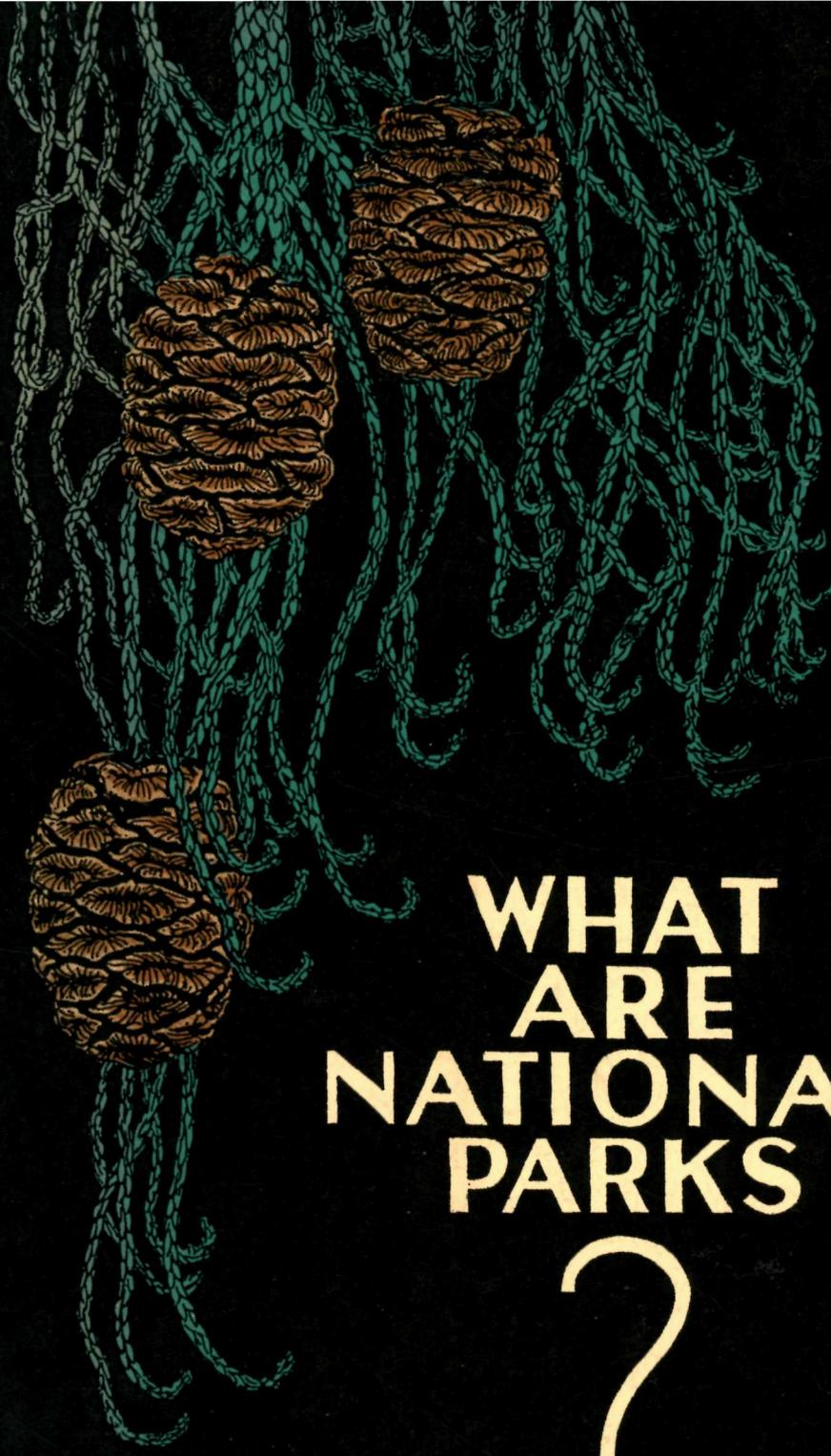


**PORTFOLIO** *on the* **NATIONAL**  
**PARK** *and* **MONUMENT SYSTEM**



# WHAT ARE NATIONAL PARKS



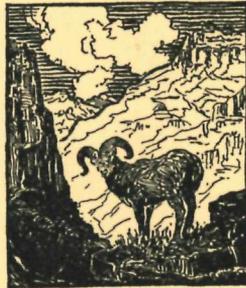
PORTFOLIO ON THE NATIONAL  
PARK AND MONUMENT SYSTEM

*Part One*

PORTFOLIO ON THE  
NATIONAL PARK AND  
MONUMENT SYSTEM

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*Issued by the American Planning  
and Civic Association, 901 Union  
Trust Building, Washington, D. C.  
Dedicated to the late Stephen T.  
Mather, first Director of the  
National Park Service*





WHAT  
ARE  
NATIONAL  
PARKS

# *the* ANSWER

**P**ARK conservation is a national policy and a national challenge.

Since its beginning, the defenders of the national park and monument system have been pioneers in a new and civilized form of land use. They have distilled from the rough and ready methods of wilderness conquest new techniques and practices, so that park conservation is no longer merely a principle of good stewardship but is a definite function of government with scientific application. They have found ways of using the native beauty and native-spun character of our country in such manner that they shall not be destroyed but shall contribute to our national fabric.

Parks are as much a form of land settlement as are farms, and park management is as much a land settlement industry as is the growing of corn, potatoes, or wheat. In the settlement of a country some lands are more

suitable to farming, others to grazing, others to forestry and mining. But some lands are more suitable for the inspiration, or recreation, of the people—breathing spaces, they might be called. The important problems for the parkman are to determine which lands are best adapted to serve as parks and how best to use them.

National parks may be defined as the superlative natural areas, set apart and conserved unimpaired for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

National monuments are the objects of historic, prehistoric, or scientific interest, set apart and conserved unimpaired because of their national value.

The national parks and monuments are the essential units of the National Park System, which also includes several other types of related areas. All of these areas are preserved for their intrinsic value.

For the national park and

monument system, the Federal Government seeks to locate, appraise, and secure for public inspiration and benefit:

All those areas that are nationally of more value for recreation than for any other use;

Outstanding stretches of the ocean beaches;

Nationally important prehistoric and historic sites, objects, and buildings;

The finest representative examples of native plant and animal life;

The most instructive geological exhibits—such as the Grand Canyon; and

A system of nationally important scenic and historic parkways.

In this issue, Part I of the Portfolio on the National Park and Monument System, we present some examples of the types of areas that have been included in the National Park System and some of the types that should be included but have not yet been given national park or monument status. In the subsequent parts of the Portfolio, there will be presented examples of the many types of services that the Federal park system renders.

Parks provide the maximum use of these irreplaceable resources. The Big Trees of Sequoia National Park are not being logged, but no one can say that they are not being used by the quarter of a million people who journey annually to see and enjoy them. When we speak of use, it does not necessarily imply the development of an area by highways and hotels. One of the

important objectives of the national park and monument system is the preservation of large tracts of roadless wilderness as a character- and stamina-building resource for all time.

