

# PARK SERVICE BULLETIN



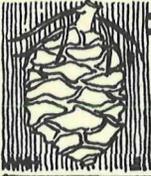
JULY 1936

THE COVER

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View of Crater Lake showing the Phantom Ship

Photograph by George Grant



# PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

Arno B. Cammerer,  
Director.

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Editor-in-Chief.

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## PRESIDENT DEDICATES SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

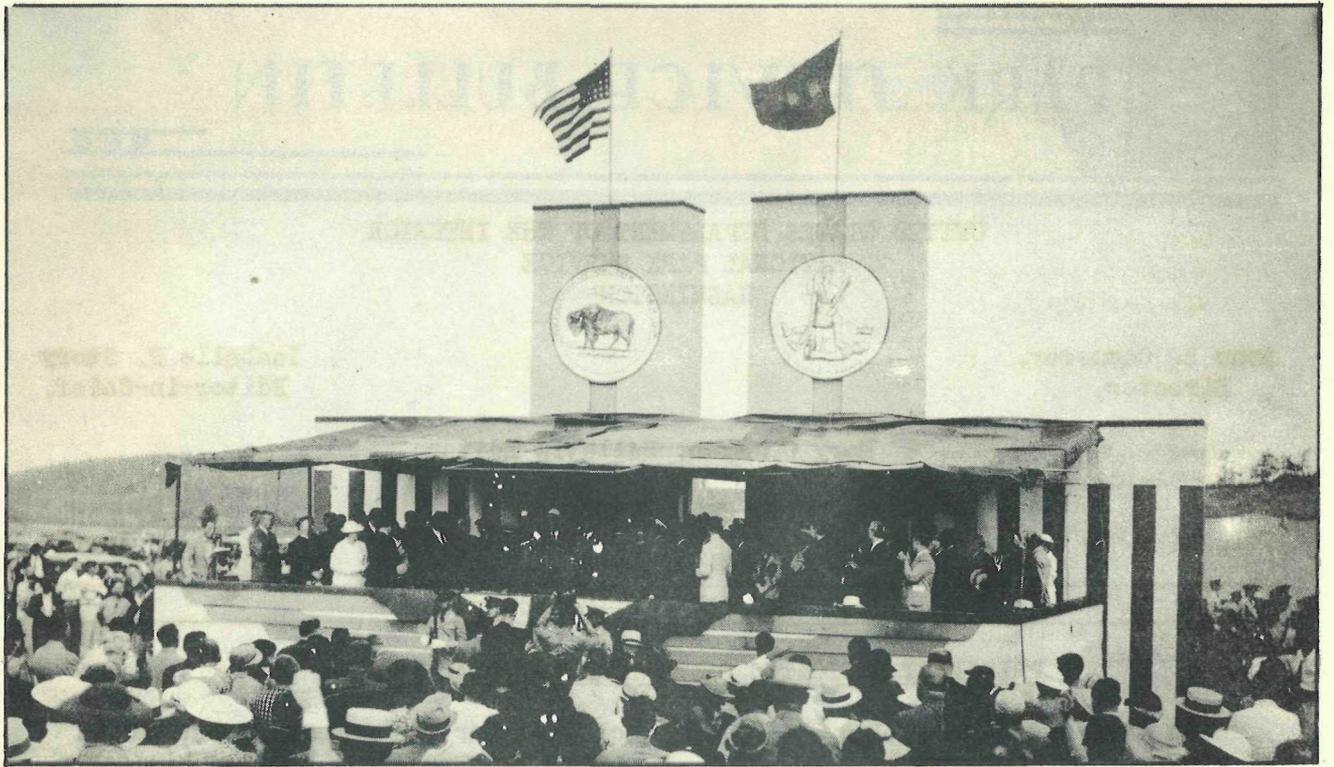
On the afternoon of July 3, before an audience of approximately 10,000 persons, President Roosevelt dedicated the Shenandoah National Park to public use. The simple yet impressive dedicatory ceremonies were held in the Big Meadows area, which had been prepared for the event by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Virginia State Development and Conservation Commission and with the assistance of CCC enrollees from the five camps within the park area.

The committee on arrangements, consisting of Wilbur C. Hall, Chairman of the State Conservation and Development Commission, Deputy Chief Engineer Oliver G. Taylor, and Superintendent J. R. Lassiter of the park, prepared for the accomodation of approximately 50,000 spectators, but torrential rains the night before and almost up to noon of the day of the dedication prevented as large an attendance as expected. The skies

cleared for the ceremony, but soon after the President boarded his car at the close of the dedication clouds again rolled up, and shortly after the departure of the presidential party there was another downpour.

The main events of the program, which lasted about an hour and was broadcast nationally, were speeches by President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes. Wilbur Hall, presiding, introduced Secretary Ickes, and Governor Peery of Virginia introduced the President. The invocation was given by the Right Rev. H. St. George Tucker, Bishop of Virginia, and the benediction by the Right Rev. Peter L. Ireton, Bishop of Richmond. Music in connection with the main program was furnished by the United States Marine Band. Additional music was supplied by the Harrisonburg (Virginia) Boys Band and the Shenandoah Municipal Band.

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.



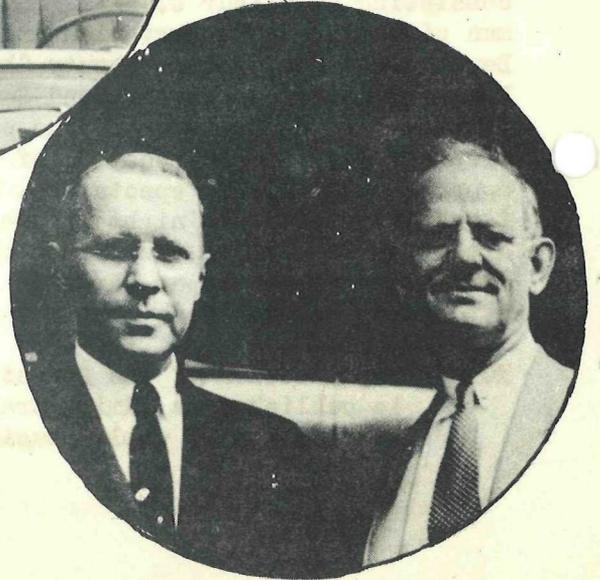
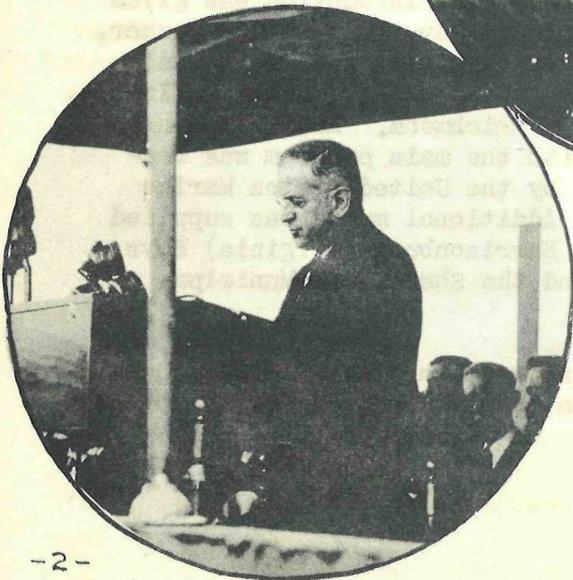
Above: Speakers' Stand,  
Shenandoah National  
Park

Right: President Roose-  
velt and Governor Peery  
of Virginia

Below: Hon. Harold L.  
Ickes, Secretary of the  
Interior



Below: E. K. Burlew, Ad-  
ministrative Assistant  
to the Secretary of the  
Interior, and Robert  
Fechner, Director of  
Emergency Conservation  
Work.



The Presidential party picnicked in the park before the dedication. Several hundred of the spectators were the luncheon guests of the Virginia State Conservation and Development Commission at the Big Meadows area.

In dedicating the Shenandoah the President said: "This park, together with its many sisters which are coming to completion in every part of our land, is in the largest sense a work of conservation. Through all of them we are preserving the beauty and the wealth of the hills and the mountains, and the plains, and the trees, and the streams. Through all of them we are enriching the character and the happiness of our people." He paid especial tribute to the importance of the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Secretary Ickes said that "the number of national parks is entirely too small" and called attention to the work under way to develop an adequate national park system in the East. He credited President Roosevelt with giving new vigor to the national park policy, and expressed thanks to former President Hoover who deeded to the Shenandoah National Park the camp he established on the Rapidan River while President.

Director Cammerer and several other officials from the Service's Washington Office, also John H. Diehl and Homer L. Crowley, engineers respectively at the Third and Fourth ECW Regional Offices, attended the ceremonies.

\* \* \*

COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT INCLUDED  
IN PRESIDENT'S VIRGINIA TOUR

After spending the evening of July 3 at Charlottesville and visiting historic Monticello, the President,

Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, and Assistant Secretary of State Moore drove to Richmond where they boarded the yacht Potomac. On landing at Jamestown at 10 o'clock Sunday morning the President and his party went for a short drive around the Island. From this point they motored to Williamsburg for services at Bruton Parish Church, and immediately thereafter motored to Carter's Grove where they were the luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McCrea. They then proceeded to Yorktown where they embarked on the yacht Potomac for Washington.

\* \* \*

PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT  
ENJOY HOT SPRINGS TOUR

On June 10 Hot Springs National Park was host to President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The visit is believed to be the first made by a President of the United States to that area.

The special train carrying the President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived at the Missouri Pacific station at 8:30 A.M., June 10. Mrs. Roosevelt was taken to the Arlington Hotel where a breakfast attended by approximately 500 Arkansas women was given in her honor. The wives of all members of the Arkansas delegation in Congress, with Mrs. W. T. Wootton, Chairman of the Hot Springs Committee, and Mrs. Donald Libbey, wife of the park superintendent, acted as a reception committee and sat at the head table with Mrs. Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt received Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Governor Joseph M. Futrell, Mr. Harvey C. Couch, and Mayor Leo P. McLaughlin in his private car just prior to making the tour of inspection of the city of Hot Springs and Hot Springs National Park. The Presi-

dent first proceeded to the Army and Navy Hospital where he was welcomed by Colonel William H. Montcrief, Commander of that Institution. From the Hospital the Presidential party rode down to the Arlington Hotel where Mrs. Roosevelt was conducted from the Crystal Ballroom and joined the group. Superintendent Allen of Rocky Mountain and Superintendent Libbey met the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at this time, Superintendent Allen taking his place in the car with the President when Mayor McLaughlin left the presidential car. Superintendent Libbey rode in the car with Mrs. Roosevelt. On the Arlington green students of the Hot Springs public schools presented two episodes of the pageant "Arkansas Through the Years." Following this, the presidential party visited the Fordyce Bath House, the President displaying a very keen interest in the accommodations, chemical analysis of the water, and the bathing procedure.

After leaving the Fordyce Bath House, Mrs. Roosevelt took her place in the car with the President and the party drove out Prospect Avenue, entered the West Mountain Road

by Pecan Street and drove to the summit of West Mountain. During the trip Superintendent Allen was given an opportunity to explain many major problems incident to the park.

Superintendents Allen and Libbey remained with the official party until they reached Couchwood, the lakeside cottage of Mr. Harvey C. Couch, President of the Arkansas Power and Light Company, where lunch was served to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the senators and representatives from the State of Arkansas, and other notables.

