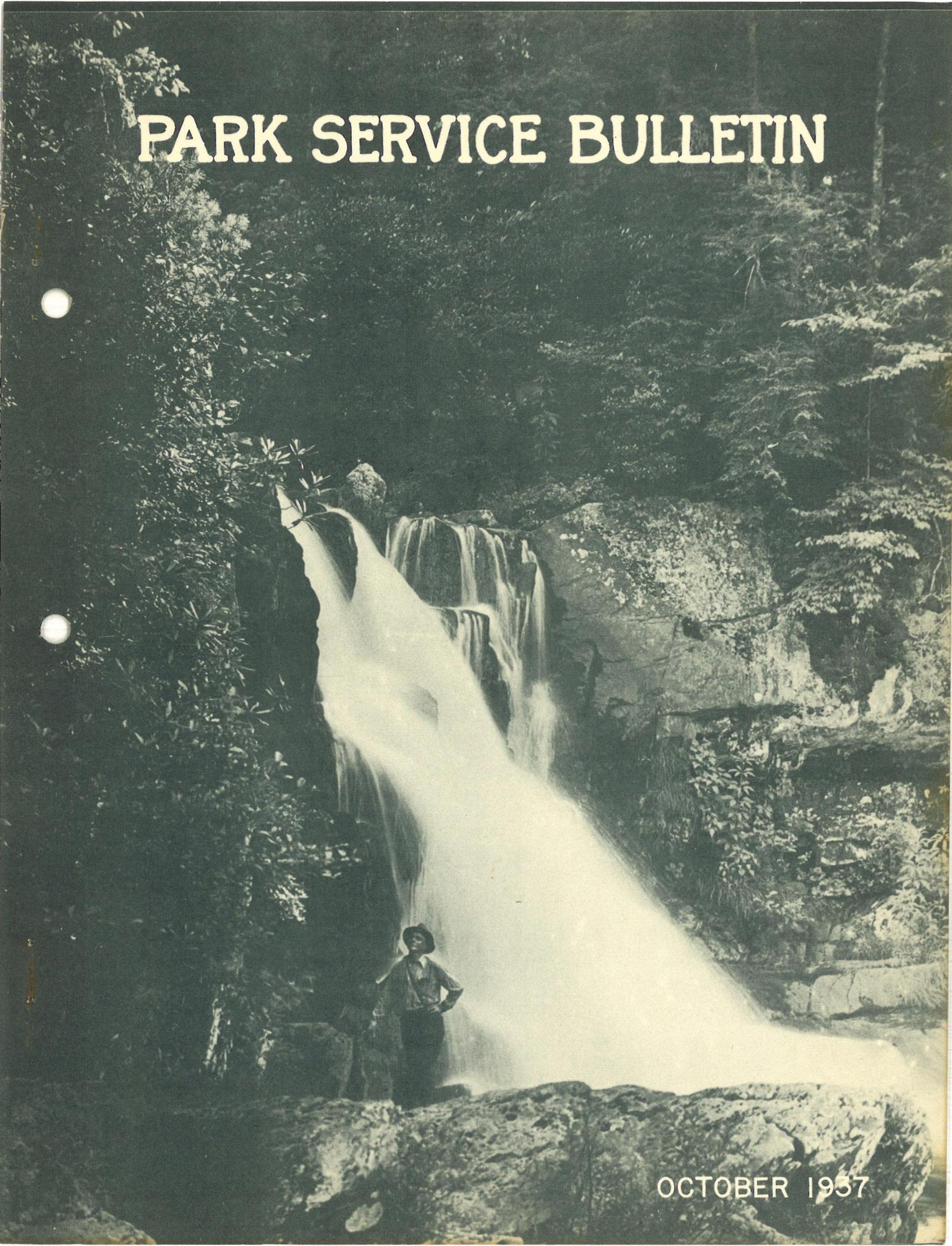
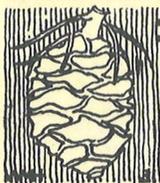


# PARK SERVICE BULLETIN



OCTOBER 1937

ABRAMS FALLS IN CADES COVE  
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS  
NATIONAL PARK



# PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

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Director.

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

## P R E S I D E N T R O O S E V E L T P A R T I C I P A T E S I N A N T I E T A M C E L E B R A T I O N

Thirty-five thousand persons gathered at Sharpsburg, Maryland, to listen to an address made by President Roosevelt and witness a reenactment of the Battle of Antietam September 17 by members of the National Guard.

In realistic fashion men representing General Lee's infantry and cavalry engaged others representing

the troops of General McClellan, while rival batteries thundered at each other from opposite hillsides, sending shots and shell shrieking through the air. As in 1862, 75 years ago, the fighting reached its climax at a picket fence bordering a lane where Union and Confederate soldiers fired at each other almost at rifle point.

Among the notables on the speakers' stand were Union and Confederate

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: President Roosevelt at the Canyon in Yellowstone.

Left: The Chief Executive, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers.



veterans some of them participants in the Sharpsburg Battle.

The President, following his address, was presented with a polished piece of wood in which was embedded a bullet fired during the Antietam conflict.

Another highlight of the anniversary program was acceptance by Superintendent Beckenbaugh of a memorial bench presented to the Service by the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War for use at Antietam National Cemetery; also two silk flags -- one a United States flag and the other the Stars and Bars -- which have been hung in the Antietam Administration Building over the pictures of Generals McClellan and Lee, respectively.

#### YELLOWSTONE HONORED BY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

En route to the Pacific Northwest President and Mrs. Roosevelt on September 25 made a side trip to Yellowstone National Park, and at Mammoth were joined by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, and their two grandchildren, Sistic and Buzzie Dall.

On the 25th the Presidential party visited Mammoth, Canyon, and Lake and returned to Mammoth to spend the night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Nichols of the Yellowstone Park Company. They left Mammoth at one o'clock the following afternoon journeying to Old Faithful, and from there went to West Yellowstone, viewing Daisy and Old Faithful Geysers en route, also numerous elk, bear, antelope, and deer. Superintendent Rogers,

The day's ceremonies brought to a climax a celebration commemorating the founding and subsequent progress of Hagerstown and Washington County from 1737 to the present.

The New York Sun had its new photographic truck at the celebration, taking, developing, and sending wire photos of the battle reenactment. It is understood that was the first time wire photos were obtained at such a celebration.

An interesting piece of cooperation was given by State police from Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, who assisted the Maryland police in directing traffic and handling the large throngs.

who accompanied the party, reports his distinguished guests were greatly thrilled and pleased, and that the Chief Executive indicated his stay in the park constituted the most pleasant days of relaxation he has had since assuming office. Clear, cold weather prevailed during the trip and fresh snow glistened on the mountain peaks.

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While in Yellowstone the Chief Executive directed that an order previously issued closing the park on September 26, as an economy measure, be rescinded. Under a new order issued by Secretary Ickes the park remains open for another fortnight, but fishing is not permitted and no educational services are to be rendered by members of the park staff.

SOME OTHER PROMINENT PARK VISITORS

Secretary of the Interior Ickes (Acadia); Under Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. West (Rocky Mountain, Grand Canyon, and several national monuments); First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Walters, Governor Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Representatives Hamilton Fish of New York and John M. Coffee of Nebraska (Yellowstone); Treasury Secretary and Mrs. Morgenthau and their three children (Hawaii); Governor and Mrs. Teller Ammons of Colorado, Ann Parish Corliss and Gouveneur Morris, prominent authors, and Bradford Washburn, outstanding explorer and mountain climber (Mesa Verde); members of the Texas State Parks Board (Carlsbad); Representatives James G. Scrugham of Nevada, James M. Fitzpatrick of New York, and Emmet O'Neal of Kentucky, members of the sub-committee handling Interior Department Appropriations (a number of western national parks); Senator and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo (Sequoia) -- the Senator requested Sequoia seedlings which he plans to present to President Roosevelt for planting on the White House grounds and at the President's home at Hyde Park; Governor and Mrs. Charles H. Martin of Oregon (Oregon Caves); Gifford Pinchot, ex-governor of Pennsylvania (General Grant); Congressman Walter M. Pierce of Oregon and John A. Park of North Carolina, official of Rotary International (Fredericksburg) -- the latter has written Acting Assistant Director Spalding requesting photographs to illustrate an article he is preparing about his visit; Governor Martin L. Davey of Ohio, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Mrs. John Collier, and Dorothy Dix (Great Smoky Mountains National Park.)

YOSEMITE GETTING READY FOR BIG WINTER SPORTS SEASON

Everything possible is being done to add to the comfort and enjoyment of Yosemite winter sports enthusiasts. During the summer CCC enrollees cleared brush and fallen timber on the Badger Pass ski slopes. Now the Badger Pass Ski House is being renovated and the famous Upski is having its capacity increased by the addition of one-third more power so that it will accommodate 60 more persons an hour, raising the total hourly capacity to nearly 250. Yosemite's Ski School again will be under the direction of Hannes Schroll, internationally famous skier.

\* \* \*

REGIONAL OFFICE MOVED TO SANTA FE

In the interests of better administration the Third Regional Office of the Service has been moved from Oklahoma City to Santa Fe. Employees will be housed in the Federal Court House and the City Hall until construction of a new building to be located on a 10-acre tract proposed for donation to the Federal Government by the Laboratory of Anthropology, is completed.

Employees connected with the Oklahoma District office will still be housed in the Braniff Building.

