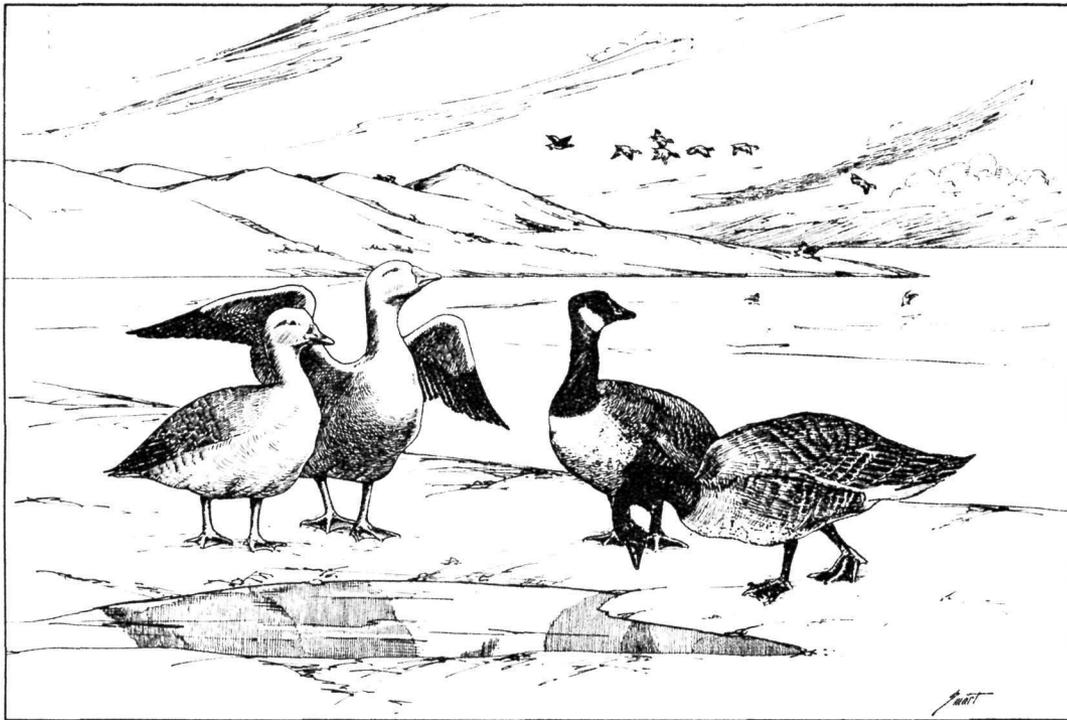


THE REGIONAL REVIEW



CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE PROJECT
Greater Snow Geese Canada Geese

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION ONE
RICHMOND VIRGINIA

JANUARY 1940

VOL. IV - NO. 1

THE REGIONAL REVIEW

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THIS MONTH

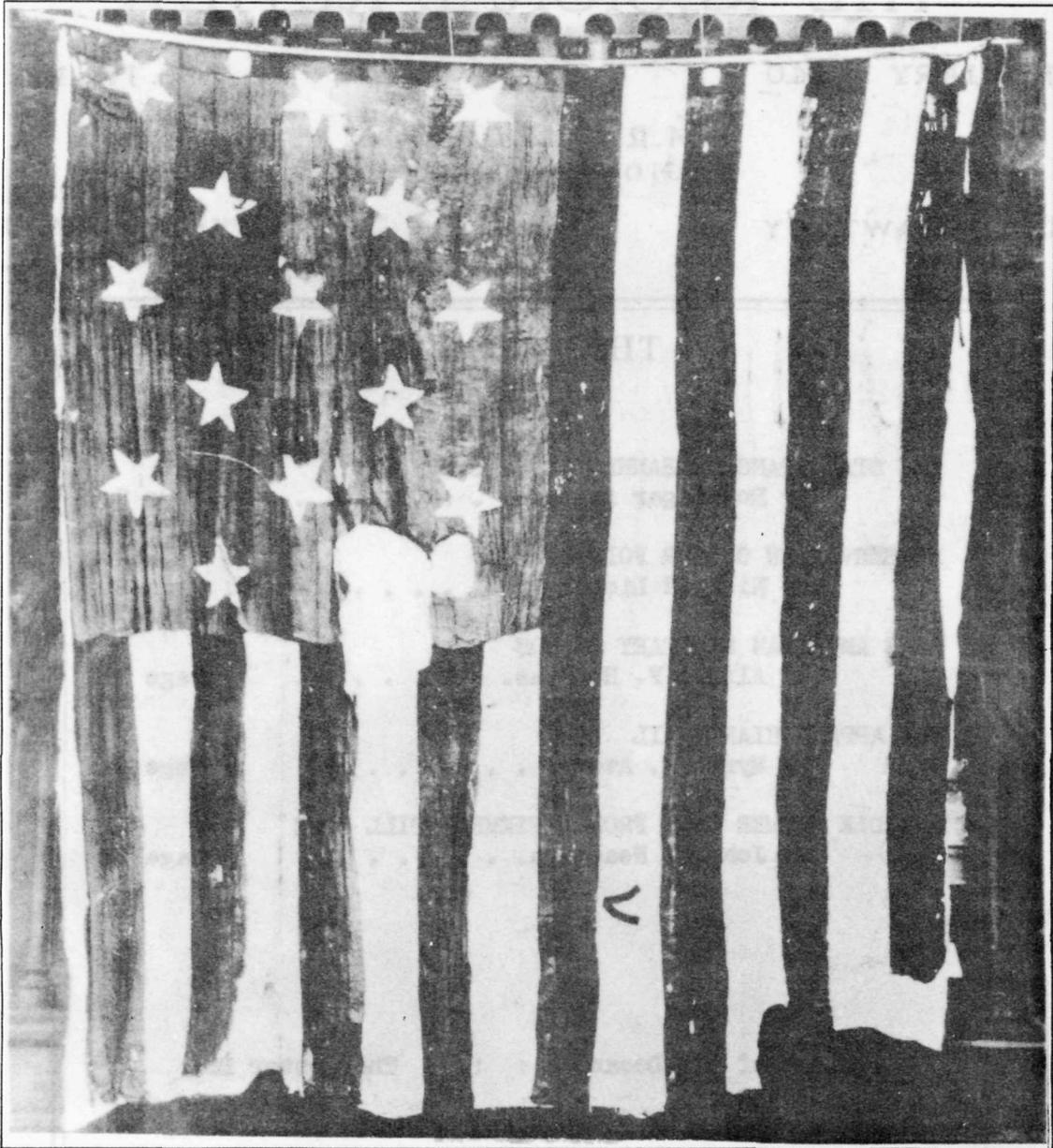
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Ancestors of the Decanter : : : The Letter Box

The Whitening Process in Photography

Publications and Reports

THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
· NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ·
REGION ONE ~ RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



This flag, flown over Fort McHenry during the British bombardment of September 13-14, 1814, is the "star spangled banner" which Francis Scott Key, three miles out in Baltimore harbor, saw when he composed the verses that have become the national anthem. Presented to Lieutenant Colonel George Armistead, who had commanded the fort, that flag later became the property of his daughter, Georgianna. It was given to the United States National Museum in 1912 by her son, Eben Appleton. In addition to its great patriotic values, its historical importance is enhanced because it is one of the few existing flags which bear fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, the standard design from 1794 to 1818. It is said that several shot tore through it but, although many holes are visible, it is not possible to determine their origin. Several feet have been lost from the fly end. The remainder, about 28 feet on hoist and 32 feet on fly, was quilted in 1914 to a backing of linen as a preservative measure. The flag now is on display in the National Museum, by courtesy of which the above photograph is reproduced.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

And Its Origins at Fort McHenry

BY ROY EDGAR APPLEMAN,
Regional Supervisor of Historic Sites,
Richmond

The composition of The Star Spangled Banner, and the successful defense of Fort McHenry against the British bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem, are the historic events which Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine commemorates. These events take high place in the body of tradition and emotional factors which are distinctly American.

Soon after the beginning of the War of 1812 the British blockaded Chesapeake Bay, a strategy adopted largely because of the activity of privateer ships sailing from Baltimore harbor, and of the inconvenience to the United States of having a leading exporting and importing center closed. It was not until two years later, however, after the blockading fleet had been greatly reinforced, that the British attempted, in what is known as the Chesapeake Bay Campaign, to destroy Washington and Baltimore. The movement against Washington in August, 1814, was a success and the Capitol and White House were destroyed after the city's defense failed to hold when the militia met the British troops at Bladensburg on August 24, 1814.

The attack against Baltimore, made in mid-September, three weeks later, was the conflict in which Fort McHenry took a prominent part and for which it is remembered today. The British fleet had anchored in the Patuxent River and the attacking force had proceeded overland to Washington. After burning the federal buildings the invaders returned to their base, with raiding parties and stragglers roaming the nearby countryside. The appearance of British troops as they passed through Upper Marlborough, a town in Maryland about 35 miles east of Washington, led some of the inhabitants to speculate on the result of the expedition against the city.

Dr. William Beanes and a group of local people were enjoying a social hour when three British stragglers appeared. As a result of the argument which followed between the soldiers and Dr. Beanes and his companions, the stragglers were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace and placed in the local jail. One of them escaped and reached a scouting party of British cavalry, which proceeded immediately to Upper Marlborough and captured Dr. Beanes and took him to the base on the Patuxent where he was turned over to Admiral Cochrane.

O say can you see, ~~through~~ by the dawn's early light,
 what so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
 whose broad stripes & bright stars through the perilous fight
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
 And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,
 gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
 O say does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the misty deep,
 where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
 what is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
 In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,
 'Tis the Star-spangled Banner — O long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
 That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
 A home & a Country should leave us no more?
 — ~~Their~~ Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
 No refuge could save the hireling & slave
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
 And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
 Between their lov'd home & the war's desolation,
 Blest with vict'ry or peace may the heav'n rescued land
 Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation!
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
 And this be our motto — "In God is our trust."
 And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave. —

Francis Scott Key, a prominent attorney of Georgetown and a close friend of Dr. Beanes, undertook to intercede on his behalf and effect his release. Obtaining President Madison's permission, and accompanied by Colonel J. S. Skinner, of Baltimore, agent for the exchange of prisoners, Key proceeded on a packet boat under a flag of truce and met the British fleet which was making ready to move against the city. Admiral Cochrane agreed to release Dr. Beanes, but indicated that none of the Americans would be permitted to return to the mainland until the movement against Baltimore had been carried out because he did not wish them to convey ashore the information of his plans to attack.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

In 1775 the Continental Congress adopted the stripes as part of the design of the flag, and in 1777 added the thirteen stars. In 1794 two additional stars and two more stripes were included as a result of the admission to the Union of two new states, Vermont and Kentucky. It was provided by Act of Congress, April 4, 1818, that the American flag should be composed of thirteen stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and that the number of stars should be that of the number of states, new stars being added on July 4 following the admission of new states.

