area type.

"It is also desirable to increase the number of metropolitan districts having organized park systems and particularly to provide more outlying recreational areas available for the use of industrial workers and the poorer class of children, for week-end and vacation use. These may be provided by the States when outside the corporate limits of metropolitan park districts.

"State parks are visited annually by a far larger number of people than visit national parks, yet contain less than a fourth as much area. Few States at present have adequate park systems, though in some States this lack is supplied in large part by national forests and parks. There is notable need for well-planned systems of State parks, including such elements as large natural areas, parkways, small wayside parks, public beaches, numerous small camps, and picnic grounds. In the report of the land committee it is estimated that State and county park systems combined should be increased from the present 3,800,000 acres to as much as 10,000,000 acres.

"The extensive areas in Federal ownership, including the public domain;

the 15,000,000 acres in national parks, monuments, historic sites, and memorials; and the 130,000,000 acres in national forests constitute a vast potential though somewhat poorly distributed, recreational system, in most of which recreation is subordinate to other major uses. Certain additions should be made to the national-park system, mainly by transfer from other Federal administrative agencies. Prospective increases in national parks and forests in the eastern part of the United States will also enlarge the Federal area available for recreational use."

Two other excerpts of interest from a national park standpoint:

"Land Requirements for Wildlife: The principal need for specialized wildlife areas consists of three principal types:

(1) Bird refuges, mainly to serve the needs of nesting areas and resting areas along migration flyways. Under the administration of the Biological Survey there are now upwards of a hundred refuges, mostly of this type, and an additional number aggregating upwards of a million acres is being acquired. Certain other marsh and swamp areas that can serve no other important purpose than for wildlife should be included in these refuges;

(2) Primitive areas where the fauna and flora may remain virtually undisturbed by man; and

(3) So-called upland game refuges. The migratory-bird refuges will, in general, be areas specially acquired and administered for game and fish. The Biological Survey estimates that 17,000,000 acres of marsh and swamp lands should be provided with special wildlife administration. The second class will be provided in the main by specialized reservation and administration within national and State parks and forests. At present the national parks and some 25,000,000 acres within national forests

have been given such specialized designation, of which about 21,000,000 are so designated by States. The upland game refuges will also be provided in the main as a coordinate use within publicly owned areas devoted to other major uses such as park, forest, and range lands. Sanctuaries will be only a part of this type, while much of it will be open to hunting under suitable regulations. The extension of the area of public forests and parks, including lands acquired under the submarginal land program will be justified in part by the increased provision for this fourth type of game refuge and the associated recreational opportunities. Certain supplemental reservations from range lands to increase the winter range of wildlife in national parks and forests appear desirable.

"Development of the Nation's Recreational Resources: Although Government activities, as previously explained, touch but a minor proportion of the recreational activities of the people, private recreational uses need governmental support and control to prevent such abuses as pollution of streams and unsightly placing of billboards, to prevent exclusive use of resources in which the public has an interest, to provide recreational facilities at small cost to low-income groups, and to preserve for succeeding generations certain areas and monuments of universal interest.

"Municipal and Metropolitan Regional Park System: It appears desirable that municipalities of 8,000 inhabitants or over provide a minimum of 1 acre for recreation to each 100 persons, divided among play areas for children and adults, "in-town" small landscape parks, and larger park areas.

"Cities, counties, States, and even the Federal Government have entered the field of planning for outdoor

recreation in metropolitan districts without developing any definite standards or division of responsibilities. Planning for metropolitan area recreation should be on a unified basis.

"State Systems: As stated in the Land Report, the responsibility of the States appears to be to acquire, develop and maintain such areas as will meet the needs of their own people for recreation, as are not the responsibility of other governmental units. State parks, beaches, monuments, waysides, and parkways are examples of open spaces included in present State park systems.

"State recreational systems should be based upon comprehensive surveys by qualified persons. Areas should be selected upon the basis of such factors as unusual or unique natural features or adequacy for the type of recreation involved. Boundaries should be wide enough to include all essential features and to prevent parasitic or unsightly border development.

"The Federal System: The Federal Government's responsibility is chiefly to preserve superlative examples of scenery, historical and archeological sites of national importance, and primeval areas, which have been defined by the National Park Service as 'tracts of virgin timber in which human activities have never upset the normal processes of nature.' Primitive areas have been set aside in national forests and national parks, and include such specialized reservations as sacred areas and research reserves. Many opportunities for making such reservations have been lost or diminished.

"While the majority of historical sites should be preserved by the States, the Federal Government should preserve a limited number of unique significance. It should be the responsibility of the Federal Government, for instance, to preserve the archeological remains of

Indian civilization. When of national importance such sites should become the property of the United States. The Federal Government should cooperate with the States in making an inventory of historic and archeological sites of the United States. A central agency of Nation-wide scope similar to those of France, Holland, Belgium, and England, for selection and preservation of historic monuments is needed in this country.

"More than half the traffic over our highway system is recreational. While some highways devoted primarily to recreation are suitable for parkways, there is need for development of a type of trafficway of a character between the parkway and the highway. The policy of the Forest Service in leaving strips of timber along roadsides and on the borders of lakes and streams, and in locating its forest roads with due reference to esthetic values, contributes to the development of such trafficways and is to be commended.

"The great and relatively unused recreation resources of our national parks and forests should of course be developed under a coordinated recreation policy including both State and Federal forests and parks.

"A long list of proposed additions to the Federal park system has been prepared by the National Park Service. These additions would involve purchase of some property to establish new parks, or within boundaries of existing parks, but mainly transfer of jurisdiction over areas now administered by other Federal agencies.

"A distinction should be maintained between areas set aside because of scenery, history, or natural wonders for inspiration and educational purposes as contrasted with areas producing timber or forest products, on both of which large recreational values can be developed without interference with their primary purposes."

Secretary Ickes, chairman of the Board, in transmitting the Report to President Roosevelt called attention to the fact that the members of the Board have not all had an opportunity to give full consideration to all the points involved, but that they unanimously agree in principle and desire to indicate to the President their belief in the great importance of the study and of initiating steps toward the accomplishment of the broad program they have outlined.

\* \* \*

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REPORT ALSO CONTAINS REFERENCES TO NATIONAL PARKS

In the report of the Mississippi Valley Committee of the Public Works Administration submitted October 1, 1934, to Secretary Ickes as Administrator of Public Works interesting comment is made on our national parks, also the State parks. This comment follows:

"Private enterprise furnishes the major part of facilities for recreation, measured in investment of capital and annual expenditures. From the social point of view there is a definite limitation of the service of private enterprise in meeting the recreation problem. This is particularly true of outdoor recreation. We may not expect private enterprise to provide open squares, city parks, and playgrounds in cities, nor large regional parks and forests, wilderness areas, nor public shooting and fishing grounds. Maintenance of the highway beauty, and preservation of areas of scenic, historic, and scientific interest, are also a public responsibility. Already this has been recognized in the public recreation movement, by establishment of national, state, county, and municipal parks and forest reservations, by recent development of parkways, planting of roadside trees, landscape work along the highways, acquirement of roadside strips of forests, and by the effort to abolish unsightly commercial signs and structures in rural sections of public roads.