\* \* \*

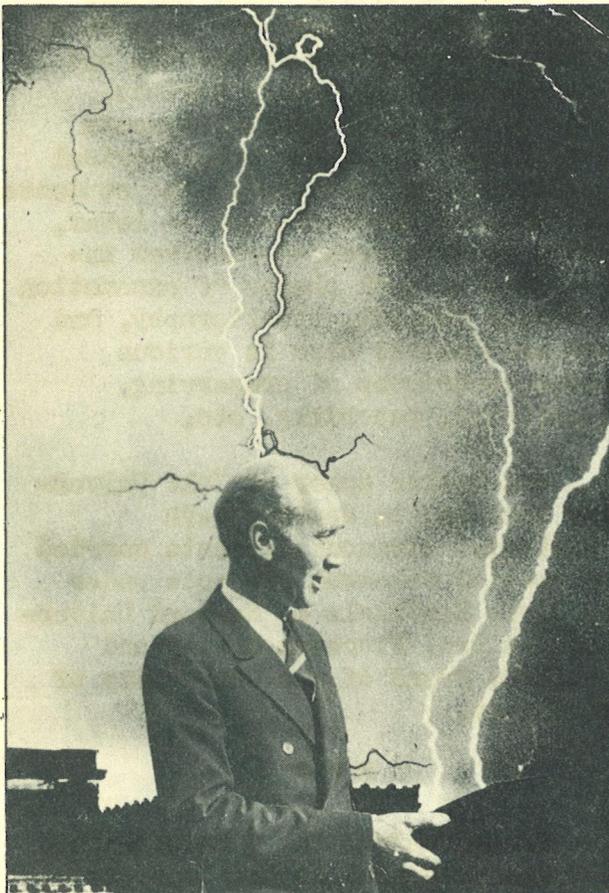
Wind Cave, not Platt, was the scene of the Sioux Indian Encampment held during July and described in the last issue of the Bulletin.

\* \* \*

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS SUPERINTENDENT "CAN TAKE IT"

Nero fiddled while Rome burned, Sheridan dined as the Confederates advanced, Tillotson posed for candid camera artists as a forest crashed about him -- and Finnan smiled as lightning struck --

So the children of another generation may read from history books if copies of the Park Service Bulletin fall into the hands of archeologists of the future. We



publish this photo of the National Capital Parks Superintendent as indisputable evidence of his ability

to "take it." Following is a copy of a letter which Finnan wrote to "Tilly" upon noting the photograph of his alleged close call as reported in the September issue of the Bulletin.

"Dear Tilly:

"I have given very careful consideration to your picture which appeared in the September issue of the Park Service Bulletin. I am sorry to have to say that you did a terrible job in piling the shattered wood around your car. One stick that is standing against the rear bumper, you will notice from the curvature of the stick, that it never could have fallen of its own accord and remained in that position. Do give more attention to details next time as I very much dislike to have the superintendents fall down in the opinion of the "brass hats" here. We should do all in our power to maintain our reputation as the most competent and capable prevaricators in the Service.

"With kindest regards to you all and if your near accident was really as close as you say it was, although I repeat that I do not believe it, I am very happy that you and the car escaped without a scratch."

Faithfully yours,

Marsh."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BROADCASTING  
STUDIO NEARING COMPLETION

By mid-November broadcasting facilities will be available atop the new Interior Department Building. Construction of one large broadcasting studio room, which can be used for dramatizations or musical programs, and a small studio for speeches, is proceeding rapidly. The larger studio will rise two stories in height and will have a balcony on one side from which visitors may watch the broadcast and hear it through a loud speaker. A waiting room, offices, and audition and control rooms are also being constructed.

To provide perfect broadcasting conditions the two studios will be isolated from the rest of the building. Insulated material will separate ceilings, walls, and floors from those of the main building, safeguarding the studios from vibration and noise. Entrance to each studio will be made through "sound locks" or sound-proof vestibules.

The studios will not be equipped to transmit programs over a station of their own but will tie into national circuits by means of telephone lines and connections between the Department and commercial studios.

\* \* \*

MONUMENT DISPLAY AWARDED  
"BLUE RIBBON"

An exhibit featuring Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, and Aztec Ruins National Monuments at the Gallup Ceremonial August 22-24 was awarded a "blue ribbon for general excellence and educational value." Several

thousand visitors viewed the material which was displayed in six booths.

\* \* \*

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HOLD SESSIONS IN  
CHACO CANYON

Forty students, representing 20 universities and colleges, attended a 4-week field session of the University of New Mexico held in August in Chaco Canyon National Monument.

According to Custodian Lewis T. McKinney a number of kivas and other rooms were uncovered whose masonry and artifacts indicate the culture period as being late Pueblo II, and a considerable number of burials, whole pieces of pottery, fragments of textiles, and dendrochronological specimens were recovered. The students, divided into three classes -- lower, upper, and research -- received instruction in such phases of excavation as burial removal, stratigraphy, and room excavation; also in various museum techniques of preserving, classifying, recording, etc.

Dr. Leslie Spier of Yale University lectured on Southwestern ethnology. Advanced students carried out special research projects under Dr. Clyde Kluckholm of Harvard University and Drs. Florence Hawley and Donald D. Brand of the University of New Mexico.

\* \* \*

A new subject for a naturalist talk was announced in the Yosemite Visitors Guide issued weekly by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. According to the printer, the subject was: "Why Protect Creditors."

YOSEMITE RANGER TO ATTEND  
FORESTRY CAMP

At his own expense Ranger Arthur Holmes of Yosemite will attend the 6-week fall session of the Feather River Training Camp, Plumas National Forest, conducted by the California Region of the United States Forest Service.

For the past several years Regional Forester Show at San Francisco has forwarded invitations to the National Park Service, as well as to the California Division of Forestry and the California Fish and Game Commission, for the detail of officials to attend the training course, and rangers so detailed from Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks have deemed it a great privilege to benefit by the training offered in various activities of forest rangers and junior foresters, many of which tie in closely with work performed by park rangers.

Unfortunately a Comptroller General's decision makes it impossible for the National Park Service to detail any of its members on Government time and at Government expense until legislative authority is secured permitting such training details outside the National Park Service. Not deterred by this restriction, Ranger Holmes has obtained enrollment by taking leave and paying for his board while in attendance, feeling certain that the benefit derived from the course will far outweigh the personal sacrifice.

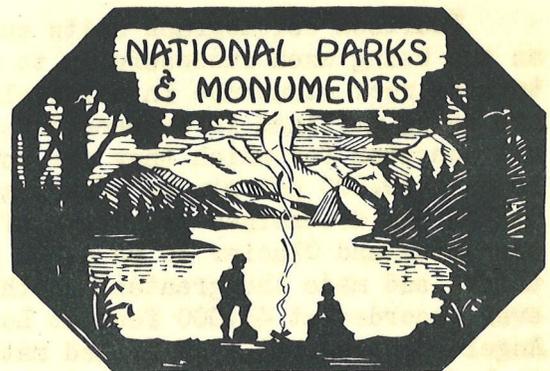
Many members of the National Park Service strongly hope the time is not far distant when similar training courses may be possible

in our own Service in each of the several regions.

\* \* \*

ISSUANCE OF GENERAL AUTOMOBILE  
STICKER APPROVED

Director Cammerer has approved the issuance of a general automobile windshield sticker for distribution when supplies of the individual national park windshield stickers issued yearly begin to run low. Supplies of the sticker, when printed, will be forwarded to parks and monuments and the name of the particular area making distribution will be stamped on the back of each sticker as issued.



General Windshield Sticker  
(Green and White)

\* \* \*

NEW ATTENDANCE RECORD FOR  
BEAR FEEDING GROUNDS

A new high in attendance was set up at the Canyon feeding grounds in Yellowstone on August 6 when as many as 70 grizzly bears

were present for the "feast." The previous high record was set at the grounds in 1935 when 67 of the giant silvertips were noted at one time.

Park officials estimate that approximately 80,000 persons viewed the bears at their platform repasts during the 1937 summer season.

\* \* \*

#### SCIENTIFIC PARTY SEEKING DEPTH OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

Dr. John P. Buwalda, California Institute of Technology, assisted by Dr. Guttenberg and Dr. Soske, are using scientific instruments to determine the exact depth and contour of the ancient lake bed under the floor of Yosemite Valley.

Fourteen seismograph units such as are being used successfully to determine rock structure in oil fields are being utilized in between jobs for oil concerns for which they are usually paid \$9,000 per month. The same method has determined the depth of the Greenland Glacier to be 4,000 ft. thick, and made the greatest depth ever recorded at 45,000 feet at Los Angeles - nine miles of filled material to bedrock granite. The San Andreas Fault, of vital interest in California earthquake history, has been located in this manner.

Shots are being placed in the ground 16 to 20 feet deep, exploded and recorded by the units placed known distances apart. Recording is automatic on photographic film.

\* \* \*

#### SOUTHWEST IS LOCALE OF CIVIC THEATER PRESENTATION

Maxwell Anderson's "Night Over Taos", a play of the southwestern empire whose history is preserved in a number of the Southwestern Monuments, is one of the dramas included in the schedule of the Washington Civic Theater, which will launch its second season on October 20 at Wardman Park Theater. Last season, the theater honored Petrified Forest National Monument with a production of its namesake play by Robert Sherwood.

Any members of the Washington Office who are interested in becoming actors, active workers, or audience for the Civic can see Dorothea Lewis, Public Information Division, Room 5424, Branch 2508.

Stage Magazine selected the Washington Civic Theater as one of six outstanding community theaters in the country at the close of its first year.

\* \* \*

#### BRITAIN'S BEAUTY SPOTS GUARDED BY NATIONAL TRUST

Under Britain's National Trust, more than 60,000 acres of land and hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of property scattered all over Britain, including many historic and beautiful landmarks, are being preserved for posterity.

At present the Trust owns inns, windmills, ruined abbeys, castles, country mansions, a whole village or two, headlands, stretches of coast, lakes, moors, and fens. The Calf of

Man, a small island at the southern end of the Isle of Man, is the most recent gift to the Trust. It is proposed to maintain it as a bird sanctuary.

The Trust is now promoting a scheme to secure government relief for the owners of mansions who are prepared to share the beauties of their homes with the public.

\* \* \*

#### TRAIL PLAQUES PRESENTED TO SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT

Two heavy bronze plaques commemorating the old Oregon Trail have been donated to Scotts Bluff National Monument by officers of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association. These plaques, identical with those which have been dedicated at various points along the old Oregon Trail, are circular and about 16 inches in diameter. One, which reads "Oregon Trail Memorial", depicts a covered wagon trailing toward the setting sun; the other reads "Pony Express" and depicts a Pony rider thundering past.

Junior Historian Merrill J. Mattes, who accepted the plaques as the Service's representative at a banquet given by the Association in August, plans to install them at the main entrance to the Scotts Bluff museum which is located on the route of the old Trail.