Taken aboard the Admiral's flagship, the Surprise, Key and his companions were compelled to accompany the British as the fleet moved up the Patapsco River against Baltimore. Under a guard of marines, the Americans were transferred to their own boat in the rear of the fleet as the ships took position to bombard Fort McHenry and attempt the capture of the city. It was from this vantage point that Francis Scott Key and his friends witnessed the bombardment of the fort throughout the day of September 13 and the night of the 13-14. When dawn of the 14th came he saw that the American flag, the stars and stripes, was still flying over the fortress and that it and the city had not fallen to the British. That morning the British gave up their attempt on Fort McHenry and Baltimore and moved downstream toward the Chesapeake. Key and his companions were released and made their way into the city.

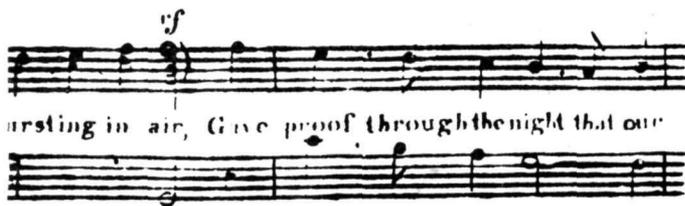
There are many versions of the manner in which Francis Scott Key wrote the poem, The Star Spangled Banner, but perhaps the most reliable one is that given in a preface to the 1857 edition of Key's poems, by Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who had married Key's only sister. Taney asserts that the verses were written down from memory on an envelope as Key and his companions came ashore on the morning of September 14, and were rewritten in a hotel that night. The next morning Key showed the lines to Judge Joseph H. Nicholson, of Baltimore, who had married his wife's sister. Judge Nicholson was greatly impressed by the inspirational quality of the poem and his wife took the manuscript to the printing office of Captain Benjamin Edes, on the corner of Baltimore and Gay Streets, and had the verses struck off in hand bill form. It appears that Edes was absent on duty with his regiment and that The Star Spangled Banner was set up in type and printed by an apprentice, Samuel Sands, a young boy only 12 years of age. The poem was published September 20 in The Baltimore Patriot. Soon it was being

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

A PATRIOTIC SONG.

Baltimore, Printed and Sold at CARRS Music Store 36 Baltimore Street.

Air, Anacreon in Heaven.



Facsimile of the first page of the first printing of The Star Spangled Banner with music. It was published by the Carr Music Store of Baltimore. The inset shows Charles Wilson Peale's portrait of Francis Scott Key. The original is in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, by permission of which the above reproduction is made.

sung in taverns and theaters throughout the land as an expression of American patriotism.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung first (publicly at least) by an actor, Ferdinand Durang, in Baltimore, to the old English tune of To Anacreon in Heaven. This melody had been used previously in America for a song called Adams and Liberty, of the Revolutionary War period. Key may have had this tune in mind when he composed The Star Spangled Banner. The selection of the music of To Anacreon in Heaven to be used with the poem has been credited variously to Key, to Judge Nicholson, and to Ferdinand Durang. Although the song won general acceptance at an early date as the national anthem, it was not until March 3, 1931, that Congress made it official.

FORT SET ASIDE IN 1925

By Act of Congress, approved on March 3, 1925, Fort McHenry was set aside as a "national park and perpetual national memorial shrine as the birthplace of the immortal 'Star-Spangled Banner,'" to be administered by the War Department. Like many other historic sites, it was transferred in 1933 to the custody of the National Park Service. It was redesignated August 11, 1939, as "Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine." The 47-acre area is within the corporate limits of Baltimore, about three miles from the center of the city. The five-point star fort bears the name of James McHenry who served in the Revolution and later became Secretary of War.

Francis Scott Key, a native of Frederick County, Maryland, born August 1, 1779, was 35 years old when he composed the words that have made his name immortal in the United States. He died February 11, 1843, and his remains are buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery at Frederick. Monuments commemorating him have been erected at Fort McHenry; at Eutaw Place, in Baltimore, and at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. The Key Bridge over the Potomac at Washington also is a tribute to his memory.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM UNITS NOW TOTAL 155

A report issued last month shows that the total of areas of the National Park System reached 155 as of December 1, 1939, with an aggregate acreage of 20,820,225.51, or 32,531.59 square miles. The distribution:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SQ. MILES</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
National Parks	25	14,898.29	9,534,907.66
National Historical Parks	4	11.72	7,503.13
National Monuments	80	14,874.98	9,519,988.00
National Military Parks	11	32.77	20,973.87
National Battlefield Sites	7	2.56	1,636.36
National Historic Sites	4	.35	223.59
National Recreational Area	1	2,655.58	1,699,573.00
National Memorials	8	.49	317.06
National Cemeteries	11	.55	353.46
National Capital Parks	1	9.21	5,892.78
National Parkways	3	45.09	28,856.60
TOTALS	155	32,531.59	20,820,225.51

PRESERVING OUR FOLK SPEECH

BY RICHARD LIEBER

[Editor's Note: Soon after reproduction of Joseph S. Hall's excellent article, "Recording Speech in the Great Smokies" (Vol. III, Nos. 4 and 5, October-November, pp. 3-8), Colonel Lieber wrote: "I see in The Regional Review that some attempts are being made to 'can' speech as a park by-product and I am glad of it." He went to his files and reread a hopeful suggestion which he had placed on paper several years ago. It follows.]

One of my hobbies, admittedly in an amateurish way, is comparative philology. The fifty-seven varieties of European nationalities have delved deeply into this matter. We have done comparatively little although our country, by reason of its historic and racial development, offers the most fertile and expansive field for such study.

In the extensive relief work which the Administration has undertaken, I am especially interested in the welfare of people who find themselves in great difficulty because opportunity in artistic, scientific and social fields has become sadly limited. It is this class of workers that must be encouraged, not only to furnish them a transitory livelihood, but moreover to turn their knowledge and enthusiasm by way of cultural approach into a definite and lasting national asset. With these thoughts in mind, it has occurred to me to suggest a comprehensive study and recording of national folk speech. Our language, being a living entity, is normally subject to changes, but our American speech has been extrinsically modified and strongly influenced by the various linguistic groups that found a home in the United States.

Years ago I pointed out that, in my own state of Indiana, is found a distinct difference in speech. Taking the country as a whole, we find that the stories of Uncle Remus are as hard to understand by the average person in the Great Lakes district as are the quaint poems of James Whitcomb Riley, for example, to the average Louisianian. English phrasology, as used by the mountain folk from North Carolina to the Ozarks, would at least seem queer to the average American. What, then, shall we say about German influences in the Middle West, Scandinavian in the North, French in the South, Spanish in the Southwest, and the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch," not to mention the ubiquitous Scot or the ever-pleasing Irish brogue? What about the soft southern notes as compared with the nasal twang of some of New England. How interesting to note distinction in coastal or western New England, or the fine nuances even between Maryland and Virginia accent! And last, but not least, what of the variety of Indian idiom?

Aside from the folk speech, we should pay attention to inheritances and traditions by way of songs, ballads and stories, all the way from the Spanish Vaqueros following the Chisholm trail, to our own national product, the singing cow boy, resulting in much unprintable but lusty matter, up to Paul Bunyan of the North, and his exploits.

I am only sketching some of the possibilities of this vast territory to give an idea of the abounding "pay dirt". There must be, in the list of needy persons, a sufficient number of competent men and women to undertake this survey and to make permanent records by way of electrical transcription on cylinders or discs, supplemented by explanatory matter. The result of this labor, immensely valuable and interesting as it is even today, will become priceless in the future when the ever-leveling force of historic development has absorbed, coordinated, or discarded that which is today still available. I believe that our universities libraries and museums would be greatly interested. I know that, if this work can be done and is done, an inestimable wealth of information can be preserved which, otherwise, would be lost irredeemably.

Man shall not live by bread alone, yet, while this suggested enterprise would give bread to many who need it and in addition maintain among these intellectual workers a sense of ambition, so often lost by the mere relief worker and his family, it would build up and preserve for the time to come a veritable treasure-trove of folk speech and habits.

Some day the American Epic will be written. Even now we note its prelude by way of historic presentation, especially in the film. Photographs obtained in the course of the work outlined would furnish a source library to future research students.

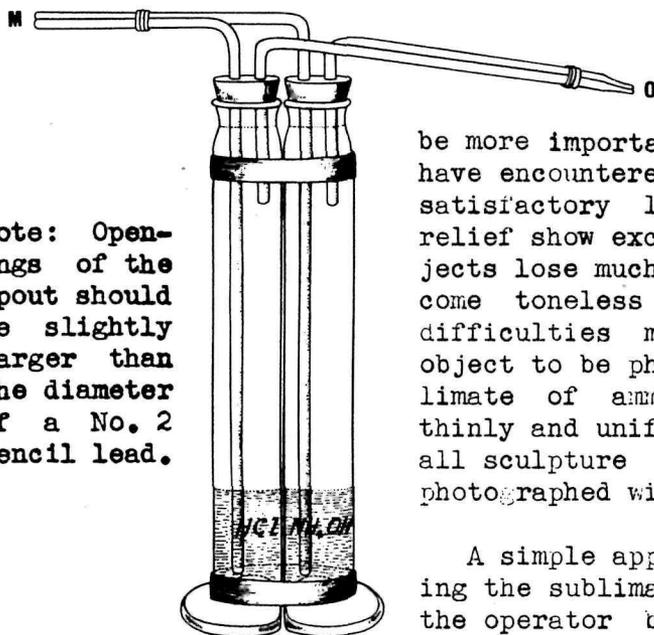
TWO FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS 'SHOOT' FORT PULASKI

Two well known American photographers, Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, of Washington, and Carl Julian, of Columbia, South Carolina, made pictorial studies on the same day last month at Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia. Miss Johnston, a recipient of a Carnegie grant for the last seven years, has taken her camera to hundreds of historic structures throughout the country. "Fort Pulaski," she said, "is the outstanding example of brick construction that I have seen." She spent several weeks in making photographic records of structures of historical and architectural interest in and near Savannah. During that period she made numerous visits to Cockspur Island.