"The system of National Parks embraces more than six million acres of land in 15 States, in addition to areas set aside in Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. National Forests comprise about 145 million acres in 34 States and 20 million acres in Alaska and a small area in Puerto Rico. There are 71 national monuments in the United States. Thirty-seven States have State parks or forest preserves, or both aggregating more than six million acres. More than 530 cities having a population of over 5,000, in addition to many smaller cities and towns have established municipal parks. And there are county parks in 20 States aggregating more than 108,000 acres. In addition to the foregoing there are numerous national and State wildlife reservations and refuges.

"Water Use and Control: Water plays a major role in recreation. The seashore, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, and waterfalls, are among the more important features which attract people to the country. Summer homes, hotels, and camps are built near them, and great numbers of people are attracted to use the water for bathing, boating, and fishing and to enjoy the stimulus of their beauty and invigorating climate. The recreation programs of the more progressive cities include development of ponds, lagoons, and swimming pools. Some of the most popular municipal and State parks provide public bathing beaches on the shores of the ocean, rivers, and lakes.

"Public works for water conservation and control will enlarge the opportunities for recreation in three ways:

"1. The construction of storage reservoirs which are maintained at a reasonably uniform level will create new centers for recreation. This service will be particularly important in the central valleys of the Mississippi Basin where there is a lack of natural

features suitable for public recreation.

"2. The maintenance of the dry-weather flow of rivers will greatly increase the use of streams where low water often interferes with boating or where pollution prevents fish life and makes the rivers unpleasant for recreation use.

"3. Reservoirs and pools in many cases are suited for breeding and resting places for wild fowl and thus aid in the problem of wildlife conservation.

"Frequently the value of waters for recreation exceeds their value for other types of service. Thus popular sentiment in some instances prevents the development of natural lakes in public reservations for storage lest their recreation features be impaired by raising and lowering the water. There may thus be a conflict in use between recreation and other uses of water which calls for coordination of use where this is feasible.

"Public Policies: Great advance has been made in planning for outdoor recreation. This is especially true in urban communities in connection with general city and regional planning. During the past ten to fifteen years the movement for national and State parks has assumed national significance. The National Conference on State Parks, established in 1921, President Coolidge's National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, organized in 1924, and the work of the National Recreation Association and many other civic agencies, have not only contributed to awaken widespread interest in the problems of recreation but have brought about a great deal of intelligent planning for public action.

"Most of the activities of the Federal Government in recreation have been connected with development and administration of the National Parks, Monuments, National Forests, and Wild Life Reservations. The Wilderness Area is a new type of reservation and so far chiefly confined to

specially designated portions of the National Parks and Forests. The popularity of public reservations has led to a demand for their extension and also for new types of Federal recreation grounds. Fear is now frequently expressed that the penetration of areas of natural beauty by highways may alter their wilderness character. Hence, there is a demand that still larger areas in the National Parks and Forests be retained in their primitive condition, and new wilderness areas established outside the present reservations, without highways and with access only by trail.

"The National Parks were set aside originally to preserve in their natural condition areas of supreme beauty and grandeur or of exceptional historic or scientific interest. They soon attracted a very large number of persons to enjoyment of their scenic and other features. They render a great service in recreation, but their selection was not governed in the first instance by a policy of creating a system of national playgrounds. The purpose was rather to preserve and prevent impairment of areas of great national significance. Hence the National Park Service has consistently endeavored to maintain the highest standards in the selection of areas for National Parks, and to resist the popular demand for creation of parks by the Federal Government, which are below standard from the standpoint of their natural features and which are promoted chiefly to meet local recreation problems or to enable local communities to benefit commercially from the existence of Parks supported by the nation.

"The National Forests are in large part located in the mountains and contain areas of great value in recreation. They now attract more than 30 million visitors each year. They were not created primarily for recreation, but like the National Parks, render a great public service in recreation.

"The restriction of the National Parks to areas of supreme grandeur and interest has resulted in a demand for federal recreation areas possessing less significant natural features but of value as public recreation grounds because of their location with reference to use by large numbers of people. It has been suggested that such areas be given a special name in order not to lower the standards of the National Parks. A further proposal has been made that the Federal Government grant funds to the states to enable them to extend their systems of parks. The proposed large expansion of the program of the National Forests will in part meet these problems. If the Government, in its program of withdrawing marginal agricultural lands, acquires considerable relatively small areas suited to public recreation, which are not located so that they can be made a part of existing National Forests or Parks, it will be necessary to determine whether they should be organized as federal forests or recreation areas or wild life refuges, or placed in the hands of the states for administration and development.

"There are many areas of the country today which lack any public recreation facilities for the people. These localities and the states in which they are located are in many cases financially unable to acquire and develop public parks and playgrounds. Hence the demand for aid from the federal Government is likely to increase.

"The foregoing are some of the problems which indicate the need of a National policy of recreation.

"Features of a National Policy: The major features of a national policy and program of recreation would include:

"1. A comprehensive study of the problems of recreation in the country, including the location of areas containing

natural features of special interest, the areas now well supplied or likely to be supplied with public recreation facilities, and the areas now lacking but needing such facilities.

"2. The determination of the respective responsibilities of the Federal Government, states and other governmental units and of private interests in providing facilities for outdoor recreation.

"3. The coordination of the policies and administration of recreation by the several Government bureaus in charge of the federal reservations.

"4. The extension of the principles of wilderness areas.

"5. The recognition of recreation as one of the public uses of lands acquired by the Federal Government, which are not appropriate for additions to National Forests or National Parks.

"6. Authority by Congress for the acquisition of lands for additions to National Parks and for the creation of new National Parks if the areas are of proper standard.

"7. More liberal appropriations for the development of recreation facilities in the National Parks and National Forests. There is special need of such development in the National Forests.

"Coordination: Recreation is an important factor in water use and control, in forestry, in wildlife conservation, and in the problem of withdrawal from agriculture of marginal lands. The public policies and programs of recreation in these various fields should be closely coordinated with a central national policy of recreation."

In the foreword to the report the Committee says:

"Planning for the use and control of water is planning for most of the basic functions of the life of the Nation. We cannot plan for water unless we also consider the relevant problems of the land. We cannot plan for water and land unless we plan for the whole people. It is of little use to control rivers unless we also master the conditions which make for the security and freedom of human life. \* \* \* The need for planning arises out of the needs and desires of the people. Under the proven system of democracy no plan can be imposed upon the people. Government may inform, educate, and guide. It may mobilize resources for the common task. It cannot dictate. What must be sought is effective means for carrying out the common purpose, not only in the interest of the living generation but for the protection and enhancement of the lives of all the generations to come.\*\* \* We are but tenants and transients on the earth. Let us hand down our heritage not only unimpaired but enriched to those who come after us."

