

THE REGIONAL REVIEW



The Chimney Tops, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina - Tennessee

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REGION ONE RICHMOND VIRGINIA

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THIS MONTH

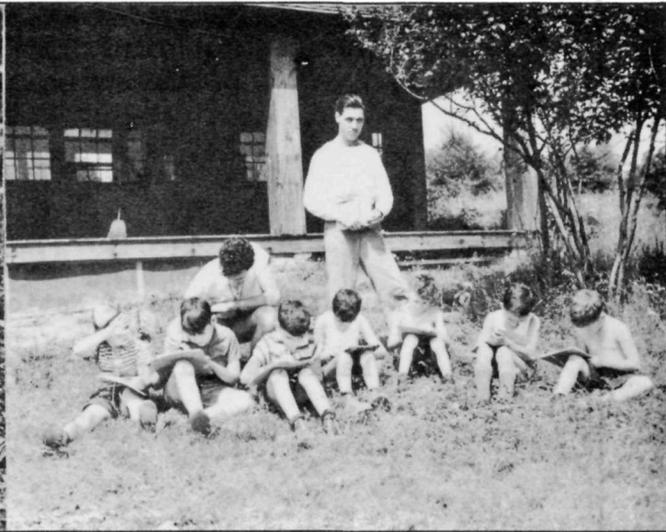
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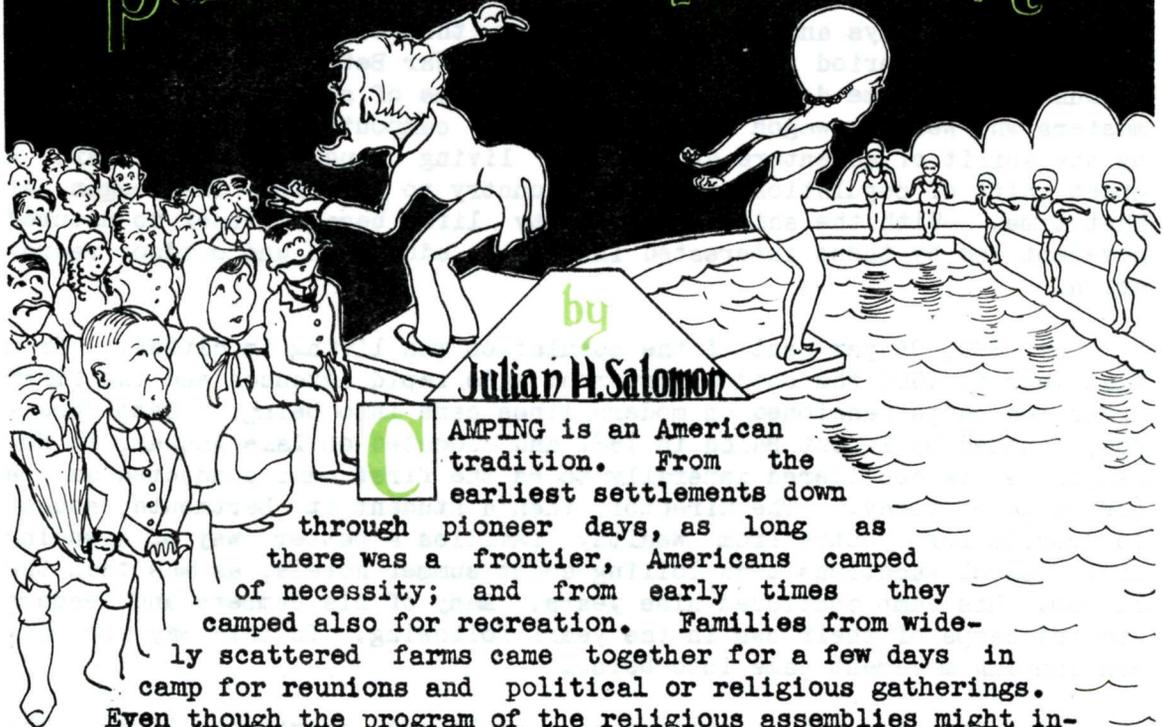
THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
· NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ·
REGION ONE ~ RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



A sharp contrast with organized camping methods, facilities and activities of the past is provided by the model centers developed by the National Park Service in its Recreational Demonstration Areas, which are distributed geographically throughout the nation. The top photograph shows some Girl Scouts at one of the sleeping cabins in the Montgomery Bell area, Tennessee. At the lower left is seen a camping group engaged in sketching at Hickory Run, Pennsylvania, and at the right is a child receiving speech correction training at a camp conducted by the Pennsylvania State Teachers College at the Laurel Hill area.

ORGANIZED CAMPING

past and present



CAMPING is an American tradition. From the earliest settlements down through pioneer days, as long as there was a frontier, Americans camped of necessity; and from early times they camped also for recreation. Families from widely scattered farms came together for a few days in camp for reunions and political or religious gatherings.

Even though the program of the religious assemblies might include three or four two-hour sermons a day, there was always time for many other activities which could be classified only under the head of recreation. Some of these camp meetings are the oldest in the country. Here is a brief description of one that flourished in South Carolina more than a century ago:

"The Indian Field Methodist Campground was founded in 1800 and moved to its present site in 1838. The camp is a clearing in a pine grove. In the center is a large 'arbor' or auditorium, a sideless building with a capacity of 1200 people. All around it are rough board huts used as sleeping quarters. At intervals are pumps furnishing drinking and cooking water. In the circle between the cabins and the central buildings are a series of 'flanbeaus'. These are stands about six feet high, topped with metal on which fires are made with lightwood pine knots to light up the campground. A few years ago one of the members donated and installed an electric light plant but the bright lights spoiled the quaint effect of the camp so the wires were removed and pine knots still flicker over the camp as they have done from the begin-



ning. Every autumn hundreds of Methodists gather here for revival meetings. There are three or four sermons on week days and four or five on Sundays."¹

In this account is to be found a partial outline of the history of camp development in America: the simple and primitive beginning; the coming of modern improvements, and the turning back toward primitive simplicity.

Camps for boys and girls as we know them today probably had their origins in the period immediately after the War Between the States. Some accounts have come down to us from that time of school boys and their masters who went on wagon trips and short campouts that were inspired by the spirit of adventure and outdoor living brought on by the war. A great shift of population from the country to the city also began at that time. With the shift toward city life began a "back to nature" movement led by those interested in health, education and outdoor recreation.

By 1880, 25 per cent of the population was living in cities. From that year to 1900 the outdoor movement made rapid advances and the first organized camps fashioned on modern lines came into being. Camp Chocorua, founded by Ernest Balch in 1881 and located on Lake Asquam, in New Hampshire, is considered generally to be the first camp conducted as are our camps of today. The director, then a student at Dartmouth, sought to provide for youths from wealthy families a better way of spending their school vacations than lolling about summer hotels, as was then the custom. His camp continued nine years. Many of his campers and leaders started camps of their own in the years following. In this way the modern camping movement came into being.

Camp Chocorua was organized on simple and primitive lines. The campers cooked their own meals and did all the other camp work. They lived in tents and built most of their camp structures and equipment. Here are some of Balch's ideas and methods as he described them:

The first theory was that there should be no servants in camp; that camp work must all be done by the boys and faculty. Another was that the boys must be trained to master the lake . . . A systematic and complex plan was thought out to provide safety for the boys and teach them swimming, diving, boatwork, canoeing, and sailing.

A third idea which began the second year was to teach the boys the use of money. Practically all of them were sons of well-to-do people. A few of them were sons of wealthy parents and had a vague conception of money and somewhat snobbish tendencies. I designed the camp to be of a really democratic spirit . . . We began with clothes --- as soon as possible a uniform was prescribed for full dress and a standard set for camp accessories.

The best method of teaching the value of money to a boy is to have him earn what he needs for his pleasures. Very early the rule

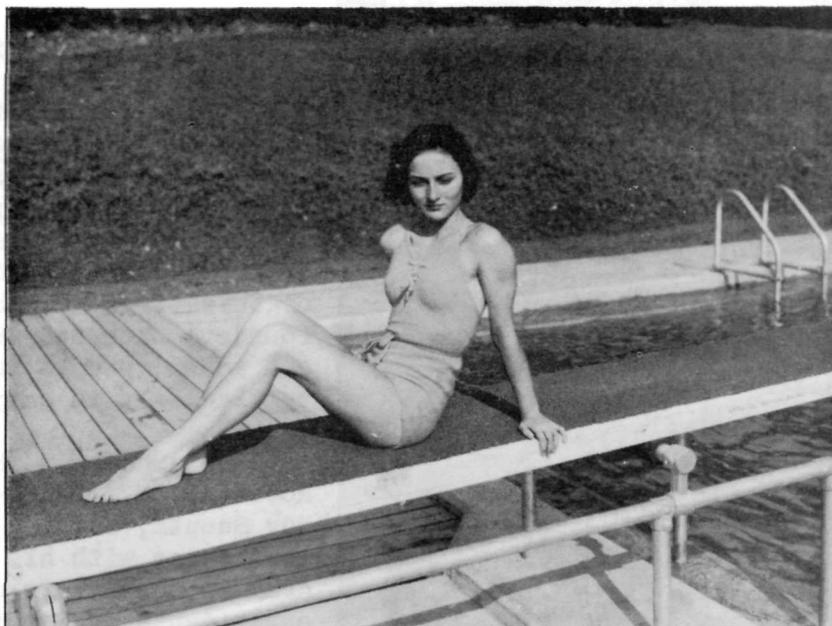
(1) Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study: South Carolina, Supplementary Report, May, 1939.

was made that each boy had an allowance of twenty-five cents a week, with a total of two dollars and half for the summer....If he wished he could draw it weekly and throw it into the lake. It was his.... Except for his allowance he could not receive a cent as a gift during the summer nor use any money at camp saved or owned by him unless he has earned it at regular working rates.²

In another article written while the camp was still in operation we find a statement which indicates that in its leadership the camp had achieved an ideal which many of us still seek today:

"Freedom without license" might almost be the camp motto, so careless, happy and untrammelled were the lads, yet so perfect is the discipline. One of the first principles of the camp system is that in every way the faculty shall live the same lives as the boys themselves, sharing their work as well as their pleasures; the spirit existing between the two is therefore far less that of master and pupil than that of good comrades who are at the same time helpful friends.³