\* \* \*

#### VISITORS MORE LAW-ABIDING

Law violations in Sequoia and General Grant National Parks have dropped from 1 to 1,500 in earlier

days to about 1 to 15,000 visitors at present, according to Walter Fry, United States Commissioner for these two parks and former superintendent of Sequoia.

Early violations were largely of the game laws and digging up ferns, flowers, and shrubs. During prohibition days there were some liquor cases. Failing to extinguish camp fires is seldom reported any more, and petty larceny is infrequent. Most of the present-day cases are for traffic violations.

\* \* \*

#### ELK TO FORAGE FOR THEMSELVES

This winter Yellowstone's elk population of approximately 12,000, instead of being fed with hay by park rangers, will be left to forage for themselves. Sufficient grass, resulting from abundant summer rainfall, led park officials to adopt the new policy. A reserve supply of hay, however, will be maintained "just in case."

The herd of 600 bison in the Lamar Valley are the only animals in the park that will receive rations as park officials do not believe it possible for these animals to survive the winter without aid.

\* \* \*

#### SPECIAL YOSEMITE BLANK POPULAR

Special Western Union telegram blanks showing a view of Yosemite Falls and listing fourteen ready-made messages were put in use this season by request of Ken English, local manager. The messages could be sent anywhere

in the United States for 25 cents, hence proved to be very popular. The fact that the delivered message could not be on the same attractive blank as those in Yosemite did not seem to discourage their use in the least.

Among the messages listed are:  
 "Greetings from Yosemite. Thoroughly enjoying the marvelous scenery and glorious air."--"Fishing fine. Caught some trout in Merced River near camp. Can't you smell them frying?"-- "Rode horseback over 26 miles of scenic, bridlepaths. Still able to attend dance tonight."--"Fire Fall spectacular. Saw glowing embers fall from Glacier Point to ledge 1,200 feet below."

The first of the above messages proved most popular, but it is significant that every one of the messages was used many times during the season. One visitor placed an order to have each of the fourteen messages sent to one of his friends at half hour intervals, ending with the fire fall message in the evening. Someone was definitely reminded that this man was having a grand time in Yosemite.

\* \* \*

#### GRATEFUL YOSEMITE VISITOR

A man came to the door of Chinquapin Ranger Station recently and inquired if the same ranger was at Chinquapin as had been there 20 years ago. On receiving Mrs. Garrison's assurance that not only had he moved, but that his house had been torn down also, the visitor volunteered the information that in 1917 he had come through Yosemite low on funds, and the ranger had given him a very welcome breakfast. He had just stopped in to say "Thank you" -- 20 years later. Some park visitors never forget.

#### SCIENTISTS REACH TOP OF SHIVA TEMPLE

On September 16 a smoke signal from the top of Shiva Temple in Grand Canyon National Park indicated that Dr. Harold E. Anthony, Mammalogy Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, and Park Naturalist Edwin D. McKee had successfully climbed to the top of Shiva Temple, 4,600-foot high island in the sky. Unmistakable evidences of animal life were found by the scientists.

After a short stay on the 275-acre plateau Park Naturalist McKee returned to the "mainland" leaving Dr. Anthony to continue the search for biological secrets of evolution and ruins which may prove of inestimable value to archeologists.

In Volume I, Number 1, of the Shiva Daily Gazette edited by Dr. Anthony atop the Canyon's "lost world" which was issued on September 20, he complained of mosquitoes "which sounded as big as night hawks" and "ants half an inch long."

\* \* \*

The following conversation was recently overheard in a certain national park: One old lady to another, "The ranger says there's going to be a nature walk down by the lake in the morning. They can all go nature walking that wants to, but I'm wearing my clothes."  
 ---From Scenic Trails.

\* \* \*

Acadia National Park is featured on the front cover of the September 1937 issue of American Forests magazine.

### PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHER AGAIN VISITS YELLOWSTONE

In August, W. H. Jackson, 94, official photographer with the Hayden expedition into Yellowstone in 1871, paid his 25th visit to that area. By motor he went over approximately the route which he followed on his first visit. It was his ambition to view his favorite vacation land from the air, but weather conditions prevented his doing so.

Taking time out to shoot a number of scenes with his high-speed modern miniature camera, Mr. Jackson related to his companions on the trip how in 1871 it was not unusual to spend two or three hours making a "scenic", and that when one was made in thirty minutes a speed record was established.

\* \* \*

### AN UNSCHEDULED ATTRACTION

A black bear swimming in the Yellowstone River above the Upper Falls, was seen by a group of park visitors to shoot over the brink -- a drop of 108 feet -- pick himself up out of the spray at the bottom, and hiked off into the woods.

\* \* \*

### HERE'S ONE FOR RIPLEY

A cow moose with hooves about 14 inches long which are turned up at the ends like skis has been sighted by Lake district rangers in the Thorofare region of Yellowstone. If you don't believe it, Ranger David Condon has a series of photographs taken from close range.

### LOST

A visitor stepped out of his car at South Entrance, Yosemite, the other day and asked: "Where are the geysers?" When politely told by the ranger that he must have Yosemite confused with Yellowstone, he replied: "Well, isn't this Yellowstone?"

\* \* \*

### OLD PHOTOS DONATED TO MONUMENT

What are believed to be the oldest photos in existence of Montezuma Castle are now on display at the museum at Montezuma Castle National Monument. Fred G. Steenburg, who took the photos, is the donor.

\* \* \*

### EL MORRO WATER SUPPLY "DAMMED"

Visitors to El Morro don't care especially for the drinking water there, and Custodian Budlong has been saying what he thinks of it for some time. His latest report says that the water, obtained from a reservoir, cannot be boiled any more because it has become so thick, that upon cooling, after boiling, it jells.

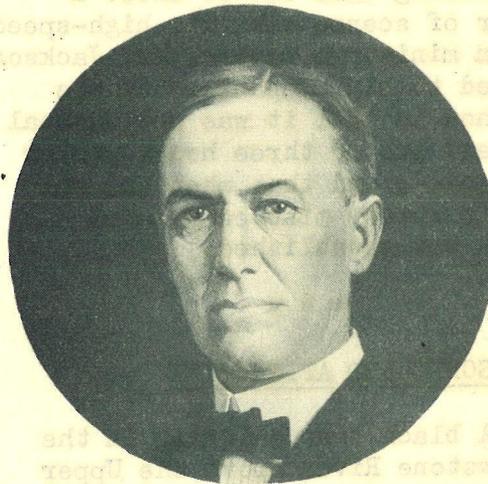
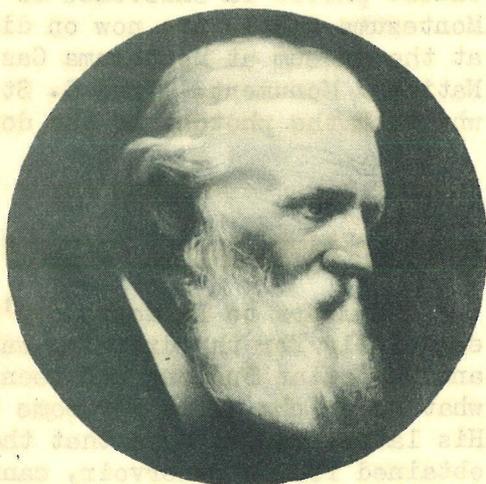
So accustomed has Custodian Budlong become to violent comments made by visitors in this respect that recently when a visitor asked how long he had been damming the water he told her he had been doing so steadily ever since he saw the pool and heard it was the only available supply of drinking water at the monument. He has been wondering ever since if he might have misunderstood her question, though she seemed to find his reply satisfactory.

\* \* \*

PORTRAITS OF MUIR AND KENT UNVEILED AT MUIR WOODS

In connection with the High Trip Reunion of the Sierra Club of California held in Muir Woods National Monument on August 21 and 22 two portraits -- one of the late Congressman William Kent, the donor of the monument, and the other of John Muir in whose honor the area was named -- were unveiled at ceremonies held in Cathedral Grove. Muir was the founder of the Sierra Club.

Herbert A. Collins, Sr., of the Service's Western Museum Laboratories, painted the portraits and was present at the unveiling. Frances P. Farquhar, Director of the Sierra Club, served as Chairman of the event, and William F. Colby, Secretary and Past President of the organization and a personal friend of both Muir and Kent, was one of the speakers, as was also Mrs. Kent, widow of the donor of Muir Woods.



Photographs of portraits of John Muir (left) and William Kent unveiled at Muir Woods ceremonies.

GERARD APPOINTED TOURIST BUREAU COLLABORATOR

Hon. James W. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, has been appointed by Secretary Ickes as collaborator of the Service for the United States Tourist Bureau established last February with headquarters at 45 Broadway, New York City. Gerard accepted the position because

of his belief that a centralized, nationally authorized bureau concerning the travel and recreational features of the United States will be an outstanding contribution to increasing our tourist business and extending among other countries the desire to visit America.

ZION AND BRYCE TO BE FILMED IN COLOR

The Ford Motor Company will spend \$25,000 on motion pictures in color as well as in black and white of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and possibly Cedar Breaks National Monument. The company has already presented Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks with black and white motion picture films. Two reels in length, the films will be released through the Motion Picture Division of the Department of the Interior.

\* \* \*

AIR TOURISTS GET TREAT

Passengers making one of the regular flights over Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks had the rare opportunity of flying over Riverside Geyser while it played. The pilot obligingly circled over the vicinity so that his passengers could view the geyser from all angles before continuing on their air-tour.

\* \* \*

EIGHTH ROUTE ESTABLISHED UP GRAND TETON

Grand Teton, highest peak in the Teton Range, was scaled September 5 by a new and direct route over the southeast wall by William P. House, Paul Petzoldt, and Phil D. Smith.

The climbers left their base camp in Garnet Canyon at 7 o'clock in the morning and ascended to the head of Teepee Glacier. Then their route led up a series of smooth ledges to the base of a chimney 1,500 feet below the summit. The chimney

proved less difficult than anticipated but forced slow and careful climbing around several dangerously suspended stones. Above the chimney the way led directly to the top, reached at 12:30. After a short rest the climbers descended to the East-South ridge of the peak and were successful in roping down over two long everhangs to a small platform on the vertical face of the steep Southwest gully. From this point connecting ledges brought them safely around the giant buttress to easy slopes directly above their camp. Ten hours were required for the round trip from timberline.