\* \* \*

W. L. Culkin, stamp editor of the Bee-News, Omaha, Nebraska, says that "the issuing of the 1-cent imperforate Yosemite sheet as a souvenir for the Omaha Convention and Exhibition has started over 5,000 new collectors in Omaha and the Middle West." The convention was held last October 8 to 14.

Postmaster General Farley recently authorized the additional printing of 200,000 of these imperforate Yosemite sheets.

\* \* \*

"ABOUT FOLKS"

Chief Park Naturalist Edwin D. McKee of Grand Canyon National Park is at Washington headquarters aiding the Naturalist Division in the development of plans for a systematic study of the geological features of the national parks. He plans to return to Grand Canyon early in the spring.

Mr. McKee gave an illustrated lecture on the Grand Canyon region in the Interior Department Auditorium the evening of January 23. Special emphasis was given the results of recent scientific studies and explorations at the Canyon.

\* \* \*

On December 16 our Editor-in-Chief was nominated by the Washington Herald to receive the "Blackistone Bouquet." A lovely bouquet of flowers arrived from Blackistone, Inc., (local florist) with the following card:

"A Blackistone Bouquet to Thee!

The time to say our words of praise,  
And do kind deeds our friends to cheer  
Is in the all too fleeting days  
While they may know we hold them dear;  
And so we choose this means of giving  
Blackistone flowers, rich and rare,  
Daily to cheer and exalt the living,  
And let them know we really care.

Sincerely,

GEORGE D. RILEY,  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD"

The Herald item nominating Miss Story for the "bouquet" starts out with "Miss Story, a little girl with a big job." We quoted the rest of it but Miss Story blue pencilled it.

\* \* \*

John W. Kyle, formerly of the Pathe Film Corporation, has been assigned to a position in the Washington Office calling for the editing of motion picture film on national park and emergency conservation work subjects.

\* \* \*

During Superintendent Boles' visit in Washington to attend the Superintendents' Conference the folks wanted him to make the trip to the top of the Washington Monument. But such a trip probably wouldn't hold any thrills for him as he said when he is down in the depths of his beautiful Caverns he is far higher than he would be if he were atop the Monument.

\* \* \*

The United States District Court of Medford, Oregon, has given a four-year appointment to Miss Jean Gladstone Steel as United States Commissioner at Crater Lake National Park. In her new appointment Miss Steel succeeds her father, the late Judge William Gladstone Steel, the first Crater Lake Commissioner and known as the "Father of Crater Lake." It was largely through his earnest efforts that this lovely lake was embraced in a national park in 1902. Judge Steel passed away on October 21 of last year.

\* \* \*

On January 1, Assistant Chief Ranger Joe Douglas, Buffalo Keeper at Yellowstone Park, retired from active service. "Doug" as he is commonly known to his Yellowstone friends and associates and to many persons who have visited Yellowstone, has had a colorful career.

Born in a Nevada mining camp the same year the Yellowstone region was set aside as a national park, he spent his boyhood around the mines and on a ranch. It was during his ranch visits

that he learned to handle horses and cattle.

"Doug" saw duty in both Yosemite and Yellowstone when these areas were under the jurisdiction of the War Department. He was a packer in Yosemite during the summer of 1907 and again in 1913. The following year he was in Yellowstone for a short period. When he returned to Yellowstone again in 1918 he served as a ranger, the United States Army having been succeeded by the National Park Service. In 1921 he was promoted to the position of Assistant Chief Ranger and was made Buffalo Keeper in 1931 when Bob Lacombe left that position to become Custodian of the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

Douglas and Lacombe are friends of long standing. They first got acquainted in 1897 while attending the famous Fitzsimmons-Corbett Fight in Carson City. Mr. Lacombe was retired in 1933.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Pitt, Junior Administrative Assistant in the Washington Office, resigned late in the year to take a position with the Forest Service. Her official headquarters are at the Glenn Building, Atlanta, Georgia. In her new work she will handle publicity regarding Forest Service activities in District Eight which embraces the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

\* \* \*

For the second consecutive year national park and other Interior department employees had the opportunity to hear about Finland from Miss Nina Strandberg.

Miss Strandberg showed some very excellent films of her native land, and had many words of praise for Walter F. West of our Photographic Laboratory who saw to it that the films were run off in ship shape manner. The day preceding her lecture Miss Strandberg received the film she was to use at the lecture from someone who had borrowed it for display in New York. In looking it over Miss Strandberg noticed that there were a number of portions that had to be mended. She tried to get the work done by a local firm but was told it could not be done, -- it was beyond repair. But our Mr. West came to the rescue, and as Miss Strandberg puts it "saved her life." The film was in fine condition for the showing.

Mr. West has a fine background. He came to the Park Service from the Bureau of Reclamation. Prior to that he was Director of motion picture activities at the Ibero-American Exposition at Seville, Spain held in 1929 and 1930.

\* \* \*

Dr. Harold J. Cook has been appointed Custodian at Scotts Bluff National Monument.

\* \* \*

It usually takes about twelve hours to make the boat trip from Norfolk to Washington, but it took Mr. Brill, our Chief of Mails and Files, about eighteen hours to do it. Mr. Brill's trip, on the SS District of Columbia was made during the period when a heavy fog blanketing the entire eastern seaboard brought practically all seagoing craft to a standstill.

Mr. Brill says this is a trip he will long remember. Shortly after

passing Newport News heavy fog was encountered and the passengers got a jolt when the ship's course suddenly was reversed to avoid crashing into another craft. Then during the night when the "District of Columbia" was about midway between Norfolk and Washington the captain decided the fog was so dense the best thing to do was drop anchor. For five hours the vessel remained at a standstill. This would have been okeh with Mr. Brill and the other passengers if during those five hours the fog horn had not blown incessantly depriving every one of sleep.

Mr. Brill was returning from Colonial National Monument where he had gone to give pointers on filing and general office procedure.

\* \* \*

Frank Persons of Wind Cave National Park has been transferred to Sequoia, and Howard M. Sherman of Grand Teton National Park has been transferred to Wind Cave to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Persons' transfer.

\* \* \*

Ranger Robert G. Satterwhite of Grand Canyon resigned in December to engage in business for himself. His new address is 17 South Emerson Street, Wenatchee, Washington.

\* \* \*

Clara Raab, formerly a stenographer in the Yellowstone Naturalist Department, is now in the Accounts Division, Washington Office. Mrs. Hortense Pons, formerly with that Division, is now with the Division of Public Relations, Washington Office.

\* \* \*

Chief Forester John D. Coffman reports some additional personnel in his office. They are John S. McLaughlin, chief ranger of Rocky Mountain National

Park, George F. Baggley, chief ranger of Yellowstone National Park, and William J. Endersbee of St. Lawrence University.

These men who have been detailed to the Washington Office as assistants to Mr. Coffman will remain until spring when they return to their regular positions.