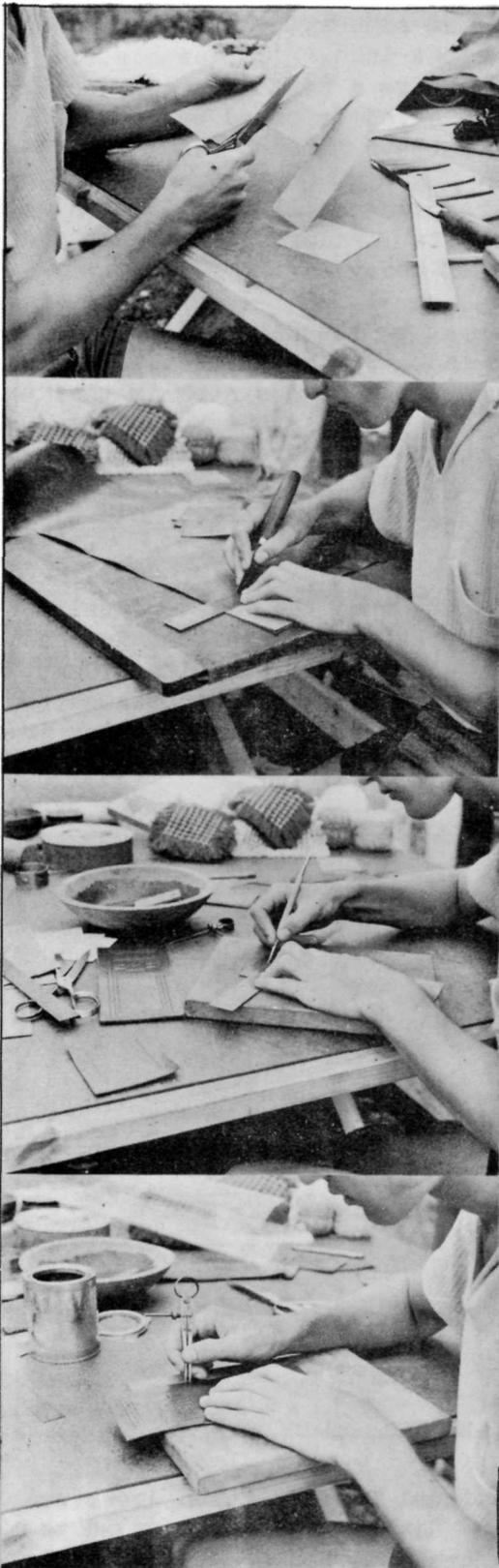
Following closely this first private camp came the first organization camp, Camp Dudley of the Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1885; and the first fresh-air camp for slum children, Life's Camp, founded by Life Magazine in 1887. Both of these camps have continued to operate since that time and are therefore the oldest children's camps in continuous existence.



This "past and present" sequence on Recreational Demonstration Areas was made possible when a young camper at Cuivre River, Missouri, donned the beach attire of grandmother's day as a feature of a costume party, while the girl at Blue Knob, Pennsylvania, posed in a typical suit of today.

(2) E. B. Balch, "The First Camp Chocorua." Summer Camps, 1924.

(3) Elizabeth Balch, "A Boys Paradise." St. Nicholas, June, 1886.



The turn of the century marked the beginning of the next major period of growth in camping which came with the founding of the great outdoor youth organizations. One of the earliest was the Seton or Woodcraft Indians founded by Ernest Thompson Seton about 1902. Mr. Seton had written numerous articles on nature and outdoor life, and these brought him a stream of correspondence from boys who wished to camp out. He also had acquired a large estate in Connecticut where the neighbor boys, who formerly had used his land for a camp and playground, caused him no little trouble through trespassing and mischief. In an attempt to solve the problem he established a camp to which young neighbors and some of his correspondents were invited. It was organized along the lines of an Indian tribe with boy leaders, and with a program based on achieving honors in a great variety of outdoor activities. Out of this camp grew the organization later known as the Woodcraft League. To Seton we owe many ideas that have made camping colorful and romantic, such as the council ring and Indian fire-making and handicrafts.

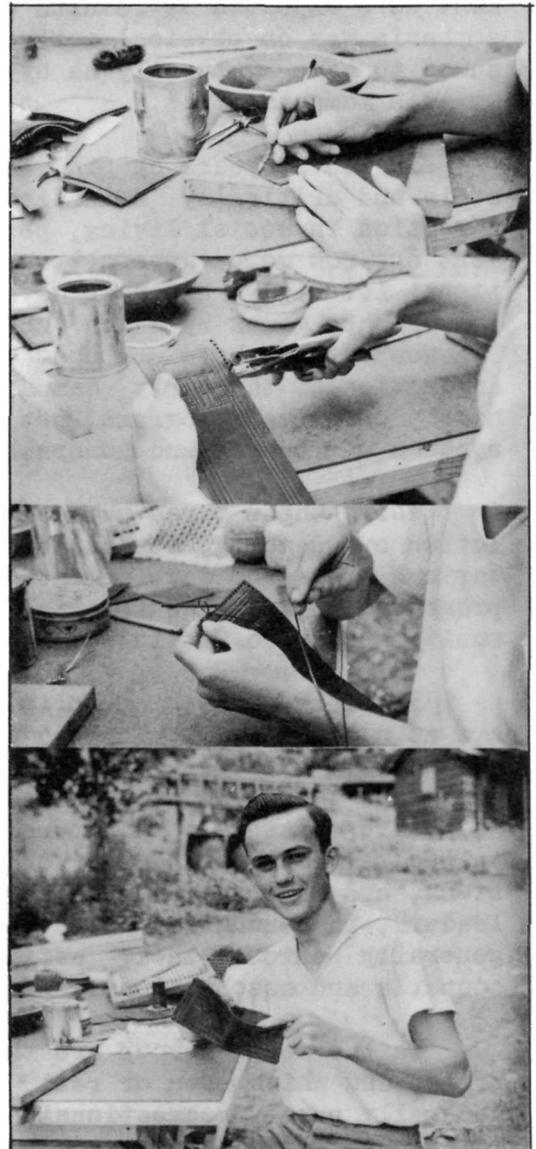
Three years later Dan Beard, then editor of Recreation, established the sons of Daniel Boone which also had outdoor life and camping as its program, using the early American pioneer and backwoodsman to lend color. These two organizations and the writings of their founders aroused the interest of American young people in outdoor life and particularly in camping.

In a camp in England in 1908, Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts, shaping the organization in accordance with his experiences with the Army in South Africa and on the earlier experiments of Seton, Beard and others. Camping was given a prominent place in this organization which was designed to serve boys from 12 to 16 years of age. The movement was introduced into this

country in 1910 with the founding of the Boy Scouts of America. In a short time it was followed by the Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts. Camping is so important in these programs that it has been said that "Scouting is Camping". The strong emphasis on camping led to the establishment of scout camps throughout the country. They were operated at low cost so that camping experience, which hitherto had been available chiefly to children of the wealthy, was made possible for the great middle class. Today these youth organizations are our largest camping group.

The expansion of opportunities for camping that began with the youth organization camps has continued to the present time, and many other agencies have contributed to the growth. The 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers have brought camping to rural groups. Camps sponsored by churches and religious organizations also have had a recent rapid growth. School camps, municipal camps and those operated by other public agencies have come into being, although their number is small and their rate of increase quite slow. Camps are sponsored today by a great variety of agencies representing every aspect of our national life. These camps cover a wide range of age groups, and a noticeable present trend is toward upward and downward extension of the camp age. More camps for younger children and for families and adults are coming into being.

The variety of camps is paralleled by a variety of camp practices and programs. The earlier camps made camping itself the chief objective. Simple life in the woods --- cooking meals over open fires, sleeping under canvas, fishing, and learning something of the art of woodcraft --- comprised the entire program and was an end in itself. In the next period, rewards in terms of physical health, the mastering of skills in organized sports, and character develop-



Eight chapters in the making of a wallet are shown in this series of photographs made in an organized camp at Laurel Hill Recreational Demonstration Area, Pennsylvania. On the opposite page, top to bottom: 1. Cutting the pattern; 2. Cutting the leather, 3 and 4. Marking the holes. On this page: 1. Pasting the parts together; 2. Cutting the holes; 3. Putting in the lacing, and 4. Finished product.

ment were expected as results of camp experience. During that phase the emphasis was on physical activity. Desired educational results were assumed to come naturally as by-products of the set program that allowed no idle moments.

In recent years camping has entered a third phase that is deliberately and critically educational. The values of the camp movement for education in social living, personality, character, and health development are now more generally known. At the same time a camping-educational literature has been developed that has led to a better understanding of the means by which objectives in these terms could be achieved. The new methods have brought a return to many of the informal ways and activities of the early camps, while leading away from large groups, highly organized programs, set time schedules, intense competition, and systems of rewards and honors.

While these three phases may be cited to indicate the general evolution of camping, it should be observed that our camps today are in various stages of development and that they vary greatly in objectives, programs, physical equipment, and leadership. Camps in the average community appear to fit into three classifications.

First there are many private and organization camps whose practices are at a high level. Through long experience covering a wide field they have developed well informed and well-trained leadership. Their programs are broad and well balanced, and include mainly those activities which are suitable to a natural outdoor environment. They also have developed minimum standards for camping which, in the national organizations, are enforced in all camps. These camps cooperate in training leaders, in conducting studies and research, and in promoting camping generally through their affiliation with local and national camping councils and associations.

In the second group are the camps which are generally local enterprises and which own or rent their camp sites. Their objectives are generally purely recreational or sometimes educational, with emphasis on religious or vocational training. Little attempt is made to adapt activities to the environment, and programs are not well balanced. Campers are handled as a mass and have little or no share in program planning. The leaders lack specific training for camp leadership and are often entirely unfamiliar with conditions and practices desirable for successful camp operation.

The camps in the third classification are those that fail to provide leadership and equipment necessary to guarantee the safety and health of the campers. These camps come into being through the desire of individuals and organizations to carry out a camping program without realizing what is necessary in the way of finance, leadership, and equipment. Camps of this type are a hazard to the children who attend them and to the entire camping movement.

Within these three classifications are found camps of many types.

There are camps for boys, girls, boys and girls, family camps, private camps, organization camps, and camps which specialize in a single activity, such as music or dancing. There also are camps for the ill and physically handicapped, such as those for crippled, deaf, cardiac and diabetic children. Camps for speech correction and psychiatric cases are among the newcomers in this field. These recognize and take advantage of the controlled situation and opportunities for social adjustment and simple living that are inherent in camp conditions.

Public camps include those conducted by municipalities and counties, public school systems, and the Future Farmers and 4-H Clubs. In one instance a state agency, the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, conducts two camps. Federal activities centering in the National Park Service, through its Recreational Demonstration Areas, and in the United States Forest Service consist chiefly in supplying needed camping facilities. The Work Projects Administration conducts camps in cooperation with other agencies, and camps of the Future Farmers and 4-H Clubs likewise are federal-local cooperative enterprises. The promotion and sometimes the direction of these camps are carried out by federal officials, but the sites and operating expenses are provided by the local group.

In addition to these differences in constituency and sponsorship, camps differ also in the backgrounds from which they draw color and romance for their programs. These differences are mainly sectional. Thus in the north woods the pioneer, trapper, backwoodsman and Indian contribute activities, equipment and decorations. On the coast these are supplanted by things of the sea and ships, while in the far west the cowboy and his horse and saddle are used to appeal to the imagination of campers.