In reporting his part in the presidential visit Superintendent Allen after his return to Rocky Mountain National Park wrote Director Cammerer: "I want at this time to express my appreciation for the privilege of representing the Service at that time, and I want also to acknowledge the fine spirit of Superintendent Libbey, not only in concurring in my return to Hot Springs for the occasion, but in permitting me to more or less take the limelight from him in his own park."

\* \* \* \* \*



President Roosevelt visited Abraham Lincoln National Park, Ky., on June 14. The picture on the left shows the President, Governor and Mrs. A. B. Chandler and Superintendent Cissell about to depart from the Memorial Building for an inspection tour of the park.

TERRITORIES DIRECTOR  
VISITS MCKINLEY PARK

Dr. Ernest Henry Gruening, Director of Territories and Insular Possessions, Department of the Interior, visited McKinley National Park on May 19. He was accompanied by Col. O. F. Ohlson, General Manager, Alaska Railroad; Ike P. Taylor, Chief Engineer, Alaska Road Commission; George A. Lingo, General Land Office; and Robert Bender, Editor and General Manager of the Juneau Daily Empire. The party arrived in the park by special speeder on the Alaska Railroad at about 10:30 A. M. They were met at the station by James L. Galen, President of the Mount McKinley Tourist and Transportation Company, and Superintendent Liek.

The party drove by automobile 61 miles into the park, within 20 miles of massive Mount McKinley. Dr. Gruening evinced considerable interest in the fine game display and after the inspection tour stated that nowhere else would one see such a spectacle of scenery and wildlife as he had seen during that day.

In the evening Dr. Gruening and his party were the dinner guests of Superintendent and Mrs. Liek at their residence at Park Headquarters.

\* \* \*

LEGISLATIVE STATEMENT APPENDED  
TO THIS BULLETIN

Beginning on Page 31 there is a concise statement furnished by the Branch of Lands and Use giving the status of major legislation affecting the National Park Service at the close of the 74th Congress.

Not included in this statement is the defeat of the Senate amendment to the Interior Department Bill, which amendment would

have permitted the construction of a tunnel through Rocky Mountain National Park and the use of scenic Grand Lake in that park as a storage and diversion reservoir. A statement was carried in the April Bulletin regarding the strong opposition to the amendment voiced by conservation organizations throughout the land. However, a powerful organization behind the tunnel project kept the final outcome in doubt until June 19 when the Bill was passed minus the amendment. It was on the motion of Representative Edward T. Taylor of the Appropriations Committee, one of the original planners of Rocky Mountain National Park, that the amendment was excluded from the Bill in the House. This action was concurred in by the Senate.

\* \* \*

PRESS RELEASE CAUSES OFFICIAL  
TO BREAK INTO VERSE

Guy D. Mitchell, Librarian of the United States Geological Survey, after reading the Service's recent release regarding the appearance for the first time of the red bat and the Kangaroo rat in Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks wrote the following:

The Kangaroo Rat  
And the little Red Bat  
Have been wandering  
Far afield

So Presnall states  
And I'm sure he rates  
At least as high as Hall.  
(No rhyme but just a scrawl)

"Presnall" is Park Naturalist at Zion while "Hall" is Dr. Raymond E. Hall, Mammalogist of the University of California, who backs up Park Naturalist Presnall in his statements with regard to the new animal residents.

BIRTH OF A SEQUOIA DESCRIBED

Through permission granted by the Christian Science Monitor it is possible to reprint here the following item containing the beautiful thought of a woman resident of San Francisco on the seed of a Sequoia.

"Out of the years numbered by thousands have come the giant redwood trees of northwestern California, but one of the few human beings ever to witness the birth of a Sequoia gigantea is Mrs. Anita Day Hubbard of San Francisco, who told the following story to a group of Sonoma County writers at a recent meeting:

"Last summer I picked up a redwood cone under the General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park, and took it home with a sense of reverence as an offspring of the oldest living thing--a thing that was on earth probably when Abraham was called out of Ur of the Chaldees.

"In the warmth of my apartment on Russian Hill in San Francisco, the cone opened and one day as I fondled it a tiny whitish seed dropped into my hand from the depths of the cone. It had a hairlike tendril of cobweb consistency. As I shook the cone a red powdery substance sprinkled out and I felt that I held a precious heritage in the palm of my hand.

"Carefully, I planted the seed in a dish of sandy soil, and watered it with reddish water I obtained by steeping the cone and the red powdery substance.

"One morning, some weeks later, I sat in a window with the sunshine streaming across the seed-bowl and I noticed a tiny U-shaped thread of brilliant red arching just out of the sandbed, and as I gazed in wonder, the tiny thing vitalized, raised its head

to the sun and stood upright--a redwood tree had sprung into being under my sight.

"And there was I, beside that giant of the forest, watching the birth of another potential giant.

"I have guarded its development into a specimen of a perfect redwood tree now two inches high, putting out its miniature branches, assuming its majestic heritage from the outset.

"I have nursed it with liquid from boiled redwood cones, and as soon as the snow melts in its native mountain home I shall make a pilgrimage to secure for it soil from the foot of the old General Sherman Tree, and I shall tenderly nurture it to a sturdy youth that outgrows my apartment.

"Then I shall plant it to some purpose where its thousands of years to come may proclaim to the waiting world the lesson of immortality."

\* \* \*

STATE PARK POSTERS ISSUED

In an effort to popularize the extensive system of State Parks throughout the country the Service has had editions of three colored posters depicting recreational activities in these areas run off at the Government Printing Office. Practically all copies, with the exception of about 650 used for mailing list purposes, have been forwarded to the ECW District and Regional Offices for distribution.

Copy for these posters was furnished by Dorothy Waugh, New York artist, who also made the designs for the national park and monument posters previously issued by the Service.

\* \* \*

DEER NOW IN THE LIMELIGHT  
AT OLD FAITHFUL

Deer have replaced grizzlies as the major attraction in the Old Faithful area which formerly served as the bear lunch-counter, Yellowstone rangers report. Bear feeding was discontinued at Old Faithful this year and at present is confined solely to the Grand Canyon area. Not a single grizzly has been seen all season in the Old Faithful region. Even the blacks, who are noteworthy nuisances where food is available, seem to have taken the hint, for they have ceased entirely congregating around the former repast table.

\* \* \*

FOREST SERVICE ROAD LINKS MOUNT  
WHITNEY AND DEATH VALLEY

Mount Whitney, highest elevation in the Continental United States, and Bad Water, 276 feet below mean tide level, the lowest point, have been brought within easily negotiable access by the construction of the Lone Pine-Mount Whitney Road. Built by the United States Forest Service with the labor of CCC enrollees, this road scales approximately 8,500 feet of Mount Whitney's total height of 14,496 feet.

It is not the Park Service's intention that this road shall reach Mount Whitney's summit. In fact, the Forest Service in its road construction plans issued a definite policy against extending it beyond its present terminus, Whitney Portal, formerly known as Hunters Flat. Mount Whitney is on the eastern boundary of Sequoia, the line practically touching the crest. The eastern slope of the mountain is in the adjoining Inyo National Forest.

\* \* \*

DONOR OF IRISH NATIONAL  
PARK DIES ON WEST COAST

William Bowers Bourn, 79-year old multimillionaire who donated the lands for Ireland's first national park, passed away July 7 in San Francisco.

In 1905 Mr. Bourn purchased the Muckcross Estate containing 10,000 acres in the Lakes of Killarney region from Lord Ardilaum and in 1932 gave the property to the Irish Free State as a memorial to his daughter, Mrs. Maude Vincent, wife of a Free State senator.

\* \* \*

AFRICAN NATIONAL PARK  
HAS WILDLIFE RETREAT

In an effort to keep wildlife in the Albert National Park in Africa's Belgian Congo untamed a section has been set aside as a wildlife retreat from which even scientists are barred. Abounding in this area are mountain gorillas, hippopotamuses, lions, chimpanzees, antelope and elephants, and there are numerous other species which have been rapidly becoming extinct. Primitive pygmy tribes also inhabit the area.

In 1929, according to a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, the park was placed under control of a committee composed of members from Belgium, France, England, The Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States. Plans to make a park research center include creation of a library, museum, laboratories, and living quarters.

Established in 1925 by the late King Albert of Belgium, the park's 3,308 square miles, ranging in altitude from 2,500 to more than 14,000 feet, extend from Lake Kivu north

across the Equator toward Lake Albert. It includes most of the waters of Lake Edward, the snow-covered Ruwenzori Peaks and an equatorial forest.

Placed on display recently at Akeley Memorial Hall, in the American Museum of Natural History, an impressive group of mountain gorillas native to the forests of gigantic trees which grow in the Albert National Park between the 9,000 and 12,000 foot level is attracting considerable attention. It was Carl Akeley who after a visit to the Belgian Congo in 1921 and 1922 advocated establishment of a portion of it as a gorilla sanctuary.

\* \* \*

#### RANGER DUTY IN SOUTH AFRICAN PARKS PERILOUS

National Park Service rangers may be interested in the following items from the Tenth Annual Report of the National Parks Board of Trustees, Pretoria, South Africa -- at least they show that there are worse woes than those of "herding" tourists and other wildlife:

Ranger Zuka was seriously injured while escorting Portuguese native prisoners, and unfortunately has sustained what seems to be a serious injury to his brain.

Corporal Mpampuni, with about thirty years service to his credit, unhappily died as a result of injuries received from a lioness.

Another item in the report reads:

Native Rangers are no longer provided with bicycles, but have to procure their own when necessary, and receive a small allowance therefor.

\* \* \*

#### OLD FAITHFUL'S SCHEDULE DISRUPTED

June 20 is a milestone in the history of Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park, for on that day the shortest and longest intervals between eruptions were recorded. At 11:56 a.m. the usually reliable geyser spouted, and then instead of waiting the usual 65 minutes, burst into action again at 12:26 p.m., a wait of only 30 minutes.

The next eruption did not occur until 1:58 p.m. an interval of 92 minutes. This long-delayed eruption was marked by an unusually long preliminary display, with more than 20 minutes used up in minor eruptions. Park Naturalists and Rangers who witnessed the eruptions noted that the premature one went up to a height of only about 100 to 110 feet as compared with a usual height of 170 to 175 feet.

This season for the first time a constant ranger patrol is kept near the Old Faithful cone to protect visitors from wandering too close to hot water pockets, offer information, and prevent despoliation and depredation of the natural features of the cone and surrounding area.

\* \* \*

A news reel, made in the Carlsbad Caverns early in May, is being shown hourly at the Magnolia Petroleum Exhibit at the Texas Centennial in Dallas.

\* \* \*

Unfortunately, Mammoth Cave is due to break all known records for number of reportable fires for any national park this calendar year. The number of reportable fires reviewed by the Branch of Forestry for that area this year is 267 through June 20.

\* \* \*

ADDITIONAL FUNDS AVAILABLE  
FOR PARK CIRCULARS.

Forty-five hundred dollars of the Service's Printing and Binding Appropriation, previously allotted for forms and stationery, has been made available for printing additional national park pamphlets. Orders for reprint editions of the 1936 circulars for several of the parks, already exhausted or nearly so, have been placed with the printer.

In comparing the cost of printing the national park circulars in the fiscal years 1928 and 1936 it is found that current printing costs are practically double what they were eight years ago. It is also noted that it now takes the Printing Office twice as long to make delivery on these circulars as it did in 1928.