Chief Ranger McLaughlin has been with the National Park Service for the past six years, coming to Yellowstone Park in 1928 as a ranger. He was stationed at Cooke City, then at the Canyon and was made assistant chief in 1929. From Yellowstone he went to Rocky Mountain Park to become chief ranger there. Both McLaughlin and Baggley attended the State College at Fort Collins, Colorado, and received the identical grade on their Civil Service examinations for the ranger job.

Mr. Baggley has been on the Yellowstone ranger force since 1928, being promoted to assistant chief in March of 1929 and chief in the following June. Mrs. Baggley is an ex-Yellowstone Junior Park Naturalist and recently completed, in collaboration with Dr. W. B. McDougall, a book on the Flora of Yellowstone National Park. The manuscript, now in the Washington Office, will be forwarded to the Government Printer just as soon as necessary funds for printing it are available.

As an associate forester at St. Lawrence University, Mr. Endersbee is in charge of the field office located in Pulaski, New York. He also acted as county forester covering Oswego and Jefferson Counties, New York. He now is assisting Fred T. Johnston and acting in the capacity of Assistant Supervisor of ECW work in the western parks and monuments.

\* \* \*

Wilbur C. Hall has been elected Chairman of the State Commission on Conservation and Development for Virginia succeeding William E. Carson.

\* \* \*

A recent addition to the Colonial National Monument ECW supervisory staff is Thor Borreson, a native of Norway.

Mr. Borreson in recent years has been in charge of the reconstruction of Old Fort Niagara in New York State and in his new position will supervise the making of reproductions of furniture, guns, gun mountings, and other military equipment connected with Revolutionary days, and also supervise construction of life-sized reproductions of batteries, trenches, and redoubts which were a part of the works during the siege of Yorktown in 1781.

\* \* \*

Assistant Director Bryant attended several sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Pittsburgh, December 27-30, and gave a talk on the scientific features of new and proposed national parks at the special dinner meeting of the American Nature Study Society.

\* \* \*

At its annual election of officers, Federal Employees Union No. 465 at Yellowstone elected Dr. C. Max Bauer, Park Naturalist, as its new president for the 1935 term. He succeeds Lloyd Holman. Acting Chief Ranger Francis D. LaNoue was elected Vice President; Edwin C. Stevens, Secretary-Treasurer; and Assistant Park Naturalist George C. Crowe, Guardian. A newly-elected Executive Committee, which has charge of the social and entertainment affairs of the community, consists of Assistant to the Superintendent Joe Joffe, chairman; Assistant Chief Ranger George Miller, Master Mechanic R. R.

Robinson, Jr., Park Ranger Albert Elliott and Clerk William Katus.

\* \* \*

Hawaii Park personnel gave a welcoming dinner on November 17 at the Volcano House for Ranger and Mrs. Philip F. Murray and their two children, Bob and Phyllis, who had arrived the day previous from Petrified Forest. On the 26th a farewell party was given for Miss Jane Christman who had been employed temporarily as clerk-stenographer and Ranger T. W. Barnett who was leaving for duty at Grand Canyon National Park.

\* \* \*

Paul Fair, a member of the Laboratory Staff at Field Educational Headquarters at Berkeley, suffered serious and painful injuries when a heavy relief-map cast fell upon him, breaking a bone in his left forearm and crushing his left ankle. The latest report we have stated that he had recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital for his home.

\* \* \*

Photographer George Grant returned to headquarters in mid-January after many months spent in the field taking numerous photographs of our parks, monuments, and other areas under our jurisdiction.

\* \* \*

Perrine Crouch, sister of the Chief Ranger at Mesa Verde, arrived in that park in mid-December and plans to spend some little time there.

\* \* \*

Gerard T. Beeckman, formerly with the Public Relations Division, Washington Office, now is connected with Assistant Director Wirth's submarginal land division.

\* \* \*

Maurice Sullivan, formerly employed in the Shenandoah area, now is serving as Naturalist Assistant in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

\* \* \*

Dr. Ivan T. Budaeff, the resident physician at Yellowstone, and Mrs. Budaeff are now in New York. Dr. Budaeff is taking courses at Columbia.

\* \* \*

Friends of Clyde M. Bauer and Mrs. Bauer of Yellowstone gave them a pleasant surprise party on November 16, their 23rd Wedding Anniversary.

\* \* \*

Ralph W. Pierson, author of the Yellowstone story which appeared in the last edition of the Bulletin, has written another equally interesting one. It is appended to this issue.

\* \* \*

Clarence T. Jones, Associate Landscape Architect at Chattanooga, is President of the local Astronomical Society and has been delivering a series of lectures at the University of Chattanooga.

\* \* \*

Assistant Landscape Architect Puderer of Vicksburg is an accomplished water colorist. His traveling exhibit of paintings has just been returned to him from an extensive tour. His work may be seen in the Philadelphia Art Exhibit as well as in Louisiana and Mississippi.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Alexander, mother-in-law of Ansel F. Hall, is seriously ill at the Alta Bates Hospital, in Berkely, where she recently underwent a major operation.

\* \* \*

Through Roger M. Rittase of the Washington Office it is learned that Tom Brown, formerly of the Washington Office and now affiliated with the Williamsburg Holding Corporation, plans to exhibit some of his paintings during February at the Williamsburg Inn. Admission to the show will be 25 cents and all receipts turned over to the Bishop Bentley Fund. Bishop Bentley is Suffragan Bishop of Alaska and doing wonderful work among the Alaskan natives. Mr. Brown also plans to have a similar exhibit during the Garden Week Celebration, one of the outstanding events at Williamsburg each spring.

\* \* \*

W. J. Winter, Archeological Assistant in the Washington Office, is temporarily at Colonial National Monument giving direct supervision to all archaeological activities at Yorktown and Jamestown.

\* \* \*

Late in December, Hugh M. Waesche received appointment as ranger in Hawaii National Park. Ranger Waesche, who made the trip from San Francisco to Hawaii with Superintendent Wingate, should prove to be a valuable addition to the staff as he has seen duty in two other national parks.

\* \* \*

Beatrice Hess, ECW Senior Stenographer at Field Educational Headquarters at Berkeley, has resigned her position. She plans to marry in the near future and also to take up teaching work. Mrs. Pease, formerly employed at Field Educational Headquarters, will return to fill the vacancy left by Miss Hess. Incidentally Mrs. Pease recently had an addition to her family.

\* \* \*

Latest Park Service member to be commissioned a Kentucky Colonel -- Isabelle Story. The Commission was received January 12.

And speaking of Colonels, Connie Wirth's early training fitted him to be on Governor Laffoon's staff -- we understand he has a medal as "The Most Worthy Cadet" from St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin. And the word "Worthy" is not misspelled.

\* \* \*

Deputy Chief Architect W. G. Carnes, Branch of Plans and Design, San Francisco, was elected a Member of the American Society of Landscape Architects at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of that Society. For several years previous to this he had been a Junior Associate of that Society.