Despite the various differences mentioned, good camps are basically the same wherever they may exist. In them always are leaders whose underlying purpose is the guidance of children toward more effective living and a program of activities suitable to the environment and based on the interests of the campers. Here the physical well-being of the child is provided for and opportunities for the development and expression of spiritual qualities are not forgotten.



The Educational Role of National Military Parks

BY J. WALTER COLEMAN,
Superintendent,
Vicksburg National Military Park,
Mississippi

Visitors to Vicksburg National Military Park and to other similar areas administered by the National Park Service have shown an increased interest in our great military engagements and an increased desire to understand the importance and significance thereof. It is pointed out by National Park Service officials that while these parks are not set aside for the purpose of illustrating military lessons or of making our nation "war conscious," they do serve to call attention to the part which the soldier has played in our national life. The visitor is enabled to grasp the nature of military problems and to follow the development of fighting methods by visiting the military parks and their museums.

In the Vicksburg museum, for example, the fact is explained that the War Between the States was, to a surprisingly large degree, the first modern war. General Grant's Army in the Vicksburg Campaign was, to use a current expression, mechanized. Without the steam boats, practical navigation of our inland waters on a large scale would have been impossible, and without the fleet the conquest of Vicksburg could hardly have been undertaken. Although the Union Army lived off the country successfully while on the march, it would have been impossible to conduct a long siege, such as that of Vicksburg, without a practical means of transporting supplies and ammunition.

The large-scale use of railroads during the War Between the States marked the first application of this means of shuttling troops from one front to another in a major war. This was admirably illustrated during the Chattanooga Campaign when Lee sent Longstreet's Corps to reinforce Bragg, and when the Union dispatched troops from Washington to the support of Rosecrans at Chattanooga by rail. The practical application of these 19th century developments, crude as they appear at the present time, proves a constant source of interest to the park visitor. The effort which President Davis made to direct the Vicksburg Campaign from Richmond, and which had so important an influence on Pemberton's actions, was, of course, made possible by the telegraph, which had been in use for about twenty years.

In general, therefore, the Vicksburg Campaign may be used to illustrate the beginnings of many features of modern warfare, and it is one of the problems of the park personnel to relate these happenings in modern terms in order that they may be best appreciated. (From The Vicksburg Evening Post.)

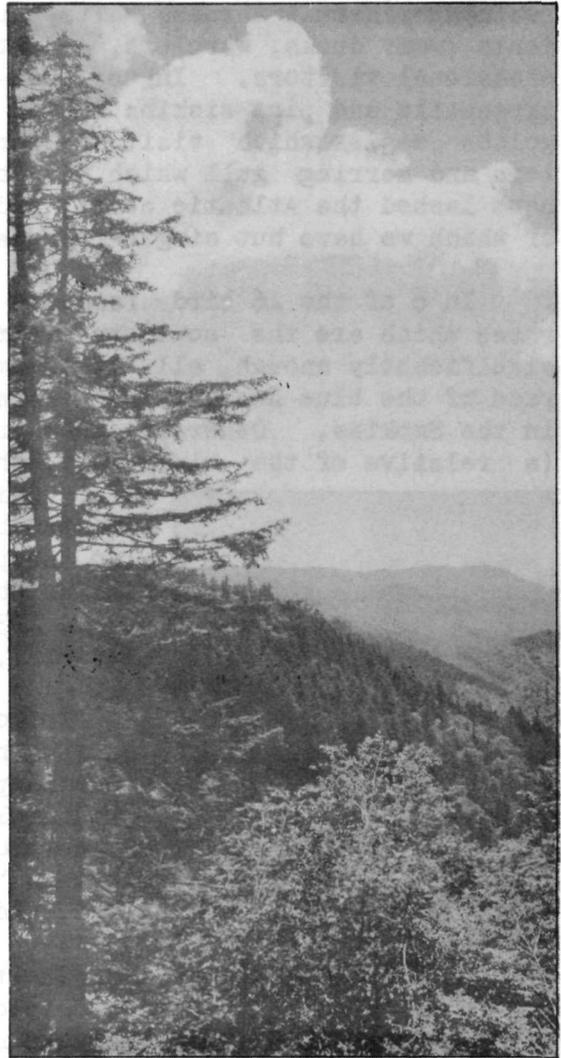
BIRDS OF THE GREAT SMOKIES

Spruce-Fir Avian Life Shows Northern Character

BY ARTHUR STUPKA,
Park Naturalist,
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Separating the states of Tennessee and North Carolina, the Appalachian Mountain system culminates in an irregular divide constituting the highest mountain mass east of the Black Hills. There are many peaks of more than 6,000 feet altitude --- an ancient highland characterized by a dense cover of vegetation. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, with its more than 600 square miles, extends for 71 miles along this high divide, being bounded on the east by the Pigeon River and on the west by the Little Tennessee. Numerous ridges radiate from the main axis and these are separated by swift-flowing streams of great beauty.

There are no lakes in the park and none of the few small ponds continues to hold water during the normal autumn period of scanty precipitation. Moreover, the park lies at a point which is approximately equidistant from the Mississippi River, the Great Lakes, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico --- a significant geographic isolation. A glance at the list of 190 to 200 birds which are known to occur here reveals the absence or scarcity of many shore-and-water-inhabiting species. Nevertheless, 13 species of ducks have been observed on watercourses either within the park or immediately adjacent to its boundaries, and certain other waterbirds and shorebirds occur with more or less regularity.



Looking into North Carolina between Newfound Gap and Clingman's Dome in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The dark trees in the middle ground are a forest of spruce and fir.

Approximately one-third of the bird population may be classed as summer residents --- those found here during the breeding season only. These include more than half of the 36 wood warblers, 6 of the 7 fly-catchers, 4 of the 5 vireos, and many others. Close to another third are permanent residents -- ones remaining here throughout the year. This group includes a number of the hawks, probably all of the woodpeckers and owls, and such birds as nuthatches, crows, jays, ravens, grouse, quail, turkeys, and others. The remaining number, representing somewhat more than one-third of the total bird population, includes the winter residents (hermit thrush, white-throated and fox sparrows, etc.), transients (many ducks, warblers, and others which breed further north), and occasional visitors. In the last-mentioned group are the vagrant red crossbills and pine siskins (which may breed on occasions), the bald and golden eagles which visit the park at irregular intervals, the sooty tern and herring gull which have been observed shortly after hurricanes have lashed the Atlantic coast, and the American brant and white pelican of which we have but single records.

In 6 of the 46 bird families known to occur in the park we find races which are the southern representatives of more northern forms; significantly enough, all but the mountain vireo, a Southern Appalachian race of the blue-headed vireo, rarely nest below the 3,000-foot altitude in the Smokies. Others in this group include the Appalachian chickadee (a relative of the black-cap), the southern creeper, southern winter wren, Cairn's warbler (related to the black-throated blue), and Carolina junco. There is also the probability that the erratic redcross-bill which was reported breeding in the park in April, 1938 (first such record south of Pennsylvania), may prove to be a distinct race.



Yellow birch riddled
by pileated woodpecker

Introduced species are represented here by the ring-necked pheasant, rock dove (common domestic pigeon), starling, and English sparrow. Fortunately, the first two are very rare and probably do not breed, while the latter two, although breeding, are not abundant and do not invade undisturbed areas in the park.

In its bird life as well as in floristic composition the spruce-fir forest of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park resembles the interior forests of northern New England. Just as one finds here the same red spruce, mountain ash, yellow birch, fire cherry, and many shrubs and herbaceous plants which grow abundantly in the far northern forests, so too does the bird life take on a definitely northern aspect.

Raven, duck hawk, red-breasted nuthatch, winter wren, brown creeper, golden-crowned kinglet, sapsucker, ruffed grouse, olive-sided



flycatcher, veery, Canada and other warblers, and many additional species breed in the upper Smokies. Such past disturbances as lumbering and fires, clearing of land and hunting, have affected the rugged uplands considerably less than the lowland regions.

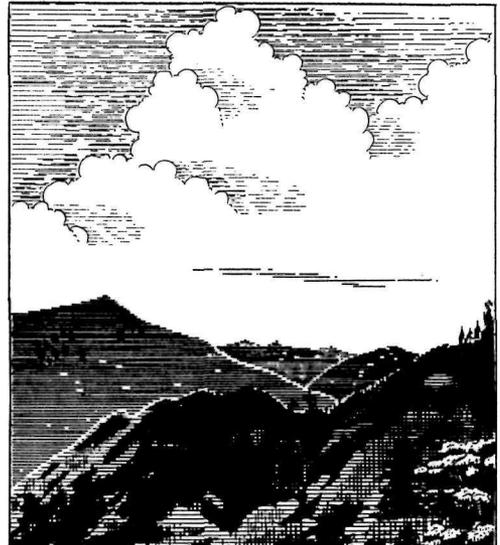
Ecologists recognize this forest of spruce and fir as one of the three principal groups of forest types which prevail in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the so-called cove-hardwoods and the oak-pine complex comprising the remaining two groups.

A heterogeneous mixture of beech, yellow birch, buckeye, basswood, maples, silverbell, hemlock, tulip poplar and others --- trees which here become giants of their kind --- characterize the cove-hardwood complex, and here the more variegated flora, occupying a greater diversity of habitats, becomes the haunt of many more bird species. Speaking in a general way, the number of kinds of birds increases as we go from north to south, and so too in a mountainous area do we find more species as we travel from highland to lowland.

The oak-pine complex, which also includes the tulip poplar, chestnut, and the so-called heath balds or "laurel slicks", occupies the drier situations, usually at low altitudes or on exposed ridges. Here too the number of bird species is greater than in the high coniferous forest but it is questionable whether the avian fauna here is greater than in the cove hardwoods. Some birds, such as the wild turkey, ruffed grouse, downy woodpecker, mountain vireo, black-throated green warbler, and others may breed in all three of these main forest groups.

Late April marks the peak of the spring bird migration in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. By that time most of the flycatchers, vireos, wood-warblers, and other groups have appeared on the scene, some remaining to breed while others continue northward. Early October marks the autumnal migration peak, but the bird student will invariably run up his biggest list in April.

Some of the species, especially the Carolina junco and southern winter wren, appear to follow a definite migration



up and down the mountains, breeding at altitudes above 3,000 feet and wintering in the lowlands --- in this regard resembling the pine grosbeak, brown-capped rosy finch, and gray-headed junco of our Rocky Mountain National Park. The bullfinch and perhaps other birds of western Europe likewise have a vertical migration.