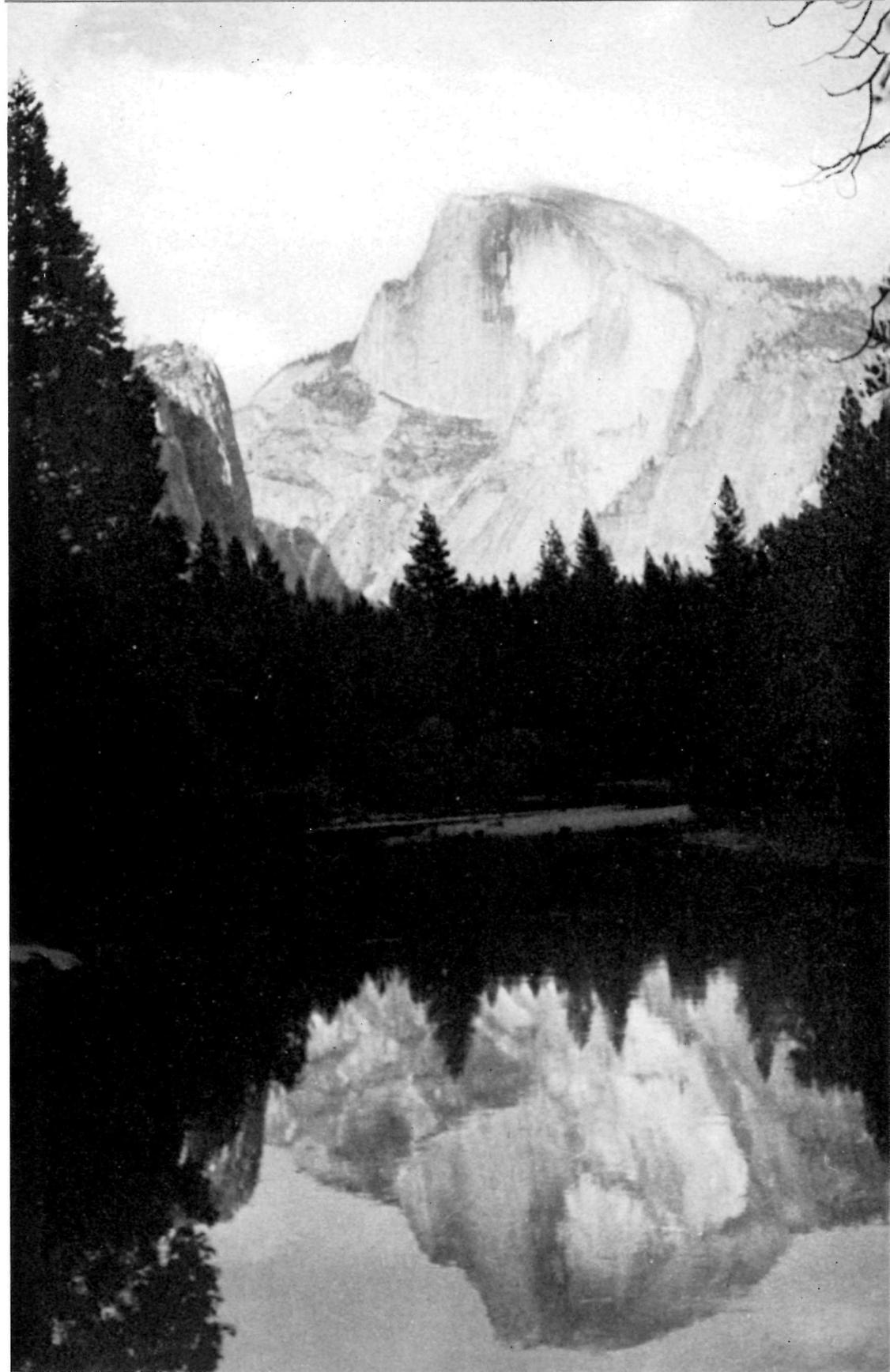
The national park program is also a broadly educational venture. It is an attempt to preserve, make accessible, and present to the millions of people who annually visit the parks and monuments a living story of the world about them. When people refresh themselves in great natural areas and at historic shrines, natural history and human history are rescued from the laboratory and the archives to become vital elements in the welding of the Nation.

Good park management ministers not only to human needs directly, but provides a lasting source of income to adjacent communities and numerous industries. People spend money in journeying to and from the parks and that money directly contributes to the stability of those communities and industries. That is a multiple-use of the park resources and, year after year, the same resource is "sold" and resold without impairment or depletion.

The Portfolio of National Parks and Monuments presents in pictorial form an account of the types of areas and the service rendered in the national parks and monuments.

RIGHT. *At the head of Yosemite Valley stands Half Dome, the sentinel by the gateway to the vast hinterland of wild country beyond—the backcountry of the hiker, the trail rider, and the fisherman. John Muir and others worked for many years to save this great country for our enjoyment.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY JOSEPH S. DIXON

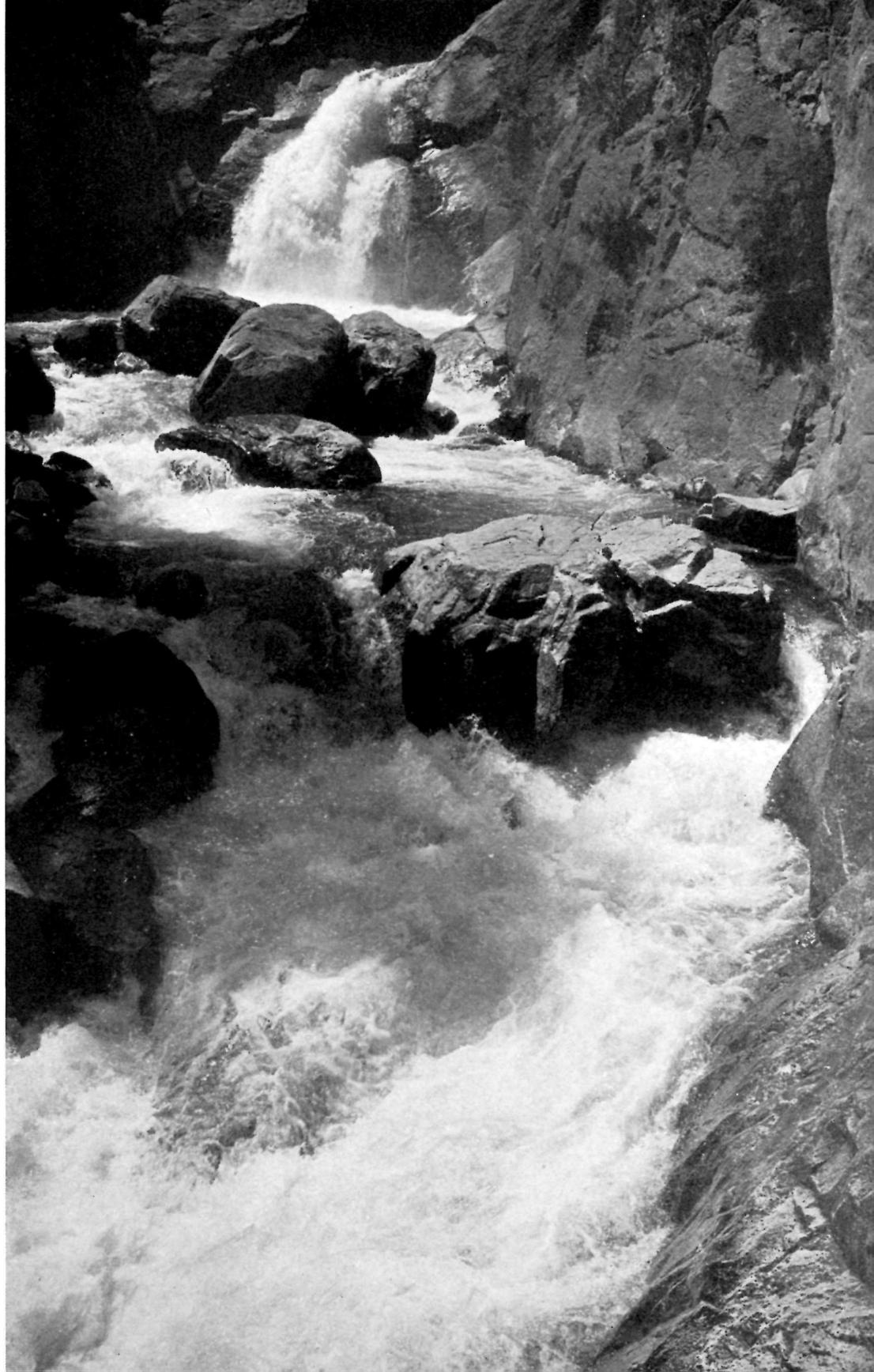


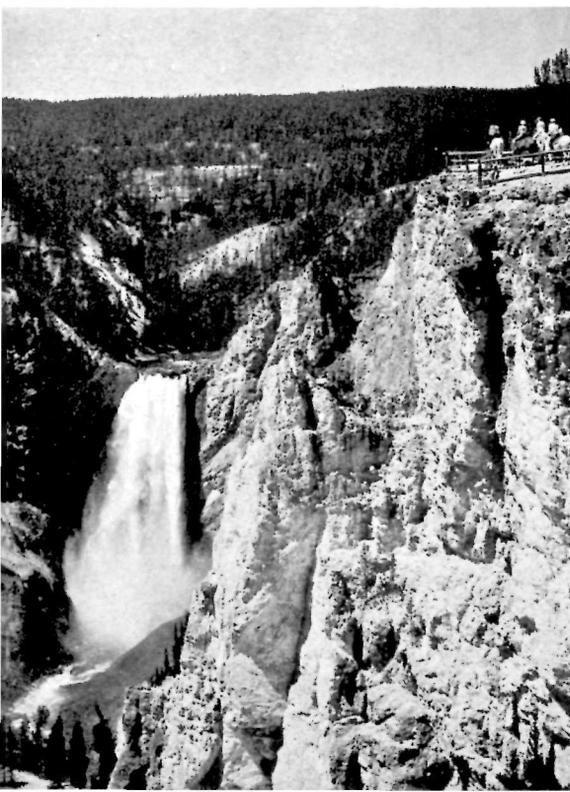


PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANSEL ADAMS

*ABOVE. In the granite chasms of the Kings River country, lights and shadows are the texture of the scene. The canyons of the Kings cut deeply at the heart of the Sierra Nevada, the Mountains of Light, John Muir called them when he urged Congress to create the Kings Canyon National Park almost fifty years ago.*