\* \* \*

Constance P. Whitney of Yellowstone National Park is transferring to a position in Hawaii National Park. She set sail from San Francisco January 30 on the army transport "CHATEAU THIERRY."

\* \* \*

Members of the Cosmos Club and National Park Service people in Washington were entertained the evening of January 7 with a lecture by Assistant Director Bryant. Dr. Bryant showed natural color motion pictures taken by Chief Naturalist Trager while in the field during the summer of 1934. This was the first time the pictures were shown. Since that date Mr. Trager has exhibited them at least 25 times.

\* \* \*

The Park Service delegation to the American Game Conference held in New York City January 21 - 23:

Assistant Director Bryant, George M. Wright and Ben H. Thompson of our Wildlife Staff, George Baggeley of Yellowstone, and John McLaughlin of Rocky Mountain.

\* \* \*

Noble J. Wilt of the Accounts Division, Washington Office, had to make a hurried trip to Coral Gables, Florida, in mid-January to attend the funeral of his sister.

\* \* \*

Dr. Carl P. Russell of Field Educational Headquarters now is at Washington headquarters initiating work on the eastern museum development. His detail to the East has been made possible by Public Works allotment.

\* \* \*

BIRTHS:

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Black on December 31 at 3 a. m., weight 7 pounds, 7 ounces. Mr. Black is chief of the Washington Office Drafting Division. The new arrival has been named Paul Joyce.

\* \* \*

A 9½ pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ray on December 9. Mr. Ray is Chief Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

\* \* \*

Acting Chief Ranger and Mrs. Kerr of Sequoia National Park have a daughter, Carol Ann, who arrived early on Thanksgiving morning.

\* \* \*

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Pierson are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born Friday evening, December 21, at 8:51.

Mr. Pierson, a Yale and Yellowstone alumnus, is now a member of the Washington Office editorial staff.

\* \* \*

On November 28, a son, Donald Edward, was ushered into the family of Structural Engineer Edward A. Nickel of the San Francisco office. Deputy Chief Architect Carnes in reporting the incident says that the baby "checked in at the ringside at 7 pounds, 5 ounces," and that "he is the second addition to the Nickel family, the first having been Barbara, now 3 years of age."

\* \* \*

A 9 pound, 3 ounce boy was born to Assistant Chief Ranger and Mrs. Charles S. Dunn of Great Smoky Mountains National Park in December.

\* \* \*

MARRIAGES:

On December 8, Associate Landscape Architect J. Haslett Bell of the San Francisco office, Branch of Plans and Design, and Ruth Cleland of Portland, Ore., were married in San Francisco. The couple spent their honeymoon at Carmel-by-the-Sea.

\* \* \*

Brief announcement was made in the last issue of the Bulletin of the forthcoming marriage of Francis P. Farquhar, president of the Sierra Club and ardent national park fan, to Marjory Bridge of Berkeley, Calif., on December 21.

There was snow in Yosemite on the wedding day and the guests were asked to come as they were, fresh from snow sports, in ski suits and skating clothes, to witness the simple but impressive ceremony performed in the Le Conte Memorial Lodge.

Both the bride and groom are noted for their mountain climbing accomplishments, she being the first woman to climb the east slope of Mount Whitney, and also the first woman to climb Cathedral Spires in Yosemite. Mr. Farquhar was the first American to scale Mount Olympus in Greece.

Their romance began on a mountain climbing expedition in the Yosemite, and it was fitting, therefore, that their marriage should have taken place in the little lodge, nestling at the foot of Glacier Point.

On the night preceding the ceremony, an open-house was held at the home of Superintendent and Mrs. Thomson, about 130 Park Service and Sierra Club friends attending.

Following the wedding ceremony, a reception was held at the Ahwahnee and immediately afterward Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar left for a trip to the Coast and Mexico.

\* \* \*

Resident Landscape Architect Howard W. Baker of the Branch of Plans and Design, San Francisco, was married on December 29 to Doris Coral Marquardt at Charles City, Iowa. Mr. Baker is stationed at Rocky Mountain during the summer season.

\* \* \*

Betty-Rae Baxter, eldest daughter of U. S. Commissioner and Mrs. Ray Baxter of Rocky Mountain National Park, became the bride of Mr. Lee Luckinbill of Custer, South Dakota, on December 26. Mr. Luckinbill worked in Rocky Mountain last summer as a forestry foreman in one of the ECW camps and now is employed in the Haney Forest in South Dakota. The young couple will make their home at Custer, South Dakota.

\* \* \*

Wilma Mace of Kanab, Utah, and Ranger Robert R. "Bob" Williamson of Grand Canyon, were married in Utah on December 3. The couple left Utah immediately after the ceremony for a month's trip to Georgia, Mr. Williamson's old home.

\* \* \*

On December 23 Ranger Mike Graves and former Ranger-Nurse Julia Dean were married in Carlsbad, Superintendent Boles acting as best man.

Another Carlsbad wedding was that of Ranger Pleas Puckett and Elsie Dell Beckett of Canoga Park, Calif., on December 29.

\* \* \*

John Gordon Myers, Park Ranger at Colonial National Monument, and Elizabeth

Jones, were married on January 26 at Saint Paul's Church, Richmond, Virginia.

\* \* \*

Junior Landscape Architect Lynn M. Harriss of the Shenandoah National Park and Gladys Brubaker of Luray, Virginia, were married at the Washington Cathedral on December 21. After the ceremony the newlyweds motored to Florida.

\* \* \*

Assistant Landscape Architect Melvin C. Josephson and Dale Haywood of Collington, North Carolina, were married late in November. Mr. Josephson divides his time between the Colonial National Monument and the Kill Devil Hill area.

\* \* \*

Assistant Landscape Architect Lawrence F. Murray and Helen Jenne were married at Wauseon, Ohio, on the first day of this year. The bride and groom motored back to Washington from Ohio.

\* \* \*

Junior Landscape Architect Edwin E. Atwood and Rosalind Van Keuren Linson were married on Saturday, December 22, at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.

\* \* \*

Chester R. Markley, Mesa Verde ranger, was married on December 26 to Jean Griffin of Chaco Canyon National Monument at Aztec, New Mexico. The bride is the daughter of the operator of Pueblo Bonito Lodge at the monument. They went east on their honeymoon trip and plan to call at the Washington Office.

\* \* \*

One of the most important and colorful events occurring in November in the Southwestern Monument group was the marriage of Robert Budlong, Custodian of the Canyon de Chelly National Monument, to Betty French of Washington, D. C.

The ceremony took place the evening of the 15th, the couple and a group of friends gathering in the desert east of Florence, Arizona. Just as the sun was setting the bride and groom were solemnly united in holy matrimony beneath a spreading ocotillo and amidst all kinds of cacti--saguaro, cholla, bisnaga and prickly pear.