\* \* \*

PIONEER RAINIER PARK OPERATOR DIES

Thomas Henry Martin, 75, organizer of the Rainier National Park Company, died at his home in Tacoma, Washington, on June 9 of an illness that took him from active leadership and direction of his organization in 1929. Mr. Martin was born in Georgia, where he was widely known as a chamber of commerce official and civic leader. In 1911 his publicity work attracted the attention of civic leaders of Tacoma, Washington, and he was invited to come to that city to take over the management of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.

It was during his service as Manager of that Chamber that he became interested in Mount Rainier National Park. In 1915 Director Mather endeavored to reorganize and establish on a more satisfactory basis the public utility services in Mount Rainier National Park and Mr. Martin

offered his cooperation and undertook to carry out the plan. Through his initiative and unceasing effort he was able to interest the leading business men of the Pacific Northwest in the development of the park. The Rainier National Park Company was organized and money was subscribed for the improvements and developments needed for the accommodation of visitors. Paradise Inn, which was constructed in 1917, was planned and built by Mr. Martin. Later improvements and development of conveniences for the benefit of park visitors are the direct result of his planning. Mr. Martin was always active in the betterment of approach roads and in obtaining approval of an adequate highway system within the park.

Funeral services were held in Tacoma on June 11. Honorary pallbearers included President Alexander Bailey and past presidents Everett Griggs and Henry Rhodes of the Rainier National Park Company, Superintendent Tomlinson, and former associates.

The body was cremated and the ashes scattered from an airplane on the slopes of Mount Rainier.

\* \* \*

UNIQUE WELL FOR MAMMOTH CAVE

When plans now under way are completed, Mammoth Cave visitors during the course of the trip from Old Historic Entrance to New Entrance will be able to drink directly from the bottom of a well, probably the only one of its kind in the world.

Service Engineers, after a careful and painstaking survey of both the surface and underground areas of the park, drilled a six-inch shaft 260 feet into a predetermined dome-like crevice on one of the side avenues leading off from the famous

Snow Ball Dining Room, for the purpose of supplying electric lighting, telephone, and broadcasting facilities. At a depth of approximately 65 feet where the sandstone and limestone formations meet, an underground stream of clear pure water was encountered, which will supply approximately 10,000 gallons per day.

To utilize this water for drinking and sanitary purposes, plans are under way calling for the plugging of the bottom of the well and the installation of connections.

\* \* \*

#### RANGER CONFERENCE HELD IN YELLOWSTONE

An interesting and successful Ranger Conference, at which all members of the permanent protection force were present, was held at Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone May 26, 27, 28 and 29. Three days were spent in the discussion of various problems concerning protection department work and cooperation with other Service departments, park operators and cooperative Governmental agencies. The entire group was present at these discussions. Half of the last day was devoted to instructions for rangers assigned to entrance stations.

On May 28 the following resolution was passed by those in attendance and telegraphed to Director Cammerer: "We the rangers assembled in conference wish to express our gratitude and to extend congratulations to the Director of the National Park Service and Secretary of the Interior who have made possible the most successful ranger conference in Yellowstone history. We reaffirm our whole hearted support to the ideals of the National Park Service and welcome our new Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers with confidence and pledge to him our loyal support and cooperation."

\* \* \*

#### GEOLOGICAL PARTY LOSES VALUABLE EQUIPMENT

Ex-United States Geological Survey men now with the Service will be interested in knowing that a Survey exploring party enroute to interior Alaska suffered only material losses when the commercial steamer Klondike on which they were sailing rammed into a rock and sunk in the Yukon River.

The three men in the Survey party, headed by Dr. J. B. Mertie, Jr., left Washington late in May elaborately equipped for a three-month stay in the sparsely settled and little known Porcupine River region of northeastern Alaska. The entire outfit was lost in the disaster and as it was impossible to ship new supplies to the party in time to be of use before the Alaskan winter season set in the Porcupine River project was abandoned. The party is now carrying on work in more accessible portions of Alaska which does not entail use of such elaborate equipment.

\* \* \*

#### LONDON FAMILY SUMMERING IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

After the close of the Republican National Convention Governor Alfred M. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate, and his family went to Colorado to vacation at the 1200-acre McGraw Ranch located partly within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park and partly on the Roosevelt National Forest.

Superintendent Allen of Rocky Mountain National Park was among the group of notables who made brief, welcoming speeches when the Landons arrived at Estes Park Village late in June.

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"GOVERNOR'S DAY" BIG  
EVENT AT CARLSBAD

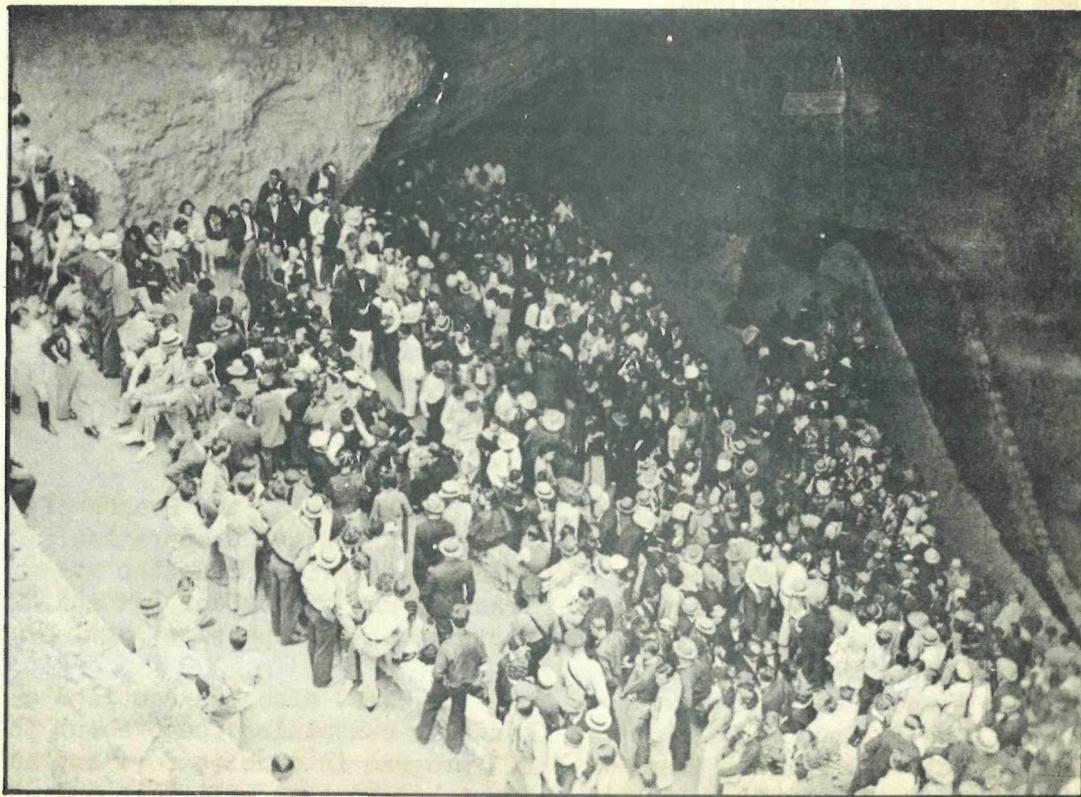
Again this year Governor's Day, May 9, was a huge success at Carlsbad Caverns. On that day Governor Clyde Tingley of New Mexico and the National Park Service were hosts to more than 2,000 school children, practically all Seniors from public schools of New Mexico and Texas. In addition to these there were more than 100 visitors from various States making a total for the one day of 2,222 visitors.

Due to illness, Mrs. Tingley was unable to make the trip this year. Governor Tingley was accompanied by Lea Rowland, Chairman, State Highway Commission; E. J. House, Chief of State Police; Miss Elizabeth Garrett,

author of the State song; Mrs. Milton Smith, wife of a local legislator; Mrs. Thomas Boles, wife of our Superintendent; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Chandler of Los Angeles; and Louis Bowes, editor of the Eddy County News.

When the entire crowd was assembled in the "Big Room" for the customary ceremonies at the "Rock of Ages" Superintendent Boles introduced Governor Tingley who responded with a short talk expressing his pleasure in having so many with him on the underground trip.

A telegram of greeting from Acting Director Demaray was read to the crowd after which a calcium flare was burned as a tribute to the Governor and the thousands of young folks present.



Governor's Day Party at the Entrance to the Carlsbad Caverns.

MUSEUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSES

At the end of May there were 53 museums located in 54 national parks and monuments. A map prepared by the Service's Museum Division showing the location of these museums appears on page 38 of this Bulletin.

Prior to 1935 there were but 27 museums located in 21 national park and monument areas. Museum exhibit plans and preparation of exhibits are now being perfected at several of the parks and in the Service's field laboratories under the jurisdiction of the Museum Division.

An interesting outline written by Associate Museum Expert Kenneth B. Disher entitled "The Chattanooga Museum and Articulated Educational Work in the Parks" appears on page 35.

\* \* \*

BIXBY COLLECTION THRIVING  
IN SHENANDOAH AREA

Assistant Forester Robert B. Moore, reporting to Chief Forester Coffman on an inspection of the Bixby nut tree plantings at Shenandoah National Park, states that a survival of 88.3 percent is indicated. This unique collection of 2,535 hickory and walnut seedlings from the Bixby collection was planted at Shenandoah in the fall of 1934. The Branch of Forestry feels that the percentage of survival reported by Mr. Moore is exceedingly good considering that these seedlings were brought from Long Island, New York, to Shenandoah National Park--a transfer that represented a considerable change in site factors.

\* \* \*

ANCIENT CEREMONIES STAGED  
AT CARLSBAD CAVERNS

On May 18, after taking in the beauties of Carlsbad Caverns, eighty members of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association staged a 2500-year old pageant of homage to the Olympic God Zeus in the Big Room of Carlsbad Caverns. The Caverns trip and pageant followed a two-day session by the Association members in the town of Carlsbad.

\* \* \*

WINDSTORM DOES DAMAGE IN YELLOWSTONE

Telegraphic reports from Yellowstone tell of a heavy wind storm which hit the Fishing Bridge area on July 8 blowing down about a hundred and seventy-five trees, one of which killed a six-year old boy. Several women were slightly injured, and a score of canvas housekeeping cabins were badly damaged. Some automobiles also were damaged in varying degrees.

\* \* \*

About 3:00 A.M. on May 9 an earthquake shock was felt in Zion of sufficient severity to get several residents out of bed. This shock was coincident with renewed activity of Lassen Peak.