\* \* \*

Fourteen Trail Riders of the Wilderness, under the auspices of the American Forestry Association, made a tour of Mount Olympus National Monument from August 20 to September 1.

That monument was also visited over the Labor Day week-end by a group of hikers of the Northwest known as Mazamas.

\* \* \*

Two etchings by Paul Schideler of Indianapolis entitled "The Road of the Roof." inspired by the rugged beauty of Grand Teton National Park, and "Benedicite", inspired by Tumacacori Mission, were reproduced in the September issue of American Forests magazine. Mr. Schideler heads the Art Department of the Indianapolis News.

\* \* \*



Highlights of  
Great Smoky Mountains National Park  
Tennessee-North Carolina



ADMINISTRATION:--J. R. Eakin, Superintendent, with temporary headquarters at Gatlinburg, Tenn. An Assistant Chief Ranger maintains a small office at Bryson City, N. C.

AREA OF PARK WHEN COMPLETED:--Approximately 440,000 acres, or 687.5 square miles. Approximately equal parts in North Carolina and Tennessee.

LENGTH OF PARK EAST AND WEST:--54 miles.

MAXIMUM WIDTH OF PARK NORTH AND SOUTH:--19 miles.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS RANGE:--Meanders through the park for a distance of 71 miles, and for 36 consecutive miles more than 5,000 feet in altitude; 16 peaks are more than 6,000 feet in altitude. Highest peak is Clingman's Dome, 6,642 feet.

FISHING:--There are 600 miles of trout water in the Park. Excellent rainbow trout fishing. Open season May 16-August 31, except streams closed for restocking.

TREES AND FLOWERING PLANTS:--Park contains largest virgin red spruce and hardwood forests in the United States. There are more than 202,000 acres of virgin forest in the park -- more than in the rest of the East combined. Yellow poplars 9 feet in diameter are of known occurrence, and several other kinds attain extraordinary size and height. Shrub species are even more numerous, and their local abundance is exceeded only by a few herbs and grasses. It is difficult to determine what are trees and what are shrubs because some varieties of shrubs attain aborescent dimension. For instance, Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia*) -- well known as a shrub -- frequently attains tree-like dimensions in the park, and there is one in the park which measures 82 inches through the base, having limbs 31 inches in diameter. It is believed this plant is a record for size and age of its kind. A wild grape vine with a stem 60-1/2 inches in circumference is known!

Well over 1,000 different kinds (including trees and shrubs) grow in the park. Four species found in the park within the last few years are "new" to the flora of the Southeastern States. Lower forms of plant life, e.g., Mosses and Liverworts; Fungi (including mushrooms and toadstools, rusts, mildews, moulds, etc.); Lichens; Algae (water "mosses" and pond scums); -- and other forms are legion. Of Mosses and Liverworts, some 330 different kinds are known to occur in the park; of Fungi, more than 800, and probably twice that number occur in the environs of the park. No one knows how many Lichens, Algae, etc., grow in the park! It is estimated that about 4,000 different plant species are represented in the flora of the park. There is a greater variety of plant life than in any equal area in the temperate zone. The park is a botanist's paradise.

ROADS:--High standard, 56.5 miles; secondary, 25 miles; truck trails, 163.3 miles. Highway traversing mountains reaches altitude of 6,311 feet and is the highest motor road in the East.

TRAILS:--549 miles.

TELEPHONE LINES:--73.5 miles. Telephone lines are supplemented by short wave radio-telephone system.

CCC:--Seven Camps in **park**, the crews of which have practically completed forest fire control measures such as lookout towers, fire trails, truck trails, fire hazard reduction, etc.

VISITORS:--In travel year 1937 estimated at 727,243. Park is within 3-day motor trip of approximately 80,000,000 persons.

SEASON:--Open all year.

CLIMATE:--Summer days usually hot, but nights always cool. Winters, mild, with mean temperature of approximately 45 degrees F.

ACCOMMODATIONS:--Several small operations in force when the park was started are now operating under yearly permit. There are no tourist cabins or other similar accommodations available inside the park. Such facilities, however, are available in Gatlinburg and Townsend, Tennessee, and Bryson City and Cherokee, North Carolina.



## HISTORICAL NOTES

A collection of furniture, glassware and china bequeathed by Brig. Gen. William E. Horton has been recently installed for permanent exhibition at the Lee Mansion, Arlington, Virginia. The collection comprises Bohemian and Waterford glassware, Lowestoft and Staffordshire china, and numerous Chippendale pieces. Furnishings for the General Robert E. Lee bedroom and the room occupied by the Marquis de Lafayette, formerly on loan, were included in the bequest.

\* \* \*

Tracks of three different types of dinosaurs have been discovered in the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, area. The imprints are being studied by State Geologists Dr. George H. Ashley and Dr. Arthur B. Cleaves and Dr. I. P. Tolmachoff, Paleontologist and Curator of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh. The impressions are strong, some being indented one-half inch. Curiously, on some slabs the marks of the small forefoot appear in a position close to and laterally anterior to the hind foot.

\* \* \*

The old storehouse at Fort Clinch State Park, Florida, will be converted into a museum. Equipped with all modern improvements, the building will not be completed until after the first of the year. Already a large collection of documents has been contributed for exhibition by enthusiastic persons in the community.

Exploratory excavation at the mouth of the Crater Tunnel, Petersburg, revealed picks, shells, nails, and pieces of board. It is interesting to note that planking was discovered at 6½ feet below the surface and almost exactly at a 511-foot location measure from the divergence point of the tunnel and galleries of the Crater proper. This checks with the official report and diagram of the work which was submitted by Lt. Col. Pleasants who had charge of the actual operations in 1864.

\* \* \*

The foundation of a building, possibly that of an old root cellar, has been uncovered near the Ford Mansion, Morristown National Historical Park, in recent excavation. The cellar is built of stone and brick, held together by lime mortar and is in an excellent state of preservation. The archeological project consisted of digging parallel trenches and, where any unusual disturbances of soil were revealed, a more detailed investigation was made and the screening process used. As expected, a large number of buttons, buckles, pottery, iron pieces, and other items were found.

\* \* \*

Thirteen Revolutionary guns will be transferred from the War Department for installation at Colonial National Historical Park. Four of these have arrived already: one 18" French mortar (1681); one 15.96" French stone mortar (1756); one English 10" mortar (1741); and one English 6"

howitzer (1756); all bronze. They are remarkably fine specimens.

\* \* \*

The Surrender Room of the Moore House, Yorktown, is being furnished by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The selection, based on a detailed report by the Museum Curator, Dr. Hopkins, is now under way and it is expected that the furniture will arrive at the park in the near future.

\* \* \*

Observance of the 156th anniversary of the Victory at Yorktown will be held on the afternoon of October 19 and will be under the direction of the Virginia Daughters, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Exercises will be held at the Custom House with the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, presiding. The principal address will be made by Dr. Fitzgerald Flournoy of Washington and Lee University, his subject being "Thomas Paine, The Patriot." Others on the program are Dr. Carl P. Russell, Director of Region One, Superintendent Flickinger, and representatives of patriotic

organizations. The Reverend John Letcher Showell, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Yorktown, will offer the Invocation, and benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. A. J. Renforth of Yorktown.

\* \* \*

Fire and smoke from the Goddess of Liberty's torch on September 17 signalized the start of a week-long Nation-wide celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Articles of the Constitution in 1787.

The program at the Statue of Liberty was held before an altar-like structure decorated with the tricolor, with a reproduction of Bartholdi's statute resting on a copy of the Constitution.

\* \* \*

Ceremonies commemorating the 74th anniversary of the 3-day battle of Chickamauga, fought September 18-20, 1863, were held September 19 at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Hon. E. D. Rivers, Governor of Georgia, was the principal speaker.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NOTES

Ground in Ward Circle was broken for a \$50,000 Artemas Ward Memorial, which is being presented to the United States by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. This memorial will consist of a bronze figure of the General standing upon a granite pedestal. Upon the pedestal will be inscribed the following:

## ARTEMAS WARD

1727 - 1800

Son of Massachusetts  
Graduate of Harvard College  
Judge and Legislator  
Delegate 1780-1781 Continental Congress  
Soldier in three wars  
First Commander of the Patriot Forces

The sculptor is Leonard Crunelle of Chicago.

\* \* \*

Commendation for the high standard of sanitation provided for the six National Capital Parks pools used by approximately 400,000 swimmers during the past season was contained in a letter received from Dr. George C. Ruhland, District of Columbia Health Officer.

Dr. Ruhland congratulated the National Capital Parks on the excellent record and praised Robert McCarthy, supervisor of pools, for his excellent work. The District Health Officer acknowledged the difficulty of the problem of providing safe bathing facilities for great numbers of persons and stated

that the record achieved through the operation of the National Capital Parks pools meant much to the City of Washington that could not be valued in dollars and cents.

\* \* \*

New records for attendance and participation were established by the 1937 President's Cup Regatta held in the Georgetown Channel of the Potomac River off East and West Potomac Parks. As an innovation, the sailing events were held on Saturday and Sunday, September 18 and 19, a week preceding the motor boat events. In the past the sailing races have been held on week days preceding the power boat events and failed to attract the large throngs of spectators that crowded the sea wall to witness the power racers in action. The scheme of holding the sailing events on a previous week-end resulted in much greater attention and interest both from a point of view of entries and spectators.

A colorful pageant and fireworks display were held on the night of September 23 at the Arlington Memorial Bridge Watergate, attracting an attendance of 50,000. The chief feature of the spectacle was a reenactment of the battle between the British frigate Serapis and John Paul Jones' flagship, the Bonhomme Richard. The power boat events were held on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, September 24, 25, and 26. Entries from all parts of the United States included the names of many boatmen

famed in the annals of power boat racing, and the great throngs which attended the events were treated to spectacular thrills.

Superintendent Finnan, Albert Clyde-Burton, Chief, Recreation Division, and Captain P. J. Carroll, U. S. Park Police were members of the President's Cup Regatta Committee and took an important part in arrangements for this event, which has grown in importance during the past 10 years to become the outstanding water craft spectacle in the United States. Superintendent Finnan and Mr. Clyde-Burton were both selected to membership in the famed Forecastle Club, both being given the title of "Admiral" in recognition of their service.