*RIGHT. The wild country of Kings River is filled with the eternal music of little streams, the call of the canyon wren, the song of the water ouzel. What higher use could this mountain country serve than to be made a national park, to be preserved and enjoyed for all time? It has not yet been made a national park, even though the Government owns the land and an Act of Congress could save it.*



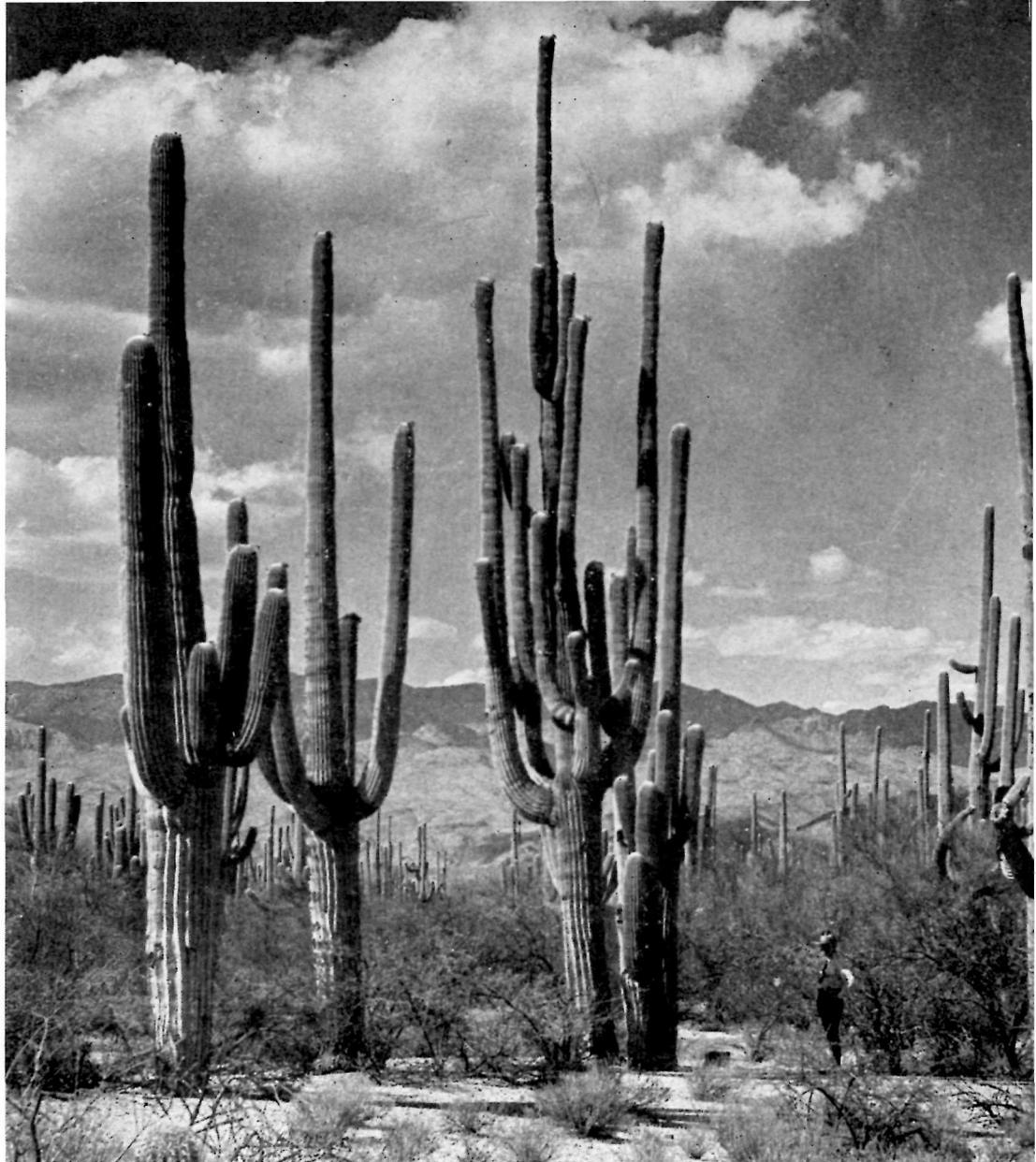


ABOVE AND LEFT. Yellowstone, the first great national park ever created in any country. From here the idea has spread to every country of the civilized world. Should the Yellowstone have been divided piecemeal among a few individuals for private profit? Seventy years ago, the Yellowstone pioneers asked themselves that question. Their answer was the National Park Idea.

RIGHT. The proposed Big Bend National Park on the Mexican border will add another link to the conservation chain when the necessary lands have been acquired by the State of Texas and donated to the Federal Government. Alluring canyons, mountains, and tropical deserts can then be brought within reach of those who want to know more of this country and of our neighbor to the south.





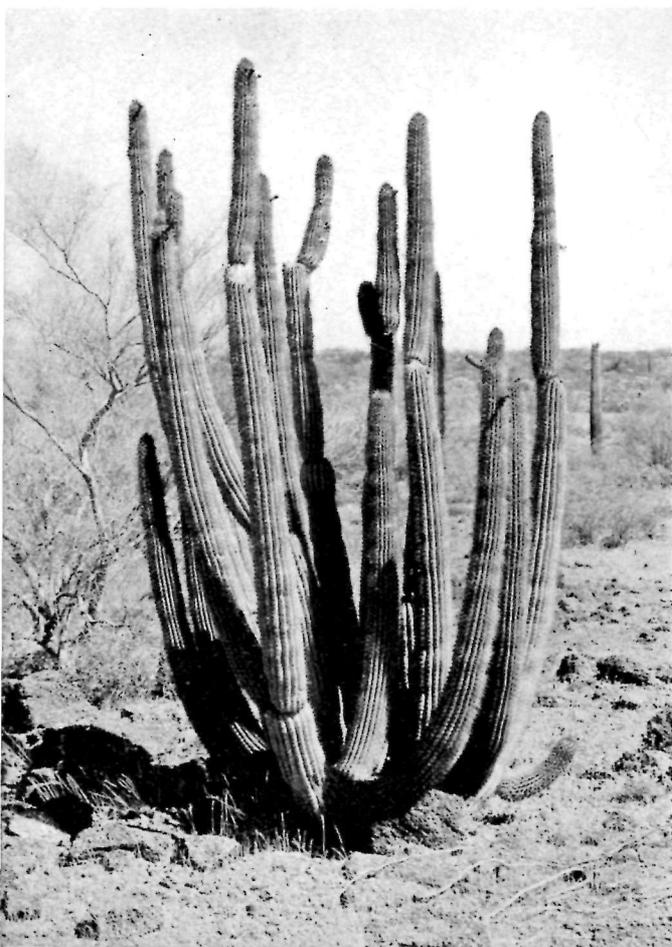


*LEFT. Sitka spruce in the proposed Olympic National Park in northwestern Washington. Unless such trees are preserved in a national park, the time will come when there will be none left in our country. National parks and monuments are the only areas where, by Act of Congress, all natural features are forever protected.*

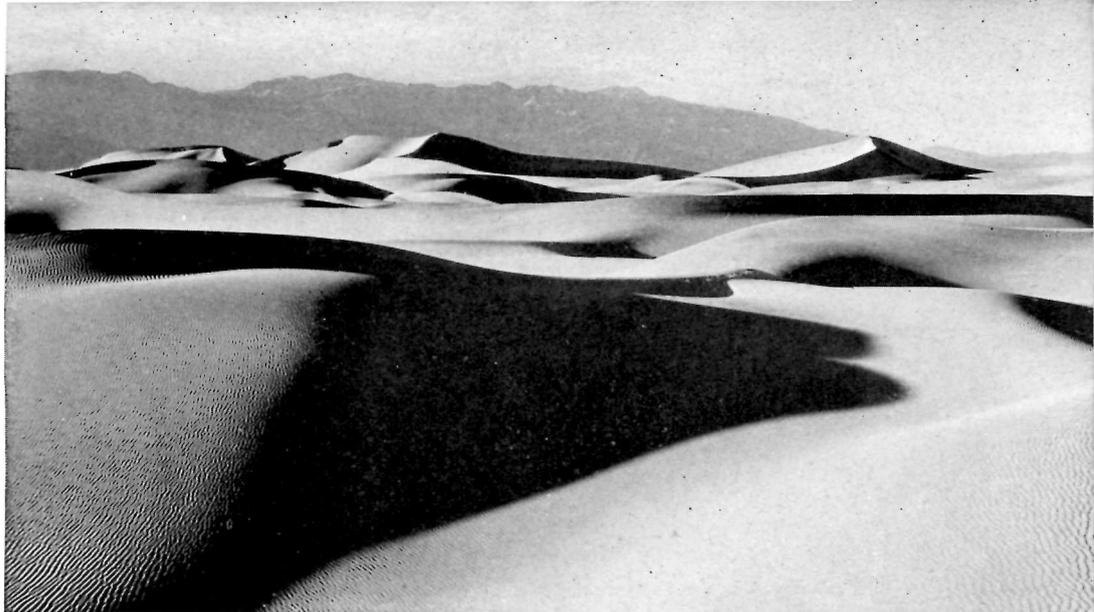
*ABOVE. In Saguaro National Monument is found the finest single stand of giant Saguaro cactus, that decorative native of the Arizona deserts. Its blossom is Arizona's state flower. Its fibrous wood is used in making furniture, and even its sharp thorns make excellent phonograph needles. The national monument was established to save this stand from thoughtless destruction. Unfortunately, the finest stands within the monument are still privately owned.*



ABOVE. Joshua Tree National Monument, California. One of the objectives of the national park and monument system is the preservation of the finest examples of each kind of native plant and animal life.