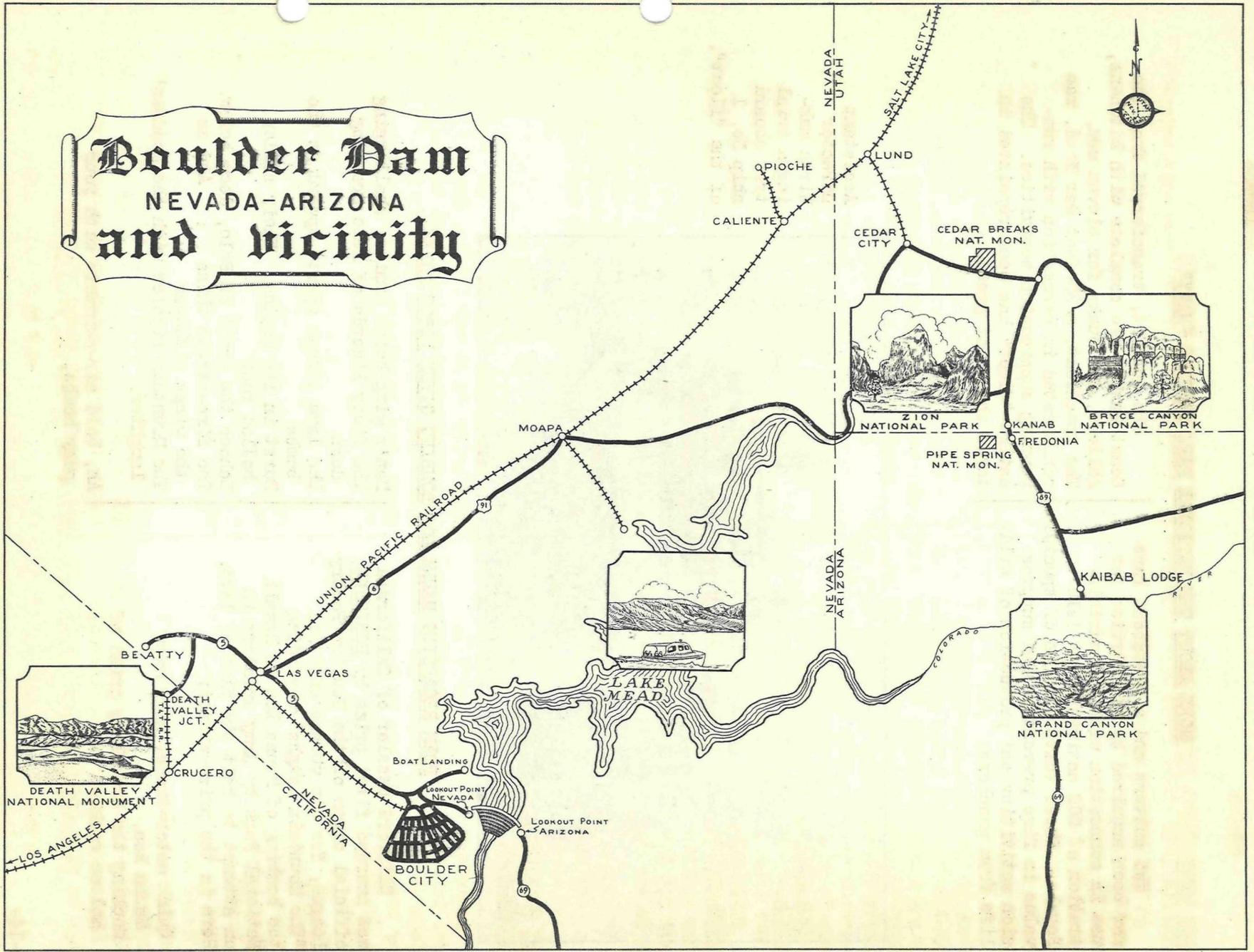
\* \* \*

J. V. West of the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, Washington Office, made the attractive map of Boulder Dam and vicinity on the opposite page.

Mr. West also has compiled a handbook containing facts about the ECW program in concise form and has furnished various officials and others with copies for ready reference.

\* \* \*

# Boulder Dam NEVADA-ARIZONA and vicinity



MORE ABOUT THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE "NAVY"

Two cutters and a speedboat have now been acquired by the Service for use in connection with its administration of CCC activities at Isle Royale. These boats will be of special value in fire prevention and suppression activities and protection of wild-life from poachers.

The cutters, transferred from the Coast Guard, are complete with kitchens, galleys, and bunks for eleven men. The speedboat, a 35-foot Gar Wood, was confiscated in connection with rum-running suppression activities. The entire "fleet" has been repainted in three shades of green.



Assistant  
Director  
Wirth making a trial  
trip aboard  
ship No. 1  
of the "fleet".

POEM REGARDING MAUNA LOA BOMBING GIVEN FIRST PRIZE

Clifford Gessler of California was awarded first prize by HORIZONS, official organ of the Western Poetry League, for his verses entitled "The Mountain Laughs" regarding the bombing of Mauna Loa in Hawaii National Park by Army aviators in an attempt to halt the flow of lava. Here is the prize-winner:

Quick motor-throb, high over  
Mauna Loa,  
Mocking the crackling grind of  
molten rock--

Man's wing-borne armies, challenging  
The fiery lizards of Pele creeping  
down.  
The lava stream spurts upward as the  
bombs  
Burst in its depths. Their sullen  
hollow roar  
Echoes the growl of Pele, deep below.  
The fire-stream thins . . . And as  
the wings withdraw  
The Mountain ripples with the goddess'  
laughter.

Ah, bold air-skimmers with your  
puny bombs,

You have not conquered Pele.  
You have but driven her, for a  
season, underground.

Let them remember this, who would  
answer hunger with bullets,  
All who would silence with bombs  
those who speak for the exploited:  
They can not conquer that volcano with  
gas or with TNT.  
They may drive it underground for  
a season--  
But it will flame, and more  
terribly, again.

Tall cities will be shaken with  
that laughter.

"A Nation's greatest asset",  
says an Editorial appearing in  
HORIZONS along with the prize win-  
ning and other poems submitted in  
the contest, "is the happiness of  
its citizens. To make its people  
happy, as Confucius pointed out, is  
a government's reason for existence.  
Our country is immeasurably rich in  
the scenic beauty of its parks and  
monuments. The fountain of youth  
springs invisibly, but none the less  
really, in each national playground.

"Awareness and appreciation of  
privilege is the price of its posses-  
sion. It is the poet's task to  
arouse awareness and to articulate  
appreciation. In no spirit of crown-  
ing a mountain peak with laurel, but  
rather in the humble expression of  
gratitude, HORIZONS substitutes this  
brochure for its Spring, 1936 issue.  
In so doing this all-western, all-  
poetry magazine follows its plat-  
form: More Life in Poetry, More  
Poetry in Life.

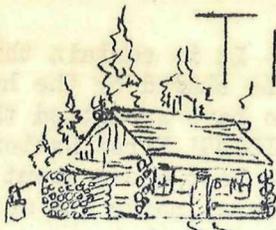
"HORIZONS takes pleasure in dedi-  
cating this brochure of poems to those  
whose devotion to the parks, and to  
all America's outdoor heritage is in  
itself an inspiration: naturalists,  
rangers, guides and other hosts to

the nation. It is certain this ap-  
preciation is shared by the hundreds  
of poets who have submitted their  
work in HORIZONS' First National Con-  
test for the best poems about our  
western national parks and monuments.  
It is unfortunate that space does  
not permit publication herein of  
more of the admirable poems re-  
ceived from almost every state and  
territory in the union. The success  
of this contest has induced us to  
make it an annual event and to  
extend it to cover all our national  
parks and monuments. Should one of  
these inspire in you a poem, what-  
ever the form, send it for next  
year's contest, unsigned, but with  
a sealed envelope bearing the name  
of the poem, and with your name and  
address inside. Send to HORIZONS,  
935 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles,  
California."

\* \* \*

Director Cammerer's address is  
now 4664 25th Street, North, ARLING-  
TON, Virginia. This does not mean  
that Mr. Cammerer has moved, merely  
that the post office address again  
has been changed. Originally the  
address of his present home was  
Lyonhurst Road; then it was changed  
to the present street address, with  
the Cherrydale post office. The  
newest change is in the post office  
only -- the street number remains  
as it has been for the past couple  
of years.

With the permission of Super-  
intendent Scoyen of Glacier National  
Park we are reprinting on the two  
following pages a series of fact-  
telling cartoons which appeared  
originally in "The Ranger of the  
North Pacific Region," October 1934,  
and which were easily adopted for  
use in the April 1936 issue of  
Glacial Drift by Merritt Johnson of  
Glacier National Park.



# THEN AND NOW

## IN

### GRUB



Then

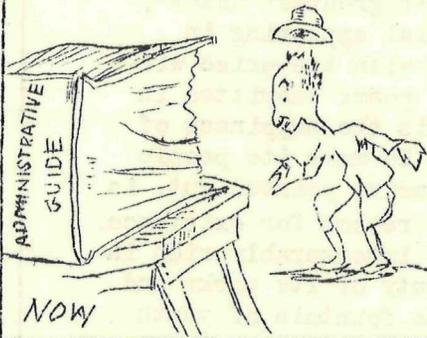


Now

### THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE



Then

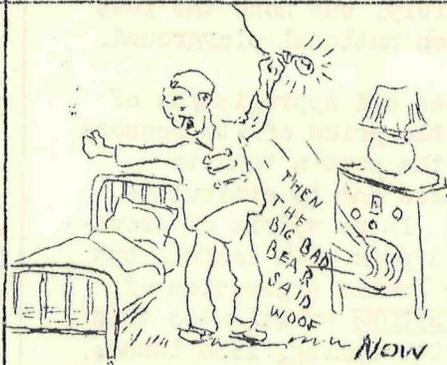


Now

### BEDTIME



Then



Now

### REPORTS

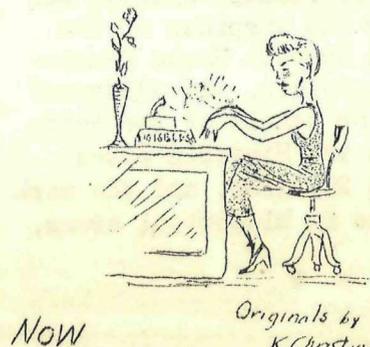
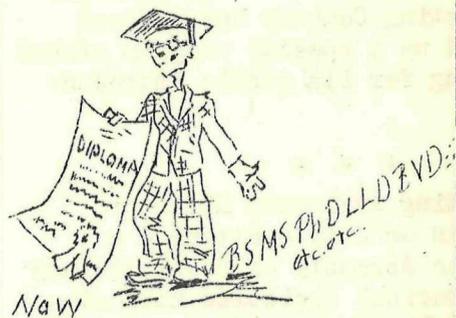
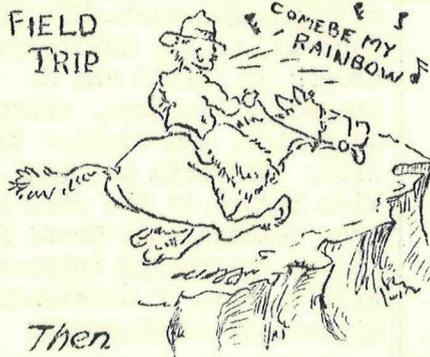
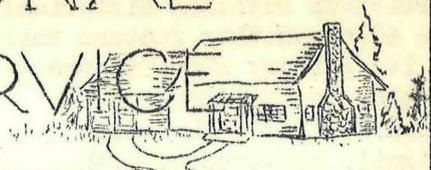


Then



Now

# THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Originals by  
K. Christensen

HISTORICAL NOTES

Morristown National Historical Park has added another feature this year to its primary significance -- its relation to the American Revolution. This is the wild-flower trail, constructed with the aid of CCC enrollees through historic Jockey Hollow, site of the encampment of the Continental troops. Special effort has been made to exhibit only those plants indigenous to the park. Certain exotic wild flowers and common weeds became established in this vicinity long ago -- notably Queen Anne's lace or wild carrot, the white daisy, and yarrow. In the future these intruders are to be kept in check to permit the better thriving of truly native flowers.