Superintendent Pinkley, who served as best man, makes this interesting comment on the ceremony: "No church in the world could have furnished a high altar equal to the sunset the Great Architect hung in the western sky that evening and toward which the guests faced during the ceremony. No walls made by man could have matched the forty miles of mountain scenery which ran along our right and at our back, beautifully tinted by the setting sun. No furniture, however fine, could have looked as magnificent as the ten or fifteen square miles of thick set vegetation which surrounded us as far as the eye could carry. It was a beautiful ceremony in a magnificent setting."

\* \* \*

Is it the Weather or the Water?

Acting Superintendent Lassiter of Shenandoah asks the above question, due to the numerous weddings that have taken place among the Supervisory Personnel in the ECW camps at Shenandoah.

Since the establishment of the camps in May 1933, the following have forsaken the freedom of the followers of St. Benedict substituting therefor the shackles of supposed wedded bliss.

John W. Adams, Miscellaneous Foreman  
Lewis Adams, Landscape Foreman

Phil Ambler, Trail Foreman  
E. C. Francis, Assistant Forester  
Wm. C. Fray, Asst. Landscape Architect  
E. I. Hathaway, Miscellaneous Foreman  
C. I. Inglwig, Assistant Forester  
J. W. Meigs, Project Superintendent  
T. G. Pearson, Miscellaneous Foreman

If there is any local attraction that is responsible for this great activity on the part of Cupid, it is recommended that all members of the Park Service desiring to affiliate with those of their choice, pay a visit to Shenandoah.

Mr. Lassiter is glad to report that the batting average of Mr. Cupid is 1,000, as he can report no divorces.

\* \* \*

DEATHS:

Roland W. Rogers, Assistant Landscape Architect, passed away suddenly at his home in Chevy Chase on Sunday, January 6.

Mr. Rogers had been in charge of the Branch of Plans and Design in Shenandoah National Park for more than a year, and had transferred to the Washington Office only a short while before his death. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emelyn Nickerson Rogers, and a son, John Allison Rogers, age 7.

\* \* \*

Uncle Noah Birchfield, one of the finest old mountain patriarchs in the Great Smokies, died on December 23.

\* \* \*

Indian Mary (Mrs. Jim Leonard), one of the few remaining pure blood Yosemite Indians, passed away the latter part of November. Mary was the daughter of Maria Lebrado, granddaughter of Chief Tenaya, and her husband was the brother of Archie Leonard, one of the first rangers of Yosemite.

\* \* \*

From Superintendent Scoyen of Glacier comes the word of the death of J. E. Lewis early in December. For a number of years Mr. Lewis, together with his wife, operated Lewis' Glacier Park Hotel. The Lewises sold their hotel in 1930 and moved to Kalispell, Mont. Mrs. Lewis passed away April 17, 1934.

\* \* \*

Albert Harry Lynam, 63, Assistant to the Superintendent of Acadia National Park, passed away December 17 in Pasadena, Calif., where, with Mrs. Lynam and his daughter, he had gone to spend the winter. Mr. Lynam was regarded as an expert conveyancer and title authority. During the past twenty years he has been an active participant in Acadia Park projects. News of Mr. Lynam's passing came as a shock to Director Cammerer as it was only about two weeks before that Mr. Lynam and he were seated in the latter's office having a friendly chat. Officials and employees of Acadia Park paid the following tribute to Mr. Lynam:

"All who are connected with Acadia National Park will feel keenly the death of Mr. A. H. Lynam who was intimately associated from the beginning with the work of its creation and development. He was a true

friend, a wise counsellor and an expert authority of the highest order in his legal field.

"In personal relation no kinder or more loyal friend could exist than he, and Bar Harbor never had a better citizen. His memory will stay fresh and green with all who worked with him or shared his friendship as long as they themselves survive."

\* \* \*

Gunnar Widforss, Swedish artist, who passed away at Grand Canyon National Park on November 30, was laid to rest in the Grand Canyon cemetery the afternoon of December 3. Simple but impressive services were read at El Tovar and final rites given over his grave by Reverend Bert Cocks, a personal friend of Mr. Widforss. The Park Service personnel sent a beautiful bouquet and many members attended the services.

\* \* \*

On December 19 the father of Ranger Jack Nealis of Carlsbad died at Avoca, Pennsylvania.

\* \* \*

Frankie Harley, stenographer at Fort Marion National Monument, St. Augustine, Florida, died on January 6 of heart trouble.

\* \* \*

Superintendent Eakin reports with deep regret the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Coburn of Bryson City, N. C., and Miss Betty Wiggins, Mrs. Coburn's sister of Robbinsville, North Carolina, which occurred on November 30. Both

women were sisters of Mr. Will W. Wiggins, Superintendent of ECW Camp NP-15. All three were instantly killed when the car in which they were riding went into the river in the Nantahala Gorge.

Mr. Coburn had been an active supporter of the Park since it was first proposed and deeded the first tract of land acquired by the North Carolina Park Commission. Coburn Knob, to the north of, and in sight of, Bryson City had been named in his honor.

\* \* \*

Jerry McCarthy, an old timer in Alaska and a resident of McKinley Park for several years, was found dead in his cabin on Maurice Morino's ranch on November 23.

\* \* \*

John W. Harris, Grand Canyon park blacksmith, died on Saturday, December 8, of heart trouble. Burial was in the park cemetery.

\* \* \*

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Washington, D. C., and Denver, Colo., succumbed in Denver on January 15 of injuries received last October when struck by a bus.

With her passing the national parks have lost a staunch supporter. A personal friend of former Director Mather's, Mrs. Sherman did much to aid the cause of national parks when the Service was young and her support of the national parks continued through the years.

Mrs. Sherman has held many important posts. From 1924 to 1928 she served as President of the

General Federation of Women's Clubs and in 1930 was named Honorary President of that organization. She also has served as a trustee of the National Parks Association, was a member of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and has held the post of vice president of the American Forestry Association.

\* \* \*

Two of Glacier Park's most respected and honored old timers passed away in January -- Frank Kelly and Frank Geduhn. Mr. Kelly died of pneumonia at Lake McDonald and Mr. Geduhn passed away in California.

\* \* \*

And yet another old timer - Shorty Harris - has passed out of the picture. To many his name means little, but to the old timers of Death Valley it means that the man who was in Death Valley when they arrived, the man who was known throughout that great desert region as the Dean of Desert Rats, is gone. Past eighty at the time of his death, Shorty had spent more than sixty years of his life prospecting that desert sink that is now the Death Valley National Monument. Many years ago Shorty requested that when he quit this vale of tears he be buried beside the grave of an old pal, Jimmy Dayton, who had "cashed in" during the summer of '98, and this was done, a chaplain from the CCC camp in the Valley conducting the service in the presence of a group of his surviving partners of yester years and a group of young men from the Valley CCC camps.