LEFT. The recently established Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona preserves another unique and interesting section of desert plant and animal life. Grazing, wood-cutting, hunting, and the sale of rare desert plants are some of the practices that would eventually destroy the distinctive character of the desert if the Federal Government had not created this national monument.



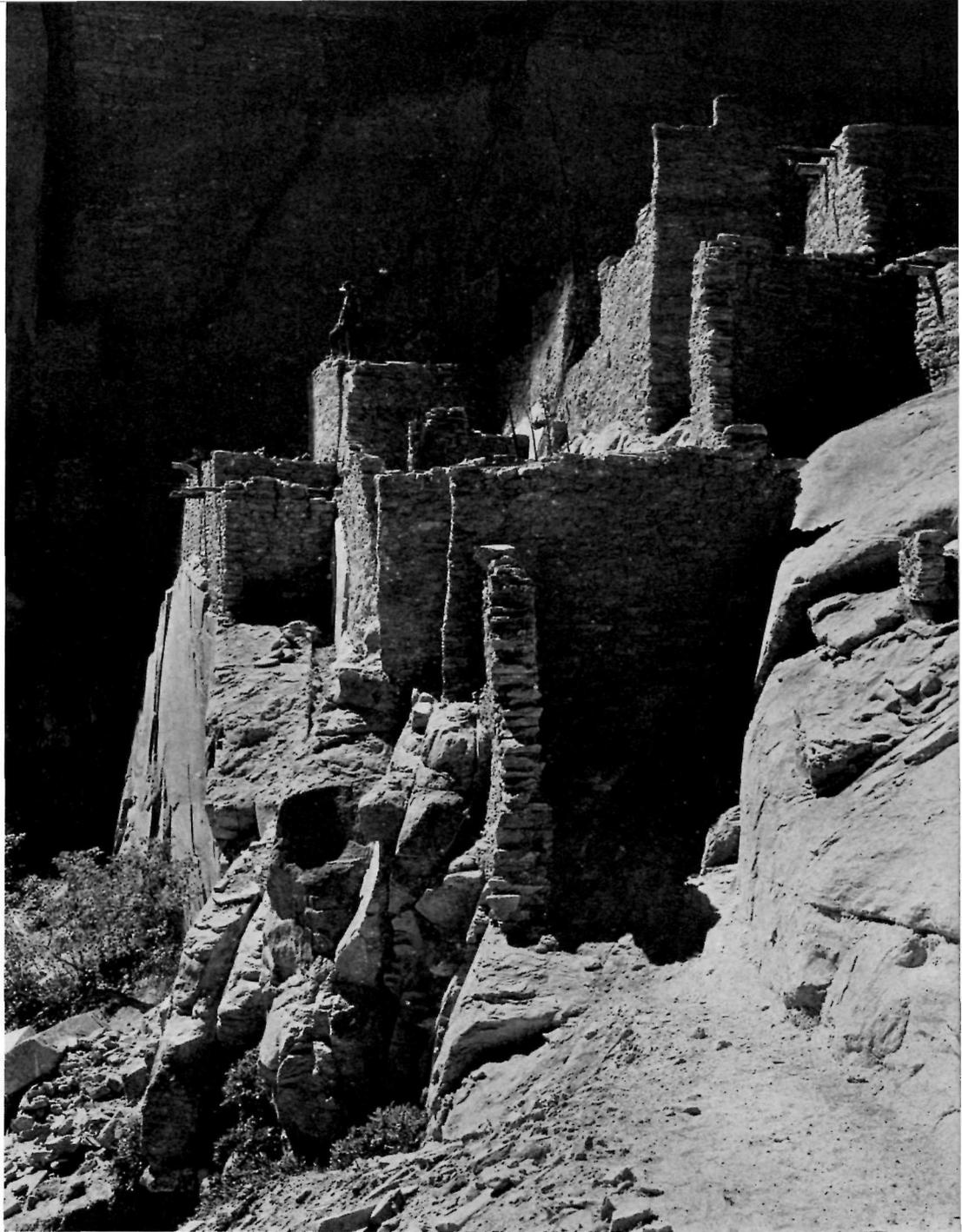
*ABOVE. The shimmering waste of Death Valley was at once sinister and inviting to the adventurous emigrants and prospectors of the nineteenth century, many of whom, bent on exploring for precious minerals or finding shorter routes of travel across the Southwest, entered the long, narrow Valley confidently, only to perish in despair amid the bewildering, waterless, sun-scorched sands. Today the National Park Service makes it possible for the visitor to enjoy the strange beauty of Death Valley with comfort and safety.*

*BELOW. At the base of the towering San Jacinto Mountains in southern California lies an oasis of native palms, fed by a clear, cold stream, and frequented by birds in migration. Palm Canyon has long been proposed as a national monument to preserve its unique character and vegetation.*





*When you visit Crater Lake National Park you will see one of the finest scenic gems in North America. Here the crater of an extinct volcano has filled with pure water; trees, shrubs, and flowers have grown over the seared rim, and Nature has produced a place of indescribable beauty.*

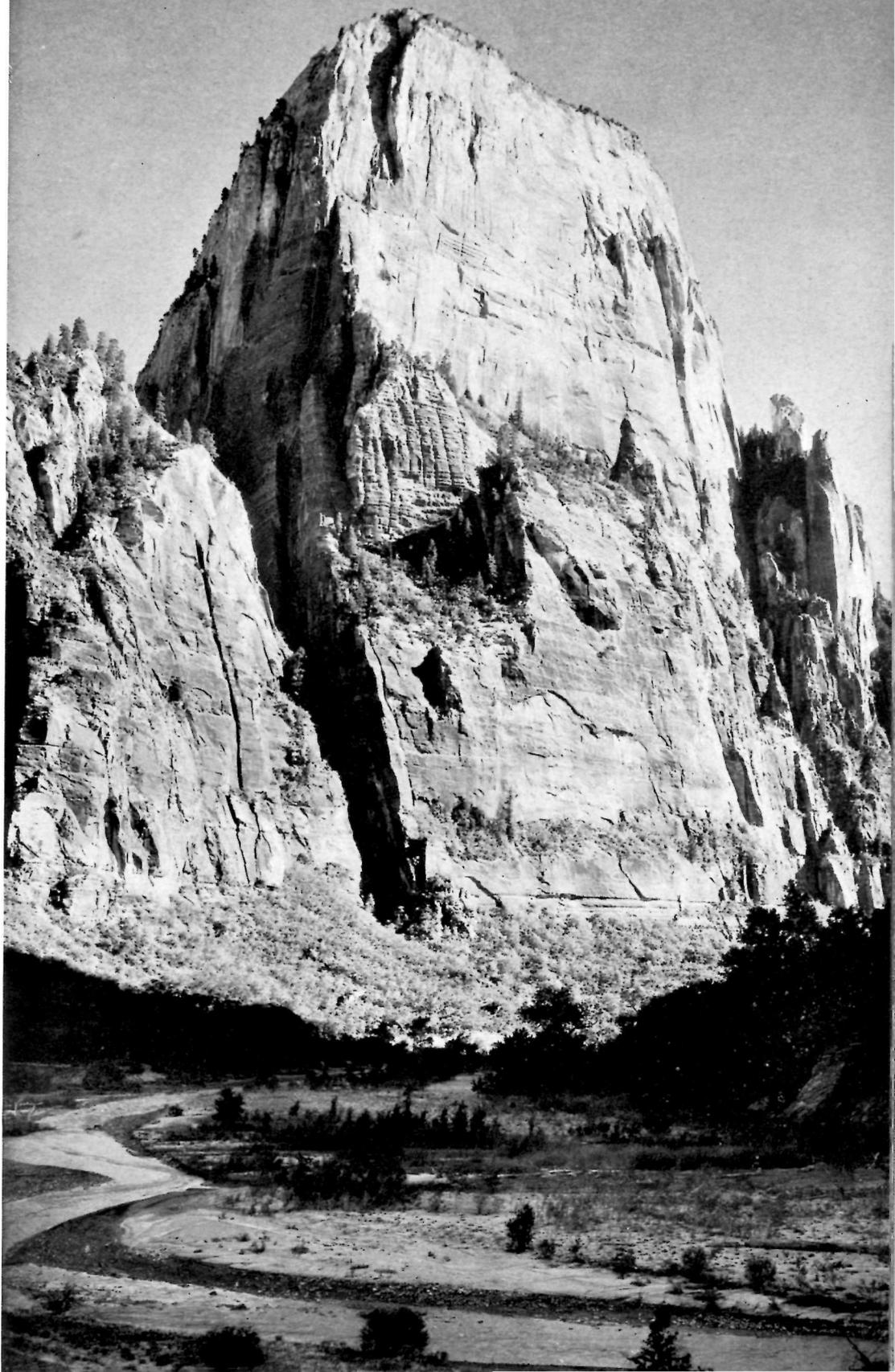


*Betatakin ruin in the Navajo National Monument, northern Arizona, is representative of the many national archeological monuments now receiving protection in the Southwest. Pot-hunters and other vandals would have destroyed these priceless remnants left by prehistoric man if the Federal Government had not thrown about them a protective arm.*