\* \* \*

"Miss Liberty" is the title of a song by Ken Darby being sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in connection with the Statue of Liberty National Essay Contest.

It is understood the National Broadcasting Company has offered to build up a special program around this song for its public introduction.

\* \* \*

Acting Assistant Director Chatelain on July 4 attended a Patriotic Assembly of Revolutionary and Historical Societies held at Ringwood Manor, Passaic County, New Jersey, under the auspices of the State-created Ryerson House Commission. Mr. Chatelain, who addressed the Assembly on behalf of the Service, spoke on the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, and the work of the Service in historical areas.

\* \* \*

Assistant Director Wirth and Acting Assistant Director Chatelain flew to St. Paul on June 30 to visit the site of Grand Portage in Minnesota, and to discuss on the ground possible cooperation between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service, together with the Minnesota Historical Society, in the development of this area. Mr. Wirth and Mr. Chatelain inspected the area, climbed Mount Josephine, and studied the shore line. Although no final decisions with regard to the work there have been reached, the Grand Portage site offers remarkably interesting possibilities for an outstanding national historical development.

\* \* \*

An old lime kiln, containing a quantity of oyster shell lime still as well tempered and soft as when prepared by the Jamestown colonists, has been uncovered by archeologists of the National Park Service at Jamestown.

The kiln belonged to the primitive "flare" type, in which a crude shaft was sunk in some convenient hillside. This one was in the steep clay bank along the James River, where it was located probably because of the physical nature of the site and the need of water for slaking and oyster shells for raw material. A quantity of charcoal was found, indicating wood was used as fuel.

\* \* \*

On Sunday, June 28, the 72nd anniversary of the battle of Kenesaw Mountain was commemorated with exercises at the Battlefield Park. Judge W. F. Jenkins of the Georgia Court of Appeals delivered the principal address. The 122nd Infantry provided music for the occasion, and also a detail of

soldiers. The program was concluded with a military salute and taps at the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. About 1,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies.

Initiated by the Historical Division of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the program was arranged by a committee representing civic and patriotic organizations in Marietta, Georgia.

\* \* \*

Authorization of the transfer of the old customhouse at Salem, Massachusetts, built in 1821, from the jurisdiction of the United States Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior, by an act of the Congress, is the first action taken under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act, passed last August.

Both the customhouse and the Old Derby Wharf directly in front of it and belonging to the same period are intimately associated with Nathaniel Hawthorne, who served as collector of customs from 1846 to 1849. In the preface of his best known book, "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne refers to this building and to the eagle over its door.

The old building has been in constant use ever since its erection, and under the terms of the legislation it may be kept in use as such.

\* \* \*

Many of the visitors to the Statute of Liberty on June 1, when the Queen Mary passed the Statue at the end of her maiden voyage from England to New York, evinced considerable interest in a Queen Mary Exhibit especially set up for the occasion. This exhibit consisted of

informational sheets, obtained through the courtesy of the New York Office of the White Star Line, and pictures and articles taken from the local newspapers, fastened to a ply-wood screen and mounted on the Promenade in a position convenient for the visitor to read and at the same time see the naval parade following the Queen Mary.

\* \* \*

An appropriate ceremony honoring Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, was held at the Davis Memorial in Vicksburg National Military Park on June 3. During the ceremony a beautiful wreath of cape jasmine was placed on the monument in behalf of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Bette Barber, representing the Vicksburg Descendants, placed a wreath of peonies.

\* \* \*

Memorable scenes from the campaign and siege of Vicksburg during the War Between the States were re-enacted in a new radio dramatization by the Service on June 29 from Station WSB, Atlanta, Georgia. Stirring events of the military operations around the famed Mississippi city. pivotal point of the western region of the Confederacy, were the basis for the 21st episode in the weekly series of "Untold Tales of State and National Parks."

\* \* \*

ECW NOTES

Plans are being prepared by the Service to provide new facilities in State Parks under development in Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Special camping areas in these parks are being set aside for the convenience of tourists with trailers. These parking sections, virtually constituting parks within parks, will be separated by landscape design from the more frequented areas. They will be equipped with fireplaces, running water, comfort stations, refuse disposal facilities, table and bench combinations, and other conveniences. Some of the units will be for single auto and trailer groups; others will have space for a number of groups.

Trailer-travelers have increased in such numbers that a recent national poll estimated there will be 200,000 trailers towed around the country during the present vacation season. There are almost as many types of trailers as there are trailers themselves, some of them resembling completely furnished bungalows, and it is impossible as yet to standardize arrangements for them in the parks. It is anticipated a standard type will become somewhat universal within the next few years. Allowance for this is being made by the Service in its present camp-site designing, so that little altering will be required to meet the changing trend.

\* \* \*

The Washington Monument on South Mountain near Boonsboro, Maryland, which has been rebuilt by Camp SP-1, was dedicated on July 4. Regional Officer Herbert Evison of Richmond, Virginia, represented

the Service at the ceremonies and delivered an address.

\* \* \*

Fanning Hearon was the Service's representative at the dedication of Hungry Mother State Park, Marion, Virginia, on June 13, and delivered an address. This dedication marked the opening of the Virginia State Park System.

\* \* \*

A display showing the various types of development work being carried out by the CCC throughout the country formed one of the most interesting exhibits in connection with the recent Exposition of National Progress in Philadelphia. This CCC exhibit, considered as ranking second only to the display of work by the Corps at the Hotel Commodore in New York early in June in connection with the Boys' Exposition, was designed and erected by the Service's Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, which also built the New York exhibit. Placed against a background of cedar with plantings of laurel, the exhibit included a large scale model of a state park in Pennsylvania, supplied by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, showing various types of park development such as cabins, camping facilities, trails, roads, water supply, and fire tower. Dioramas, photo murals, and other photographs illustrated a number of phases of CCC activities.

\* \* \*

Search for further documentary descriptions of the original Mission Espiritu Santo at Goliad, Texas, restoration of which has been undertaken in connection with development of Goliad State Park by the Service

and the Texas State Parks Board, is under way. Collections of Spanish documents in Texas and California libraries have been consulted and studies made of practically all missions in the United States and Northern Mexico. More than a dozen skeletons unearthed under the direction of an ECW archeologist are being studied for scientific values.

\* \* \*

Use of bathing and boating facilities developed by enrollees at Bottomless Lakes State Park, New Mexico, has become so extensive that local people are requesting the State Park Board to install a lighting plant so the area can be used at night. People who rarely went bathing before have become regular visitors to the park. Many, including adults and children, are learning to swim. Fishing also has become a popular sport at the park, and some good-sized catches have been reported.

\* \* \*

Quoted from an article regarding nursery work carried on at the Florida Botanical Garden and Arboretum written by CCC Enrollee Paul Swedroe for publication in "Planning and Civic Comment":

"We may not follow nursery work professionally when our CCC career is finished, but we've added to our store of knowledge, to our education, if you prefer to word it that way. We've learned things we'd never learn in school, for after all Experience is the best teacher. We will have a hobby to occupy our spare time and our homes will be landscaped to their best advantage and we will, no doubt, be of great help to our neighbors and friends."

\* \* \*

Development of Louisiana's new state-owned park, a 504-acre tract situated 12 miles north of Bastrop, is being carried forward by CCC enrollees under the joint supervision of state authorities and the Service. Directing the work on behalf of the state are members of the Louisiana Parks Commission, headed by Robert S. Maestri.

\* \* \*

#### ARTICLES, BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

"The Redwoods of Coast and Sierra" by James Clifford Shirley, has just been issued by the University of California Press, Berkeley, California. It is a 74-page profusely illustrated brochure and sells for \$1.25.

\* \* \*

From the New York Publishing House of Harcourt, Brace and Company comes the book "Old Spain in our Southwest." In it the author, Nina Otero Warren, in a simple yet fascinating manner, tells of life in the Spanish Southwest as lived by the descendants of the early Colonists and of the new order which is rapidly replacing the last vestiges of the old culture.

Aileen Nusbaum, wife of our Superintendent of Mesa Verde and cousin of the author, furnished the attractive illustrations appearing in the book.

\* \* \*

"Why is Crater Lake So Blue?" is the title of a 6-page News Service Bulletin issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

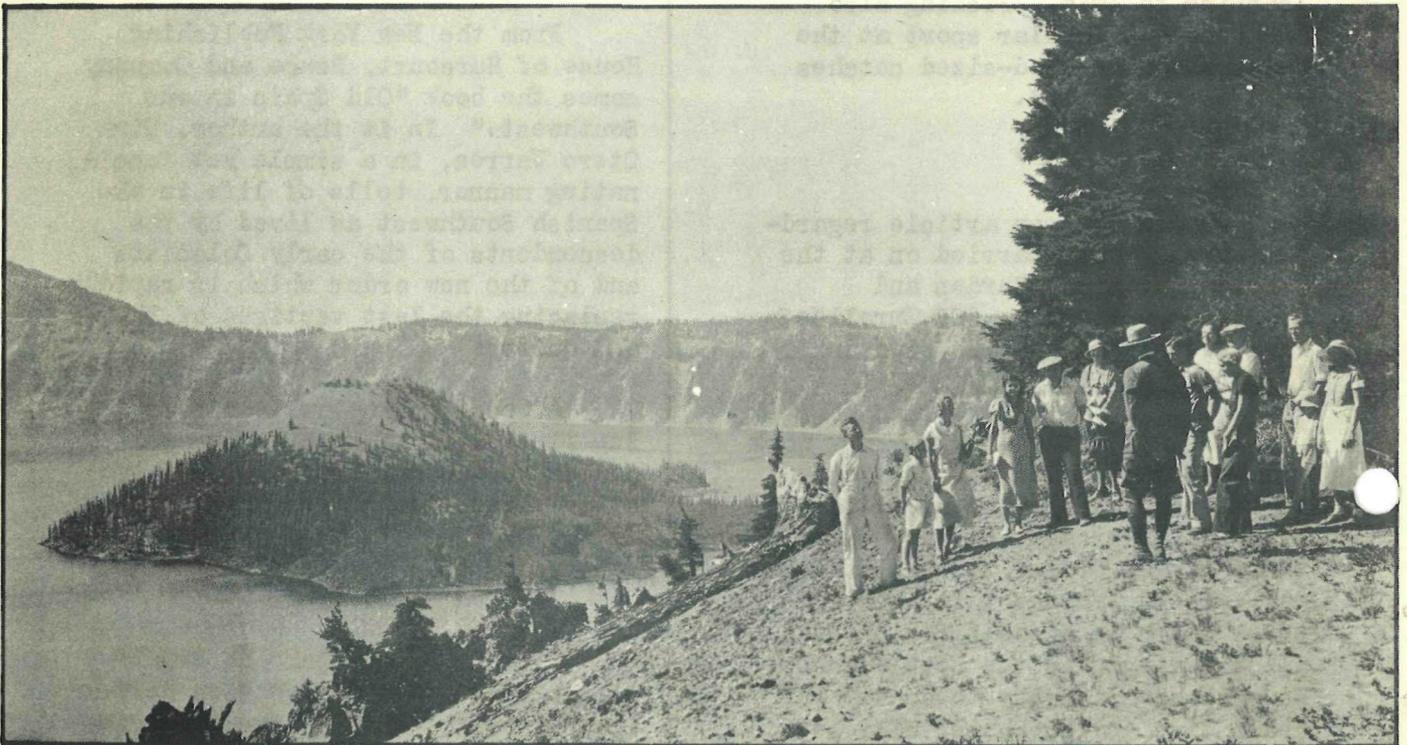
An introductory paragraph states:

"In connection with the study of certain features of Crater Lake conducted by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences for the National Park Service, Dr. Edison Pettit, of the Carnegie Institution, was asked to prepare a report on the physical basis of the extraordinary color shown by Crater Lake. Although the results of this study have appeared in the form of a scientific paper, the color value of the lake is the subject of so much inquiry and discussion relating to the problems of art as well as of science that it appears desirable to make this information available to those interested in the subject."