BIRD FAMILIES REPRESENTED IN THE
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

(Figure after the family name indicates number of species
known to occur in the park)

1. Grebes - - - - -	1	24. Kingfishers - - - - -	1
2. Pelicans - - - - -	1	25. Woodpeckers - - - - -	9
3. Cormorants - - - - -	1	26. Flycatchers - - - - -	7
4. Herons, Bitterns - - - - -	5	27. Larks - - - - -	1
5. Geese Ducks - - - - -	15	28. Swallows - - - - -	6
6. Vultures - - - - -	2	29. Jays, Crows - - - - -	3
7. Hawks, Eagles - - - - -	9	30. Chickadees, Titmice - - -	3
8. Falcons - - - - -	2	31. Nuthatches - - - - -	2
9. Grouse - - - - -	1	32. Creepers - - - - -	1
10. Quails - - - - -	1	33. Wrens - - - - -	5
11. Pheasants - - - - -	1	34. Mockingbirds, Thrashers -	3
12. Turkeys - - - - -	1	35. Thrushes, Bluebirds - - -	7
13. Coots - - - - -	1	36. Gnatcatchers, Kinglets -	3
14. Plovers - - - - -	2	37. Pipits - - - - -	1
15. Woodcock, Snipe, Sandpipers-	6	38. Waxwings - - - - -	1
16. Gulls, Terns - - - - -	2	39. Shrikes - - - - -	1
17. Pigeons, Doves - - - - -	2	40. Starlings - - - - -	1
18. Cuckoos - - - - -	2	41. Vireos - - - - -	5
19. Barn Owls - - - - -	1	42. Wood Warblers - - - - -	36
20. Typical Owls - - - - -	4	43. Weaver Finches - - - - -	1
21. Goatsuckers - - - - -	3	44. Meadowlarks, Blackbirds -	9
22. Swifts - - - - -	1	45. Tanagers - - - - -	2
23. Hummingbirds - - - - -	1	46. Grosbeaks, Sparrows, etc.-	25

ACADIA GETS SPECIMEN OF RARE IVORY GULL

The first record for Mount Desert Island, the third for the state of Maine and the sixth for all New England resulted from the recent taking of the rare Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*) at Southwest Harbor. The only other specimen taken in Maine dated from 1894. There was a sight record in 1918.

The Ivory Gull is a small white bird which usually feeds at the southern edge of the Arctic ice pack. It has been seen within five degrees of the North Pole, the most northerly record for any avian species. It is rare in the settled portions of Canada. The specimen found on Mount Desert Island is being mounted for permanent display in Acadia National Park.

ZONING FOR PARK PROTECTION

Eight Tennessee Counties Provide for Public Planning

BY RICHARD IVES,
Director of Regional Planning,
and
LEO J. ZUBER,
Tennessee State Planning Commission

It became apparent last year to the Tennessee Department of Conservation that it would have to take steps to prevent the extension of undesirable developments in the vicinity of and adjacent to the parks and lakes under its jurisdiction. These objectionable developments were found mainly along the approach roads to parks and lakes. They were usually bill boards and snipe signs, roadside stands, unsightly filling stations and "honky-tonks". In the fall of 1939, the Department and the Tennessee State Planning Commission initiated a cooperative program, based on existing planning and zoning legislation, for the protection of the areas. Because the problem is not peculiar to Tennessee, the methods employed should be of interest to recreational area supervisors in other states.

In general, parks require protection from undesirable development only along approach roads. If a park is designed properly, its developed area is protected by existing or created buffers which prevent from becoming a nuisance any undesirable development adjacent to the area. In contrast, lakes need this as well as additional protection around their entire shorelines. When the lake properties in Tennessee were first acquired, it was believed that a 100-foot strip of land around the shoreline would provide sufficient protection. While this strip does prevent immediate access to the lake, it does not safeguard against undesirable and harmful developments just beyond the 100-foot protective strip.

At present Tennessee has a state and regional planning act (Public Acts of 1935, Chapter No. 43) which permits the creation of regional planning commissions for areas consisting of one or more counties or parts of counties. A regional planning commission is authorized to prepare plans for the development of the region, and it may recommend all or any part of the region for a zoning plan. There are on the statutes private zoning acts for eight counties (Carter, Davidson, Hamilton, Johnson, Shelby, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington) located in different parts of the state [See map on page 17.]

There is also a Community Planning Act (Public Acts of 1939, Chapter No. 158) authorizing the State Planning Commission, on receipt of a petition signed by at least 100 residents, to define and create a planning commission for an unincorporated community. The area cannot exceed

ten square miles and must contain at least 500 inhabitants. The commission is granted full power to plan, zone and control subdivision of land within its area. The court of the county in which the community is located has the authority to adopt and endorse the zoning plan.

There are two other acts which may be employed in conjunction with one already described. One is the regional subdivision control act (Public Acts of 1935, Chapter No. 35) which permits regional planning commissions to adopt and enforce subdivision regulations. The other is the outdoor advertising act (Public Acts of 1939, Chapter No. 83) which prohibits signs within highway rights-of-way and which requires licensing of signs outside of corporate areas.

As existing legislation does not fit all cases, it is necessary to resort to deed restrictions, or property owners' agreements, in an effort to hold off undesirable uses about the property until adequate legislation can be obtained. Such interim protection is not satisfactory over a long period of time and its use should be considered an emergency.

While experience with areas now in operation has shown the need for protection, the program for the establishment of protective measures has been directed mainly toward areas still under development. This procedure has been adopted in order to prevent any undesirable developments where none now exists. Attention will be directed later to the older areas which are now in operation.

The Department of Conservation has provided the services of a field representative who works under the direction of the Tennessee State Planning Commission. After acquainting himself with the specific problems of the recreational area under consideration, he returns to the office of the Commission to discuss the situation, to ascertain what legislation best may be used, and to learn what protective measures are agreeable to the Department of Conservation. On reaching the necessary decision, he returns to the field and explains to the local authorities the methods, purposes and benefits of the proposed protection. If interested, the local community or the local planning commission then becomes active in its solicitation for the enactment of the protective measure.

Watauga State Park near Bristol, in Sullivan County, has been under development for some time. This county is one of the five making up the Northeastern Tennessee planning region and it has a private act (Private Acts of 1937, Chapter No. 520) which enables it to adopt and to enforce a zoning resolution. The first step there was to explain the general program to the members of the Northeastern Tennessee Regional Planning Commission. On their expression of approval, a land use survey was made. The data obtained from this survey form a basis for the determination of boundaries of the proposed zoning district surrounding the park area. A resolution, which is being prepared with the advice of the State Planning Commission, will be submitted by the Regional Planning Commission to the Sullivan County Court for adoption. It is expected that the final resolution will recognize certain zones as agricultural, residential and com-

act is not introduced and passed during these sessions, then a private act may be obtained for Hardeman County.

Shelby Forest Recreational Demonstration Area and Shelby Negro State Park are in Shelby County, one of the eight counties which have private zoning acts. It has had an effective zoning resolution in force for several years. Both areas are in the agricultural zone which affords them the desired protection. The Shelby County Planning Commission has expressed its willingness to cooperate with the Department of Conservation by carefully restricting the issuance of nonconforming use permits in the vicinity of the parks.

The approach roads to Shelby Forest, which are indirect and in poor physical condition, have many unsightly, nonconforming commercial uses along their routes. For these reasons, in particular the first, a new approach road to the Forest is being considered. It will go through land zoned for agriculture and therefore will receive adequate protection under the existing resolution. Since the respect and the authority of the Commission are well established, protection of the areas appears assured.

As this program has been undertaken only recently and is still far from completion, it is impossible to state with any precision what results may be expected from existing legislation or present field methods. Knowledge gained thus far, however, suggests that probably the most practical method of protecting recreational areas and their approaches is through zoning. At present the only areas which may have this protection in Tennessee are those located within counties which have private zoning enabling acts. While the purchase of additional land or easements around certain parks and lakes will afford definite control of immediately adjacent lands, the method is far too costly to obtain control over the areas necessary for complete protection. Until such time as there is a county zoning enabling act, state-wide in effect, reliance for protecting recreational areas will have to be placed in private acts, restrictive covenants, acquisition of sufficient additional land, or easements.

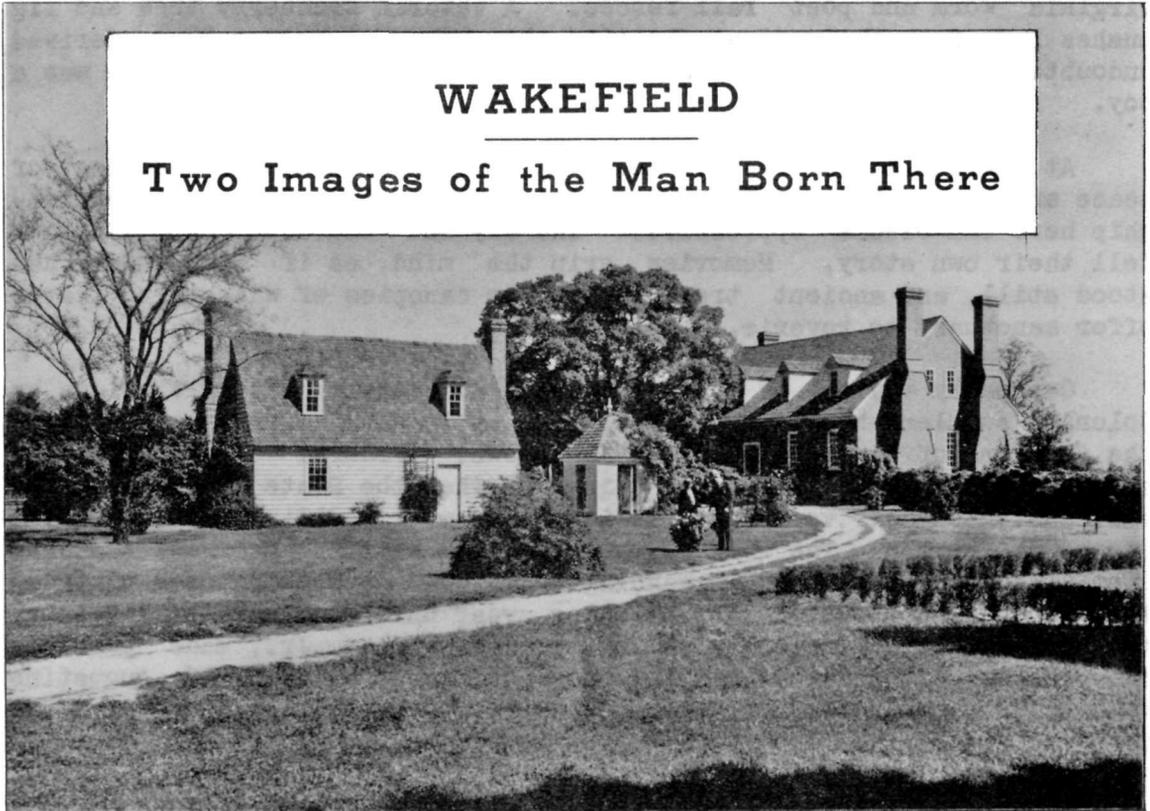
PUTTING THE VISITOR TO WORK

A further example of the effectiveness of the policy of giving the museum visitor something to do was shown by Acadia National Park in its preparation of an exhibit for the recent Bangor Sportsmen's Show.