Mr. Julian, illustrator of Seed from Madagascar, went to the fort to take "one or two" pictures but exhausted his supply of films before leaving. "This," commented the Acting Superintendent, "is the usual reaction of photographers at the fort: they are always surprised at the number of pictures they have taken."

PHOTOGRAPHING FOSSILS AND ARTIFACTS

Note: Openings of the spout should be slightly larger than the diameter of a No. 2 pencil lead.



Many Service technicians who have attempted to photograph small objects, such as fossils or artifacts, in which form and sculpture may be more important than differences in color, have encountered difficulties in obtaining satisfactory lighting. Objects having high relief show excessive contrasts; flatter objects lose much of their fine detail and become toneless gray outlines. Many of these difficulties may be overcome by coating the object to be photographed with a film of sublimate of ammonium chloride. If applied thinly and uniformly such a coating lights up all sculpture so that fine details can be photographed with great accuracy.¹

A simple apparatus for producing and applying the sublimate is shown at the left. When the operator blows into the mouthpiece, M, the fumes of hydrochloric acid (HCl) and ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH) unite at the outlets, O, and form clouds of white sublimate of ammonium chloride. When the object to be photographed is held close to the outlets the sublimate is deposited on it. Depending on the thickness applied, the coating varies in color from a light blue to an ivory white. Details of form are brought out faultlessly and can be examined microscopically without exhibiting crystalline structure.

The reagents should be concentrated. They should not be placed in the apparatus until it is ready for use, because if they are allowed to stand in the bottles moisture accumulates and prevents successful operation. If small quantities are used the bottles can be emptied and dried frequently. The apparatus does not work well in wet weather. Before the sublimate is applied, all traces of grease or oil should be removed from the object with dilute grain alcohol applied with a soft brush. A thin bluish or ivory coating of sublimate gives better results than does a dense white layer. Above all, the film should not be blown on too vigorously for this destroys the desired smoothness. After being photographed, the sublimate can be made to disappear if the breath be blown on the coated object; but it is perhaps better to remove it by brushing liberally again with alcohol. The writer has used the whitening process in photographing thousands of fossils and feels confident that others may profitably give it a trial. --- H. S. Ladd.

(1) Many geologists use this process and the necessary apparatus has been described in print at least twice, but the descriptions are in technical publications that are not available everywhere. Much of the data in the present account is taken from a report by R. S. Bassler, "The Bryozoa, or Moss Animals," Smithsonian Report for 1920 (Publication 2633), pp. 339-380, 1922.

SOME AMERICAN MILITARY SWORDS

BY ALFRED F. HOPKINS,
Museum Curator,
Morristown National Historical Park,
New Jersey.

The museum at Morristown National Historical Park recently placed on display in its Early Federal Room a collection of swords which, while embracing but sixteen specimens in all, should prove to be significant and interesting to general visitors as well as to students of Americana. The collection, gifts of numerous individuals and the Washington Association of New Jersey, presents types of swords used by the military forces of the United States during the first half-century of the republic which often are attributed in the public mind to other periods, usually a much earlier one.

The history of the American military sword can be said properly to have begun when General George Washington, on Cambridge Common, July 3, 1775, drew from its scabbard one of the several blades he was known to have possessed, and formally took command of the heterogeneous Continental Army. Such swords as were worn by the Continental troops and militia during the Revolutionary War, principally by officers, were for the most part types occasionally carried by the gentry of the time, or which had served Colonial officers of British Provincial forces some twenty years previously in the French and Indian wars. Although not included in the collection here described, examples of both such types are exhibited elsewhere in the Morristown Museum, viz., in the silver-hilted colichemarde once owned by George Washington, a design of blade popular since the late seventeenth century, named after the famous Swedish swordsman, Count Konigsmark, and hall marked as having been made in London in 1770; and in the characteristic hanger, with animal head pommel, made by the Philadelphia swordsmith, Louis Pahl, about 1750.

Swords designed especially for the American Army, either regular or militia, did not make their appearance in any considerable number until almost the close of the eighteenth century for the good reason that there was no army and therefore no demand, because following the Revolution the armed forces were reduced to 80 men. Even as late as 1789, at the time of the inauguration of President Washington, the National Army was composed of but 800 troops. Possibly early types of swords worn by the commissioned personnel of this force are identified in one or more of the large and important collections.

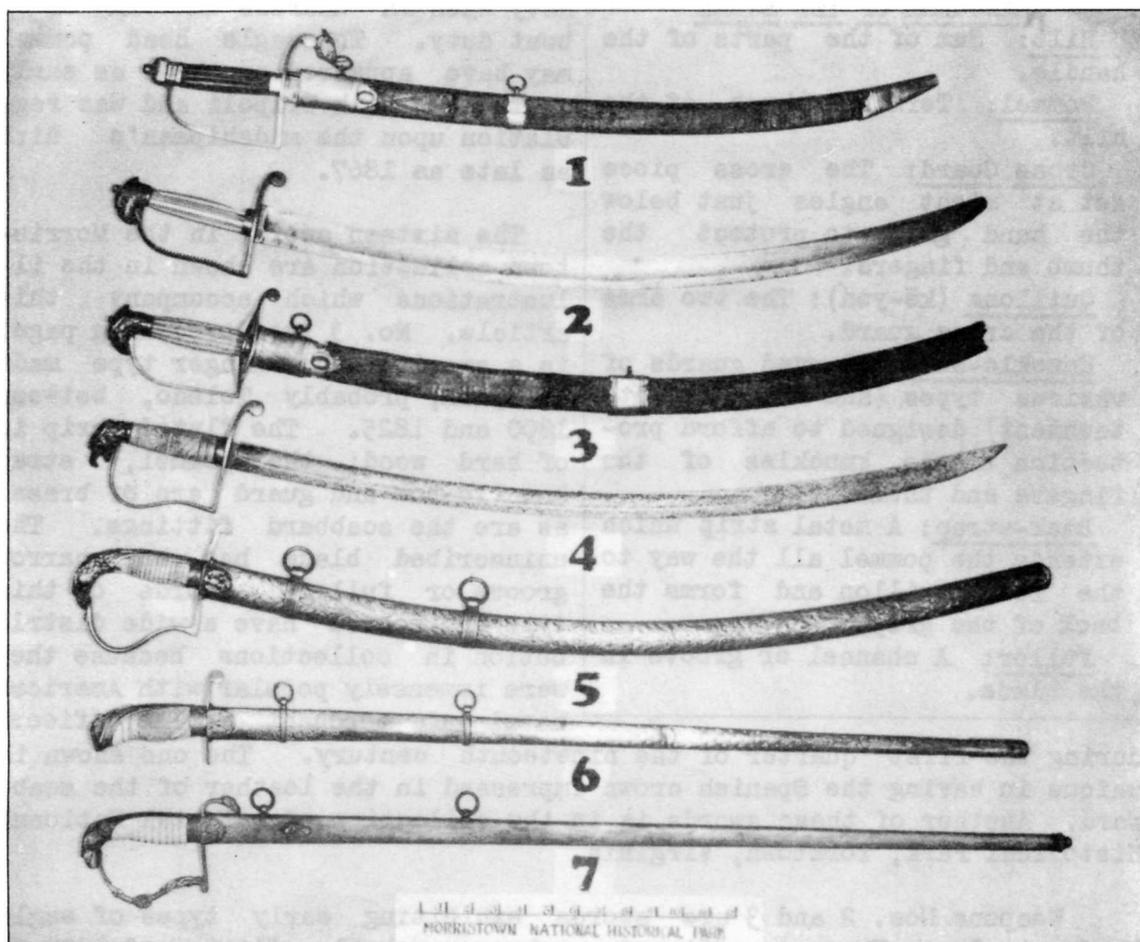
During the four years following 1792, the American Army presumably was composed of 5,000 enlisted men with some 250 officers, then reduced somewhat until 1798 when, war with France looming, a force of more than 13,000, with 800 officers, was raised. It was in this year that the

first government contract for sabres (about 1,000), for equipping the enlisted men of the dragoon regiments, was awarded to Nathan Starr, of Middletown, Connecticut, a craftsman having a knowledge of edged tools who had served as an armorer during the Revolution. These sabres proved to be a good job of blacksmithing, as will be seen by reference to two specimens in the Morristown collection which, although of later manufacture than the first issue, are of the same general pattern. A single iron strip was forged to form a knuckle-bow and guard, known as a "stirrup" guard, such as had been in use by light cavalry in European armies for some ten years or more. The scabbards were of iron and had two rings by which they were suspended from a waistbelt by slings, superseding the stud on earlier types whereby the scabbard was attached within a frog of a shoulder belt.

In January 1813, with his son as a partner, Nathan Starr was successful in his initial venture and later received a contract for 10,000 swords, some for the infantry, some for the dragoons, those for the latter varying only slightly in design from the first lot made in 1798. Although in later years the Starrs produced some fine swords, the first made were not considered sufficiently sophisticated for use by the officers of the various branches of the Service. Due to great scarcity of skilled swordsmiths in the young republic, weapons of more refinement in design and manufacture were unobtainable except by import from France, Germany, England and Spain, principally from the first two of these countries; or parts, chiefly blades, were brought over for assembly in America. In many of these today can be seen characteristic casting, forging and decoration.

A sword consists of blade and hilt; a tapered portion of the former, called the tang, is sufficiently long to pass completely through the guard, grip, and pommel of the latter. It holds all parts of the weapon firmly in position by being welded above the pommel. The forging and tempering of blades was a high art, as was their decoration by a process of bluing, etching and gilding. Guards and pommels were of forged steel or cast brass; grips were of hard wood, shaped or fluted, of bone, often tooled, or of leather which was covered or frequently would spirally with wire or bands. There had been a number of skilled sword-makers in several of the Colonies in the early days, but their art had waned. Probably only two of the swords in the Morristown collection, those made by Starr, are wholly of American manufacture. One of the earliest importations in the collection is boldly inscribed upon its blade: "Wilhelm.Tische.Peters.Sohn.In.Solingen.Fecit." It is a pity that the inscribing of blades with makers' names, and especially with dates, was not more customary, those specimens on which it was rarely done now being exceedingly helpful in determining exact sources.