Dr. Pettit finishes the brochure with the following:

"In a word, the blue of Crater Lake and the blue of the sky are due to the selective scattering of rays of light which have been diverted from a straight course by molecules of water, in the one case, and, in the other, by molecules of air. The color of Crater Lake and of the sky at high altitudes is intense because of the almost complete suppression of the non-selective, diffuse type of scattering which occurs where the particles in suspension are relatively large. At Crater Lake the effect, modified always by atmospheric conditions, is still further heightened by the striking contrast which the water makes with its frame of steep crater walls, a frame which, as Dr. Merriam observes, 'limits and defines the charms of this picture.'"

\* \* \*



A nature guide party at the rim of Crater Lake.

Assistant Director Bryant has added to his library collection an attractively illustrated volume -- The 1935 Annual of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History. Its editor, John H. Applegarth of San Jose, California, a member of the 1935 class, has done a fine make-up job. For the twenty-five copies issued Mr. Applegarth made as many as 3,000 photographs.

\* \* \*

The 1936 edition of the Motorists Guide covering the Water-ton-Glacier International Peace Park was delivered in mid-June by the Geological Survey and practically all copies have been forwarded to Glacier for distribution to incoming motorists.

\* \* \*

"Trees of the Grand Canyon National Park" written by Ranger Matt N. Dodge was issued as a Grand Canyon Natural History Bulletin during May.

\* \* \*

The second of a series of Trail-side Notes which ultimately will provide an intimate, carefully sketched and illustrated guide to hikers, saddle enthusiasts, and motorists visiting Yellowstone Park, was printed this spring and is available at all museums in the park. The notebook gives in simple language the easiest way to find and appreciate all points of interest, mentioning distances between points and all other essential data. It was published for the Service by the Yellowstone Park Library and Museum Association. The latest edition covers the area from Fishing Bridge at Yellowstone Lake to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and then on to Mammoth Hot Springs. It sells for 10 cents. The notes were prepared by Park Naturalist C. Max Bauer.

"Dedicated to Conservation," a 20-page printed brochure containing information on the dedication of the cornerstone of the New Interior Building April 16, has been issued by the Department.

\* \* \*

An article entitled "An Early American Theater" written by Junior Historian Northington of Fredericksburg National Military Park appeared in the July issue of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

\* \* \*

"Building the Rim Road at Crater Lake", an article written by Superintendent Canfield, appeared in the April issue of the Earth Mover. In the article Superintendent Canfield gives a brief survey of the difficult problems encountered in the construction of this scenic highway.

\* \* \*

American Forests for July 1936 has an entertaining article entitled "Suppose You Meet a Bear?" written by Ranger Lon Garrison of Yosemite.

\* \* \*

An article entitled "Chemical Preparation and Preservation of Museum Antiquities," prepared by Museum Chemist Lee G. Crutchfield of Colonial National Monument, has been accepted for publication in Museum News.

\* \* \*

John S. Garth, a graduate of the Yosemite Field School of Natural History, in an article entitled "Galapagos" printed in the May issue of Pacific Geographic Magazine tells of his four trips to this group of a dozen islands lying six hundred miles west of Ecuador.

Mr. Garth, representing the Department of Zoology of the University of Southern California, was a member of a party headed by Captain G. Allan Hancock of Los Angeles, California, master navigator, aviator, explorer, and patron of art and science, who each year charts a course for his motor cruiser Velero III into unknown waters and returns with a cargo of specimens, a mile of motion picture film and a mine of scientific information.

\* \* \*

BRANCH OF FORESTRY HOLDS FIRE CONTROL TRAINING CONFERENCE IN GREAT SMOKIES

You're under arrest," declared the Park Ranger as he placed his hand on the shoulder of the Associate Forester who had left a debris fire unattended on his own land adjoining the park. And, in spite of arguments that it was his own land, the accused decided to go along after being warned that anything he said might be used against him.

More than 40 witnesses, including the Chief Forester, Park Rangers, ECW Foresters, ECW Foremen, local fire wardens, and visitors from the Forest Service and the Tennessee and North Carolina forestry forces watched the arrest and joined in vigorous discussion as the pair walked away.

It all happened in front of the "schoolhouse" at Sugarlands Camp NP-2 near Gatlinburg, Tennessee, in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It was just one event of a busy two-and-a-half day training program on June 4, 5, and 6.

Wandering around among the four sections of the school you might have come upon ten men around

an Osborne Fire Finder with one "learner" demonstrating the method he would employ to show a new man how to use the device, or you would see the power pump crew throwing a rock-and-canvas dam across a small stream at the dummy fire, while the detectives carefully preserved measurements of tracks, bits of paper, and a pocket knife to convict the incendiary.

Should you feel like climbing a steep hill nearby, through thickets of laurel and over down chestnut logs, you would come upon the fire crew following a line marked by flour, falling a snag here, extinguishing a "spot fire" there, deciding to sacrifice a small corner and to beat out the edge of the fire near the stream. Suddenly you would hear a noise like the crowing of a cock pheasant. That would be field radio at the head of the fire answering a call for more men on the hose from the pump crew.

You could follow the crew into camp and after supper watch the first-aid demonstration, listen to the rehearsal of the prosecution for the mock trial, or rest and stand by for review of the Paw Paw Ridge fire next morning with narrative and a map built up as the story progressed. You could sit in on the conference on the fire control plan for Great Smoky Mountains National Park, learn the most efficient strokes with fire rake, or how to hit the mark and conserve water with a back pack pump. Before you got away, there would be a session on fire forms which would sharpen your wits so that you could serve on the jury trying a fire case in the Federal Court of Camp NP-2.

Other items on the program of the school included a trip to Cove

Mountain Lookout and examination of panoramic photographs from the tower, practice in the use of field radio, a conference on law enforcement, practice in the use of compass and pacing, and a conference of Region 1 foresters on type mapping.

The Conference was designed to help key men who could take training procedures back to their local territory and hold schools at the beginning of the fall fire season, to seek agreement on best practices through the actual using of equipment and procedures, and to assist Superintendent Eakin and Chief Ranger Needham of Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the training of key men in the park fire control organization.

Attendance included 26 members of the regular and ECW forces of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 13 from the regular and ECW forces of the parks and headquarters in Region 1, 7 from the ECW and Branch of Forestry forces in Washington, 3 from the Tennessee Forestry Division, and 3 from neighboring National Forests, --the Cherokee, the Pisgah, and the Nantahala.

Chief Forester John D. Coffman and Regional ECW Forester Fred H. Arnold were among those in attendance, and both served as instructors. Foresters W. H. Horning and J. F. Shanklin, Radio Technician W. C. Hilgedick, Assistant Chief Ranger James B. Light, Park Ranger Harold O. Edwards and Assistant Foresters J. F. Manley and Alonzo Inskeep were also prominent in the "faculty". Shirley W. Allen, serving temporarily as Consultant to the Branch of Forestry, was in general charge of the conference.

This fire protection conference was held none too soon, for opportunity to put into practice the principles that were demonstrated

at the school was furnished by a bad fire which started on June 15 in an area which had been cut over by the Little River Lumber Company in the Middle Prong watershed. This fire started from sparks from a donkey engine used for loading logs and for operating the cable on the company's incline. The slash which had been left on the ground from the company's logging operations made the fire a difficult one to handle and several hundred fire-fighters from the various CCC camps in the park, supplemented by the park road crew, local firefighters and some of the Little River Lumber Company's employees were engaged in bringing it under control. Approximately 450 acres were burned.

Chief Forester Coffman and Foresters Shanklin, Horning and Arnold and ECW Inspector Duford went to the park from Washington to assist in the control of the fire, and Associate Forester Elliott from Atlanta and Assistant Forester Ellsworth and Ranger Wells from Mammoth Cave also reported for service and rendered valuable assistance.

It is very unusual for the eastern parks to have high fire hazard in their hardwood types during this period of the year when the vegetation is in full foliage, but the Great Smoky region has suffered this spring from a prolonged drought of more than 70 days' duration and was still waiting for rain to relieve the situation at the time this was written (June 26).

Lightning does not ordinarily form an important cause of forest fires in the eastern forests, but by reason of the drought conditions now existing in Great Smoky Mountains National Park there have been five lightning fires within that park this spring. One of these was still burning in the Bradley Fork region

on the North Carolina side of the park after the Middle Prong fire on the Tennessee side had been brought under control. The lightning had struck a spruce tree and set fire to the duff which varied from one foot up to four feet or more in depth, and was very

\* \* \* \*

A B O U T

Associate Director and Mrs. Demaray returned to Washington from their Alaskan trip on July 9. They are most enthusiastic about our park and monuments in the far north.

\* \* \*

Assistant Director Bryant on June 18 addressed the 4H Club leaders gathered in Washington on "What the Park Service can do to aid 4H Clubs" and also the 15th Annual New York State 4H Club Congress at Cornell University, June 30, on "Our National Parks."

Dr. Bryant left Washington for an extensive Western field trip in late June.

\* \* \*

When Assistant Director Wirth arrived in Hartford, Connecticut, for the 16th National Conference on State Parks, he looked with interest at a little frame house in Bushnell State Park which he spied from the train window.

"I always like to visit Hartford, because I get a special kick out of coming here," Mr. Wirth remarked to others who attended the state park conference.

"Why?" he was asked.

"Well, for two reasons," he replied. "First, because I was born in a house which still stands in

difficult to trench. Four portable pumpers and hose were being used to lift the water approximately 300 feet in elevation in order to drench the duff and extinguish the fire smouldering therein.

\* \* \* \*

F O L K S

Elizabeth Park, and second because that little building in Bushnell Park used to be my father's office."

Mr. Wirth's father, Theodore Wirth, headed Hartford's park system from 1894 to 1904.

Assistant Director Wirth is now in the West and does not plan to return to Washington headquarters until the end of August.

\* \* \*

Robert Mather Albright, son of former Director and Mrs. Albright, graduated cum laude from New Rochelle High School on June 24. He was awarded the Second Priestley Prize for excellence in Chemistry. Robert was a ranger in Mesa Verde National Park last year.

\* \* \*

Deric Nusbaum, now serving as "Roving Ranger" of Southwestern Monuments, graduated cum laude from Harvard University in mid-June. Many western national park officers remember David Rockefeller, youngest of the five sons of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr. David also graduated from Harvard in the class of '36, cum laude.

\* \* \*

Fred O. Eberhardt was designated Acting Custodian at Fort Jefferson National Monument on June 1.

\* \* \*

Chief Forester John D. Coffman and Forester W. H. Horning plan to leave Washington on July 22 for Portland, Oregon where they will attend and assist at a conference to be held by the Interior Department on the 27th and 28th for the purpose of considering proposed legislation which would authorize sustained yield management for the forests of the Oregon and California revested lands. L. F. Cook, Chief of the Western Division, Branch of Forestry, also plans to attend.