An electrical punchboard was devised as an accompaniment to a display of nine mounted hawks. The visitor wishing to test his identification of one of the birds, say No. 2, plugged in at the numeral 2 and with a second connection indicated the name which he chose. A buzzer sounded when the selection was ornithologically correct. So popular was the "bird board" that some of the visitors tested themselves until they had learned to identify all the hawks on display. It was a successful flank approach to naturalist pedagogy.

WAKEFIELD

Two Images of the Man Born There



The Kitchen, Wellhouse and Memorial Mansion at George Washington Birthplace National Monument

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

In Tidewater Virginia, a land known for its many places of serene and enchanting beauty, few spots impress the senses and the mind as does Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington.

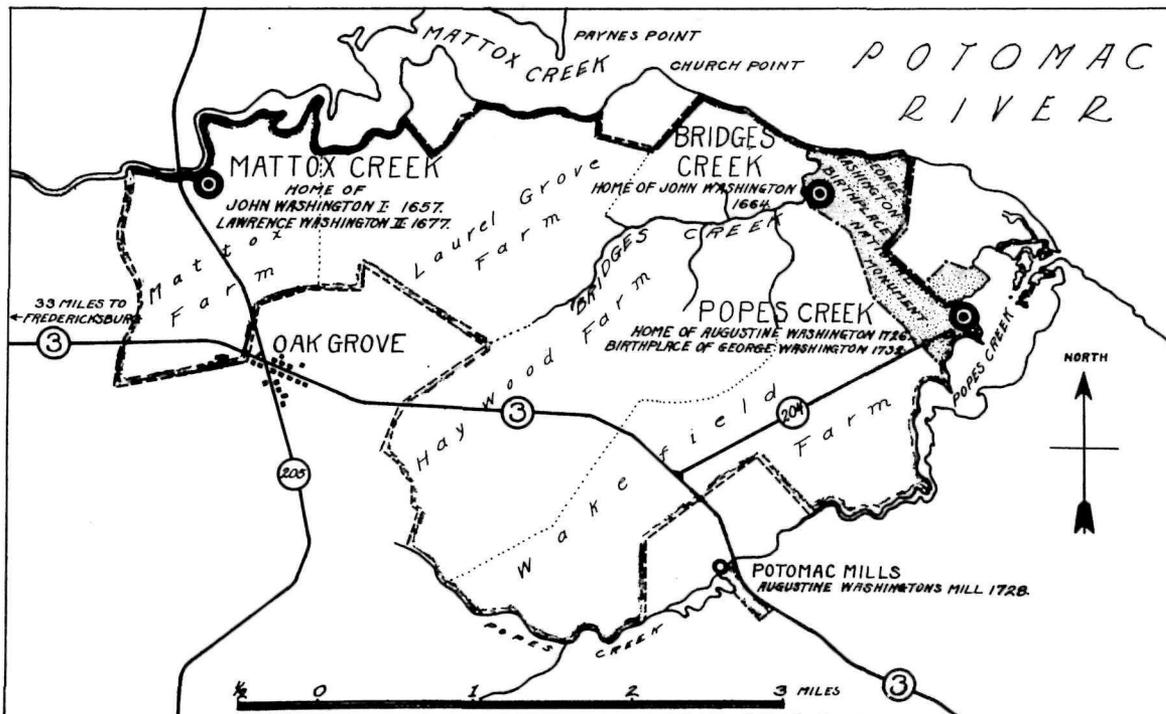
Called the "Athens of America," Westmoreland County, at the place of Washington's birth, meets the majestic Potomac, The River of Swans, where the stream is six miles wide and has a tide of about two feet. Popes Creek, curving gracefully from the right of the birth site, expands suddenly into an estuary as the hesitant water reluctantly moves to join the river, a half-mile away. Dancing Marsh, a small stream situated to the north and flowing into Popes Creek, completes the agents of nature which have sculptured the birthplace spot into a gently elevated promontory. From here a vista of lawn, trees, marsh, and water reaches to the distant blue line of the Maryland shore. The place is a haven for wildlife; ducks and geese are afforded a refuge by Popes Creek, and birds find a natural environment in the trees and shrubs that grace the landscape. Wild turkeys roam the woods and fields of the old place, and horses and sheep enliven the rural scene of green fields enclosed by old

Virginia worm and post rail fences. A veteran hackberry tree and fig bushes rise from the soil at the site they have marked so long, derived undoubtedly from plants which grew on the place when Washington was a boy.

At Wakefield the restful scene insensibly induces a feeling of peace and tranquillity. There is no need for a guide. Human companionship here can become oppressive. The sky and the water and the earth tell their own story. Memories grip the mind, as if time itself had stood still, and ancient trees with their canopies of whispering leaves offer sanctuary to reverie.

Occupancy and use of the Washington ancestral lands in Virginia by Colonial settlers began as early as 1655-1657, within fifty years after the founding of the settlement of Jamestown. Federal ownership at the site of Washington's birth began in 1882 when the State of Virginia and the Washington heir vested title to their small holdings in the United States of America. The work of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, which was organized in Washington, D. C., on Washington's birthday in 1923 and incorporated the following year under the laws of Virginia, together with the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made possible the present extensive holding of the government at the old Augustine Washington plantation, now George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

Among the features of the grounds surrounding the memorial mansion is a typical colonial garden where, with the beauties of nature visible



Map Showing Boundaries of Washington Family Plantation

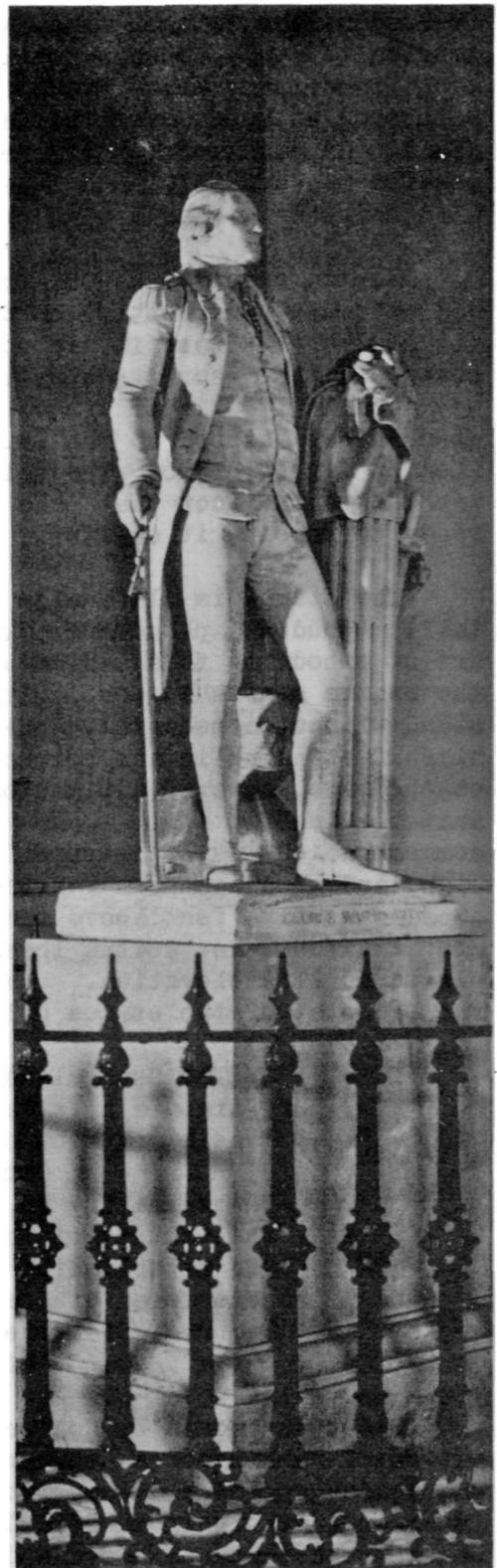
on all sides and the quiet and fragrance of the Tidewater Virginia countryside insensibly comforting, it is easy to linger and forget the passing of time. The poetic words on the sun dial seem convincingly true:

A place of rose and thyme and scented earth,
A place the world forgot,
But here a matchless flower came to birth -
Time paused and blessed the spot.

It is natural for the visitor at Wakefield to speculate on the appearance and character of the man who was born there. The question arises: is it possible to know what Washington was like? Can the mind form a faithful image of his figure and personality? Fortunately, the answer can be made in the affirmative. Two of his contemporaries, each skilled in his own mode of expression, have left us enduring portraits of George Washington, the Man. One, a great French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon, has left us in white Carrara marble, a faithful likeness of Washington's figure and bearing; the other, Thomas Jefferson, has left an unforgettable word picture of the great man's character and personality.

The boy born on the bank of Popes Creek is shown grown to maturity and at the height of his physical and mental powers in the life statue by Houdon. This magnificent statue is mounted in the rotunda of the state capitol in Richmond. It is justly famous, and probably is the most valuable piece of sculpture in the United States.

The Virginia General Assembly on May 14, 1784, voted that a statue of George Washington should be made for the state. The responsibility for selecting a suitable sculptor was entrusted to Thomas Jefferson, then Minister to France. Jefferson conferred in Paris with Benjamin Franklin and their choice narrowed down to Canova in Rome and Houdon in Paris, with the commission finally going



Houdon Statue (1791)

to Houdon, the younger man, who indicated his willingness to come to America to study Washington in person. Houdon left France in August, 1784, in company with Franklin for the journey to America, and arrived October 2 at Mount Vernon, Washington's estate in Fairfax County, Virginia. He remained for two weeks and studied Washington carefully, took precise measurements, and made a plaster life cast of his features. He also modeled in clay a bust of the great man.

Houdon received \$5,000 from the State of Virginia for the statue it had ordered. Apparently, he did not begin work on the marble statue until 1788 or 1789 and it was not completed until 1791. Thus, it will be observed, the inscription on the pedestal of the statue stating that it was done in 1788 is in error. The statue remained in France until 1796 when it was shipped to the United States and placed in the Virginia capitol on May 14, 1796. The delay in transporting the statue to Virginia was due to the fact that the capitol, then under construction, was not ready to receive it earlier.