In 1799, the armed forces of the nation were greatly increased, as they were again upon the approach of the second war with England. It was in those years at the turn of the century that the eagle's head, not as it had appeared, with various animal heads from early times, but specifically American in character, began to be found generally as the pommel



of sword hilts intended for military use, while the bird in its entirety, with or without the motto: "E. Pluribus Unum," was incorporated in the decoration of blades. After great deliberation and much discussion, the eagle had been adopted finally in 1782 as an appropriate national emblem, and as soon thereafter as was feasible it made its official début. New Jersey cents for 1789 show an eagle with shield on breast, and motto. Other states followed in the use of the Great Seal of the United States on their coinage and soon afterward, in whole or in part, this insignia made its appearance generally on military paraphernalia. In the United States National Museum at Washington is an unusually interesting officer's sabre, undoubtedly of French manufacture, having an eagle head pommel and blade decorated with spread eagle, motto, and the date 1783. This is without question one of the first swords to be so designed and inscribed.

Once the vogue for the eagle head pommel was established, it remained as regulation or in popularity in the Army for half a century, especially among militia officers. In the naval service it was much shorter lived, probably from about 1832 into the 1840's. Exception is made, however, of the dirk, the short weapon with either a straight blade or one exaggeratedly curved, which was worn by officers of the

LANGUAGE OF THE SWORD

Hilt: Sum of the parts of the handle.

Pommel: Terminal knob of the hilt.

Cross Guard: The cross piece set at right angles just below the hand grip to protect the thumb and fingers.

Quillons (kē-yon'): The two arms of the cross guard.

Knuckle-bows: Curved guards of various types (and modes of attachment) designed to afford protection to the knuckles of the fingers and thumb.

Back-strap: A metal strip which extends the pommel all the way to the rear quillon and forms the back of the grip.

Fuller: A channel or groove in the blade.

Navy when in undress uniform or on boat duty. The eagle head pommel may have appeared on these as early as the War with Tripoli and was regulation upon the midshipman's dirk as late as 1867.

The sixteen swords in the Morristown collection are shown in the illustrations which accompany this article. No. 1 (see preceding page) is a sword of the hanger type made in Spain, probably Toledo, between 1800 and 1825. The fluted grip is of hard wood; the pommel, strap knuckle-bow and guard are of brass, as are the scabbard fittings. The uninscribed blade has one narrow groove or fuller. Swords of this type and source have a wide distribution in collections because they were immensely popular with American naval and merchant marine officers

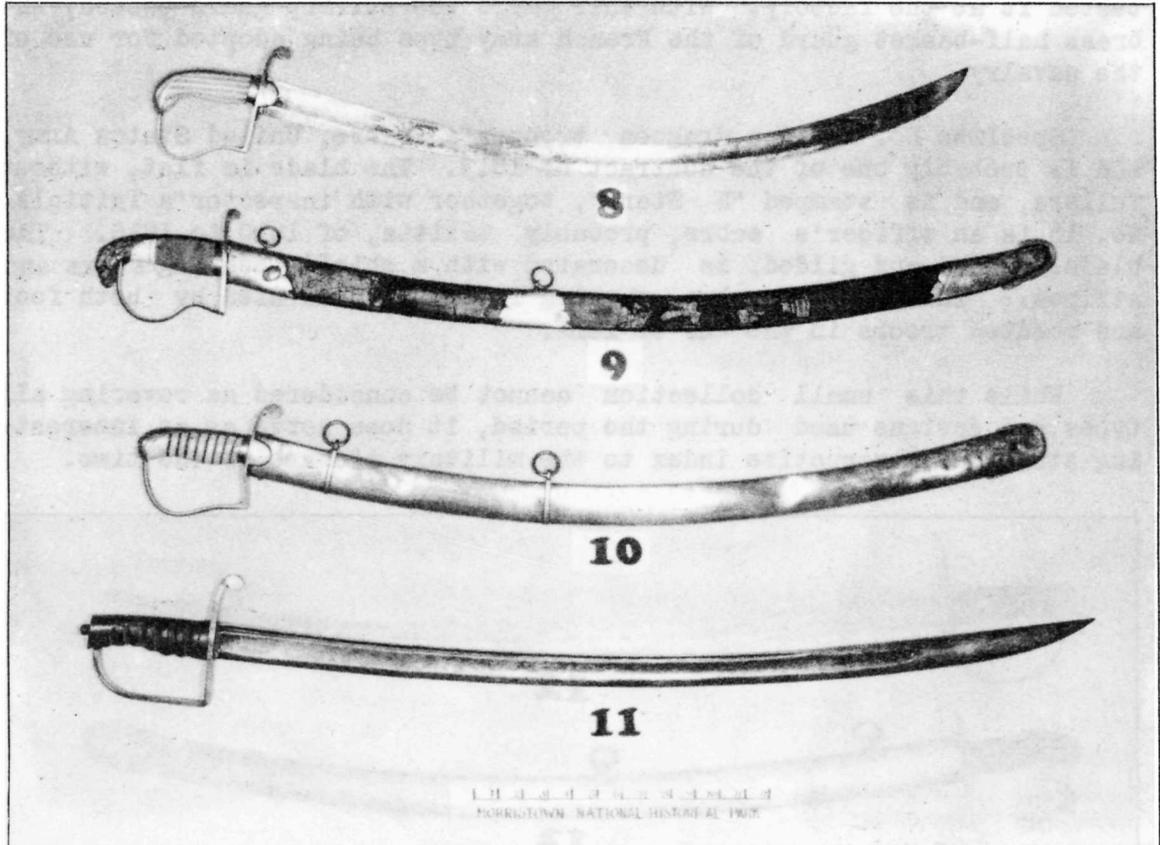
during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The one shown is unique in having the Spanish crown impressed in the leather of the scabbard. Another of these swords is in the collection of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

Weapons Nos. 2 and 3 are swords exhibiting early types of eagle head pommels. They are officer's sabres, probably militia, of 1800 to 1820, possibly a few years earlier. The blade of No. 2 is quite plain but that of No. 3 is partly blued and gilded, decorated with sprigs, trophies and an eagle with motto. Sword No. 4 shows an eagle head pommel of somewhat later date, 1810 to 1825. As in the case of the two foregoing specimens, this arm has no back-strap, that extension of the pommel connecting it with the quillon at the back of the grip. No. 5 is a field or staff officer's sabre of from 1830 to 1845. The blade is etched with wreaths, sprigs and trophies of arms. The scabbard is of tooled brass. In this number, as in all the subsequent specimens, the back-strap is shown.

Specimen No. 6 is a militia officer's sword, staff or infantry, of 1830 to 1845. For a pommel it has a prone eagle, an unusual type. The blade is blued and gilded and decorated with sprigs and trophies. Its scabbard is of tooled brass. No. 7 is a militia officer's sword, infantry, 1840. It shows an eagle head pommel and the quillon terminates in an eagle head. The blade is blued and gilded and the mountings and scabbard have been silvered. This sword was worn by Lieutenant Peter Wortendyke, of the Bergen County (New Jersey) Rangers, whose commission is in the Morristown collections.

Weapon No. 8 (see opposite page) is a field officer's sabre, infan-

try, 1812, worn by Major Gabriel Wisner, New York State Militia. The broad blade has one shallow fuller and is etched with trophies, wreaths and a spread eagle. No. 9 is a dragoon officer's sabre of 1810 to 1815. The broad blade, with shallow fuller, is blued and decorated in gilt with trophies and other designs. No. 10 is a type of sabre worn by officers of dragoons and light artillery, United States Army, 1800 to



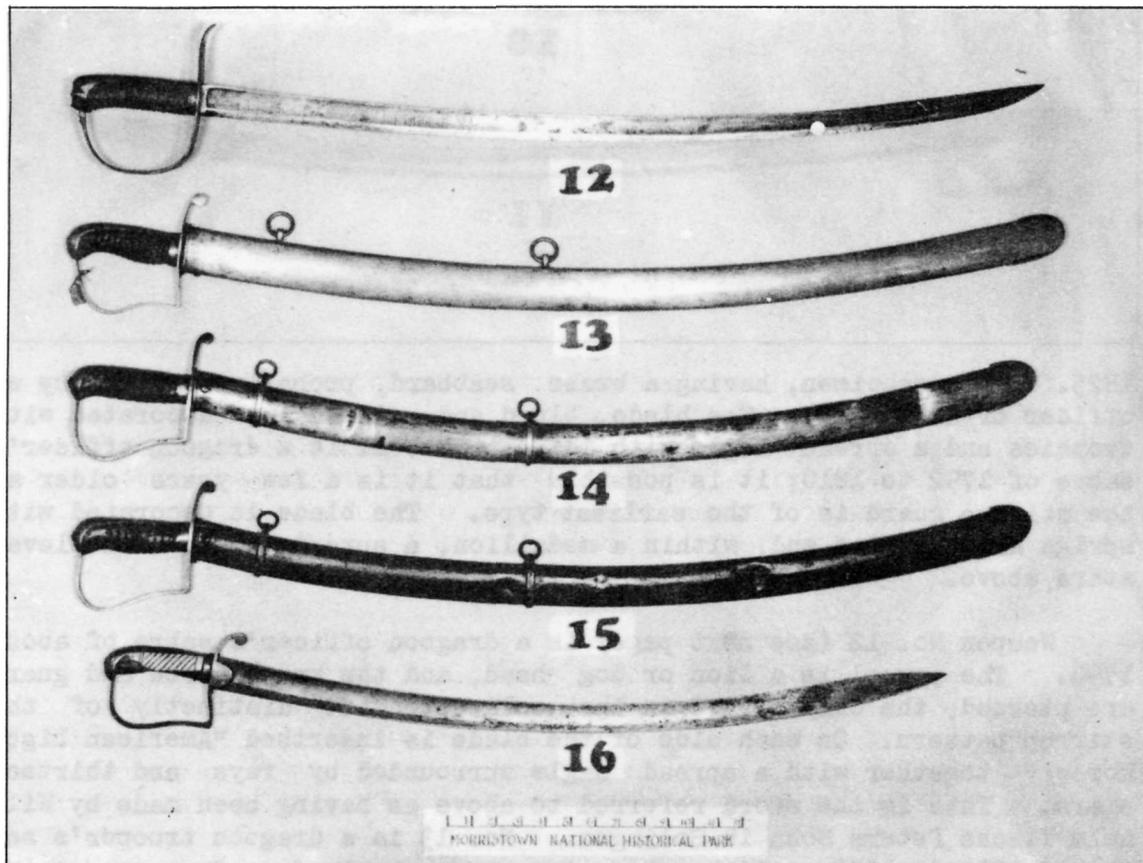
1825. This specimen, having a brass scabbard, probably was worn by an officer of artillery. The blade, blued and gilded, is decorated with trophies and a spread eagle with motto. No. 11 is a dragoon officer's sabre of 1792 to 1810; it is possible that it is a few years older as the stirrup guard is of the earliest type. The blade is decorated with sprigs and trophies and, within a medallion, a spread eagle with eleven stars above.