*ABOVE. The gorge of Grand Canyon National Park. Here the Colorado River has eaten backward, through time, laying bare the geological story of Earth from the recent layers of rim rock to the twisted Archean schists of the inner gorge. All this you can see as you go down to the rushing clear streams in the side canyons to fish.*

*RIGHT. The Great White Throne of Zion National Park. Zion presents a graphic story of earth forces tearing down a continent and carrying it in tiny particles to the ocean. Yet, as fast as new rock is exposed, new plant and animal life creeps in, clings, and resists the corrosive forces of wind, ice, and torrents.*





*Winter in the temple of the forest. Thousands of giant sequoias in the mountains of California have gone down before the axe and saw. Congress has established Sequoia, General Grant, and Yosemite National Parks to protect such forests, but in Redwood Canyon, just outside the border of Sequoia, is the largest remaining grove in private ownership. Unless it is purchased and placed in public ownership, it, too, will be destroyed.*

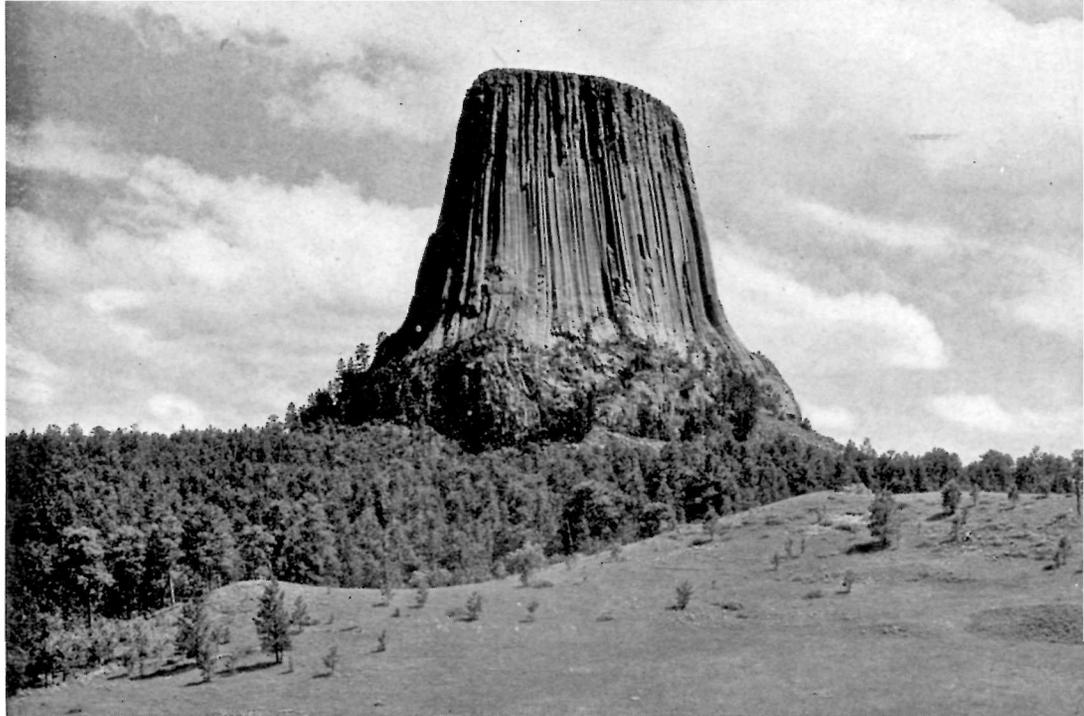
*Down in the lowlands, and hundreds of miles away, are the coast redwoods, a species very different from the rugged big trees of the Sierras. Many of the finest groves of the lowland species have been purchased and set apart as state parks, but the Nation should acquire one great redwood forest, such as that shown below, and preserve it as the Redwood National Park.*



*Fishing the rapids in Glacier National Park. Riding, biking, camping, fishing —all these are your privilege and your right in the national parks.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY T. J. HILEMAN





ABOVE. *Devils Tower, Wyoming, the exposed core of an ancient volcano and one of the famous landmarks of the West, was set apart in 1906 as the first national monument. Since then, seventy-three other national monuments have been established in all parts of the country.*

RIGHT. *The grizzly, once found over the western half of our country, is now limited to a few hundred individuals in Montana and Wyoming. Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks are giving protection to this, the greatest of all North American mammals. All areas in the National Park System are wildlife sanctuaries.*





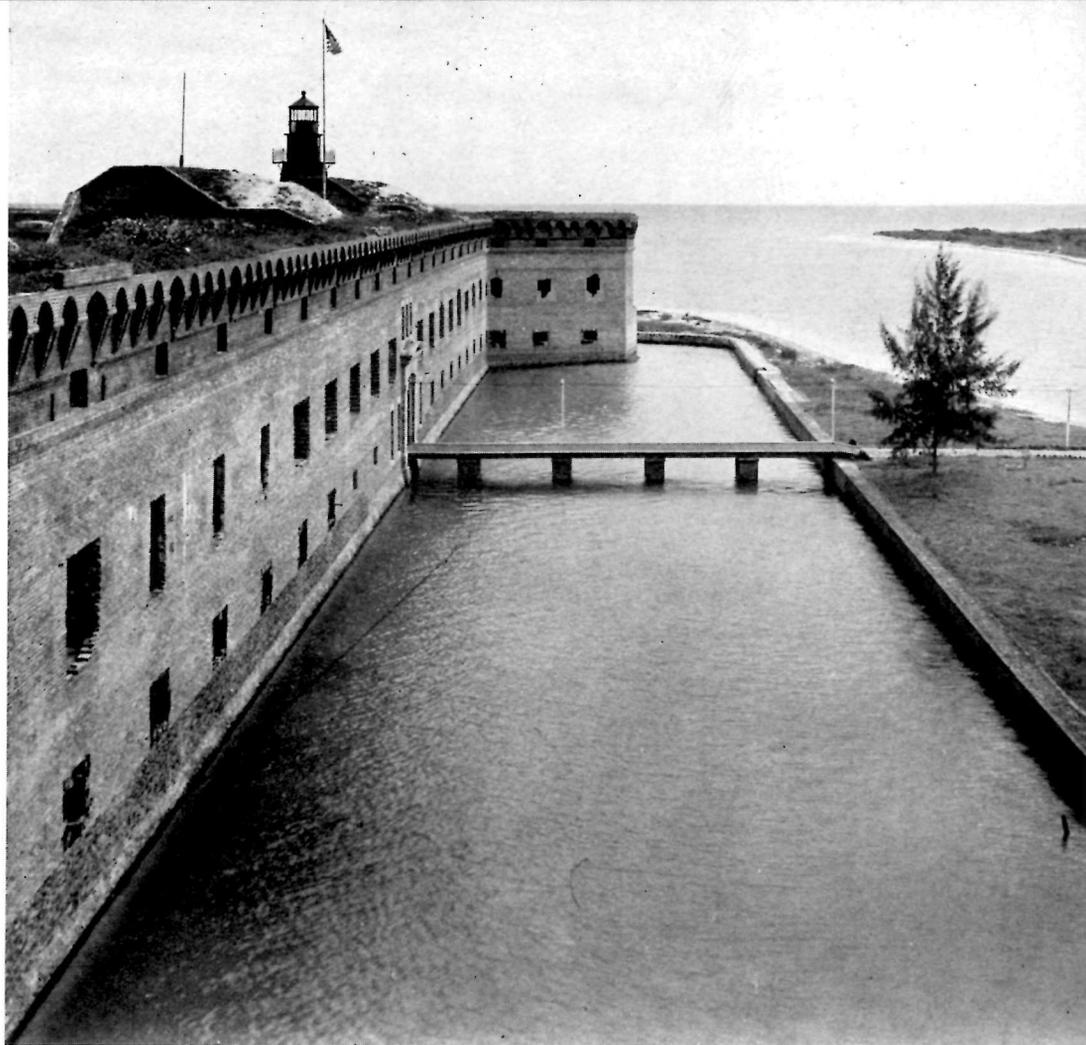
**LEFT.** *In the northern Cascades of Washington there is a great, Government-owned wilderness of snow-capped peaks, alpine forest, glacial lakes, and mountain meadows, whose highest value is for recreation. The scene of Mount Shuksan tells the story better than any words. Here is an area which meets every qualification for a national park.*