\* \* \*

Attorney Louis F. Frick of the Legal Division, Washington Office, has been appointed to serve as Secretary of the Real Estate Board, Branch of Buildings.

\* \* \*

H. J. Graham of the Control Division, Branch of Operations, has transferred to a position with the Social Securities Commission. John Wilkinson of the Mails and Files Division has taken over the position left vacant by Mr. Graham.

\* \* \*

Leon Sunshine, formerly connected with the Service's State Park Branch, is now a member of the Washington Office Public Relations Division.

\* \* \*

Henry E. Rice, Jr., employed during the past two years at the Vicksburg National Military Park, has transferred to a new assignment at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Saint Louis.

\* \* \*

Yellowstone National Park entered a team in the Montana State Volley Ball Tournament held

in Helena on May 2. This was the first time the Yellowstone team participated in a tournament and although finishing last the members felt they received valuable experience for future events.

\* \* \*

Charles R. Brill, Chief of the Mails and Files Division, Washington Office, returned early in July from an extensive trip of inspection through the areas under the Service's jurisdiction located in the Southeastern states.

\* \* \*

Assistant Chief Ranger George L. Collins of Grand Canyon has been appointed to the position of Assistant ECW Regional Officer in charge of the District Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

\* \* \*

At the June meeting of the Federal Business Association in San Francisco, Chief Engineer F. A. Kittredge was nominated for President of the Association and was honored by being unanimously elected to that post.

\* \* \*

W. Drew Chick, Jr., who has been serving as Junior Forester and Ranger Naturalist at Zion, has been appointed to the position of Ranger in Shenandoah, but has not been able to take on his new assignment because of rattlesnake bite. "Don't you know that you are not supposed to tease the wildlife in national parks, Drew?" asks Chief Forester Coffman.

\* \* \*

Ralston B. Lattimore, Assistant Historian under the Atlanta Office of Region I, has been designated as Acting Superintendent of Fort Pulaski.

George Grant, Service Photographer, is now in the field. He plans to return to Washington headquarters in November.

\* \* \*

July 10 Assistant Forester W. L. Savage of Fredericksburg was temporarily assigned to District A, Region II, to assist Associate Forester Charles E. Shevlin in the supervision of the Isle Royale ECW forestry projects. Mr. Savage will spend approximately four weeks on this assignment. He will be permanently assigned to the Cincinnati District when he has completed his temporary assignment at Isle Royale.

\* \* \*

Mrs. C. F. C. Tayloe, Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, Mr. L. M. Gray of the Engineering Division, and Sydney Thompson, Mails and Files Division, Washington Office, are now connected with the ECW District Office, Richmond, Virginia.

\* \* \*

Dr. J. Walter Coleman, formerly associated with the Research Division of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, has been appointed Superintendent of the Petersburg National Military Park at Petersburg, Virginia. Dr. Coleman began his work with the Service as ECW Historical Foreman at Vicksburg National Military Park in June 1933. In May 1934 he transferred to the Washington Office where he was in charge of the research group in the Library of Congress. On June 15, 1935, Dr. Coleman resigned to accept a Civil Service position as Junior Historian at Petersburg, where he was designated Acting Superintendent.

\* \* \*

Senior Park Naturalist Ansel F. Hall is on an inspection trip taking him through the Southwest to Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain National Parks. Many museum projects will receive his attention.

\* \* \*

Melvin J. Weig, formerly of the Morristown National Historical Park, has been transferred to the Bronxville Office of Region I, to assume his duties as Assistant Historian there. Mr. Weig is filling the vacancy left by the transfer of Roy E. Apploman from the Bronxville Office to the Richmond Office, as Regional Historian for Region I. Also under the transfers occasioned by the reorganization of the historical work of the state and national park systems was that of Dr. Thomas Pitkin from Indianapolis to Chicago.

\* \* \*

#### BIRTHS

A son was born to Ranger and Mrs. Wayne Alcorn of Yellowstone on May 16.

\* \* \*

The stork visited Mesa Verde National Park at 2:30 a.m. June 25 and left a new Cliff Dweller, Robert Milne, at the Sage Kiva. The father, Harry M. Sage, is Property Clerk Storekeeper at that park.

\* \* \*

A son, Wayne Lee, weight 7 lbs., 14 ounces, was born to Ranger and Mrs. Warren Hamilton of Grand Canyon National Park on July 2.

\* \* \*

A 9-pound boy has been born to Ranger and Mrs. Harold O. Edwards of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

\* \* \*

MARRIAGES

Katherine Darling Rowland of the Washington Office and Maurice Joyce Broderick were married in Washington, D. C., on June 29.

The bride is a great-great granddaughter of Sir William Darling of England and the groom is the son of Lady Broderick of Ireland and the late Sir John Broderick.

\* \* \*

DEATHS

Mrs. Nancy Curry Parker, wife of George G. Parker of the Control Division, Branch of Operations, Washington Office, and two of their children, Joan Isobel, 10, and Patricia Ann, 8, were drowned in Charlevoix Lake, near Ironton, Michigan, June 24.

The tragedy occurred when Patricia, getting beyond her depth, called to her sister Joan Isobel for help. Mrs. Howard Pillsbury, at whose cottage the Parkers were visiting, rushed to the aid of both girls and had all but pulled them ashore, when Mrs. Parker, frantic with anxiety, dived in the deep water. She could not swim, and sank instantly. Mrs. Pillsbury went to her aid, too, and all four sank together for the third time. However, as Mrs. Pillsbury came to the

surface, she was rescued by occupants of a small boat.

At the time of the tragedy Mr. Parker and two other daughters -- Dorothy 13, and Ellen 3, were out on a hike.

\* \* \*

Jim Owens, pioneer Grand Canyon settler and lion hunter, and commonly known as "Uncle Jim Owens" to residents of the Grand Canyon region, passed away on May 11 at Las Cruces, New Mexico.

\* \* \*

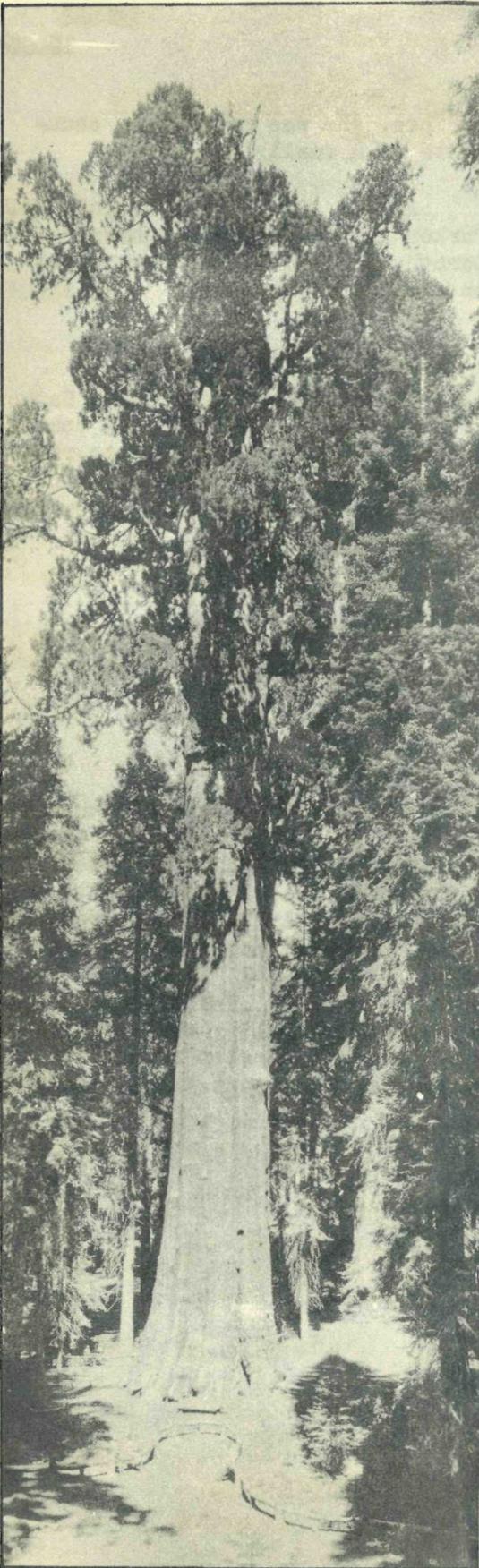
Mention has been made of the passing of Thomas Henry Martin on page 9.

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Shirley Fredericks, brother-in-law of Mrs. A. T. Fredericks of the clerical force, Branch of Forestry, Washington Office, met death by drowning on July 7. Young Fredericks was a CCC enrollee.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks received news of the fatality while they were enroute to Washington from Idaho where they had spent their vacation.

\* \* \*



Well it's queer, said he, but you  
seldom find

A lover of trees in a prison cell

Or doing a wrong of any kind;

It's in stuffy rooms the criminals  
dwell,

I've watched the world and the ways  
of men,

And those who are bronzed by the  
summer sun

And know the secrets of field and glen

Aren't apt to be near when wrong is  
done.

For crime is bred in the crowded  
streets,

But the man who bothers with plant  
and tree

And is friend to the humblest flower  
he meets,

Is likely a friend to man to be.

(From Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin.)

\* \* \*

Pictured at the left is the General  
Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park.

STATUS OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
74th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

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<u>LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW</u>	<u>Approved by the President</u>	
Public No. 666 (H.R. 5722)	For the addition of certain lands to the <u>Colonial National Monument.</u>	June 5, 1936
Public No. 464 (H.R. 1415)	Providing for the establishment of the <u>Richmond National Battlefield Park.</u>	March 2, 1936
Public No. 480 (S. 1307)	Providing for the establishment of the <u>Homestead National Monument</u> in Gage County, Nebraska.	March 19, 1936
Public No. 617 (H.R. 8431)	Providing for the establishment of the <u>Fort Frederica National Monument.</u>	May 26, 1936
Public No. 770 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (H.R. 10104)	Authorizing a study of <u>park, parkway, and recreational-area programs</u> in the United States.	June 23, 1936
Public No. 840 (H.R. 7736)	Providing for the establishment of the <u>Whitman National Monument.</u>	June 29, 1936
Public No. 848 (H.R. 12455)	Providing for the administration and maintenance of the <u>Blue Ridge Parkway.</u>	June 30, 1936
Public No. 631 (S. 3118)	Providing for the creation of the <u>Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument.</u>	June 2, 1936
Public No. 829 (H.R. 11180)	Extending the boundaries of the <u>Fort Pulaski National Monument</u> in the State of Georgia.	June 26, 1936
Public No. 827 (H.R. 10094)	Amending the "Taylor Grazing Act". (Note: Title II extends the boundaries of the <u>Badlands National Monument.</u> )	June 26, 1936
Public No. 499 (H.R. 9200)	Authorizing the erection of a <u>marker at the site of the Battle of Columbus, Ga.</u>	April 10, 1936
Public No. 668 (H.R. 7930)	Providing for the elimination of certain lands from the <u>Craters of the Moon National Monument.</u>	June 5, 1936
Public No. 669 (H.R. 8074)	Amending the Act of March 3, 1935 relating to <u>Fort McHenry.</u> (land description)	June 5, 1936