Weapon No. 12 (see next page) is a dragoon officer's sabre of about 1790. The pommel is a lion or dog head, and the knuckle-bow and guard are pierced, the only guard in the collection not distinctly of the stirrup pattern. On each side of the blade is inscribed "American Light Horse," together with a spread eagle surrounded by rays and thirteen stars. This is the sword referred to above as having been made by Wilhelm Tische Peters Sohn in Solingen. No. 13 is a dragoon trooper's sabre of 1810 to 1825. Although an import, probably from Germany, an inscription on the blade indicates that it was sold by Christopher and

John D. Wolf, Merchants, at 87 Maiden Lane, New York City. One other sword in the Morristown collection, although not displayed in the group described, is marked as having been sold by these same merchants. No. 14 is a dragoon trooper's sabre, United States Army, 1820 to 1842, and is of the Starr weapons referred to above. The blade is fullered and stamped "US - N Starr", and bears the initials of the inspector who tested it at the factory. With this sabre the stirrup guard passed, the brass half-basket guard of the French army type being adopted for use of the cavalry.

Specimen No. 15 is a dragoon trooper's sabre, United States Army, and is probably one of the contract of 1813. The blade is flat, without fullers, and is stamped "N Starr", together with inspector's initials. No. 16 is an officer's sabre, probably militia, of 1810 to 1815. The blade, etched and gilded, is decorated with a shield bearing stars and stripes. This type of sabre, varying in length, was used by both foot and mounted troops in the War of 1812.

While this small collection cannot be considered as covering all types and designs used during the period, it does serve as an interesting study and instructive index to the military picture of the time.



ANCESTORS OF THE DECANTER

Washingtons' Wine Bottle Seals Collected



In the middle seventeenth century and in the early years of the eighteenth century, when elegant hosts served wine at their tables, it was from bulbous green bottles stamped with their signatures, monograms, or family crests. This personal bit of decoration imparted to otherwise humble bottles a certain distinction which elevated them above their lesser bottle brothers. Thus came into being the ancestors of the modern wine decanter which did not appear until the eighteenth century.¹

John Washington, George Washington's great-grandfather, used serving bottles decorated with seals, some bearing his name, others his initials, and specimens of them are preserved in the collection of bottle seals at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia.

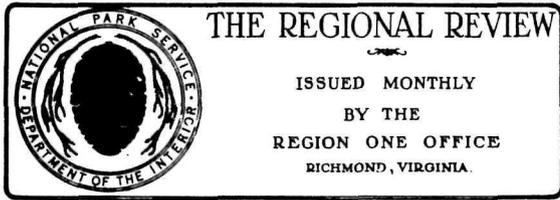
John Washington came to Virginia from England in 1657. He settled in 1664 with his wife, Anne Pope, at Bridges Creek on the Potomac River. To this new home he doubtless brought the latest modes and manners fashionable in England where, in 1661, the royal family was pouring wine from bottles bearing the crowned head of Charles II, and where, in 1663, Samuel Pepys had his bottles stamped with his crest. The seal illustrated below (enlarged about two and one-half times)², inscribed with the name "John Washington," was found at Bridges Creek near the Washington family burial ground, where there were found also four seals bearing the initials "J. W.".

In the George Washington Birthplace National Monument collection the largest group of seals, eleven in number, are signed with the monogram "A W" (shown above at approximately actual size) and presumably are from the personal serving bottles of Augustine Washington, George Washington's father. All these were found at Wakefield where George Washington was born. One seal, inscribed "N. Pop[e]" and dated "1715", (Continued on p. 26)



(1) Frank Davis, "A Page for Collectors," *The Illustrated London News*, June 26, 1937, p. 1222.

(2) The two seals shown on this page are of highly "patinated" green glass. Both were photographed in the United States National Museum by Dr. Edwin C. Resser, who employed the "whitening process" described by Dr. H. S. Ladd on page 10. Attempts to photograph the seals by ordinary methods proved unsuccessful.



THE REGIONAL REVIEW

ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE
REGION ONE OFFICE
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Vol. IV January 1940 No. 1

IV

The Review begins its new volume hopefully but with ever-increasing awe of Messrs. Gutenberg, Fust and Schoeffer, the Germanic gentlemen who, 500 years ago, brought to practical perfection the art of duplicating mechanically on paper the great supply of words which man has devised in his endless business of talking and writing.

As this bulletin looks backward statistically at its 18 previous numbers, it is roundly chastened at the discovery that it has produced 577 pages of material --- some quarter-million words. It hopes earnestly that a reasonable proportion of that prodigal number may be worthy of the permanent record, but it wishes above all that the syllables which it transforms into black and white and distributes with due humility in the future may offer some reward for the patience and good faith of the reader.

As it has done on many other occasions, The Review, in launching Volume IV upon the uncertain waters of informal journalism, invites the suggestions of all critics and promises to do its modest best always to flee as smartly as possible before that ancient condemnation: "Great worker, little doer."

HERBERT EVISON

Back in its infancy The Review determined that, in view of its objectives and distribution, it would contain a minimum amount of personalities. For that reason, to the

disappointment of some readers, there have been no notices of births, marriages, or the more ordinary comings and goings. We now commit a self-infringement of our policy by recording, with deeply felt regret, the imminent departure of Herbert Evison, Associate Regional Director, who will enter upon new duties in the Washington office after three and a half years in Richmond. He has served long, faithfully and effectively on the unofficial editorial board of The Review. As the resourceful French so neatly say it: He will be greatly lacking to us.

OPPORTUNITY

Grave and numerous are the responsibilities which devolve upon the Service. It puts out fires, tends babies and writes term papers for college sophomores. Yet, surely, one fragile straw may be added to the burden now balanced so adroitly on its bruised shoulders.

The project would concern that complex field of communications which is entirely independent of the post office, the telegraph and radio. The job, which, if successfully executed, would earn the plaudits of millions now perplexed, is the problem of determining the velocity attained by the average limerick or Confucianism after it is sent on its lightning travels, and the mysterious method by which it propels itself.

A friend of The Review recently brought in a limerick he had just picked up in Washington. Two days later the mail brought the same one from two different cities, both of them more than 600 miles away.

If telepathic transmission of kitchen doggerel is a scientific fact, then the world has a right to know it. It's up to the Service.

H. R. A.

The Letter Box

ORIGINAL WALL PAPER ORIGINAL

The reference Vol. III, No. 6, December, 1939, pp. 15-20 to the last Vicksburg wall-paper edition of July 2 and 4 1863 reminded me of an interview I had with Colonel A. B. Crampton, then Commander of the Indiana Department G. A. R., more than twenty years ago. It might interest you to know that Mr. Crampton was the printer in Grant's Army selected by Grant to prepare certain proclamations, etc., upon his entry into Vicksburg. It was Mr. Crampton with one assistant who found The Daily Citizen offices, noted the July 2 edition form still intact and added the note on July 4 referring to the capture of the rabbit. The first print of the edition was retained by Mr. Crampton and was in his possession at the time of my interview. I believe that he later deeded it to the State Library for the museum. Exact details can be obtained regarding this from Colonel Crampton's daughter at Delphi, Indiana, or from the State Department. Also the State Historical Bureau and the Indianapolis News can verify the information.

PAUL V. BROWN,
Associate Regional Director,
Region Two.

Omaha.

Mr. Brown, whose father, Hilton U. Brown, formerly was editor and general manager of The Indianapolis News, served for a number of years as a staff member of that newspaper. His productive feat of memory has reference to a reportorial interview.]

ORIGINALS AND FACSIMILES

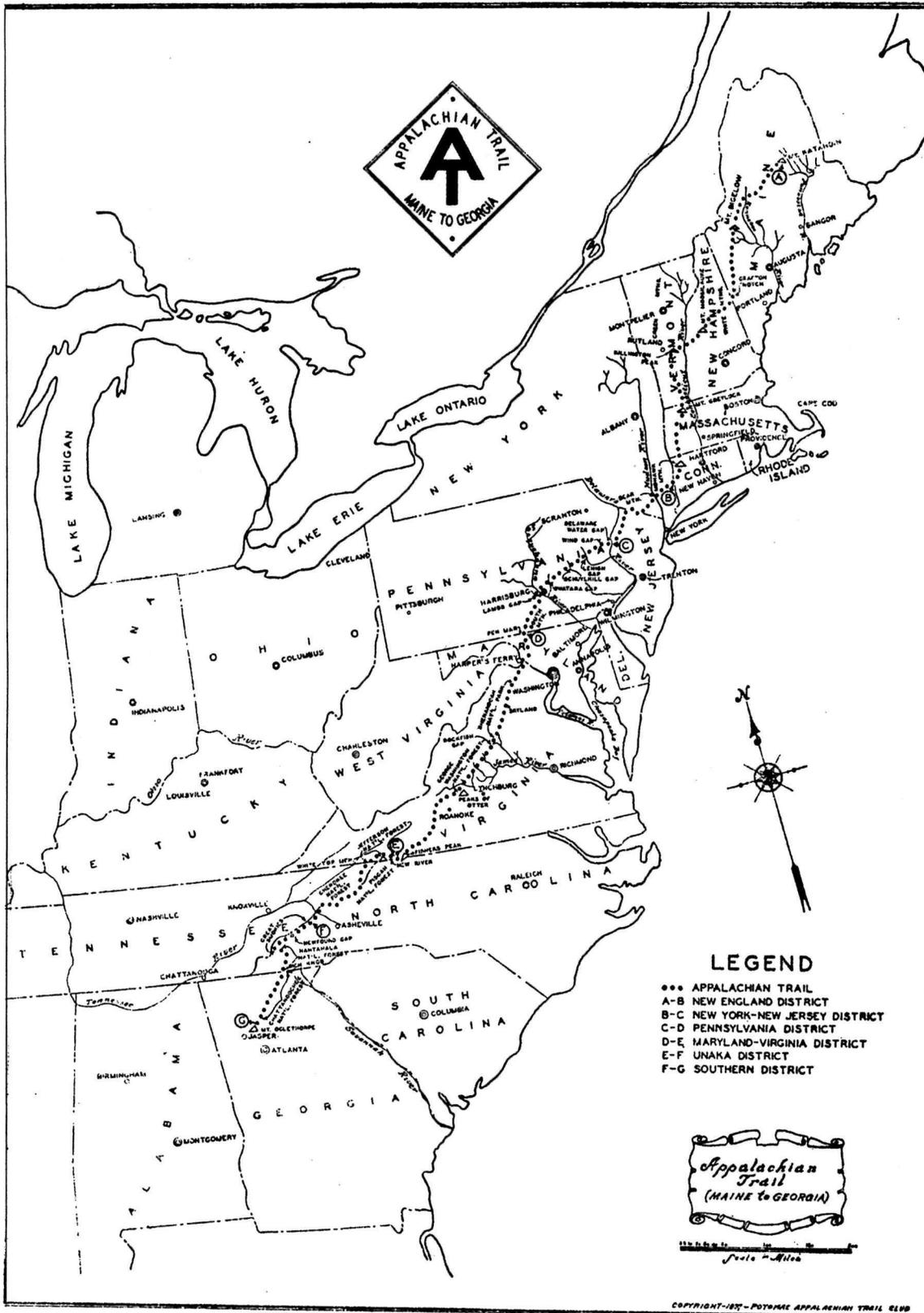
I was very much pleased with the last issue of your Regional Review, because of its important historical articles, with their excellent and interesting illustrations. Naturally I am particularly interested in the article on Wall-Paper Newspapers and appreciate the kind reference to my article on the subject, printed in 1924. Since that time I have ascribed the location of a considerable number of additional copies of wall-paper issues.