\* \* \*

Constitution Day was observed in National Capital Parks through a ceremony held in the Sylvan Theater of the Washington Monument grounds

under the auspices of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission. The principal address was delivered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to an assembled throng of 45,000 persons. The speech was also broadcast nationally by the leading radio chains.

Honorable Sol Bloom, Member of Congress from New York and Director General of the Sesquicentennial Commission, was in charge of the program.

\* \* \*

At the final Junior Nature Walk of the 1937 season, Park Naturalist McHenry presented prizes of pen-knives to Wilbur Stanley (9) and Arthur Stanley (11) of Silver Spring, Maryland, for best attendance and most thorough knowledge of natural history of the region among the junior group. Frequently these boys walked 6 miles from their homes to meet the Naturalist, take the nature walk, and then walk back home.

# LEGISLATION

Below is a list of the bills enacted since the issuance of the legislative statement in the September Bulletin.

<u>ENACTED INTO LAW</u>		<u>Approved by the President</u>
Public No. 336 (H.R. 2014)	To amend and Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the <u>Everglades National Park</u> , in the State of Florida, and for other purposes", approved May 30, 1934.	August 21, 1937.
Public No. 195 (H.R. 5394)	To provide for the acquisition of certain lands for and the addition thereof to the <u>Yosemite National Park</u> , in the State of California.	July 9, 1937.
Public No. 320 (H.R. 5472)	To authorize the exchange of certain lands within the <u>Great Smoky Mountains National Park</u> for lands within the Cherokee Indian Reservation, North Carolina.	August 19, 1937.
Public No. 408 (S. 2026)	To provide for the addition of certain lands to the <u>Fort Donelson National Military Park</u> , in the State of Tennessee.	August 30, 1937.
Public No. 402 (H.R. 5594)	To make available for national park purposes certain lands within the area of the proposed <u>Mammoth Cave National Park</u> , Kentucky.	August 28, 1937.
Public No. 311 (H.R. 7022)	To provide for the establishment of the <u>Cape Hatteras National Seashore</u> in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes.	August 17, 1937.
Public No. 364 (S. 1075)	To establish the <u>Pipestone Indian Shrine</u> in the State of Minnesota.	August 25, 1937.
Public No. 343 (S. 1216)	Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the State of Montana to be used for the purposes of a public park and recreational site. (Includes <u>Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument</u> )	August 24, 1937.

Public No. 237  
(S. 534)

Granting the consent of Congress to Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for the division of the waters of the Yellowstone River.

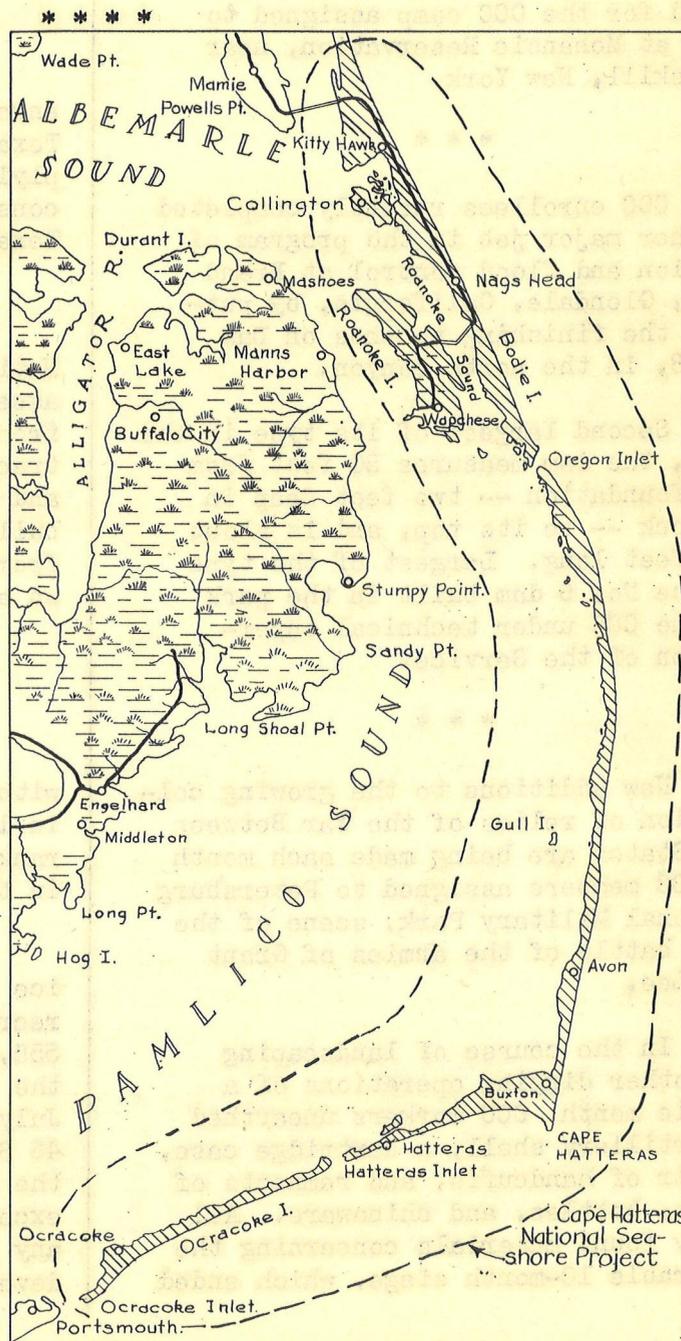
August 2, 1937.

Public No. 322  
(H.R. 7086)

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to notify the State of Virginia that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Shenandoah National Park.

August 19, 1937.

Area proposed for inclusion in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore project.



## C.C.C. NOTES

A "No-accident" record for two years of automobile travel, embracing 143,382 truck miles or approximately one-half million passenger miles, is disclosed in a safety report just compiled for the CCC camp assigned to duty at Mohansic Reservation, near Peekskill, New York.

\* \* \*

CCC enrollees recently completed another major job in the program of erosion and flood control at Brand Park, Glendale, California, by putting the finishing touches on Dam No. 8, in the north canyon.

Second largest of its type in the West, the dam measures 50 feet from its foundation -- two feet deep in bedrock -- to its top, and is about 130 feet long. Largest of the type is the No. 6 dam built in the park by the CCC under technical supervision of the Service.

\* \* \*

New additions to the growing collection of relics of the War Between the States are being made each month by CCC members assigned to Petersburg National Military Park, scene of the last battle of the armies of Grant and Lee.

In the course of landscaping and other digging operations of a single month, CCC workers unearthed an artillery shell, a cartridge case, a pair of handcuffs, and remnants of shoes, bottles, and chinaware. All newly found materials concerning the memorable 10-month siege, which ended

the Virginia campaigns and the War Between the States, are being carefully preserved. Selected articles are prepared for permanent display in the park museum.

\* \* \*

A homemade sawmill, which CCC enrollees in Fort Parker State Park, Texas, built out of scraps, is supplying much of the lumber used in construction work in a number of Texas State Parks.

Supervisory personnel of the National Park Service directed the assembly of salvageable material from worn-out automobile trucks, tractors, road-building equipment, and other used machinery, and enrollees built the mill, getting their timber from trees removed from the basin of an artificial recreational lake.

\* \* \*

White Rock Park in Dallas, Texas, with more than half a million visitors in less than three months, has taken rank with leading recreational areas in the nation.

An actual count made by the Service in connection with a statewide recreational study, showed a total of 555,834 persons visited White Rock in the 77-day period from May 16 to July 31. These include residents of 46 States, Alaska, Mexico, Canada, and the District of Columbia. The total exceeded the number of visitors to any park in southwestern States where development work is being carried on

by the CCC. It was more than 220,000 in excess of the 331,334 persons counted in 16 State Parks of Texas for the same period.

\* \* \*

An ancient dinosaur or maybe a whole family of dinosaurs thoughtfully left their footprints in a South Dakota slab of limestone just where a CCC student technician could find it.

Student Geologist Technician Harold Buus of Custer State Park, South Dakota, made the exciting discovery in company with Harold E. Martin, National Park Service museum technician. The slab, 11 feet long and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, is marked with 22 tracks. It was taken to the Custer State Park museum where it will be placed on exhibit.

\* \* \*

Student Archeologist John Rinaldo of the Pere Marquette State Park near Grafton, Illinois, recently recovered 9 Indian skeletons, 1 clay vessel, and 2 strings of shell beads from a mound in the park. The finds will be preserved and protected as park exhibits.

\* \* \*

Early next month a company of Negro CCC enrollees will begin development of Huntsville State Park, Texas, in Sam Houston National Forest, 65 miles north of the City of Houston.

\* \* \*

A new feeding ground for wildlife in Audubon Memorial State Park, Kentucky, expected to serve as a rest

station for birds following the great Mississippi-Ohio Flyway, will be completed by enrollees in time for fall migration.

Enrollees are finishing construction of a dam, which will impound a protected lake in the State-owned reservation, furnishing an abundance of aquatic and marginal vegetation suited to both water and forest fowl. Since it lies along the great central travel route, it should be visited seasonally by numerous species of birds and is also expected to attract mink, coons, muskrats, and other animals.

\* \* \*

A modern camping center for the most modern of highway travelers, the Trailerites, is being established by CCC enrollees in Allegany State Park, New York.

Complete facilities for 32 automobile trailers are being provided. Electric power, water, and sanitation systems, and equipment for preparing meals are being made ready at each trailer site. The camping center is located in the Red House section of the 65,000-acre park.

\* \* \*

CCC enrollees are developing six living laboratories for the study of trees, plants and wildlife on State lands in six States. These arboreta are located at the University of Wisconsin, University of California, Cornell University, the Florida Botanical Gardens, John Bryan State Park in Ohio, and Lake of the Ozarks Parkway, Missouri.

In addition to providing excellent study material for scientists and forestry experts, they will serve as park areas to be enjoyed by many visitors.

\* \* \*

Restoration of the famous old Sunken Road in Shiloh National Military Park, making it easier for visitors to visualize the fierce fighting that took place there in 1862, has been completed by CCC enrollees.