**BELOW.** *You are now looking down into the Jackson Hole, at the base of the Grand Teton National Park. The Hole,*

*once famous for great game birds and the trappers' rendezvous, is now a checkerboard of hay fields, roads, and ditches. For many years, conservationists have sought to restore the primitive character of this historic valley and to include it in the park. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has purchased almost forty thousand acres in the Hole to give to the park. But an Act of Congress is required to establish or modify park boundaries. As soon as the tax problem in Teton County is adjusted, the way will be clear for Congress to accept Mr. Rockefeller's gift to the Nation.*

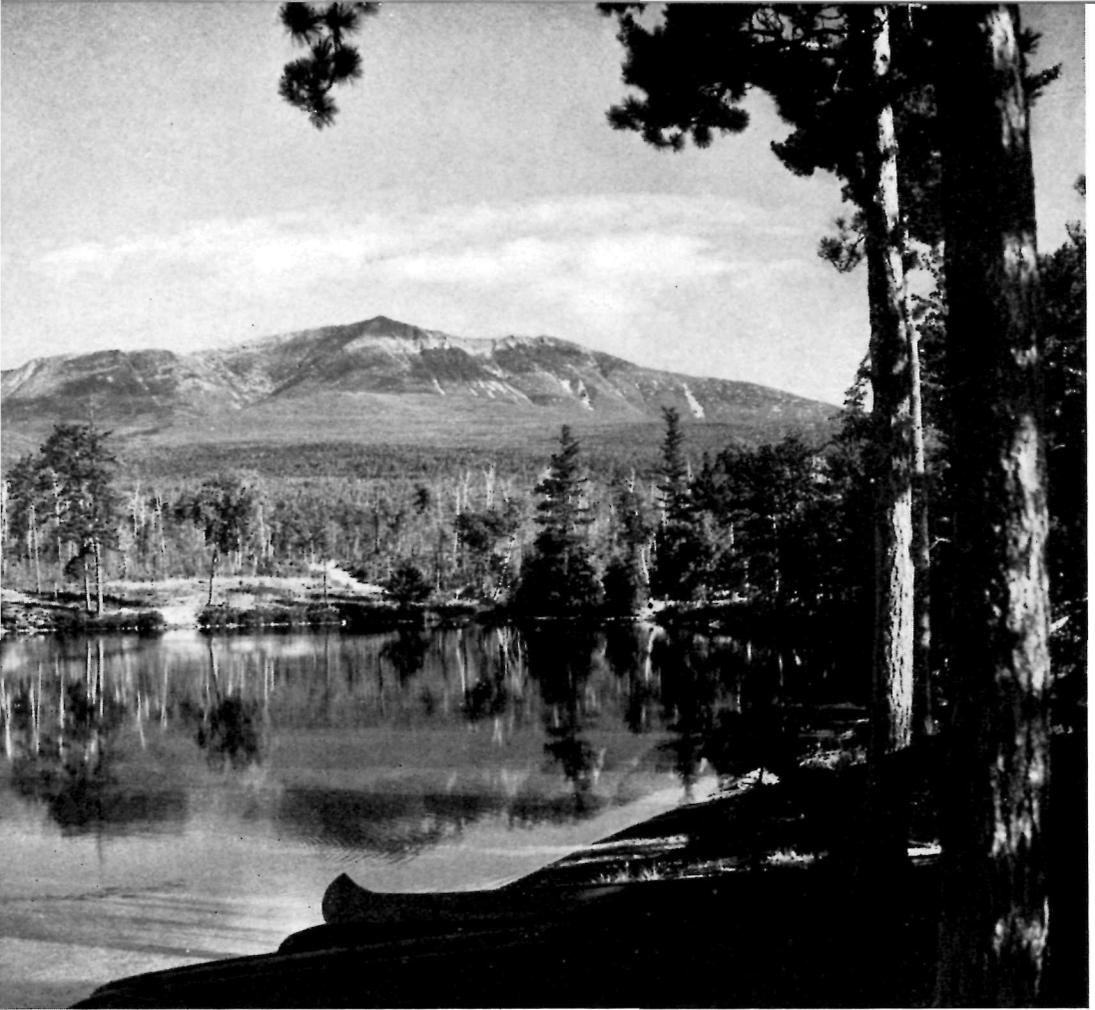




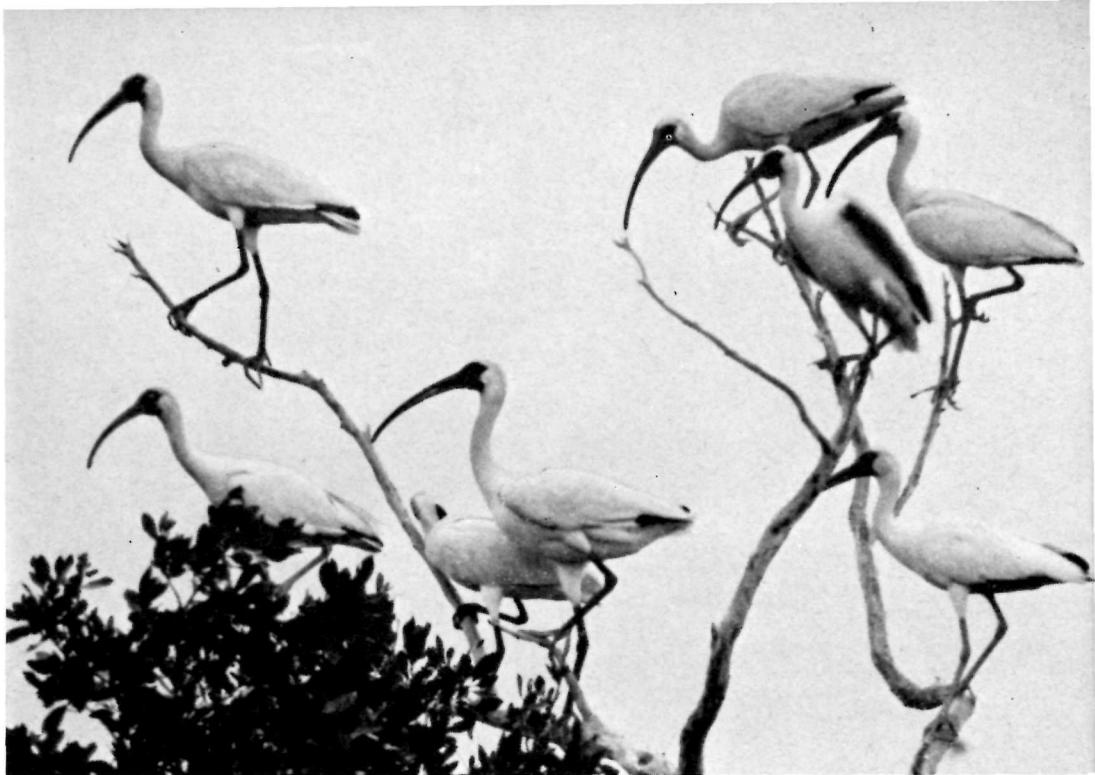


*ABOVE. On Dry Tortugas in the Gulf of Mexico, the lapping of waves and the cry of sea birds echo through the empty corridors of old Fort Jefferson, now a national monument. It is a policy of the Federal Government to preserve historic sites and objects for the inspiration and benefit of the people.*

*LEFT. The first National Seashore has been authorized by Congress to include almost a hundred miles of unspoiled ocean beach in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The extent of ocean beach available to the public is rapidly diminishing, and large sections should be placed in public ownership before it is too late.*



*At Mount Katahdin, in the wilderness heart of Maine, there is opportunity to restore and preserve a fragment of New England the colonists knew—the primeval forest that sheltered moose and wolf, and all the lesser forest animals. It is a country of rivers and lakes, long winters, and the short, green summers.*



*White Ibises in the proposed Everglades National Park. When the necessary lands have been acquired by the State of Florida and donated to the Federal Government, this park will include one of the most outstanding regions of tropical glades and jungle in the United States.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY MATLACK STUDIO





*Although the Great Smoky Mountains National Park offers the out-of-doors enthusiast the highest and some of the most rugged mountain scenery east of the Black Hills of South Dakota, there are vast reaches of gently rolling wild land, as pictured here. This national park protects for all time one of the world's most luxuriant and extensive areas of native flora, and its great splashes of wildflower coloring are internationally famous.*