The statue is life-size in all details and stands 6 feet 2 inches tall. Houdon's phenomenal knowledge of anatomy and his mastery of the art of embodying this science in his completed work is shown clearly in the statue of Washington. It was Houdon's intention that it should stand without a pedestal, thus simulating the appearance of Washington himself standing in the rotunda. At the time the state had ordered the statue made, however, it had been determined also to provide it with a suitable inscription. James Madison was chosen to write the words of commemoration. The inscription he prepared required a base five feet high, and this accounts for the manner in which the statue is mounted on a pedestal five feet above the level of the floor. In the opinion of most critics, the statue loses some of its power and effect in being placed at this elevation. Madison's words, which were not inscribed on the pedestal of the statue until 1814, are as follows:

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth
of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected,
as a monument of affection and gratitude to
George Washington:
who uniting to the endowments of the Hero
the virtues of the Patriot, and exerting both
in establishing the Liberties of his Country
has rendered his name dear to his Fellow Citizens,
and given the work an immortal example
of true Glory.

The pose chosen by Houdon for the statue was based upon his observation of Washington's manner in peremptorily dismissing a horse trader who had suggested a dishonorable advantage in a trade. While Washington is shown in the uniform of a General of the Revolutionary Army it will be observed that his sword and military cloak hang on the bundle of fasces, the ancient Roman symbol of civil authority, and here composed of 13 sticks in all, one for each of the original thirteen states. The

fasces rest against a plowshare, the symbol for peaceful occupation and the basis of national strength.

Lafayette upon seeing this statue declared, "it is a facsimile of Washington's person". Gilbert Stuart thought it the best likeness in existence. Chief Justice John Marshall stated, "Nothing in bronze or stone could be a more perfect image than this statue of the living Washington". Rembrandt Peale, who lived on the same square in Philadelphia with Washington during the latter's second term as President, and who became familiar with his appearance, said of the statue that if it were observed from the southeast corner of the rotunda the observer might well think he were beholding Washington himself. Here, then, in the Houdon statue we have an enduring physical likeness of the Father of Our Country. He lives for us in marble and we may know the commanding power of his presence.

Likewise in reading Thomas Jefferson's words the mind is equally impressed, for his analytic phrases have fashioned a vivid image of the inner Washington. Jefferson was one of Washington's greatest contemporaries, and few men of penetrating intellect had the opportunity of knowing and observing him in the years of his maturity and greatest power as did Jefferson. That Jefferson differed with Washington on many subjects and opposed the principles of government which Hamilton urged on the latter during the years of his Presidency is well known. This fact makes his opinion the more important and respected, since it was that of a man who could and did differ strongly from the views held by the person who was the subject of his remarks.

More than fourteen years after the death of George Washington, a letter from Dr. Walter Jones, a student of political affairs, reached Jefferson at Monticello. Enclosed with the letter was a paper Dr. Jones had written on the state of the country and the character of many of its leading men since the founding of the government. Jefferson was asked to review what had been written and to offer comment. Jefferson wrote to Dr. Jones under date of January 2, 1814, and in the course of his letter made what is probably the most eloquent, fair, and correct appraisal of Washington that can be found in the written language of any people.

Jefferson's characterization of Washington is not generally known. Not many years ago John Bassett Moore, while serving as a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, read a French version of it in a Paris newspaper. In the United States afterward it required a long search before Judge Moore located the original English text. The full text of this letter, of which only a portion is reproduced here, may be found in Paul Leicester Ford's The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, volume IX, pages 446-451, published in 1898.

"...I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly; and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these.

"His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in re-adjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally high toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas, nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit, of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example."

VIRGINIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE

A New Venture in Nature Leadership Training

BY REYNOLD E. CARLSON,
Nature Activities Specialist,
National Recreation Association.

As old as man himself is his urge to understand and enjoy the world in which he lives. In the rural civilization of the past, this urge found many means of satisfaction, but in the urbanization of populations and the development of an industrial, machine-dominated way of life, the methods and opportunities of gaining satisfaction in the out-of-doors have changed tremendously.



An Outdoor Class in Natural History

It has become necessary to set aside park and forest areas for public recreational use. Into them may go the hiker, the picnicker, the camper, and the nature enthusiast. But, because of the poverty of background of many individuals, it has not always been sufficient to supply merely the facilities for outdoor recreation; and, because many do not know how to attain unaided the maximum enjoyment from the out-of-doors, organized programs for children and adults are being provided. These are planned to develop an appreciation and understanding of the physical world. The last seven or eight years have witnessed a phenomenal growth in state and local park programs, an expansion of organized camping facilities, increased emphasis on nature activities in municipal recreation, recognition by schools that nature affords the best laboratory for the teaching of natural sciences, and a general awakening of public interest in conservation.

With this increased alertness there has arisen a great need for qualified leaders able to interpret the natural world accurately, yet simply, to the various groups with whom they are called upon to work.

The training of leaders, teachers, nature activity specialists, and naturalists has become a vital need of those who have the responsibility for administering programs. It is recognized generally that the most fruitful type of training is that which provides real field experiences rather than only book natural history.

To this end a number of field schools have been organized. In 1925 the Yosemite School of Field Natural History began the training of nature leaders with a special emphasis on the type of training that would fit them for work as naturalists in national parks. Teachers' colleges, natural history associations and private organizations since that time have organized several such schools for the training of teachers, camp leaders, club leaders, naturalists, and others with related interests. Most of these schools are located either in the North, East or Far West. No effort has been made thus far to provide such training in any of the states of the South. The development of state parks and of the 46 Recreational Demonstration Areas by the National Park Service, and the increase in area of county and city parks, have resulted in the need for specific training for leaders who might perform naturalist service in such areas.

A new venture in nature leadership training will be launched June 24 at Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, eighteen miles southwest of Richmond, Virginia, where a four-week training course for 25 prospective leaders will be inaugurated. The 7,500-acre area will provide not only the rich natural setting needed in such a training school, but also will afford the opportunities for practice leadership with children's and adult groups. Three organized camps will be in session nearby and these, with public use of the park, result in a monthly attendance of approximately 35,000 persons.

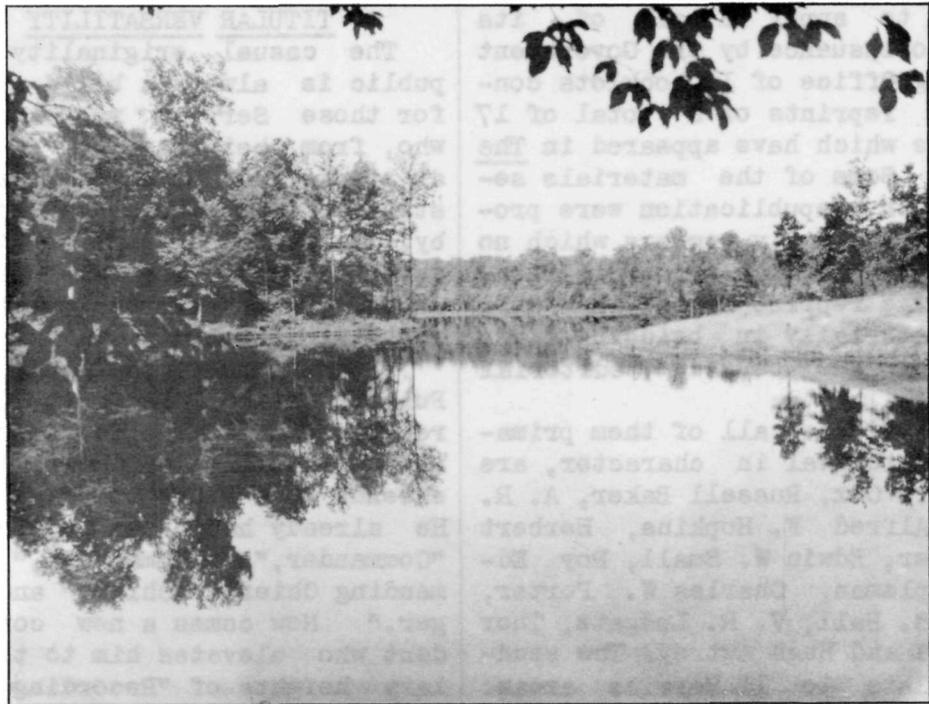
Emphasis of the course will be on field natural history. A non-technical approach will be made to the various nature subjects, such as birds, mammals, plants, insects, rocks, and minerals. As far as possible these subjects will be studied in their ecological relationships. There will be instruction in methods of arousing interest in nature and of organizing and directing that interest in a satisfying manner. The program will include four types of activities:

1. Daily field trips.
2. Informal lectures and campfire sessions.
3. Laboratory work, including the preparation of nature displays.
4. Practical experience in arranging and conducting nature activities for both children and adults.

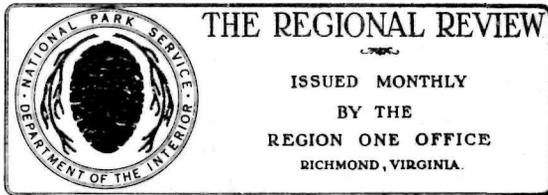
The Virginia Natural History Institute, an agency established to advance public interest in conservation and nature education, will have direct charge of the school. Cooperating agencies include the Virginia Conservation Commission, the National Park Service, the National Recreation Association, and the Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary.

Members of the National Park Service staff who will assist in conducting the school include Dr. Carl P. Russell, Supervisor of Research and Information; Conrad L. Wirth, Supervisor, and Herbert Evison, Assistant Supervisor, Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation; Earl A. Trager, Chief Naturalist; Clifford C. Presnall and O.B. Taylor, of the Section on National Park Wildlife of the Bureau of Biological Survey; Ned J. Burns, Chief of the Museum Division; Harold H. Hawkins, Geologist; Fred H. Arnold, Forester, and Stanley M. Hawkins, Associate Recreational Specialist in Camping. Scientists from state conservation and educational agencies and institutions are expected to contribute to the training program. These include Dr. Arthur R. Bevan, Virginia State Geologist; Guy Buller, fish culturist of the Virginia Fish and Game Commission; Dr. John Wendell Bailey, Professor of Biology of the University of Richmond, and Dr. J. J. Murray, of Lexington, ornithologist. [Editor's Note: Mr. Carlson, author of this article, will have general charge of instruction.]

Students will be housed in a modern organized camp which includes screened cabins, hot shower houses, lodges, nature and craft buildings, dining hall, infirmary and swimming beach. Operation of the camp will be under direction of John I. Neasmith, Associate Recreational Specialist. The regular leadership staff will conduct activities in arts and crafts, music, dramatics, nature study and archery. Evening campfire programs and social events will be planned from time to time during the school period. Arrangements have been made for obtaining undergraduate college credit for the work performed by enrolled students.



One of the Lakes at Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area



Vol. IV 1940 Nos. 4 & 5

REGIONAL REVIEW REPRINTS

The Review has been more repetitious than it would prefer to be in its periodic lamentations over the scarcity of preserved copies of the earlier issues, particularly those of July, August and September, 1938 (Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2 and 3). Requests for them now are placed on a waiting list, and libraries and similar institutions are served only as rapidly as the recovery of readers' copies will permit.