In that year, the road eroded in several places to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, served as a natural trench, enabling the Federal forces to hold the Hornet's Nest position for more than seven hours on the first day of the Battle of Shiloh. Since the War Between the States, the old road had gradually been filled in with rubbish and soil until, with the exception of a short link, only faint traces of it could be seen.

Enrollees have now carefully excavated it to its original depth and width, and markers are being prepared to identify it at its connections with the Pittsburgh Landing-Corinth Road and the Hamburg-Savannah Road. It is 1,268 yards in length.

\* \* \*

Enrollee Travis Frazier of Crater Lake National Park is busy assisting at autopsies on trout.

This CCC boy's unusual job is to help Dr. Arthur D. Hassler, park limnologist and ranger-naturalist, in making a study of the habits and life of Crater Lake trout. During the entire summer he has been stationed

at the boat landing, examining speckled beauties caught by park visitors and paying special attention to trouts' stomachs. He has examined the contents of over 300 stomachs and his findings, reported to Dr. Hassler, have provided valuable information on trout food habits. Another duty is the examination of fish scales under a microscope to learn the age of trout as revealed in tiny rings on each scale.

\* \* \*

Yellowstone enrollees finished the new 60-foot fire lookout tower in the Bechler River district of the park just in time. Two hours after completion it was used to spot a fire in nearby Idaho.

\* \* \*

CCC Director Fechner addressed the enrollees of Camp NP-6 at Fort Hunt, Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, on September 15, the occasion being a farewell to the enrollees of that company which is being transferred to the Pacific Coast.

\* \* \*

Indian CCC enrollees are working with reverence and care to preserve the homes and places of worship of Indians of centuries ago. They are members of a newly formed mobile CCC unit of 25 enrollees, an engineer foreman, and an archeological foreman, which will work in the Southwestern Monuments, traveling from monument to monument.

For many years Superintendent Pinkley has emphasized the great need for a comprehensive long-term program

of ruins stabilization in the monuments. Now through the cooperation of the Service, the Office of Indian Affairs, and the CCC, the mobile unit has been formed and the program is beginning. The enrollees are now at work in Chaco Canyon National Monument. Upon completion of the most urgently needed stabilization work at this monument, they will move on to work at Navajo, Tonto, Wupatki, Aztec Ruins, Montezuma Castle, and Gran Quivira National Monuments, probably in the order named.

\* \* \*

Two enrollees in Mount Rainier National Park have been acting as combination bear chaperons and traffic cops.

Park officials found it necessary to station them at a certain point on the road above Longmire, where a quartet of bears appeared daily to beg for food from motorists. Sunday traffic jams were growing serious.

\* \* \*

Enrollees in Death Valley National Monument have just completed a scenic foot trail commanding views of both the highest and lowest points in continental United States.

This trail winds  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Mahogany Flat to the crest of Telescope Peak. From this point, hikers may look across ranges of blazing color and stretches of white shifting desert sands to towering Mount Whitney which lifts its snow-capped peak 14,494 feet above sea level; and then they may look down at Badwater, far below the point on which they stand, an open pool of alkaline water which marks the lowest spot in America, 280 feet below sea level.

\* \* \*

Self-guiding trails over one of the most unusual battlefields in the world are being completed by CCC enrollees assigned to Lava Beds National Monument.

Two trails -- the longer, a mile and one-half, and the shorter, one-half mile -- will take visitors over the ground where the Modoc Indians and United States troops fought in 1872-73. Protected in lava caves, a small force of Indians led by Captain Jack were able to hold out against a far superior force of soldiers for months, and then surrendered only because their water supply was exhausted. The new trails lead to Captain Jack's stronghold.



New CCC seal drawn by the National Park Service and approved by Director Fechner

# HAVE YOU READ ?

## ARTICLES

Brand, Donald D., F. M. Hawley, and F. C. Hibben. Tseh So, A Small House Ruin, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. The University of New Mexico Bulletin, pp. 1-174: June 15, 1937. Much more than a technical account of the archeology of Tseh So. ruin. Provides good historical outline of the history of Chaco Canyon.

Bryant, H. C. Big Game in Our National Parks. Scenic Trails: 1:4:5-8,26: September 1937.

Hayden, Dudley. Park Ranger vs. Grizzly Bear. Scenic Trails: 1: 4: 31: September 1937.

McWane, Fred W. Richmond Bicentennial. The Commonwealth: 1:8: 9, 25: August 1937.

"Company 5757, CCC" by the Company Commander in the September 1 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

"Fort McHenry -- Mecca For Tourists Since Its Restoration", Baltimore Magazine: 30: 12: 8-9: September, 1937. The front cover of the magazine has an aerial photograph of the Fort.

## BOOKS

"FUR BEARING MAMMALS OF CALIFORNIA", a 2-volume work from the University of California Press by

Joseph Grinnell, Joseph S. Dixon, and Jean M. Linsdale. These volumes contain hundreds of Mr. Dixon's fine photographs and represent more than 17 years of research and preparation on the part of the authors.

"BOB FLAME IN DEATH VALLEY," by Dorr G. Yeager. 238 pages, illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Company. \$2.00.

In this, the third of the Bob Flame series, the reader pioneers with Flame in the weirdly beautiful Death Valley region, putting CCC camps to work, learning its history from the old desert rats still to be found there, and even glimpsing Washington Office procedure under a mythical Director Enright, strongly reminiscent of a beloved former director. Field men brought to Washington during the last five years of emergency work will sympathize with Flame and other characters detailed to Washington when their hearts are out at their old posts in the wide open spaces.

## BULLETINS

"Beautiful Shenandoah", a handbook for visitors to Shenandoah National Park, written by Darwin S. Lambert, President, Shenandoah Nature Society and former member of the Shenandoah National Park staff. Thirty-two of the nearly 100 pages contain photographs, there are 50 drawings by the author, and a map of the park is appended. Price 50¢.

"The Shenandoah National Park Travelogue", an 80-page publication, profusely illustrated, edited by H. K. Hinde and published by the Shenandoah National Travelogue, Luray, Virginia. Price 60 cents, which includes postage.

- - - -

"Excerpts from The Art of Cookery," a mimeographed sheet distributed to visitors to George Washington Birthplace National Monument. Superintendent Hough, who has just had a third edition run off, says it is the most popular literature yet issued at the monument.

- - - -

"Suggested Symbols for Plans, Maps and Charts" (Revised April 1937), a bulletin prepared by the National Resources Committee, Washington, D. C.

"A Description of United States Postage Stamps issued by the Post Office Department from July 1, 1847 to December 31, 1936." Contains numerous references to the national parks and to historical events and individuals, the memory of which is being preserved by the Service. Paper bound copies of this bulletin are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents; cloth bound copies, 75 cents.

- - - -

Appended to this issue of the Bulletin is the first half of "Recreational Planning," a discussion by Dr. E. P. Meinecke, Principal Pathologist, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, at the Foresters' Conference held in the Fourth Regional Office at San Francisco December 3, 1936. The last half of the paper will be appended to the November Bulletin.

## ABOUT FOLKS

Director Cammerer left Washington on September 18 for an inspection tour which includes a number of western parks and monuments. His itinerary also calls for a week in Mexico City conferring with Mexican park and forestry officials. He plans to return to headquarters the latter part of October. Mrs. Cammerer is accompanying him.

\* \* \*

Associate Director and Mrs. Demaray returned from their European holiday in late September.

\* \* \*

Assistant Director Wirth and Frank T. Gartside, assistant superintendent, National Capital Parks, will attend the annual meeting of the American Institute of Park Executives in Fort Worth, Texas, September 26 to 30. Assistant Director Wirth also will attend the Southwest Regional Conference on State Parks in Petit Jean State Park, Arkansas, October 1 and 2, following which he will accompany Director Fechner on an inspection tour of the Big Bend, Carlsbad, Boulder Dam, and Death Valley regions. On their return East they will confer with State park officials in Minneapolis and Indianapolis. Assistant Director Wirth was recently designated as Representative of the Department of the Interior on the CCC Advisory Council.

From Fort Worth Mr. Gartside plans to accompany a special party

of park executives on a two-week tour of the Republic of Mexico. Returning to the United States, he will visit 22 national parks, monuments, and memorials en route to Washington.

\* \* \*

A dinner celebrating the arrival of Superintendent and Mrs. Canfield at Rocky Mountain National Park and the departure of Assistant Superintendent and Mrs. Preston for Lassen Volcanic National Park was given on August 20 at Steads Hotel by park employees and Estes Park residents.

\* \* \*

Eugene Kingman of Rhode Island, artist for the Mesa Verde Company, left the park on August 30 for California. He was accompanied by Dick Franke, son of Assistant Superintendent and Mrs. Paul R. Franke, and Howels Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Hall, who will attend school in California.

\* \* \*

Superintendent B. Floyd Flickinger, Colonial National Historical Park, has been elected a member of the Bibliographical Society of America.

\* \* \*

Utility Expert C. D. Monteith has been appointed a member of the

Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee to represent the Department of the Interior. Assistant Chief Engineer John S. Cross of the Branch of Engineering has been named as alternate.

\* \* \*

Victor H. Cahalane, Acting Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division, has returned from a recent visit to Yellowstone where he conferred with park officials and made a study of the bear situation.