Approved by the  
President

Public No. 684 (H.R. 9183)	Providing for the extension of the <u>Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.</u>	June 15, 1936
Public No. 635 (H.R. 12027)	Authorizing the execution of plans for a <u>memorial to Thomas Jefferson.</u> (in D. C.)	June 3, 1936
Public No. 620 (H.R. 10934)	Authorizing transfer of <u>customhouse at Salem, Mass.,</u> from Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior.	May 26, 1936
Public No. 750 (S. 4784)	To permit mining within the <u>Glacier Bay National Monument.</u>	June 22, 1936
Public No. 825 (H.R. 255)	Providing for the commemoration of the <u>Battle of Eutaw Springs,</u> South Carolina.	June 26, 1936
Public No. 841 (H.R. 12220)	Adjusting the boundaries of the <u>Fort Marion National Monument,</u> Florida.	June 29, 1936
Public No. 828 (H.R. 11176)	Increasing <u>penalty for making false oaths</u> for the purpose of bathing at the Government free bathhouse <u>at Hot Springs, Arkansas.</u>	June 26, 1936

BILLS WHICH FAILED

H.R. 389 (S. 32)	To provide for the creation of the <u>Saratoga National Historical Park</u> in the State of New York.	Passed Senate July 30, 1935, but failed of passage in House.
H.R. 6465 (S. 3117)	To accept cession by the State of Arkansas of jurisdiction over all lands now or hereafter included within the <u>Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.</u>	Introduced at request of Department; passed House June 3, 1935, but failed to pass Senate.
H.R. 7086	To establish the <u>Mount Olympus National Park</u> in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.	Reported favorably by Committee on Public Lands; failed of passage in either House.
H.R. 7929	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to <u>accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, or other property for the extension of national parks and other areas administered by the National Park Service.</u>	Introduced at request of Department and not reported out of House Committee on Public Lands.

- H.R. 7931 (S. 2864) To establish the San Juan National Monument, Puerto Rico. Introduced at request of Department. Reported favorably by Committees of both Houses. Passed Senate July 30, 1935. Not acted on by House.
- H.R. 9113 (S. 3415) To provide for the residence of the United States commissioners appointed for the National Parks. Introduced at request of Department. Passed House May 4, 1936; failed of passage in Senate.
- H.R. 11791 (S. 4283) To make available for national park purposes certain lands within the area of the Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky. Introduced at request of Department; passed House May 4, 1936; passed Senate amended June 1, 1936; Senate amendments not passed by House.
- H.R. 11799 (S. 4284) To repeal proviso of Act of May 18, 1929, making additions to Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests and improving winter feed facilities for animals in Yellowstone National Park. Introduced at request of Department; passed House May 4, 1936; failed of passage in Senate.
- H.R. 11991 (S. 4344) To authorize the placing of lands acquired or which may be acquired hereafter near Dumfries, Virginia, under the National Park Service for recreational purposes. Introduced at request of Department. Not reported out of either House or Senate Committee.
- H.R. 11992 (S. 4345) To accept cession by the State of Virginia of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Shenandoah National Park. Introduced at request of Department. Not reported out by either House or Senate Committee.
- H.R. 12081 To revise the boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park; the abolition of the Grand Canyon National Monument; the restoration of certain lands to the public domain. Introduced at the request of the Department. Not reported out of Committee.
- H.R. 12306 To add certain lands on the Island of Hawaii to the Hawaii National Park. Not reported out of Committee.

- H.R. 12789 To authorize the exchange of lands within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for lands within the Cherokee Indian Reservation, North Carolina, and for other purposes. Reported out of House Committee. No action taken in House.
- S. 615 To provide for the restoration, through exchange, of certain timberlands to the Yosemite National Park. Not reported out of Committee.
- S. 2289 To establish the Kings Canyon National Park, California, to transfer thereto the lands now included in the General Grant National Park. Not reported out of Committee.
- S. 2972 To extend the boundaries of the Grand Teton National Park and to create the Jackson's Hole National Game Refuge. Not reported out of Committee.

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THE CHATTANOOGA MUSEUM  
AND ARTICULATED EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE PARKS

By

Kenneth B. Disher  
Associate Museum Expert

With the approval of the Director on June 4, 1936, of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Museum Exhibit Plan, Museum Master Plans were completed for a group of three historical museums closely integrated and comprising a unified group in National Park Service educational work. The other two museum plans, those for Vicksburg and Shiloh National Military Parks, were completed and approved by the Director on March 23 and April 16. Significance of the completion of this planning lies not only in provision for three outstanding museums of the Service, but in their coordination and articulation in the interpretation of a broad historical field, the whole course of the Civil War in the West.

Unquestionably, the War in the West was the decisive phase of the American Civil War. In the East the Confederate forces consistently held the Federal armies in check and even took the offensive in invasions of northern states during the first three years of the war. Meanwhile, in the West, the Federal armies were consistently successful in their advance southward, in a series of campaigns reaching their crisis in the Shiloh, the Vicksburg and the Chattanooga military operations.

During the first, or Shiloh stage of operations in the West, the main stream of war flowed southward to Forts Henry and Donelson, and on to Shiloh, where the Confederacy made its supreme effort to resist the Federal advance. Operations in Missouri and Arkansas, on the one

hand, and in Kentucky and eastern Tennessee on the other, during this period, were merely auxiliary to the main stream of operations. These flanking operations coalesced with the main stream when Buell joined Grant at Shiloh and Pope joined the combined Federal forces at Corinth, there opposed by Bragg and Van Dorn, commanding under Beauregard the two major Confederate armies in the western theatre of war.

After Shiloh the War in the West divided into two courses, the first going forward under Grant against Vicksburg; the second, under Buell, opposed by Bragg, returning to eastern Tennessee where at Perryville and Murfreesboro the campaign began whose ultimate objective was the drive through the southern Appalachians, along the line of the railway to Atlanta, to split the south. Until after the fall of Vicksburg, however, the latter operations did not reach full maturity either in strategic importance or intensity, as compared with the Vicksburg campaign. The fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, completed the opening of the Mississippi, the separation of eastern from trans-Mississippi Confederate states, and released opposing forces for the shift to Chattanooga where began the third major stage of the campaigning in the West.

At Chickamauga the Confederates defeated the Federal forces and then besieged them in the city of Chattanooga until the arrival of Grant, and of reinforcements from both eastern and western Federal depart-

ments brought the full power of the North into play. Raising the siege of Chattanooga, Grant took the offensive, drove the Confederates from their strong positions on the heights about the city and forced their retreat southward into Georgia, pursued by Sherman in the Atlanta Campaign. After the fall of Atlanta the last Confederate attempt to retake the lost state of Tennessee was checked at Nashville while Sherman made his march from Atlanta to the sea, and northward into the Carolinas, to threaten the rear of Confederate armies still holding their ground about Richmond in the final months of the war.

These three separate themes are individually interpreted in the historical museums at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga National Military Parks. Sight is not lost, however, of the close relationship, historically, geographically, and in point of park visitation, between the three museums. While each is primarily devoted to its own chapter of the War in the West, each includes also some interpretation of what went before and came afterward in the broader course of events of the War in the East, bringing out the relationship to the war as a whole of its own particular story.

Similar specific articulation of educational work in the parks, especially through museum interpretation, is being developed between Revolutionary War areas, and between Civil War battlefields in the East, for presentation to visitors at successive Park Service areas of a connected series of chapters in our history as a nation. The completed museum plans for Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga represent only one step on the part of the National Park Service to inaugurate, as between a

number of areas under its administration, educational programs in their broadest and most effective terms. Experimentation with the museum installations approved for Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, first in all probability to be completed, will provide guidance in similar work between other parks.

In the Chickamauga-Chattanooga Historical Museum visitors will be provided with historical and geographical orientation and an understanding of the influence of geographical features upon the War in the West by means of a large relief map of eastern Tennessee and northern Alabama and Georgia on the first floor of the Administration Building, central gathering point at the park. In the main museum room on the second floor they will find exhibits interpreting the War in the West before Chattanooga, the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the siege of Knoxville, and the subsequent Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. The Background and the Results of the war will be presented in exhibits coordinated with those on similar themes at Shiloh and Vicksburg National Military Parks. These broad outlines of the story are presented in the cases located about the walls of the main museum room. In the center of the room are four large aisle cases which will be used for displays on Camp Life and Uniforms, Logistics, Weapons, and Fortifications, bringing out the materiality of the war.

Other exhibits in the Chattanooga Museum tell the story of the development of the National Park Service and of the establishment, development and use of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. Space is provided for a

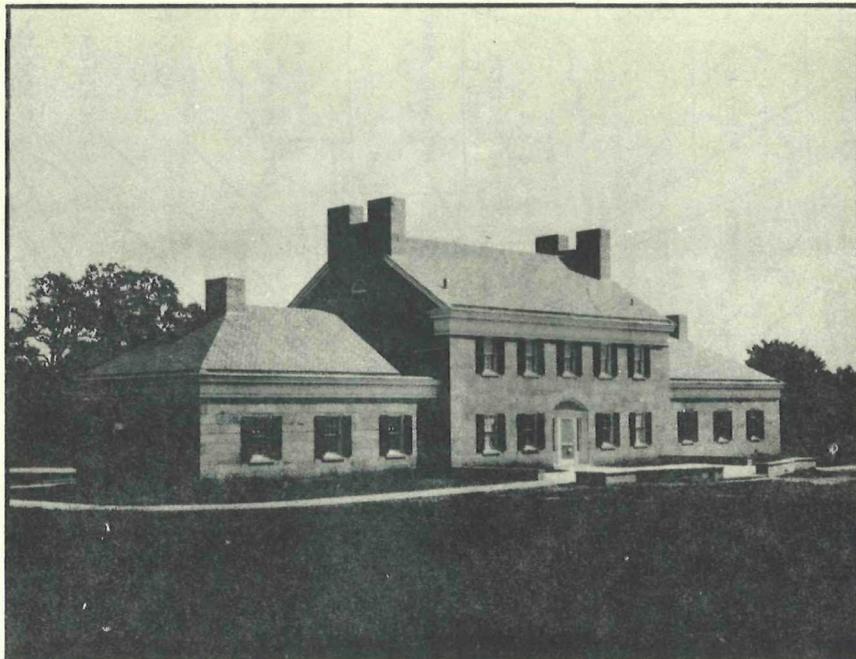
display of diaries, manuscripts, maps and other documentary materials which are expected to be donated from time to time. In the reception room on the first floor sheaves of Federal and Confederate flags representing the armies, corps, divisions and states engaged at Chattanooga will provide a colorful as well as historically interesting display.

In contrast with Shiloh and Vicksburg, no provision is made at this time for exhibits on other historical periods and subjects, all present effort being concentrated on the extensive Chattanooga military story. It is tentatively planned, however, to ultimately develop at

the main museum at least one exhibit on early settlement in south central Tennessee. Secondary museums and trailside exhibits are also tentatively planned, to be located at other points in the park area, providing further interpretation of localized battlefield detail.

The museum development at Chattanooga, articulated as it is with those in historically associated areas, is expected to be one of the most interesting in the Eastern Division, to attract thousands of visitors from the large nearby urban areas, and not only provide a genuine educational service for them but inspire them to visit the museums at our other parks.

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Administration Building at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park which houses the museum collection.



Mitchell's Grove Methodist } near  
Hickory Chapel Wesley } High Point  
200