. . . Few original issues of the Vicksburg Citizen have turned up in recent years, although in common with other libraries, we have received scores of letters regarding facsimile issues. Only today, however, we received a letter from Mr. J. H. Edwards, of Huntington, West Virginia, who claims that he has an original issue, and that it has been authenticated by the Library of Congress. I have given him your name and told him to write to you.

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,
Director,
American Antiquarian Society.

Worcester,
Massachusetts.

Dr. Brigham, formerly librarian and for the last ten years the director of the Society, is a distinguished bibliographer and historian of the American press. His "Wall-paper Newspapers of the Civil War" appears in Bibliographical Essays, A Tribute to Wilberforce Eames (Harvard Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1924), 203-209.]



LEGEND

- APPALACHIAN TRAIL
- A-B NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
- B-C NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY DISTRICT
- C-D PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT
- D-E MARYLAND-VIRGINIA DISTRICT
- E-F UNAKA DISTRICT
- F-G SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Appalachian Trail
(MAINE to GEORGIA)

110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Miles - Kilometers

THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

And the Shenandoah and Great Smokies

BY MYRON H. AVERY

Chairman, The Appalachian Trail Conference

The Appalachian Trail is too well-known a project to require any extensive elaboration for those who deal, professionally, with the recreational areas in the eastern Atlantic States under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. It is a route for foot travel, distinguished, it may be said, by its practically endless character. As it winds its course through fourteen states of the Atlantic seaboard, it presents a unique opportunity for a study of the changing zones of botany, geology and kindred sciences - a fascinating pursuit for even those who observe such features only casually. For instance, as one traverses the eastern Great Smokies along their 6,000-foot ridge crest, the traveler may well believe himself back again in the cathedral-like spruce and fir forests of the Maine woods. The Appalachian Trail Conference and its affiliated groups have also served as a medium for conveying to the National Park Service their points of view and suggestions.

But this project, of late, has acquired a deeper significance. The national parks are in themselves a distinct type of recreational area. Perhaps to those who forecast and determine the future of these areas it would seem illogical and unnecessary that still another type of recreational area should be created within the confines of a national park. And it would seem all the more extraordinary that this new type of area should exist for the benefit of a decided minority. Yet such a development has occurred during the past two years. The Appalachian Trail in the national parks - and we deal here with the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks - has assumed a unique significance. This is not without importance even in a protected area such as a national park.

From a mere trail it has become a narrow zone which has received the status of a protected, insulated area. Here no new paralleling motor roads are to be built. Where roads are now within a mile of the Trail and where feasible, the Trail is to be relocated. A system of simple shelters is to be built along the route. No development generally incompatible with the Trail is to be permitted in this zone. The creation of this status has its genesis in an agreement executed between the National Park Service and the U. S. Forest Service in October, 1937. Subsequently thirteen of the fourteen States through which the Trail route passes have adhered to the Trailway Agreement. The area affected in the national parks is 159 miles, being divided almost equally between the Shenandoah and the Great Smoky Mountains. The significance of this agreement will be appreciated.

I have referred to the agreement as a boon to a minority but I also view it as a distinct benefit to the National Park Service. The pressure on the National Park Service to develop further these two areas is a matter of common knowledge. It perhaps may be beside the point to over-stress their primitive aspect, for much of the terrain in these two parks had been modified and altered in the course of the economic development of the eastern United States. However, given protection and with the benefit of trained and far-seeing planning, these regions bid fair to revert to the primeval and become an indication of the type of land that our forefathers knew. Pressure on the Service for development will be ever-present. The ridge crest of these areas is particularly susceptible. It will be readily understood that the Trailway Agreement thus affords a medium for the preservation of the existing status. While these agreements are not as unchanging as the laws of the Medes and Persians in that they can be abrogated by six months' notice, they do represent a distinct declaration of policy and it may be presumed that neither the Service nor any state will reverse its policy in this connection without overwhelmingly valid considerations.

The effect of the Trailway Agreement on the future of the ridge crest sections of these parks may be noted here. The Skyline Drive in the Shenandoah National Park is an accomplished fact. In some sections, by accident of terrain, the Trail and the Drive are in a proximity which could be avoided now only by dropping the Trail an undesirably long way down the mountain crest. Therefore, in the Shenandoah National Park, where the situation was fixed when the Trailway Agreement came into effect, no major change of route in the Trail appears to be of advantage at the present moment.

The situation in the Great Smokies is quite otherwise. This agreement is a shield which the Service may find of advantage in resisting pressure for further road development along the ridge crest of the Great Smokies. The agreement is, moreover, of distinct value as a manifestation of the policy of the Service. It should be recognized as such by those who declare themselves to be vitally concerned with the preservation of the primeval and primitive. The significance of this agreement and its effect, as long as it remains unaltered, should be thoroughly appreciated. For its policy in this connection the Service should receive due credit.

The existence of the Appalachian Trail has also been of value in the development of these parks. It has brought to the Service the viewpoint of the users of these trails. A trail is completed, physically, when, shall we say, the CCC detachment has finished the grading. It is then, however, far from a usable thing. It requires a definite system of signs; it must be mapped; essential guidebook description must be prepared to induce its use. Further - and this is of importance - a system of shelters, having due regard to the practical situation, must be built. This is a matter of very real concern in a region such as the Great Smokies where torrential rains are experienced. The technician dealing with his specialty may not appreciate all these essentials.



A TYPICAL LEAN-TO ON THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

Thus, a well-planned shelter from an architectural point of view often leaves much to be desired from the practical point of view of the shelter user. In addition, the through Trail, which we may regard as the master trail in each park, needs to be fitted in and coordinated with the route to the north and south, outside of the park boundaries. Private land ownership on each side of the park may produce an anomalous situation of a trail ending, practically, nowhere.

Much progress has been made along these lines. We note the situation in the Great Smokies. Since the problems have been intensively pursued by the Conference after its meeting at Gatlinburg some two years ago, eight lean-tos along the 62 miles of Appalachian Trail here have come into existence. These are at intervals of an easy day's journey for the traveler who would devote more time to the rewards of his route. For the traveler who moves at a faster pace, the device of "skipping" a lean-to meets his requirements. We are told that signs, adequately designating the junction of all side trails and the main Trail, have been installed for two-thirds of the Great Smokies. A more reliable maintenance program for Western Smoky - where the Trail is marked by paint blazes and an unworked footway - bids fair to care for the problems reported here of inadequate Trail maintenance. A trail of the type that exists in Western Smoky requires, of course, far more frequent attention than the graded type where the route is unmistakable.

While the Shenandoah is forced to yield the palm to the Great Smokies as far as the lean-to situation is concerned, its trail system, regarding the Appalachian Trail as the trunk line from which side trails radiate to points of interest, has reached a stage near completion. With the cooperation of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, this park has carried out a systematic program of trail signing. Maintenance problems are being systematically cared for. In addition to five closed shelters available along its route, the open lean-tos for the north half of the park, accessible to all comers, will have been completed by the spring of 1940. The next year should see this chain well toward completion.

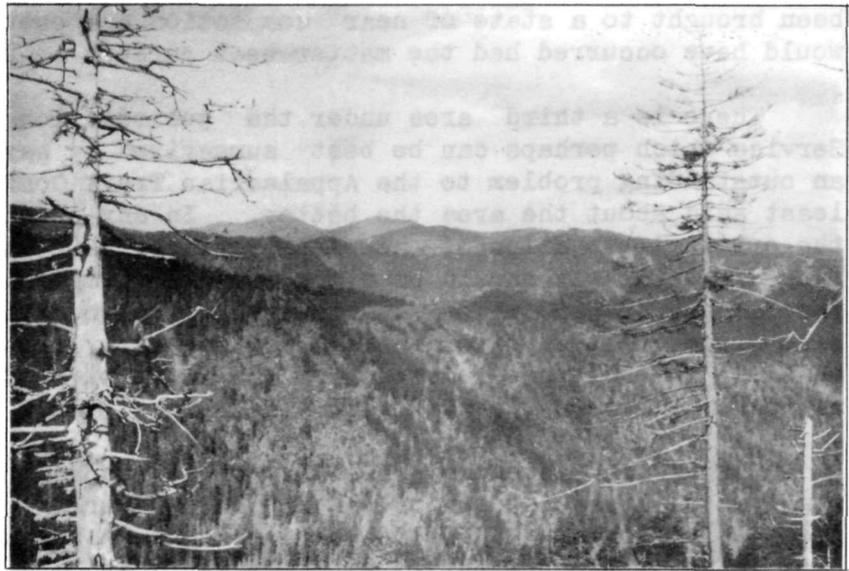
I have emphasized that this recreational area of The Appalachian Trailway is for a minority interest. Those who camp, walk and seek their own recreation on foot represent a decided minority. Perhaps at times their presence and views have been considered not an unmixed blessing. Certainly, in terms of representation and use, the cost of the construction of these trails (albeit a lower standard might well serve the purpose) is disproportionate with the cost of highway construction. This theory, of course, carried to its logical conclusion, would overrun the national parks with roads. Trails, their users, and a trail system may therefore, well be regarded as a means of defense against over-development. As such trails and trail development are an essential and an integral part of our park system, their existence is justified on grounds of proper planning and use and not by a census of the number of trail users and automobile riders, respectively. It is perhaps well to appreciate this factor and evaluate it. At times, emphasis on this comparison and insufficient use of trails (statistics entirely correct in themselves), emanating from the officials in charge of these areas, may unwittingly tend to create the impression that the roads and kindred appurtenances are, in their view, the only developments which justify the expenditure and activity involved. Such an impression is indeed an unfortunate one to be abroad, for it can form the basis of unfair and improper criticism of the Service policy. To this end, the Trailway Agreement, as representing a distinct boon to what we must admit without question is a decided minority, forms a very useful answer of a recognition of the part that trails and trail systems play in contrast with overdevelopment.