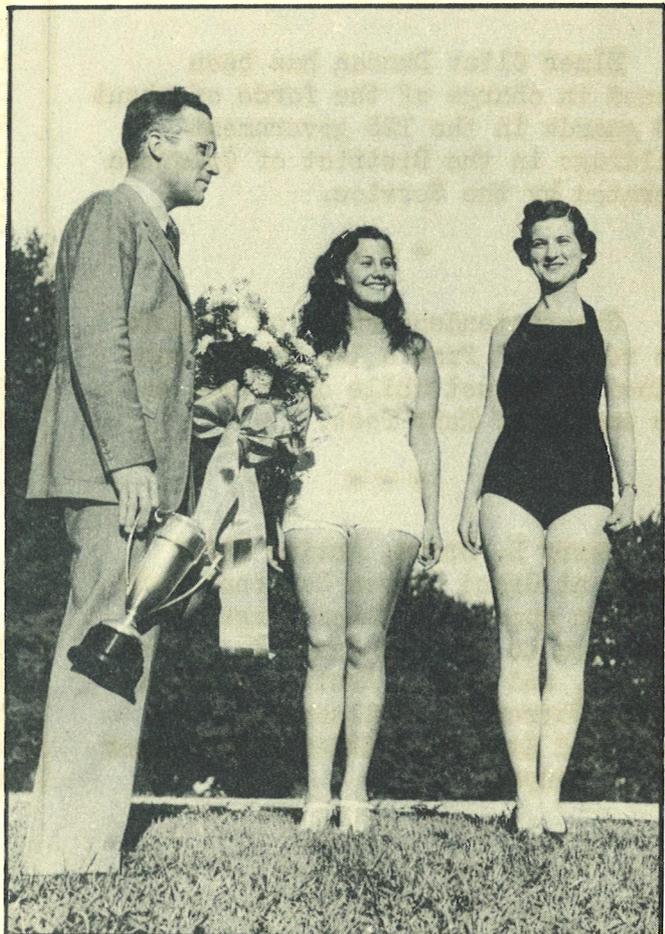
\* \* \*

H. Summerfield Day of the Washington Office has transferred to Aztec Ruins National Monument.

William D. Guillet, temporary ranger at Mesa Verde National Park, received many compliments on his work as Drum Major for the Mancos Band at the Spanish Trails Fiesta held in Durango, Colorado, in August.

\* \* \*

Mary Louise Rogers of the Museum Division, Washington Office, is the Interior Department's beauty queen. She received the honor at the annual field day of the Interior Department Recreation Association held at Fort Hunt, Virginia, September 18. President Hillory A. Tolson presented Miss Rogers with a silver trophy and a bouquet of flowers. In addition to the beauty contest, many sports events were engaged in by the thousand or so persons in attendance.



Assistant Director presenting trophy to "Miss Interior" who is at the right. Marguerite Hayes, runner up in the contest, is in the center.

John S. McLaughlin, who since June 1936 has been handling national park CCC activities, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park. Prior to his CCC work Mr. McLaughlin held the position of Chief Ranger at Rocky Mountain.

\* \* \*

Vladimir A. Levandowsky of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission has transferred to a position with the Service at the Santa Fe Regional Office. Mr. Levandowsky, a former Russian General, at one time served as Commander-in-Chief of the Czar's army in the Caucasus, and during the Russo-Japanese War was said to have commanded a million men.

\* \* \*

Elmer Clint Duncan has been placed in charge of the force of about 800 guards in the 125 government buildings in the District of Columbia operated by the Service.

\* \* \*

Superintendent White of Sequoia has recovered from a leg injury sustained in August while on a trip to the summit of Muir Pass.

\* \* \*

Perry E. Brown, Acting Chief Ranger at Grand Canyon National Park has been appointed Chief Ranger of that area to succeed James P. Brooks, retired, and Acting Assistant Chief Ranger Warren F. Hamilton has been appointed Assistant Chief Park Ranger at the Canyon.

Mrs. John D. Coffman, wife of our Chief Forester, and son Paul arrived in Washington early in September after a trip by auto from California, where they resided during the past year. They remained in California for the summer when Chief Forester Coffman returned to Washington in June after spending the winter in the West and in Hawaii.

\* \* \*

Ralph H. Lewis and Robert D. Starrett of the Museum Division, Washington Office, have been awarded Rockefeller Fellowships to pursue museum studies at the Museum of Arts and Sciences, Buffalo, New York.

\* \* \*

Principal Clerk Joseph P. Affre has been transferred from Colonial National Historical Park to the position of Senior Clerk in the Control Division, Branch of Operations, Washington Office. His position at Colonial will be filled by the transfer of Clarence E. Persons, Senior Clerk, Sequoia National Park.

\* \* \*

James M. B. Porter temporary Asst. Clerk-Stenographer at Mesa Verde, left on August 22 to accept a permanent appointment with the Division of Grazing at Grand Junction, Colorado.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Jesse L. Nusbaum and Deric Nusbaum returned from England to Mesa Verde National Park on August 23. Mrs. Nusbaum has been abroad since late March, much of the time with Deric, who is a Rhode Scholar at Oxford

University. On September 1 they motored to Santa Fe, where Mrs. Nusbaum will devote the next two months in research and writing at the Laboratory of Anthropology. Deric is completing a study of Eskimo material culture in the major museums of the United States prior to resumption of studies at Oxford University late in September.

\* \* \*

Dr. Charles N. Gould, Regional Geologist from the Oklahoma City office, accompanied by his son, made a short visit to Mesa Verde the latter part of August.

DIED:

Dr. Charles W. Huff, of Jackson, Wyoming, noted physician and a leader of the movement to have the Grand Teton area established as a national park, September 22.

\* \* \*

Frank F. Fischer, mechanic at Hawaii National Park, on August 20 after an illness of several months.

\* \* \*

Mrs. George McCord of Pasadena, California on August 31 at the Aileen Nusbaum Hospital in Mesa Verde National Park. Mrs. McCord and her husband visited a number of the national parks and monuments during the past seven years and have a host of friends throughout the Service.

\* \* \*

Lloyd Hornby, connected with the Forest Service Regional Office

at Missoula, Montana. Fine work on the part of Mr. Hornby in saving administrative headquarters at Glacier National Park during the Half Moon fire in 1929 was commented on in the Congressional Record.

\* \* \*

CCC Forestry Foreman Lloyd Campbell in Glacier National Park, accidentally, while attempting to maneuver a heavy gasoline crane which had gotten out of control

\* \* \*

Five-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ahkeah, Navajo Indians, of pneumonia August 22 at the Aileen Nusbaum Hospital in Mesa Verde National Park. Mr. Ahkeah has served in the park as foreman of Navajo Indian employees and in other capacities for the past 14 years.

\* \* \*

Daniel J. Piccone, friend of all Mesa Verde Park personnel and former contract mail carrier for the Mesa Verde star route, at Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver on August 21 following a protracted illness.

\* \* \*

J. W. Stanford, father-in-law of Superintendent Canfield of Rocky Mountain National Park, in Evanston, Wyoming, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident early in September.

MARRIED:

Otis W. Albert, CCC Forestry Foreman at Mesa Verde National Park,

and Nell Lowe, in Gunnison, Colorado, August 19.

\* \* \*

Mary D. Walters and Fordyce Grinnell of Sausalito, California, in the Bohemian Grove, Muir Woods National Monument on August 10. The groom's brother, Dr. Joseph Grinnell, professor of Zoology at the University of California, attended.

\* \* \*

Eleanor Lois Shutt of Los Angeles, California, and Junior Historian Merrill J. Mattes of Scotts Bluff National Monument in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 11. Newlyweds spent honeymoon in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

BORN:

A daughter, weight 8 pounds, 6 ounces, to Associate Engineer and

Mrs. Tyler B. Kiener on July 14. Mr. Kiener is connected with the Richmond Regional Office.

\* \* \*

A son, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Bussey at the Mammoth Hospital in Yellowstone on August 9. Mr. Bussey is Agent-Cashier for the park.

\* \* \*

A daughter, Lynn Jo, to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Mermin in Sacramento on August 19. Mr. Mermin is district ranger in charge of the Tuolumne Meadows district, Yosemite National Park.

\* \* \*

A son, Robert Olinger, to Acting Chief Ranger and Mrs. F. W. Binnewics of Mammoth Cave National Park, August 28.

\* \* \*

Did you ever watch the campfire  
When the wood has fallen low,  
And the ashes start to whiten  
'Round the embers crimson glow?  
With the night sounds all about you  
Making silence doubly sweet,  
And a full moon high above you  
That the spell may be complete;  
Tell me, were you ever nearer  
To the land of heart's desire,  
Than when you sat there thinking,  
With your feet before the fire.

-- Author Unknown

## RECREATION PLANNING

A Discussion by Dr. E. P. Meinecke, Principal Pathologist, U. S.,  
Bureau of Plant Industry, at the Foresters' Conference,  
Held in the Regional Office, National Park Service,  
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Recreation planning is a wide and big field; you can include all kinds of things under that term. It would take weeks and weeks to discuss even the main features, and we shall have to confine ourselves, I think, to certain principles and fundamentals. Not a single word of what I am going to say can be new to you.

I, myself, as you know, am not a planner, I do not plan recreation. I am just a helper but I have seen quite a good deal of planning and a good deal of development that obviously was not planning. I think that we can learn more from the mistakes than from positive instruction.

Before we proceed it will be well to call to mind a few fundamental concepts.

It seems to me that first of all, in all planning--recreational or any other kind--we must be sure of our objective. What is the whole thing about? What are we striving for? That should always be clear in our minds. Unfortunately it is not always clear.

Most important is the second question, that of the need. The determination of the need of a recreational development is an essential part of all intelligent planning. You will agree that both in the National Park and State Park Services, in the Forest Service and in municipal developments, the question of the proved need has none too often been considered. Frequently the need has been injected later into the project. In other words, a need has too often been construed; it has been artificially made and used for the justification of a certain project.

We have further to consider what the limits are to recreational development. We have in the National Parks, and that goes also for State Parks, very definite limitations that are based on the curious setup on which the whole system is based. All Parks have for their main objective the protection of certain essential values for which the Park areas were selected. A Park area is chosen and set aside only because it has certain values--historical, esthetic or geological--and these values must be protected. It is not merely a question of protecting the Park itself, its boundaries and its physical contents. The protection must extend, in fact it must specifically be directed to the preservation of the essential and characteristic values of the Park.

But there is another side to it. We must make these values available to the enjoyment by the public, and here we invariably get into a compromise, the eternal

compromise between the main objective for which a Park has been created, and the principle of use and enjoyment by the people--a compromise that cannot possibly be overcome. One cannot be reconciled with the other. As in all compromises, the outcome is never quite satisfactory. One or the other side has to suffer, but we may hold on to this fundamental principle that while a certain restraint in recreational development does not render public use impossible the failure to protect essential values spells ruin to the Park itself. Half of the problems in Park administration arise from this compromise, and nothing is more important than a constant and conscientious weighting of one side against the other in order to strike a workable balance between the two.