\* \* \*

Park Ranger Hugh Schilling of the Pinnacles National Monument, and brother-in-law of Newton B. Drury, State Park Commissioner, died of a heart attack in Hollister, December 7. He was formerly a ranger in Yosemite National Park.

\* \* \*

OLDEN DAYS IN THE YELLOWSTONE

By Ralph W. Pierson, Teller of Tales

For some reason or other, several people liked the little squib in the last issue of the Bulletin and have asked the writer to dash off a few more lines about the Yellowstone of yesterday.

When the Yellowstone did not boast of its splendid highway system of today and the means of communication and travel were done by our old pal, the horse, a hold-up by an honest to goodness desperado was not an uncommon thing. The park was under the control of the War Department and old timers have told me that the soldiers didn't especially like being stationed so far from civilization. In the olden days, Yellowstone was certainly isolated. It was truly the "Land of Minnetarree," the "Land of Evil Spirits." You can hardly blame an Indian, for example, for being a trifle crestfallen when he would be calmly going about his business of possibly looking for someone to blaze away at--and to have a geyser suddenly shoot up into the air behind him. That is disconcerting, to say the least. It is hard on the nerves. The Indian, being a coy individual, didn't care for the excitement and avoided the park as much as he could. After all, trapping was not what it should be there and the Red Man might have been used as a target by some playful frontiersman or soldier.

But we are not talking about Indians in this outburst of reminiscence; on the other hand, we are interested in Charley Mitchell and his Norris hotel. The soldiers at the time I am talking about were stationed at posts which were almost identically situated as the ranger stations of today. Where there may be two or three rangers in an important point today there were twenty to thirty soldiers in the 1880's.

Norris Soldier Post, for example, was at a strategic point. It was the first outpost after one left Mammoth Hot Springs and sixteen soldiers were quartered there. What they all did, I don't know and Charley couldn't tell me. He did say that they never liked to get up in the morning and there was one particularly conery individual who enjoyed his bunk better than he did pork and beans.

It was another bitter cold morning when the sergeant in charge of the post, happily or wearily fell out of bed, yawned and yelled in that quaint and debonair manner of sergeants in general: "Hey, you so and sos, it's time to get up and get going!" Usually when the favorite of the post said those endearing words, the men would fly into their boots and begin singing, just to show the sergeant that they liked him and were always willing to do his bidding. (When he was looking.)

However, on this particular morning, there was an ominous quiet in Norris Soldier Post. The sergeant, not quite awake, was puzzled until he happened to glance over at the bunk where the hero of this tale was lying. He not only saw our hero but also the business end of an Army rifle muzzle. That muzzle, coupled with the mouth of our hero said, "Sarge, I'm not gettin' up this mawnin' and nobody else is neither! Yuh git back into yore bed and keep quiet. We is restin' all day!" The sergeant, a man of quick perception and keen intellect, realizing that a rifle meant something, dove into his bunk. He didn't know whether or not the private was crazy or sane.

Around towards supper time, the sarge saw that our hero was sound asleep so he seized his rifle and arrested him. That evening, he was bundled into the headquarters at the Springs and thrown into jail. What

happened after that we do not know, but the men at Norris had a good rest that day.

When spring came around, following my first winter in the park, I was sent over to Norris to sort of clean up things around there. I did what I was supposed to do and coming back one noon after a visit with Mitch at the hotel, I found where someone had sunk a post about neck high beside the ranger station. I wondered what it was used for. The next day the Chief Ranger came loping up in his automobile. He looked over the work I had done in raking the grounds, washing the windows and generally tidying up things and then he saw the post. "What's that?" the Chief asked. I didn't know. "Cut the blooming thing down," he said, and departed on his tour of inspection. I took an axe and cut down the post. Two hours later, I heard the wail of a siren and to my surprise, it was Mr. Albright. Mr. Albright shook hands and asked me how I liked my first winter in the park, etc. He, too, looked around and then said, "Say, where's that post?"

"What post?"

"Why, that post for the mail box I ordered put in here! I saw it here yesterday!" We both looked and couldn't find head nor tail of the post, so I went out and cut another one and planted it. I never told Mr. Albright about this mail box post episode but if I had, at the time, I know that he would have got a good laugh out of it. I later on told the Chief Ranger and it has been sort of a secret between us.

To get back to Mitch. He had been crippled as a result of a stage coach accident and the hotel company had pensioned him off, giving him the job of caretaker at Norris. All

Mitch had to do was to watch over the supplies that were cached there and tell me stories. Norris, the first of May, was certainly a lonesome spot. There were a few grizzlies wandering around as well as woodchucks, a very tame elk and an occasional coyote. As many times as I shot at that "dog" I never could hit him. He was a pain in the neck. This was the first time I had ever met Mitch. He was a friendly fellow and asked me over to supper. I accepted and after eating a good meal, he sat in his rocker for four or five hours and said nothing. Finally, I asked him what he thought about life in general and Mitch murmured that he was gloomy. He said that, in the fall, he had started off with ten cats, four airedales, three Boston bull terriers and five mongrels. About every other day, during the winter, Mitch would line up his pets for roll call and gradually, the number of animals decreased. By the time I got to Norris, Mitch was the owner of twelve dog collars and a stock of catnip balls.

"How come?" I queried of my new friend of the woods. "The coyotes got 'em." was Mitch's long story. The bull pups saved his life twice. On both occasions, it had been a friendly meeting with a grizzly (yes, that winter, the bears didn't hibernate and quite a few of the critters were awake all the time) on a lonesome trail. The bull pups put up a battle and scared away the grizzlies. Mitch didn't dare shoot 'em. The pups annoyed the grizzlies so much that it gave Mitch plenty of time to climb a tree. However, for every pet of his that the coyotes killed, Mitch got himself two coyotes. But when "Ranger" his favorite airedale was killed, it well nigh broke up old Mitch. I could sympathize with him.

Sometime, I am going to write a story about the "Great Impersonation," an event that occurred at Cooke City.

\* \* \*

MY TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT

By Amy M. Bryant

(Story taken from the January 1935 issue of "American Motorist," official publication of the American Automobile Association)

"Toward the end of June we turned our backs on Washington, D. C., and started on the long trek toward the Golden State--not, however, by the shortest route, but wandering hither and yon, always having a definite place of interest in view. Through the rolling hills of Maryland and Pennsylvania, so plentifully watered by countless creeks and runs, we drove in the early morning, enjoying the fields of blue chicory and white daisies, and re-living the stirring days of Fort Necessity and Washington's first campaigns against the Indians.

"Into West Virginia and out again we traveled; into Ohio where the country begins to straighten out somewhat, where hogs are noticeable for their great numbers and where millions of trees and flowers are born, for this is the very center of the nursery industry. Prevailing here too we noticed the use of the reaper and binder as against the large combined harvester of the West.

"Then through Indiana with its gorgeous hollyhocks everywhere. And here we must pause to pay tribute to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has lined its right-of-way in this state with colorful upstanding hollyhocks, a delight to all who must pass on the highway.