Perhaps when pursued to their ultimate conclusion, these suggestions of inadequate use of any aspect of the recreational features of the parks except the roads disclose some failure on the part of the authorities in charge of these areas to appreciate the practicabilities of the situation. It is not enough to have a trail (unmapped, unsigned, unrecorded) built to some outstanding feature. It is essential to have the existence of a route publicized and made known. The mere completion of the trail will not, *ipso facto*, insure its use. Yet one looks in vain for any activity which would publicize or stimulate the use of these trails in the eastern parks. The Service has available no maps, no guidebooks or publicity which meets this essential need. An instance, however, of an approach to the problem is the large-scale mounted maps being erected by the Landscape Architect along the Skyline Drive in the

Shenandoah National Park where there are trail connections with the Drive. The outing clubs, as a voluntary contribution, have picked up where the Service stopped. They have issued the only maps and guidebooks for the area, and endeavored to stimulate the use of these facilities through the medium of

their publications. Naturally, the response to this needed publicity manifests itself first in the membership of those groups and this, curiously, brings the suggestion that the facilities are being provided, with much expense, for the benefit of a few organizations. The résumé of this situation means this. A trail is not to be afflicted with some apochryphal character. Its building is only the initial step. Granted that facilities to that end have been inadequate, those who stress insufficient use of any park facility except the roads must recognize a failure to complete the job, to put it bluntly. The clubs and the Conference have endeavored to remedy this deficiency to the extent their limited resources permit and have to some degree.

While this résumé is somewhat detailed, it points to two factors in the situation of controlling importance. The first is the assurance that the Service, through the Appalachian Trailway Agreement, holds out to those who fear for the future of the ridge crest in these areas. The second is that the Trail system - a recreational feature of the park - through its medium of fitting into the Appalachian Trailway Agreement, has



The upper photograph shows a view from the Appalachian Trail in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Below is seen a member of the Trail Club applying the type of blaze used in the western Smokies to indicate a turn.

been brought to a state of near completion and better utilization than would have occurred had the matter been pursued independently.

There is a third area under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service which perhaps can be best summarized by saying that it presents an outstanding problem to the Appalachian Trail Conference. Perhaps the least said about the area the better. In any event, it is a tribute to the original location of the Appalachian Trail that the route of the Blue Ridge Parkway should be almost squarely imposed upon it for its entire length of 150 miles. This section along the curving rim of the Blue Ridge crest in Virginia is a section very little frequented, inaccessible and somewhat removed from the activities of maintaining organizations which care for the Trail elsewhere.

Perhaps in the course of economic development which is manifesting itself here independently of the Blue Ridge Parkway, its fate might have been sealed anyway. What relocations can now be made to advantage are being made at the present time. For the most part, the Trail parallels the Parkway. Ultimately, it is planned to make the last major change in the Appalachian Trail route by shifting this section far to the west through the publicly owned lands in western Virginia, which afford a possibility not available at the time the Trail route was originally projected.

This résumé of the development of the Appalachian Trail in the areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service is perhaps well made at this time to make clear the situation to all those interested in these regions. Its primary significance as a "Maginot Line" to those who fear overdevelopment and as the perfection of a "finished" trail system seems at the moment - if one's vision of the forest is not too much clouded by the presence of the trees - to be outstanding. Perhaps it will also not be without future significance.

ANCESTORS OF THE DECANTER

(Continued from page 17)

was picked up recently near the doorstep of the new memorial mansion by the Monument Superintendent. N. Pope probably was Nathaniel Pope, cousin and neighbor of Augustine Washington.

Two unbroken wine bottles of the bulbous type were uncovered at Wakefield a few years ago by workmen laying a water main, but neither of them was decorated with a seal. It is possible, however, that archaeological exploration at George Washington Birthplace National Monument would bring to light some perfect specimens of the serving bottles, as well as many other interesting relics of the Washington family.

. . . Ralston B. Lattimore.

IT WAS a beautiful day, one filled with bright sunshine and warm, fragrant breezes. The camp director arrived at his camp, full of vigor and enthusiasm, to consider improvements for the six-week summer program. He got out of his car, stretched himself, took several deep breaths, like the hearty outdoorsman returning to his natural environment, then plunged into activity.

"So you're back again!" a sleepy voice said to him. He thought he heard a yawn. "I hope you had a busy, profitable fall, winter and spring, instead of loafing as I've had to do."

The director, mystified, looked around inquiringly. The voice appeared to come from the clear sunlit air. "And who are you?" he asked.



"You call me 'Camp Bustle.' Bustle! That's a joke. What I should be called is 'Camp Idle.' That's what I am for nine months of the year. Idle and lonely from September till June. Of course, it isn't my fault. If you had any vision I could really live up to my name. I've got it in me to give service every month in the year if you'd give me a chance instead of barricading me at the end of the summer and leaving me that way until hot weather comes again the next year."

The director was still mystified, but he also was becoming annoyed at the upstart voice that had the nerve to give him, an old-timer in the camping game, advice on how to conduct his business.

"A lot you know about it, you disembodied spirit," he answered. "Camping is a summer activity. It always has been and always will be."

by

John I. Neasmith



"You talk just as old fogies have talked since the beginning of time. No doubt people of your sort once said: 'Men always have used their feet when they want to get somewhere and they always will.' But now they ride in swift automobiles, motor boats and airplanes. I'm here to make it possible for boys and girls and men and women to use me and enjoy nature. Nature stays on the job twelve months in the year, so why shouldn't I?"

The camp director, now thoroughly aroused, decided to give the mysterious voice a knockout blow. "No sense in keeping any camp open the year around," he retorted, "for the children are in school and older people are busy in their offices and factories."

"Really?" scoffed the voice. "Why, you are the one who has been asleep after all. Surely you know that children attend school only five days a week and that they have long week-ends and other holiday periods throughout the year. It is evident also that you are not aware of the present trends toward shorter working hours and longer periods of leisure. Millions of people are eager for the fresh air and sunshine and freedom of the open country while you let me stand idle for ten months of the year. Why don't you wake up and give me a chance to earn my keep?"

The purely fanciful dialogue set down above well might be a reality if the average camp could talk. And the accusations which have been outlined often would be entirely justified. A camp is capable of year-around work, yet it lies idle during eight to ten months of the year, eating up maintenance funds without rendering a cent's worth of service.

Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, and friends of outdoor recreational interests, through their organizations and other affiliations, can bring action to eliminate the great loss of services now being tolerated by their communities through the inactivity during most of the year of the summer camps in their localities. Immediate investigation could be started into this indefensible community loss to determine why any camp should be idle for nine months out of every twelve. Short-term informal camping potentialities for making genuine contributions to the recreational and social opportunities of nearly every community remain virtually untouched. It is an astonishing but easily substantiated fact that most summer camps actually are used less than 20 per cent of the time during the year --- an unwarranted waste.

It is to be understood readily why some camp guardians are so bitter and prejudiced when short-term use is discussed. Supposedly responsible groups often have done malicious damage to camps. They have broken windows and door screens, and have even stolen almost everything they could carry away. It is not proposed that camps be made available to such groups. Frequently in the past, when a short-term use fee was charged, it was insufficient to provide for repairs or replacements. Yet many camp owners have indicated that the advantages of year-around camping offset the disadvantages. Negligent promotional effort, lack of

study, and inadequate plans are admittedly the basic reasons for the existing prejudices against short-term use.

Hundreds of small groups now are enjoying week-end camping throughout the spring, fall and winter seasons, but these groups could be increased to thousands if the present adequate facilities were made available. Informal camping groups have grown at a remarkable rate during the past decade. When under good leadership, they deserve equal consideration with those which find it possible to attend organized summer camps.

Summer camping organizations and the community itself likewise can derive outstanding recreational and social benefits from extensive year-around use of camping facilities. Short-term use creates a more active interest and participation in summer camping. The carry-over values and continuation efforts can be advanced best in the surroundings of the summer camp, if only during frequent periods of short-term camping. Interchange of camps by organizations which are so fortunate as to have their own established camps develops new interest in each camper. Through this interchange, opportunities frequently arise to develop other activities which could not be carried on as advantageously at the home camp. Some camps are situated in a rugged, mountainous section, others along a stream which meanders through gently rolling meadows while still others are near the seashore, with fairly level topography, or perhaps beside a sparkling fresh water lake. The varying types of location offer opportunities for the development of a wide range of activities and interests. Most of these camps have at least a few winter-proof buildings which are readily adaptable to year-around use, particularly by smaller groups.

Responsible and willing leadership is a prerequisite to the initiation and successful conduct of every aspect of camping. To assure this needed leadership, well planned leadership programs can be conducted in every large center of population. They can be initiated with little cost where there is a will to move forward. The common cry throughout the east is "We cannot increase our program because leadership is not available." This is especially true of nature lore and nature craft counsellors. Capable leadership for all short-term camping will make surprising contributions to the social, recreational and educational advancement of the communities participating. Summer camp leadership can be developed through leaders participating in short-term camping activities and leadership training courses conducted locally.