Since the main objective in each Park is the protection of essential values, one of the most important principles must be that of minimum damage done. Every time I invade an intact unit of values, I prejudice that unit in some way or other--I impair it; I do take away something of its value. Recreational planning must be guided by the principle of minimal damage. It is dangerous to let oneself be carried along blindly by the enthusiasm of creating things.

Another point that I want to bring out right in the beginning is that of consequences and of the necessity of evaluating these consequences--the necessity of constantly begin conscious of this one truth, that every act has its consequences and that every step taken leads to another step. That this simple fact is so commonly forgotten constitutes perhaps the greatest weakness of our people. We do things for the sole fun of doing them and we get that fun from the doing. No matter what the cost is and no matter what the future cost is going to be, we indulge in our pet weakness. This loading of immense burdens of obligations on shoulders of the unborn is the unforgivable sin in our American life.

As foresters you are particularly interested in one of the long list of consequences which is inseparable from any act of expansion. There is no physical improvement involving appreciable areas that is without effect on the ecology of the stand or the forest in which it is located. In minor cases the effect may be almost negligible. In others it is so serious that large parts of the very area that is entitled to protection as part of the Park are in jeopardy. Once the series of ecological changes has been set in motion the process goes on for a long time, and the changes do not always go in the same direction but may branch out so that the end effect will be entirely different from what may at first have been intended or foreseen.

Now that we have cleared our way we can go on to a more detailed discussion. Let us first consider objectives.

Broadly speaking there are three main objectives in recreational planning. These have obviously nothing directly to do with the objectives of the Parks--that is, protection of the values involved. When you plan for recreation you do not plan for the purpose of protecting an existing value, but for something entirely different: You plan for the dangers to the very thing you are in duty bound to protect. Wise planning demands a constant awareness of this fact.

First, we have to let the public come into the Park. They have to be able to move in, on roads and trails. But one cannot build roads and trails without injury to esthetic values or to the ecological integrity of the area involved. The matter does not end here. Once the people are in the Park it becomes necessary to make it possible for them to live and establish a temporary home. Ground must be cleared to make room for living quarters, and as more and more of these quarters run together into communities the demand and the necessity become imperative of erecting public conveniences to make community life safe. The Park is now under the influence, not of individual visitors, but of masses.

The people do not want to be confined to where they have established their temporary abode, and they do not restrict their movements to the road leading from the entrance to where they are going to stop. In self-protection the administrator must provide more roads, more trails. More and more of the hitherto protected land is invaded. Every encroachment destroys or impairs some of the essential values.

With the influx of masses also comes the problem of keeping them contented. In the old and simple days the campers entertained themselves but today camp entertainment is more and more becoming one of the services furnished by the Government. Again this means expansion since the features which go with entertainment--camp fire circles, outdoor theatres, playgrounds for children, and playgrounds for grownups, swimming pools--all require space, and that entails cutting out more and more of wild land you are supposed to protect. Entertainment is one of the factors which are inimical to the fundamental objectives of the Park. You are bound to destroy something of what you have undertaken not to destroy, and the destruction extends not merely to the removal or impairment of physical objects, of trees and forests and meadows, but it invariably breaks up the continuity and permanence of the landscape, that is, the foundations of its emotional and esthetic quality. Again you are up against the eternal compromise. Whatever course you decide upon, keep in mind that far more is at stake than the loss of trees. They will spring up again. But once the unity of the landscape is destroyed its charm is lost forever. You must weigh advantage against disadvantage. Everything you do to the living forest is a potential danger to its esthetic aspect. The worst is that the damage is irreparable since the reclamation even of an abandoned main road on a slope or of a large camp ground is practically impossible. No one will claim that the forest killed by the deep cuts and by overthrow of a road on a steep, rocky slope can ever be restored.

We come to our second fundamental--the needs. Right here we should do a little clarifying of ideas. A development may be desirable but not actually needed. To some it may seem desirable to cut a roadway through a Big Tree. No one will say that it is needed. Further, a development may be needed without being desirable. Our hand may be forced to do something we really do not desire. There is a further distinction to be made between a need and a necessity. A need may be felt for roadside cleanup. It becomes a necessity only in definite cases. An ample supply of good water in a small camp ground is surely desirable. There is also a need for it, but there is no necessity for the installation of an expensive system of pipe lines and an overabundance of faucets.

There are many men who carefully weigh desirability, need and necessity. Others, not so well balanced, just go ahead because it gives them an outlet for their energies. This has resulted, in many cases, in an overdevelopment. Is a project really needed and not just desirable? That is the first question we must ask ourselves. There may be many factors that influence the answer to that question--an inadequacy or a poor arrangement of living quarters; too scant a supply of water, and others. These would tend to make a necessity out of an improvement project; but there is something else involved-- the problem of use. A camp ground may be provided with water of insufficient quantity and poor quality for an ideal setup. I have seen camp grounds laid out for 20 to 25 parties with water sufficient for only 10 or 12. There would seem to be a need for the improvement of that water supply but since that camp ground is not used by more than 9 or 10 people at a time there can be no possible reason for going to heavy expense for improving the water system. There exists no need since the water supply is sufficient for the number of people who actually use that camp ground. This camp ground obviously was developed beyond the real need in the first place. Once it was in existence, the urge to develop it fully, against a non-existing use, brought up the question of a better water supply. It would have been wiser to wait until the people show by their more frequent visits that more water is actually needed.

That leads us to the next point: What is the probable future use of the unit that I am dealing with? This is largely conjecture; but we want to remember this: that while the tastes of the public are curiously unpredictable we can predict definitely this one thing, that artificial stimulation of use may produce unexpected and odd results. The public in the beginning chose its own gathering places. The visitor took out of the many possibilities of a Park a place here and a place there, preferring them obviously to others. We came in and helped that along. We protected those particular places; we developed water and other facilities, and encouraged the people to stay in the places which had been selected by the people themselves. Most of the locations of camp grounds have been in use for many years, from before the days of the Park Service. That is largely because the locations were the most suitable ones, at least for those days. But the old timers who chose a shady spot near running water to set up their primitive camp never thought of probable future use by others and even less of use by masses of people so that today many of these camp grounds are badly overcrowded, and still the people crowd in. On the other hand, many highly desirable camp grounds are abandoned by the public, for no apparent reason. There is no accounting for the camper's tastes.

The problem, therefore, is largely one of presumptive use. This is particularly true when it comes to the development of new units. You go out and choose a unit that has not been used before, and set up new camp grounds, picnic places, etc., and tell the people to make themselves at home. But there is much more to it: Every time a new unit is formed and improved you advertise, with the strongest means at your disposal, to the public that you have chosen something that the public has missed, that is outstanding and better than anything it has had before.

What are the consequences? Every time expansive improvements are made, land is cleared. These encroachments go on and on and become ever larger and larger. Even a small camp ground takes a good deal out of a forest. The clearing of a small spot does not do much harm as a rule. Many of these bare spots, lying close together as in a camp ground, collectively exert a decided ecological influence. Have we the right to go into the forest and plan recreational development unless we keep in mind that we are invariably doing some damage, and unless we weigh how much damage is likely to result? The camper is not responsible for the damage done by the opening up of the forest for his convenience. We are the ones who are responsible and we must be quite certain that the ends sought actually justify the means employed. We have the same thing to consider with regard to the approaches, the roads we build to let the people come and to make it possible for the people to move about. The actual destruction of the timber on the right-of-way is neither very serious nor very great. The effect of the modern highway as a wind canyon in the forest is a different matter. The loss and damage to the forest resulting from these artificial wind canyons, quite apart from the esthetic aspect, can hardly be over-estimated. The worst is that they are not confined to the immediate vicinity of the right-of-way but often extend far into the stand. In Parks with a high wind ratio, and most of our high elevation Parks belong in that category, the greatest caution must be exercised in opening up the stand. We should think twice before venturing to break the continuity of the canopy which is the result of centuries of slow adaptations to existing conditions. We should also think twice before building high-standard roads on steep slopes, necessitating enormous cuts. The profound change brought about in underground drainage is the cause of the extremely heavy loss in trees on the upper side of the road. The overcast on the down-hill side, changing as it does the soil ecology, is responsible for an additional heavy loss so that many a highway leading through formerly beautiful country is now lined on both sides by desolate stands of snags. The worst of the picture is that there is no hope for recovery within centuries to come, and the same holds true for roads built on slopes of mountains and hills and for the tremendous cuts that are necessary and which affect the drainage.

These are not the only consequences. It is too often forgotten that every one of our acts entails a promise. Every step leads to a next step. In the old days there was a question of whether it was possible and permissible to extend high-standard roads into the back country. It was the first road of this character built which definitely conveyed the message to the people of the United States that such roads are not only permissible but legitimate. Once that message was understood it led to an avalanche of demands for more and more, and the end is not in sight. The tunnel at Zion paved the way for the tunnel at Wawona. That first tunnel was a message; it told the people of the world that it is not only possible to build a tunnel in the Parks but that it is also permissible and legitimate to do so. Invariably one step leads to another.

Invariably also the introduction of a standard and the raising of a standard lead to still higher standards. Here we come of course, to one of the most difficult problems. We should never forget that the temptation to give the people

something a little better invariably leads to more and more demands, and leads, above all, to an increase of the things the public takes for granted, and this has a sociological aspect of fundamental importance. Just as we took it for granted in the old days that we were permitted to go into the forest, and to cook over a few stones thrown together and to take water from the creek, so today the accepted and expected standard is the prepared camp ground, the built fireplace, the piped water supply, too well-made camp road, the high standard kitchen facilities and washing facilities, the first-class sanitary arrangements--much of this far better than 50% of the people enjoy in their own homes. Invariably the offering of luxuries leads to more demands, something a little better, something of a little higher standard, thus leading to the possibility of making them dissatisfied with what they have, a condition which too often we of the Government have unwittingly fostered.

So it is advisable that in recreation planning we keep in mind the danger of going to extremes in making things too comfortable. Making camp grounds artificially attractive leads to ever greater intensification of use and therefore of expansion. It also has one other and highly undesirable effect, namely that many people are attracted less by the beauty of the Park itself than by the city comforts they cannot afford at home. It leads to further penetration of virgin ground when the saturation point at one place has been reached.

NOTE: The balance of this discussion will be appended to the November issue of the Bulletin.

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