LEFT. *The Blue Ridge Parkway, like a slender tape unrolling through forests and valleys and over mountain crests, will reach five hundred miles along the southern Appalachians from Shenandoah to Great Smoky Mountains. Millions of people will thread its course and find inspiration in the characteristic Appalachian scenery.*

BELOW. *One of the beautiful old mansions in Natchez, Mississippi, to which the Natchez Trace parkway will lead when completed. Every section of our country abounds with native cultural achievements, which should be linked together to build and strengthen the fabric of the growing American culture.*



*A quiet street in old Yorktown, characteristic of the type of historic scene the National Park Service is restoring and preserving in the historic areas now coming into the national park and monument system.*

PHOTOGRAPH, COURTESY  
VIRGINIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE





*ABOVE. Rangers are stationed in each national park to protect it and to assist the visitors. The freedom of each park is yours to be enjoyed without irksome restrictions, so long as you leave it unspoiled for the next visitor.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFF THOMSON

*RIGHT. When snow blankets the mountains it is time for winter sports. Skis, webs, blades, and runners carry you over snow and ice, and in the spring there is no trace left where you went. We are learning to use the native beauty of America in such manner that it shall not be destroyed but shall contribute to our national life!*

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*Rhododendrons,  
Great Smoky Mountains  
National Park.*





**CONSERVATION  
OF  
NATURE**

**PORTFOLIO ON THE NATIONAL  
PARK AND MONUMENT SYSTEM**

**Part Two**  
**PORTFOLIO ON THE  
NATIONAL PARK AND  
MONUMENT SYSTEM**

*Issued by the American  
Planning and Civic Asso-  
ciation, 901 Union Trust  
Building, Washington  
D.C. Dedicated to the late  
Stephen T. Mather, first  
Director of the  
National Park Service*



# Conservation of Nature

NATIONAL parks are nature sanctuaries. Botanical and zoölogical gardens preserve plants and animals—fragments of nature—under artificial conditions. Wildlife refuges and game preserves are usually set up to preserve certain species of animals, but make no pretense of preserving nature intact. National and state forests are set aside primarily for their timber and forage crops; since logging, grazing, hunting, and other such practices are permitted in them, they are not nature sanctuaries.

Part II of the Portfolio deals with three phases of wilderness conservation in the national park and monument system—the rocks, the trees, the animals.

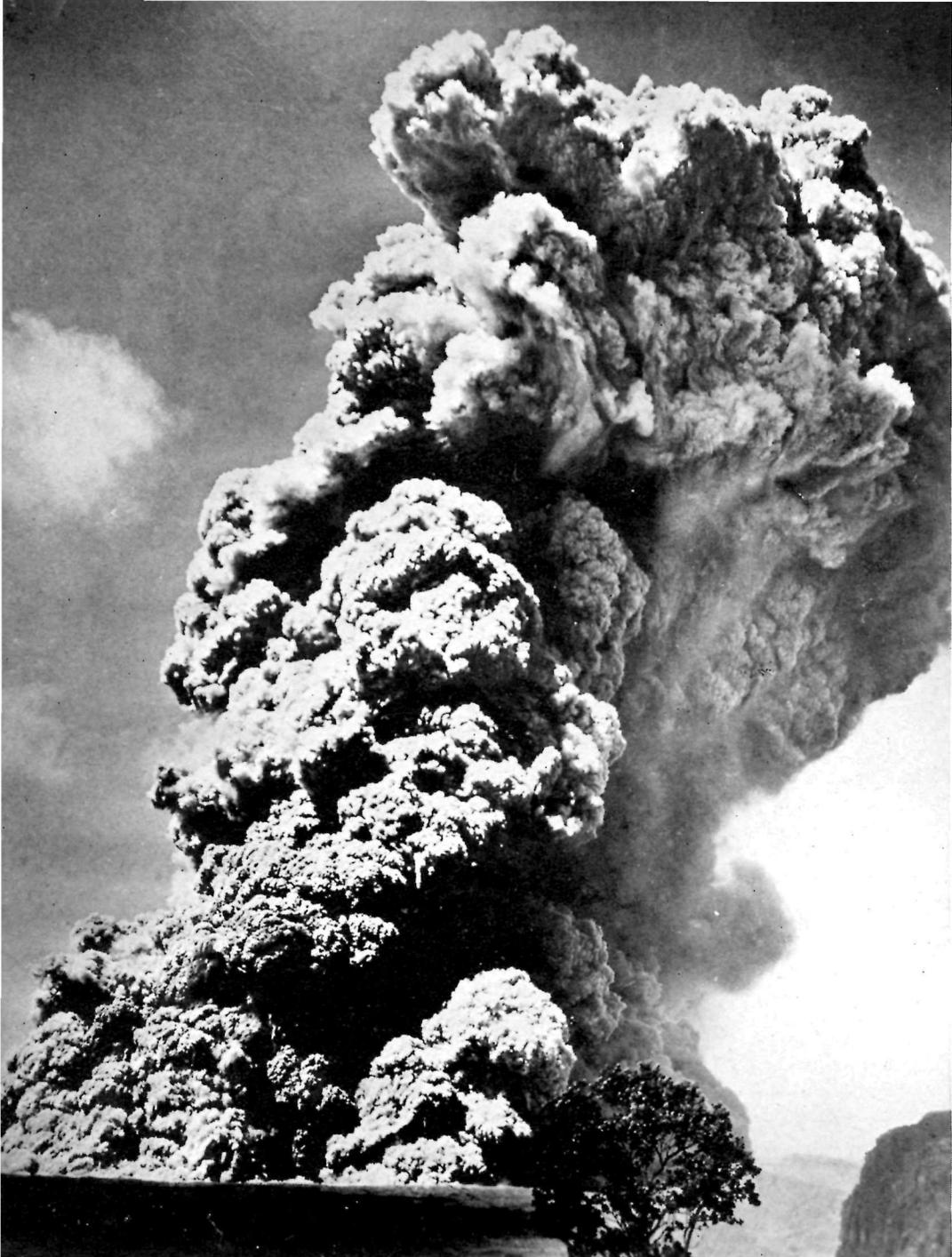
## *The* ROCKS

The function of the National Park Service in the field of geology is the protection and interpretation of outstanding geologic exhibits for public benefit.

The major work of park geologists is the study and interpretation of the earth story in each park and monument. So successful have their efforts been, in collaboration with museum preparators, that the most

complicated geological processes are simply told and readily understood in park museums, at wayside exhibits, and in the presence of the natural objects. Such information is freely available for the visitor who wants it.

This section of the Portfolio seeks to portray some of the outstanding geological exhibits found in the national park and monument system.