Action just taken by the Service's printing committee brings unexpected but substantial aid that is welcomed with keen enthusiasm and warm gratitude. The committee decided to apply a part of its funds to issuance by the Government Printing Office of 11 booklets containing reprints of a total of 17 articles which have appeared in The Review. Some of the materials selected for republication were produced in the early numbers which no longer are available for distribution. The reprint series thus will help materially in bridging a gap that long has caused editorial chagrin.

The articles, all of them primarily historical in character, are by Elbert Cox, Russell Baker, A. R. Kelly, Alfred F. Hopkins, Herbert E. Kahler, Edwin W. Small, Roy Edgar Appleman, Charles W. Porter, Joseph S. Hall, V. R. Ludgate, Thor Borresen and Hugh Awtrey. The studies relate to 11 Service areas: Morristown, Vicksburg, Ocmulgee, the Great Smokies, New Echota, Fort Marion, Perry's Victory Memorial, Sa-

lem Maritime, George Washington Birthplace, and Forts Pulaski and Jefferson.

FLEURS LITTÉRAIRES

Two of The Review's nonsalaried contributors received compliments recently when permission was requested by other editors for republication of articles.

Conservation, the bimonthly journal issued by the American Forestry Association, intends to reproduce Myron H. Avery's "The Appalachian Trail and the Shenandoah and Great Smokies" (Vol. IV, No. 1, pp. 21-26).

Similarly, a neat posy was tucked into the authorial lapel of Harvey F. Benson when the Appalachian Trail Conference asked permission to use "The Skyline Drive: A Brief History of a Mountaintop Motorway" (Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 3-10) in its forthcoming Guides to Paths in the Blue Ridge.

TITULAR VERSATILITY

The casual originality of the public is always a build-up tonic for those Service representatives who, from their stations in national parks and monuments, watch the streams of visitors go endlessly by. No trifling part of American inventiveness, the employees observe, finds expression in the field of titles.

Superintendent Holland, of Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia, records with some pride an unsolicited cognomination which greatly extends the scope of his duties. He already had been addressed as "Commander," "Commandant," "Commanding Chief," "Chief," and "Manager." Now comes a new correspondent who elevates him to the titular heights of "Recording Secretary." That, it appears to The Review, rounds out a fulsome career.

H.R.A.

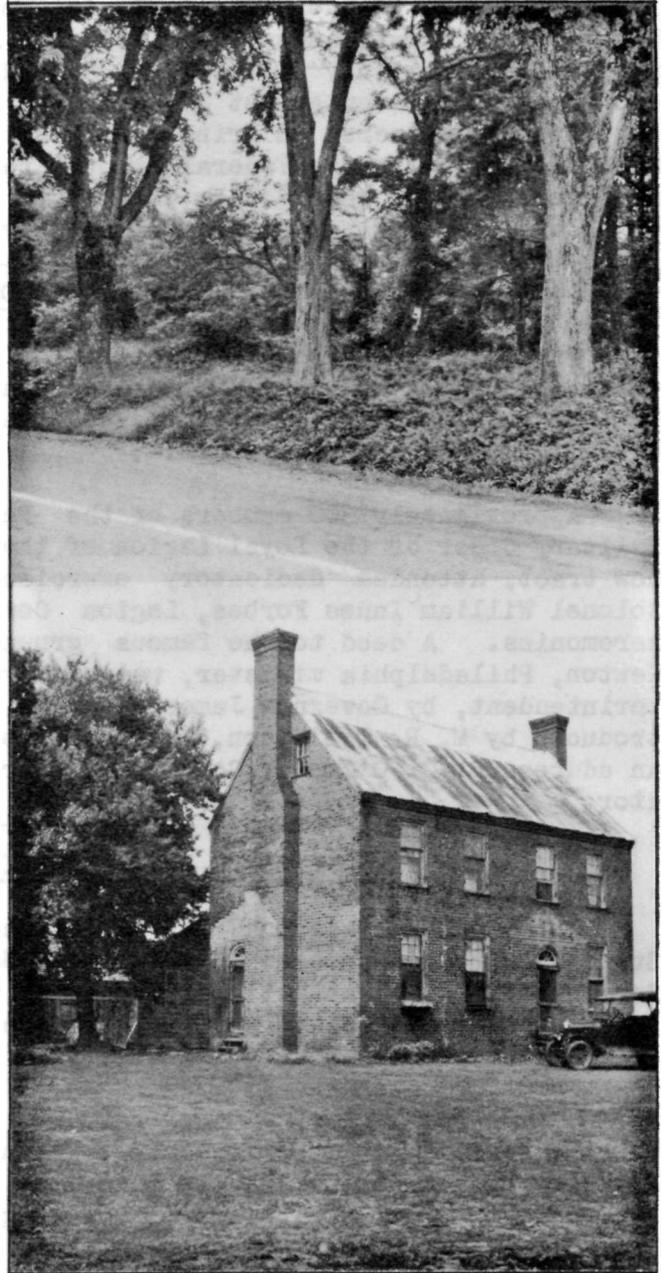
Manassas and Appomattox Become National Areas

Manassas and Appomattox, two areas which symbolize vital chapters of the record of the War Between the States, have been added to the national park and monument system.

Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, a 900-acre acquisition embracing the site of the surrender on April 9, 1865, of the Confederate forces of Robert E. Lee to the Federal army of Ulysses S. Grant, brings under Service jurisdiction the first area of a new classification. There are no other national historical monuments.

Plans provide for possible reconstruction of the McLean House, the residence where Lee and Grant met for their historic interview on the fateful April afternoon 75 years ago. The house was dismantled by promoters in the 1890's for reassembly and display elsewhere, but finances failed and the materials presumably never left the local railroad station. Photographs, drawings and other documents provide basic reconstructural data.

It is expected that the Service will undertake other measures designed to recreate the atmosphere of the Sixties at Appomattox. Recent research has revealed the existence of a copy of a complete town plat on which roads are located and lots numbered. Establishment of ownership of lands and buildings will be possible by reference to the county land tax books which, because they



At the top is seen the site of the historic McLean House in which Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia, virtually ending the War Between the States. Among the pre-war structures still standing at Appomattox is the old inn shown immediately above.

were absent at a bindery, escaped the fire that destroyed the old court house in 1892.

Designation of Manassas National Battlefield Park broadens the narrative sequence in the historical interpretation of the American Civil War. It was First Manassas, called also First Bull Run, which brought a first major test July 21, 1861, of Confederate and Union strength. Second Manassas came on August 29-30 of the next year. The new area, which comprises 1,605 acres in Prince William County, Virginia, includes the Henry House Hill where Federal troops, returning homeward in 1865, built what generally is regarded as the first monument erected on a battlefield of the War Between the States. Development plans are in progress.

NEW SPOTSYLVANIA LANDS DEDICATED

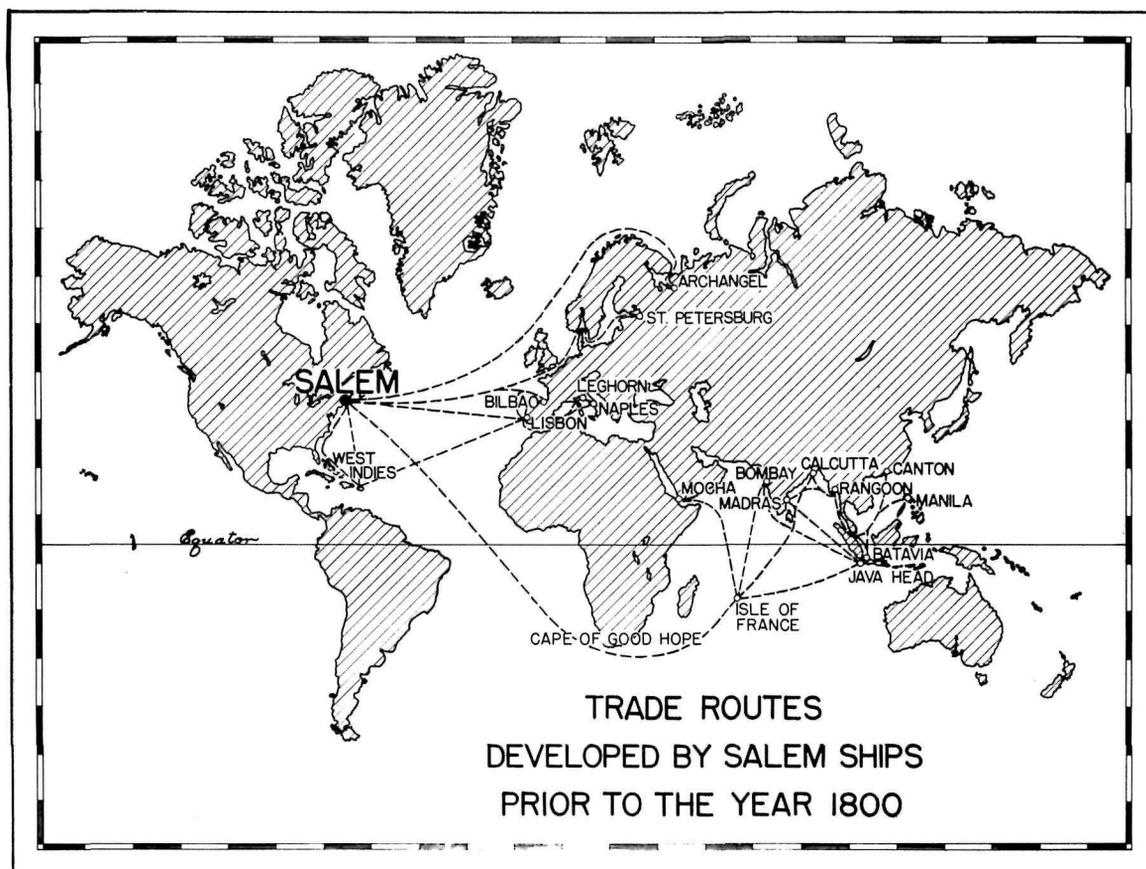
The 76th anniversary of the fierce struggle of the "Bloody Angle" was marked this month by the dedication of a 162-acre addition to the battlefields embraced by Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Memorial National Military Park, Virginia.

Approximately 300 members of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, donor of the new tract, attended dedicatory exercises held in the park May 11 with Colonel William Innes Forbes, Legion Commander-in-Chief, as master of ceremonies. A deed to the famous ground, presented by Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, Philadelphia minister, was conveyed to Branch Spalding, park superintendent, by Governor James H. Price, of Virginia, who had been introduced by M. R. Tillotson, Service Director of Region One. There was an address by C. O'Conner Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, former state senator.

PETERSBURG OBTAINS ARTILLERY DISPLAY

A total of 113 cannon barrels of the period of the War Between the States has been assembled at Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia, for use as part of an artillery display which is expected eventually to be representative of every type of piece in use at the time. Most of the guns were obtained by transfer from War Department arsenals and the West Point Ordnance Museum.