"With a feeling almost of reverence we passed the birthplace and home of the Hoosier poet and his 'Ole Swimmin' Hole.' Farther back in time our thoughts were projected when we came to the home and studio of Lew Wallace;

here visions of Ben-Hur and Messala in the great chariot race occupied our minds for a space.

"Another hour brought us over the line into Illinois; still another to 'Possum Trot Camp' -- and who could resist spending the night at a Camp with such an intriguing name? We couldn't.

"Six interesting hours we spent crossing the broad state of Illinois. We noticed here that the fields were larger and that grain elevators were more numerous than in the states already crossed. These great fields of green corn and golden grain, the large barns and many elevators convinced us that this was indeed a thrifty country.

"Here, too, as in Indiana, there is a State pride which gives joy to those passing through, for Illinois has appreciated the beauty of hollyhocks and planted them along countless miles of its fences and on all approaches to bridges and fills.

"From the rolling hills of the East, through the prairies of the Middle West we came to Iowa where every acre of land seemed to be under cultivation, a veritable checkerboard of farms unrelieved until we reached Council Bluffs, the seat of the Lewis and Clark pow-wow with the Indians in 1804.

"Then across the Missouri river into Nebraska, 'Out where the West begins.' The country flattens out still more along the Platte and the great fields of alfalfa and enormous haystacks remind us that we are leaving the East. It was here that we had the pleasure of hearing our first Western Meadowlark and seeing our first black-billed Magpies. Here, too, we saw our first sage,

yucca and tumbleweed and the cowboys and sombreros that are usually associated with them.

"Oshkosh, a romantically typical western town made us feel as characters in a story book until we had a complete view of Main Street and saw the sophisticated electroliers parading up the middle!

"Scott's Bluff stands up as a sentinel in this vast flat country and is a landmark of no mean distinction, for it was through Mitchell Pass, on the south end of the bluff, that over two million people passed following the Old Oregon Trail to the land of new hopes and new desires.

"Passing through such interesting country made it difficult for us to cover ground very rapidly, for we kept making innumerable stops and detours: to prowl around old Fort Laramie, a pretentious place in the days of '49; to inspect the steel bridge over the Laramie river, which had been carried piece by piece on boats up the North Platte from St. Louis; to follow on foot an indistinct trail over the hills to the grave of Mary E. Homsley, one of the pioneer mothers who died on the trail in '52; and to stop in the midst of nowhere to watch the Harvard boys digging for fossils on ground which that College has bought for the purpose.

"One week from the day we left home we arrived in the Rocky Mountain National Park where we exhilarated ourselves for several days climbing its interesting peaks and enjoying the beauty of its high mountain lakes and camping under its spasmodic hail storms.

"Turning southward through Denver along the edge of the Rockies, leaving Pike's Peak on our right, we turned West near Pueblo into the mountains proper again.

"From Blanca, a postage stamp of a town in the middle of a plateau eight thousand feet high and entirely surrounded by lofty mountains, we followed a little road which wandered off across the desert in a most desultory fashion; it brought us to the little known Great Sand Dunes National Monument.

"This spectacle was a delightful surprise to us, for we hadn't imagined that dunes of such proportion ever existed anywhere but on the Sahara; and to see them up where mountains rise abruptly from the high plateau was rather a shock to the senses. But they were real dunes, and it was real sand for we took off our shoes and stockings and scrunched around and slid on some of the lower ones to prove it.

"As we left the Dunes, a sudden storm came up and we had twenty-two miles of rain and thunder and slippery desert roads. If there's anything worse than wet desert roads we have yet to find it.

"But even in our anxiety we had a thrill when seeing an avocet, with its strange slender up-turned bill, fly up from one of the ponds by the side of the road.

"It seemed queer to cross the Rio Grande river way up here when one is used to thinking of it down on the Mexican border, but of course we were up near its headwaters.

"About two hours from Durango we climbed the eighteen miles of splendid new roadway up the Mesa Verde, a national park which contains the most notable and best preserved historic cliff dwellings probably in the whole world.

"Several days we spent here exploring cliff houses and granaries, climbing innumerable ladders and squeezing through cracks and holes leading from one room to another.

"Through miles and more miles of interesting desert land we passed. Our goal now was Petrified Forest, on our way to which we all disembarked from the car in order to set our feet on the Old Santa Fe Trail of early days, the ruts of which still show their imprint here.

"The petroglyphs on the rocks of one of the canyons in the Petrified Forest, carved by the Indians unknown years ago gave an added interest to the petrified logs.

"Several days we spent in the glorious Grand Canyon National Park, enjoying its moods and changing colors, exploring out-of-the-way places and dipping into some of the history of its past.

"Leaving Flagstaff we followed down Oak Creek Canyon--and what a canyon it proved to be. After the dry deserts it seemed like a very Eden, each turn of the road bringing a lovelier and greener spot. It wouldn't have been hard to stop right there and become a 'squatter', to live the rest of our lives in that verdant, fruitful canyon.

"Noon of the same day brought us to Montezuma's Castle, a cliff dwelling high in the walls of a Canyon, where one climbs five high steep ladders to reach the first room. Fortunately for one's peace of mind the ladders are attached securely to the Canyon walls. As we left the Canyon we drove many miles up a long valley through two or three copper mining towns.

"High up on a mountain we saw things that looked like buildings but wondered how anything could possibly be up there, it was so steep. As we came closer we realized it was a little town clinging to the side of the mountains. We all idly wished we could see that little place at close range, little dreaming that in a very short while our road would double back on itself and

lead us right to the spot.

"It was a ticklish job to get through that little mountain-top town without knocking over a building or falling off the road itself, for most of the road was built of planks shelf-like against the mountainside. Our loaded car could just make some of the street angles and in a few places had to back.

"This was the mining town of Jerome--a place we left with a sigh of relief for safety's sake but with a sigh of regret that we couldn't stay a while and enter into the life of a little town so brave as to build itself on the high slope of the steepest mountain in sight.

"Arizona, what a state of surprises it has been! Leaving Prescott, we met a little Austin containing three adults and all their baggage--and they were touring. What audacity!

"We saw our first manzanita this day and our first sahuaro cactus, that inimitable denizen of the desert--also the scraggly ocotillo, then the first olive trees, then palms.

"Here, too, we saw our first pepper trees and eucalyptus trees, making us realize that we were heading West as well as South.

"Out in the middle of the Gila Valley we stopped to investigate Casa Grande, a prehistoric ruin whose beginning probably antedates Christianity. Another interesting ruin in Arizona near the Mexican line was Tumacacori Mission, built by the Jesuit priests from Spain about 1691.

"Our adventures in California being too numerous to mention, we'll close this account by saying that our trip Eastward through the northern part of these vast United States was just as

enjoyable and just as full of interest as the one out from East to West.

'America, America, God shed his grace on thee,  
'And crown thy good with brotherhood  
'From sea to shining sea.'"

\* \* \*

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