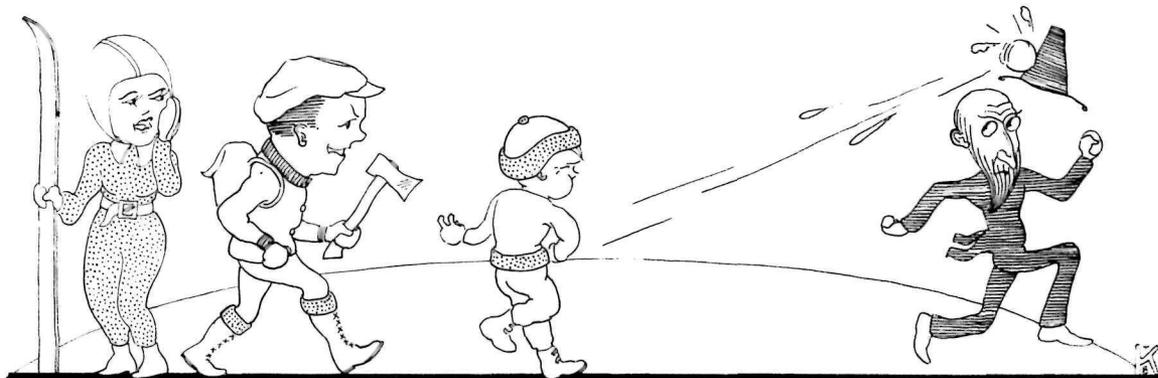
Action can be undertaken readily by custodians and owners of established camps to work out an operative plan so that camping facilities will be available to supply the requirements of informal but responsible camping groups. It is suggested that an immediate survey be made of all camps situated within a 50-to-100 mile radius of the larger centers of population. The survey should list the facilities that would be adaptable for informal camping groups and the number they will accommodate, explain how the camp may be reached, give the name and address of the

caretaker or local person in charge, and enumerate the equipment that can be made available at a fair fee. Representatives of the organizations maintaining camps then should meet and develop an operative plan so that more active short-term camping programs could be undertaken. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a standard use fee, on a graduated scale, perhaps, depending on the amount of equipment and service requested by each group. The leadership and responsibility of each group should be determined in advance so that if there is damage, loss or breakage of equipment, satisfactory settlement will be assured.

There should be established, probably in connection with one of the existing community organizations, a clearing house or central bureau where information may be obtained and reservations made for short-term use of any of the camping facilities available. Consideration should be given to the payment of a deposit at the time of reservation, based probably upon the expected number in the camping group and the amount of equipment and service required. Recent data from informal camping groups indicate that cots, mattresses, and perhaps a small quantity of kitchenware, are all that is needed. Each individual usually is willing to supply his own blankets and personal tableware.

Camping facilities idle from September until June are a heavy burden upon society, irrespective of the contributions which benefit those fortunate enough to enjoy camping experiences during the summer months. The necessary planning and adjustments should be undertaken, and provisions made, so that every adaptable summer camp may make its contribution during at least a part of the other nine months of the year. Extensive but wise use of all camps for informal short-term camping can benefit the economic, social and health aspects of the community. Incidentally, the physical equipment will be rendering more service at little, if any, increase in cost.

Here is a challenge to every community and to all organizations fortunate enough to have a summer camp of their own to review analytically the entire field of possibilities for extensive, informal short-term or week-end camping and to work out a simple plan of making them available as needed.



Publications and Reports

TENNESSEE REPORTS ON 'PROGRESS AND PLANS'

The Natural Resources of Tennessee, an attractively illustrated and intelligently edited 79-page magazine-size booklet issued recently by the state's Department of Conservation, recalls at the outset that "regulations and laws cannot make people become conservation-conscious," but it expresses the hope that new advances may be achieved when average citizens understand more clearly the duties which the Department's various divisions seek to perform.

As a part of "a report of progress and plans," the origins and development of Tennessee's recreational areas are traced carefully (pp. 42-56) by Sam F. Brewster, Director of the Division of State Parks. He describes the obstacles which have been overcome and the objectives and possibilities of future work.

"It is estimated," writes Mr. Brewster, "that the Federal Government has spent approximately \$13,000,000 in the development of State parks and recreational areas in Tennessee, and that the State has spent approximately \$100,000. It is expected that the National Park Service alone, through the use of CCC funds, will spend approximately \$3,500,000 more in the completion of their unfinished projects in the State, and that the State will be called upon to spend \$165,000.

"This amount of money will be used in completing seven parks now under development by the State in cooperation with the National Park Service. The Tennessee State park and recreational system is approximately 75 per cent complete."

ALABAMA DEFENDS STATE PARK FEES

An answer to critics who oppose collection of a 10-cent admission fee (5 cents for children) at Alabama's state parks is contained in an editorial published in Alabama Game and Fish News (Vol. XI, No. 4, November 1939, p. 6).

"It boils down," says the journal, "to the proposition of having parks and enjoying them by paying a few cents admission, or closing them. Dr. Walter B. Jones [Director of the Department of Conservation] says that if anyone can show him how to operate a park without funds, he will be glad to listen. The Federal government spent several million dollars building Alabama's parks and it is up to us to keep them going. . . . Alabama, in placing a small admission charge on state parks, is following the accepted custom and practice throughout the United States. . . . In addition, Alabama is doing the only thing possible under the circumstances. There is no choice; lack of funds makes it mandatory."

JENNISON SURVEYS FLORA OF SMOKIES

"There is not much left of America as it was when white man took possession and more's the pity; but a fair sized piece of it remains pretty much as it was in the beginning in the 440,000 acres Great Smoky Mountains National Park," write Harry Milliken Jennison in "Flora of the Smokies," now available in reprint from the Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science (Vol. 14, No. 3, 1939, pp. 266-298. Illus.) Dr. Jennison, Professor of Botany at the University of Tennessee, was formerly a Service Wildlife Technician assigned to the park.

Pointing out that the park is "an area where the vegetational aspects are superlative in every sense of the word," the author explains: "There are few places of comparable area in the north temperate zone where as many different kinds of plants flourish. . . The seed-bearing plants comprise the most important and certainly a very popular part of the flora. Their collection and study, begun by Buckley and Rugel, has continued ever since and, under the auspices of the National Park Service, it has been one of our most important projects. In season, since 1934, we have collected and prepared (duplicate) herbarium specimens of about 5,000 numbers. Nearly 1,500 different species are represented. . . there are large areas within the park which have not been explored botanically and many habitats which have not been explored at all."¹

ARGENTINE NATIONAL PARKS DESCRIBED

Six wilderness areas are surveyed briefly for the benefit of the international traveler in "Les Parcs Nationaux Argentins," an article in L'Illustration (No. 5036, September 9, 1939, p. XVII supplément).

After locating geographically the six parks, Nahuel Huapi, Iguazu, Lanin, Los Alerces, Perito Francisco P. Moreno and Los Glaciares, which aggregate more than 4,000,000 acres, the writer observes: "These fine regions offer to the scientist as well as to the tourist so great a field of activity that they comply happily with the demands of even the most exacting visitor, for between Iguazu and Los Glaciares there is a distance of some 2,200 miles as the crow flies. That fact implies differences in flora and fauna, climate and panoramas, from tropical to polar, and justifies an assertion that these parks reproduce, on scales of varying magnitude, the most beautiful landscapes of the world."

Physical development has been carried far in Nahuel Huapi National Park, says the author, for it possesses "all the conveniences that the traveler may desire," with more than 300 miles of roads, boat service on the great lake, winter sports, luxurious hotels, and an architecture imported from Switzerland. Yet, he cautions, "you realize at once how free is nature from man's influence. There are imposing mountain chains, lakes which are serene in times of calm but lashed to fury by occasional storms, and impenetrable forests where the delicacy of wild flowers alternates with the majesty of thousand-year-old trees."

(1) After the above notice was written and while this issue of The Review was in the final stages of assembly, the news came from Knoxville, Tennessee, of the death of Dr. Jennison.

REGION ONE INSPECTORS MANUAL ISSUED

An Inspectors Manual, prepared on the basis of careful studies of duties performed by Inspectors of the Service over a period of several years, was issued last month to staff members in Region One. Its purpose, says a foreword, is "to correlate that part of all existing procedure pertaining to the efficient discharge of the Inspector's duties. It is hoped that the use of this Manual will provide a convenient, ready reference to the pertinent information necessary in the daily prosecution of his work, and will also serve to attain a greater uniformity in inspection procedure throughout the Service."

The inch-thick mimeographed volume had its origins at a conference of an editorial committee held in Richmond in December 1937. The members were Inspectors R. M. Schenck (chairman), Daniel T. Blaney, Roy Duford and John V. Larkin, all of Region One; Harry Dunham, of Region Two, and John Haile, of Region Three. After a draft of the Manual had been assembled by the group the work of revising and editing devolved upon Inspectors Schenck and Larkin. Later changes in Service procedure led to departures from the original outline and it was decided that the Manual should be issued primarily for use in Region One because frequent editorial consultations with other regions were impracticable.

People



Herbert Evison

HERBERT EVISON, Associate Regional Director, who has been stationed at Richmond since establishment of the Region One headquarters in the summer of 1936, has been transferred (effective February 1) to the Washington office where he will head the Division of State Relations of the Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation. FRED T. JOHNSTON, who has been Acting Chief of that division, will come to Richmond as Associate Regional Director. Formerly a member of the staff of Yellowstone National Park, Mr. Johnston has been assigned to the Washington office since the early days of the Civilian Conservation Corps program.

HERBERT KAHLER, formerly Coordinating Superintendent of Southeastern National Monuments stationed at Fort Marion National Monument, Florida, and now assigned to Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey, as Coordinating Superintendent of Service areas of the Northeast, has been appointed Chief of the Historic Sites Division of the Branch of Historic Sites, Washington, in a transfer of duties with FRANCIS S. RONALDS, who withdrew in 1937 from the faculty of the University of Illinois to enter the Service.



ROBERT FECHNER

Born March 22, 1876

Director, Civilian Conservation Corps

April 6, 1933, Until His Death, December 31, 1939

THE CONTRIBUTORS

ROY EDGAR APPLEMAN (See Vol. I, No. 3.)

MYRON H. AVERY, an admiralty attorney of the United States Maritime Commission, is a native of Maine and a graduate of the Harvard Law School. As Chairman of the Board of the Appalachian Trail Conference and President of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, he has been instrumental in advancing the development of the Maine-to-Georgia trailway.

ALFRED F. HOPKINS (See Vol. II, No. 2) has assembled several important groups of foreign and American swords. Referring to one of them, Theodore T. Belote, Curator of History, United States National Museum, wrote (American and European Swords in the Historical Collections of the National Museum, Bulletin 163, 1932): "It constituted an exceptionally valuable acquisition to the historical collections of the National Museum, because prior to its receipt they included only very few American swords of the type manufactured prior to 1840. The acquisition of the Hopkins collection thus filled an important gap in the Museum series. . ."

RICHARD LIEBER, Chairman of the Board of the National Conference on State Parks, Second Vice President of the American Planning and Civic Association, and a member of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, has long been a commanding figure in the recreation-conservation field. Director of the Department of Conservation of Indiana from 1919 to 1933, he is known as the builder of that state's model park system.

JOHN I. NEASMITH (See Vol. I, No. 4.)