At least 27 of the pieces are known to be of northern manufacture and bear such names as Revere and Ames, while 19 are identified as of Confederate origin. There are four English, four Austrian, and three French guns. The collection ranges in size from the Coehorn mortar, which resembles a flower pot, to Spanish siege ordnance of 4,500 pounds. Included also is a London-made volley gun that encloses several .50 caliber tubes in a single casing to operate on the machine-gun principle. Altogether, the collection constitutes an important cross-section of the types of guns employed in the Petersburg campaign.



The newly completed special map reproduced above affords a graphic and quickly comprehended representation of the trade routes plied by the ships of Salem when that resourceful Massachusetts port won a commanding share of the commerce of the seven seas and became the most famous harbor of the New World.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site, which includes more than a mile of waterfront, contains Derby and Central Wharves, and several buildings associated intimately with the period of Salem's brilliant achievements on the oceans of the world. Extensive repairs carried out by the Service on the wharves, two fingers extending far into the harbor, assure preservation of outstanding physical survivals associated with the foundations of America's foreign trade.

Consequently, even though the swift vessels and purposeful men of Salem's intrepid merchant fleet disappeared long ago from the hazardous paths of the sea, the site from which they entered those devious lanes constitutes a perpetual memorial to Yankee resourcefulness, daring, and hardihood in a struggle against world competitors.

Salem was the first of the national historic sites placed under jurisdiction of the National Park Service. Federal Hall, in New York, and Hopewell Village and the Philadelphia Customs House, in Pennsylvania, have been added to the list.

Publications and Reports

SOUTH AFRICAN NATURE SANCTUARY

Some of South Africa's achievements in setting aside inviolate lands now date back more than a decade, but most of them still are not well known to American conservationists because international conservation studies are virtually nonexistent. The scope of the movement is suggested by an article of Dr. R. Bigalke in The Johannesburg Star of November 27, 1936, announcing the establishment of Rietvlei Sanctuary.

"Although the concept of the protection of wild life first began to be formulated during the first quarter of the nineteenth century and gradually gained momentum as the century progressed," wrote Dr. Bigalke, "it was not until the last quarter of that century, and especially in the early part of the twentieth century, that the question met with the attention that it merited. In South Africa the first spectacular results of the conservation principle were achieved during the past ten years, largely as the result of the untiring efforts of the Wild Life Protection Society of South Africa.

"At the present time conservation is not only practised on a more or less large scale by all civilised states, but on a smaller scale it is meeting with increased attention at the hands of municipalities, societies and private individuals. Pretoria has not been backward in this respect, with the result that three sanctuaries are in existence at the present time. . .

"The most recent addition to the list---namely, the Rietvlei Sanctuary---also has the distinction of being the largest. This sanctuary, which lies on the farm Rietvlei, about 10 miles south of Pretoria, extends over an area of no less than 12,180 acres. If certain steps are taken which are considered necessary to encourage the establishment of animals of all kinds, and more particularly of birds, the Rietvlei Sanctuary will no doubt become one of Pretoria's principal attractions in the course of time."

SERVICE WRITINGS, BOOKS, AND LIBRARIES

The priceless collections of technical reports of Service specialists, the role of books and allied research tools, and the history, status, and urgent needs of Service libraries all receive careful review by Carl P. Russell in "Libraries in the National Parks" (The Library Journal, Vol. 65, No. 8, April 15, pp. 330-333).

"As might be expected," writes Dr. Russell, "the nation-wide program of establishment, preservation, and interpretation of the country's scenic wonders and historic treasures has resulted in notable contributions to our conservation literature. Thousands of technical reports

and popular articles have been written by able workers who have had the inspiration that comes with intimate contact with the natural phenomena and historic evidences among which they study. These original accounts continue to appear daily. In the aggregate, they constitute a wealth of source material which serve now in a practical way, and in the years to come will continue to serve all those who will write the story of America.

"Unfortunately, few of these worthy articles have appeared in print; some have been mimeographed and given a limited distribution, but the great bulk of this significant material remains in manuscript form and is held in the library collections of the Washington office and the regional offices of the National Park Service. Its presence there constitutes obvious justification for the establishment of libraries and library methods in the central offices mentioned. In addition to these reports and articles of Service origin, the central administrative offices of the Service must acquire collections of reference works in history, archeology, ethnology, geology, biology, and the general field of recreation. These materials, like the Service reports, are to be regarded as tools for staff use; they have no direct relationship with a public contact program, yet they do demand the attention of librarians.

After describing the circumstances of the foundation of the excellent Yellowstone library nearly 50 years ago and that of Yosemite at a later date, Dr. Russell cites the more recent preoccupation of the four Regional Directors and the national park Superintendents with the problems arising from the need for providing and organizing the resources of research. He concludes:

"Under existing circumstances, it seems unlikely that a substantial library program involving construction of library buildings in parks and the employment of a chief librarian can be justified. But it is reasonable to expect that more generous allotments for the purchase of books will be granted, and it is a foregone conclusion that every Service executive will adjust his resources and personnel so as to give good attention to library needs. An interest in the science of bibliography will be cultivated, contributions to national park literature will continue to flow from the pens of staff members, and library collections will continue to grow in administration buildings and in park museums. Eventually that day will arrive when a chief librarian can be employed and a coordinated library program established, which will enable national park librarians to keep pace with the rest of the public contact work which now serves some sixteen million people in the greatest of out-of-doors universities."

HISTORICAL BOOKLETS

For free distribution, the Service has projected a series of 16-page booklets pertaining to the historical and archeological parks and monuments east of the Mississippi, and to several of the historical monuments of the West. These booklets, uniform in (Continued on page 36)

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The CCC and State Parks

BY JAMES J. McENTEE,
Director,
Civilian Conservation Corps.

. . . The work of the Corps in State park conservation and development has been one of the most widespread and far reaching in effect of all its projects in the last seven years. Moreover, this particular activity has brought a most active and encouraging response from both park administering agencies and the public itself.

I think that the CCC can lay claim, without risking contradiction, to being responsible for a very large share in the increase in State park acreage of practically 100 per cent since 1933. Seven years ago this acreage totaled 965,057, exclusive of the Adirondack and Catskill State Forest Preserves of 2,345,634 acres in New York. As of June 30, 1939, the last date for which definite figures are available, the total State park acreage had increased to 1,918,863, exclusive of the Adirondack and Catskill areas. In the last seven years the number of State park areas has grown to some 1,400, representing an increase of about 580 areas in 45 States. There can be very little question that this growth has been due to the availability of Federal aid for planning and development through CCC funds and manpower.

The spread of this work throughout the country has been one of its best features. Last year, for example, we cooperated, through the National Park Service, with 109 different State, county and metropolitan park administering agencies, operating 237 camps on 423 areas totaling 1,040,342 acres. What these operations have meant to people in all parts of the United States can be readily understood. In the first place, of course, the CCC enrollees thus engaged, and the members of their families have been helped materially and morally by these projects. Secondly, the park areas have been conserved, protected and developed for public use. Thirdly, thousands of people in need of such means of outdoor recreation have been able to use areas and facilities which, were it not for the CCC, would not have been made available for years to come, if, indeed, ever at all. . .

As the CCC begins its eighth year, I want to call attention to one of the most significant although little publicized results of the CCC program. I refer to the awakened public interest in conservation matters so apparent throughout the country. Today the public has a better conception of conservation as a national problem. This is due in part, to the fact that for the last seven years hundreds of thousands of young men have been learning about conservation first hand and passing the word back home. . . This increased interest in conservation matters is a good sign for the future. It represents at least an indication that the present generation plans to keep up the good work that has been done in recent years in the development and protection of our natural resources wealth. ---From an address delivered May 16 before the National Conference on State Parks in session at Spring Mill State Park, Indiana.

HISTORICAL BOOKLETS (Continued from page 33)

format, contain accurate narrative and expository accounts of the events which cause the areas to have significance in American history, descriptions of the principal features, and regulations governing visitor use.

Approximately half the space in each booklet is devoted to illustrations, which include photographs, both modern and historical, paintings, drawings, engravings, and lithographs. Many museums, libraries and galleries have cooperated by permitting the use of rare illustrations from their collections. Simple diagrams and maps complement the texts wherever such devices are required, and on the back cover of each booklet there is a park and road map.

Seven booklets, constituting a first group, were prepared in 1939, and of these six have been issued as follows: Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi; Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia; Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey; Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania, and Ocmulgee and Fort Pulaski National Monuments, Georgia. The last booklet of the group, Fort Marion and Fort Matanzas National Monuments, Florida, will be released soon.

A second group of approximately 16 booklets has been in preparation during the last few months and will pertain to the following areas: Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Maryland; George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia; Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee; Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York; Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pennsylvania; Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Kentucky; Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee; Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina; Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and the Atlanta Campaign, Georgia; Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina; Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia, and Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming. In this group there also will be a booklet devoted to the mountain culture of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee.---Ralston B. Lattimore.

HISTORY COMES ALIVE

. . . The national park program is also a broadly educational venture. It is an attempt to preserve, make accessible, and present to the millions of people who annually visit the parks and monuments a living story of the world about them. When people refresh themselves in great natural areas and at historic shrines, natural history and human history are rescued from the laboratory and the archives to become vital elements in the welding of the Nation. —From What Are National Parks?, Supplement to Planning and Civic Comment, Vol. 4, No. 1.

THE CONTRIBUTORS

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

REYNOLD E. CARLSON, formerly a Ranger-Naturalist in Yosemite National Park, has served for five years as Nature Activities Specialist of the National Recreation Association with headquarters in New York City. Most of his energies are devoted to organizing and conducting natural history institutes as a part of the Association's program. He is a graduate ('32) of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History.

RICHARD IVES, before becoming Director of Regional Planning for the Tennessee State Planning Commission last year, had contributed to the revision of the Memphis city plan. Earlier he was a member of the planning section of the Suburban Resettlement Administration's Greenhills project near Cincinnati, Ohio. He also made city planning and recreational studies for the development of the Rockefeller estate in Cleveland into a municipal park.

JULIAN HARRIS SALOMON entered the Service in 1935 and since 1937 has been a field coordinator in the Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation. His camping experiences date back to Ernest Thompson Seton's early camps. He was counselor and director in organization and private camps and was an instructor for eight years in the camp leadership course at Columbia University, and for shorter periods at Western Reserve, Syracuse and George Washington Universities.

ARTHUR STUPKA, born 35 years ago at Cleveland, holds two science degrees from Ohio State University and is an alumnus ('31) of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History. After service in Yosemite and Acadia National Parks from 1931 to 1935, he was transferred to Great Smoky Mountains National Park where he now is Park Naturalist.

LEO J. ZUBER, a native of Michigan, is a graduate of Wayne University and of the University of Michigan where he pursued advanced studies in geography. After serving for nearly three years as Senior Geographic Aide of the Tennessee Valley Authority, he became Land Use Planner for the Tennessee State Planning Commission.