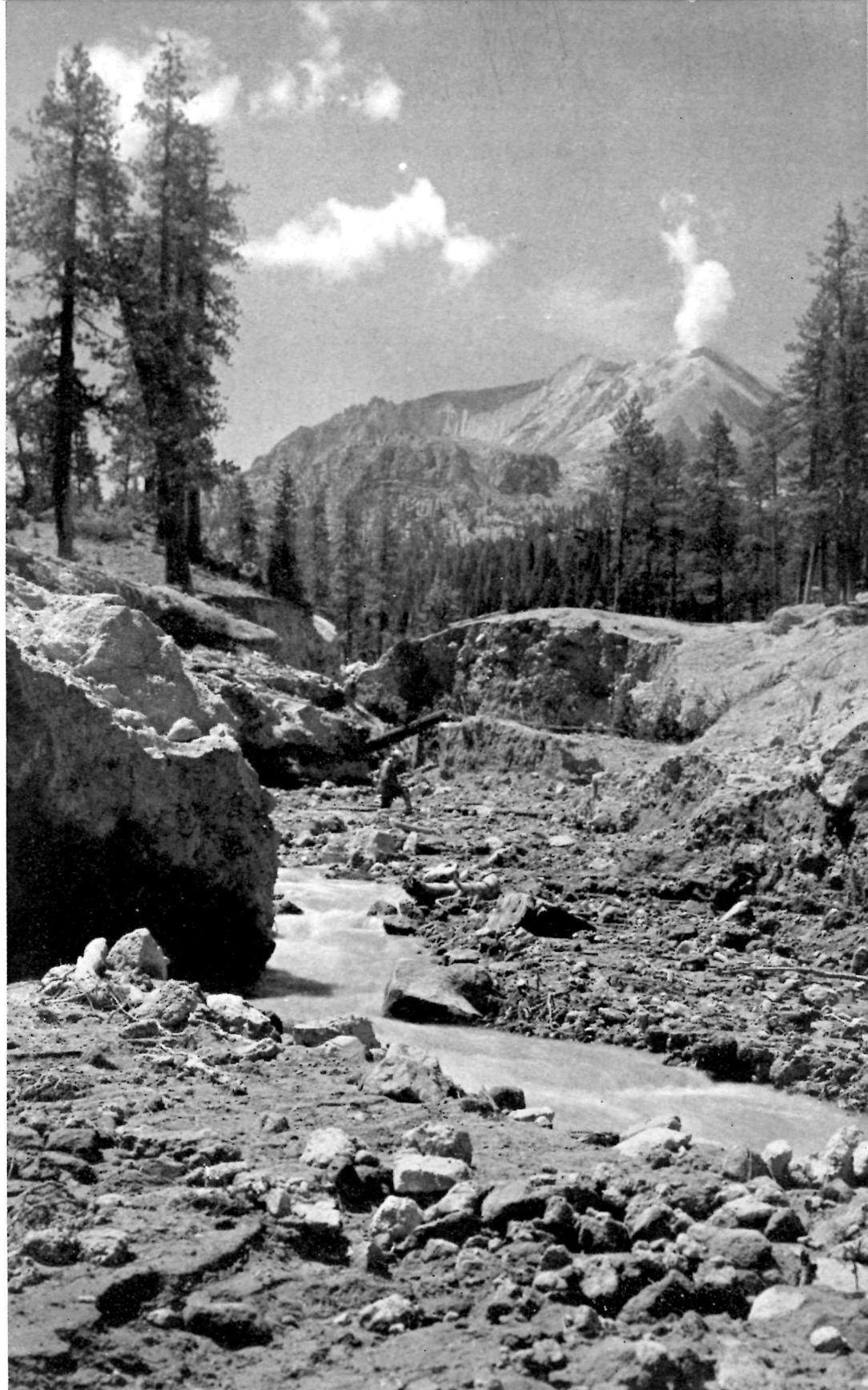


PHOTOGRAPH BY K. MAEHARA

ABOVE. The 1924 Kilauea eruption in Hawaii National Park. Visitors at the crater today can look down into a live volcano and see the most awesome of earth processes. Here, too, studies in volcanism are conducted by geologists and the pertinent facts are made available to the public.

RIGHT. Later phases of volcanic activity are seen at Mount Lassen, the last active volcano in continental United States. Its 1914 eruption is the most recent outburst of the earth forces that have piled up the great chain of volcanic cones, stretching from Mount Lassen in California to Mount McKinley in Alaska.

PHOTOGRAPH BY B. F. LOOMIS



*Geysers may be produced during the cooling stages of a decadent volcano. The great geyser fields of the Yellowstone have been kept unspoiled for public enjoyment. If the area had not been given national park status, they might have been harnessed for almost any conceivable commercial purpose.*

PHOTOGRAPH © J. E. HAYNES, ST. PAUL



RIGHT. A wayside exhibit in Yellowstone showing how the Obsidian (volcanic glass) Cliff was formed.

BELOW. Mount Rainier, an extinct volcano, where earth-building forces have been reversed and the enormous volcanic cone is now being eaten away by the slowly creeping glaciers.

PHOTOGRAPH © ASAHEL CURTIS



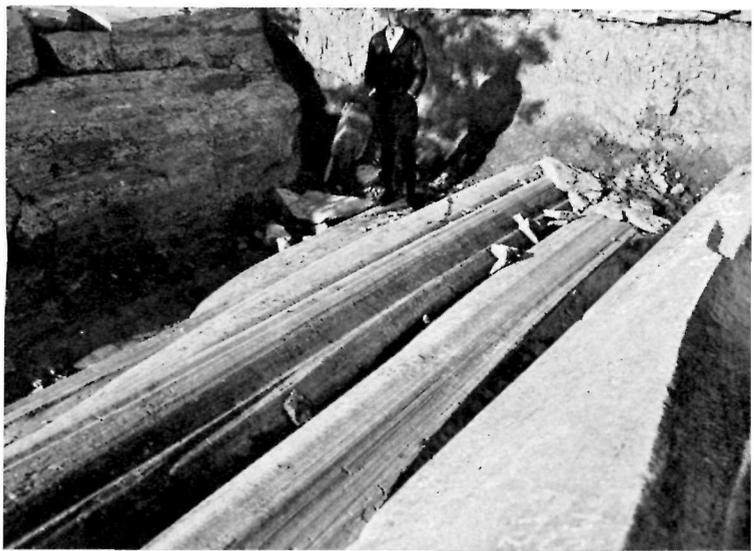


*Dream Lake, in the glacier-carved Rocky Mountain National Park.*



ABOVE. *Boulder Pass,  
Glacier National Park.*

RIGHT. *The tremendous  
grinding power of glaciers  
is shown in the long,  
smooth glacial grooves of  
Kelley's Island, Ohio, a  
proposed national monu-  
ment.*



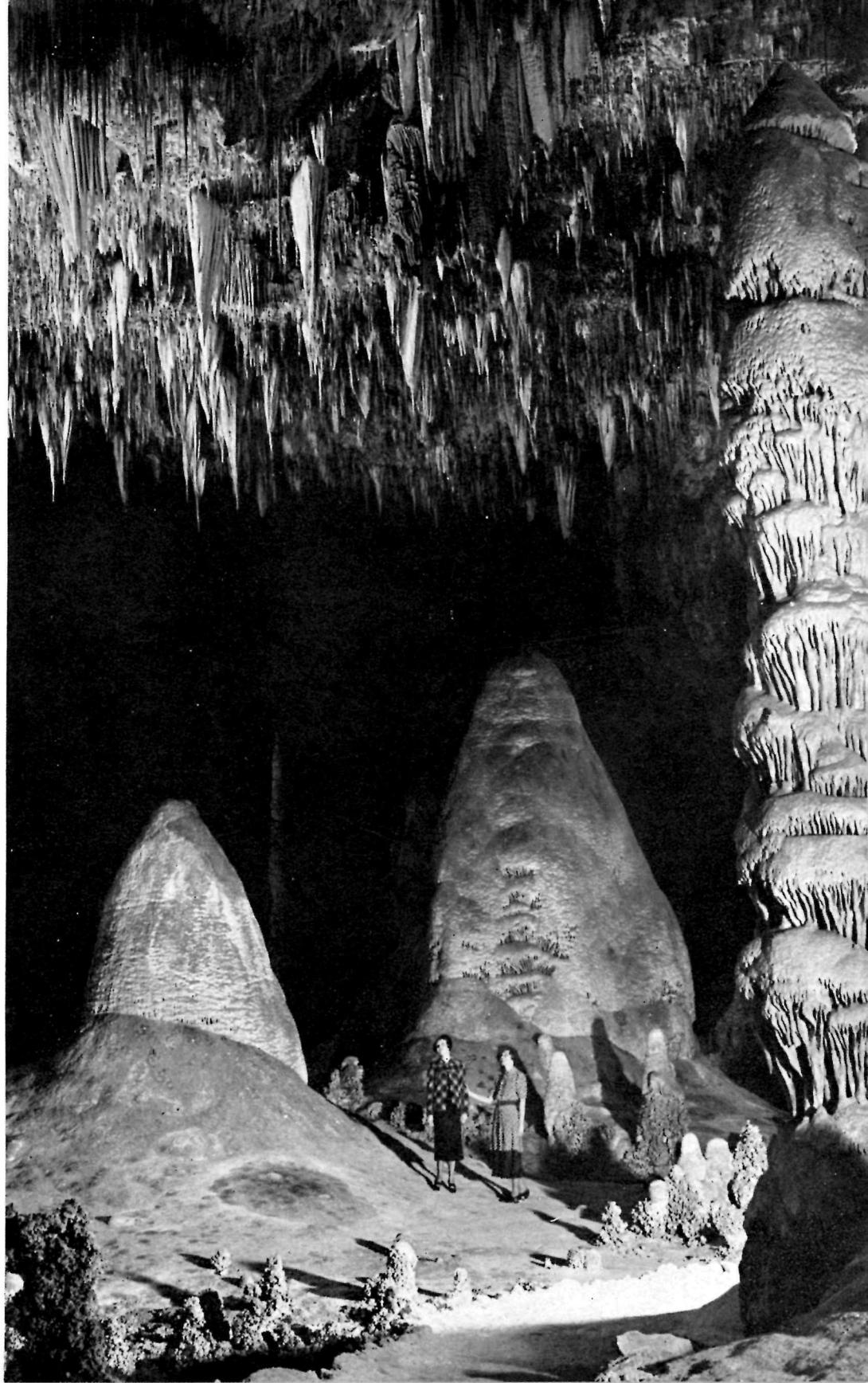


ABOVE. Wind and water—the sand sweepers—have built this sea of dazzling gypsum sand, an old lake bed, now the White Sands National Monument, New Mexico.

BELOW AND RIGHT. Other chapters in the geology of this continent are told in the petrified logs of prehistoric forests (Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona) and in the bizarre caverns of the Carlsbad. Each scene tells a story of the slow, silent work of percolating water.

PHOTOGRAPH AT RIGHT BY ANSEL ADAMS



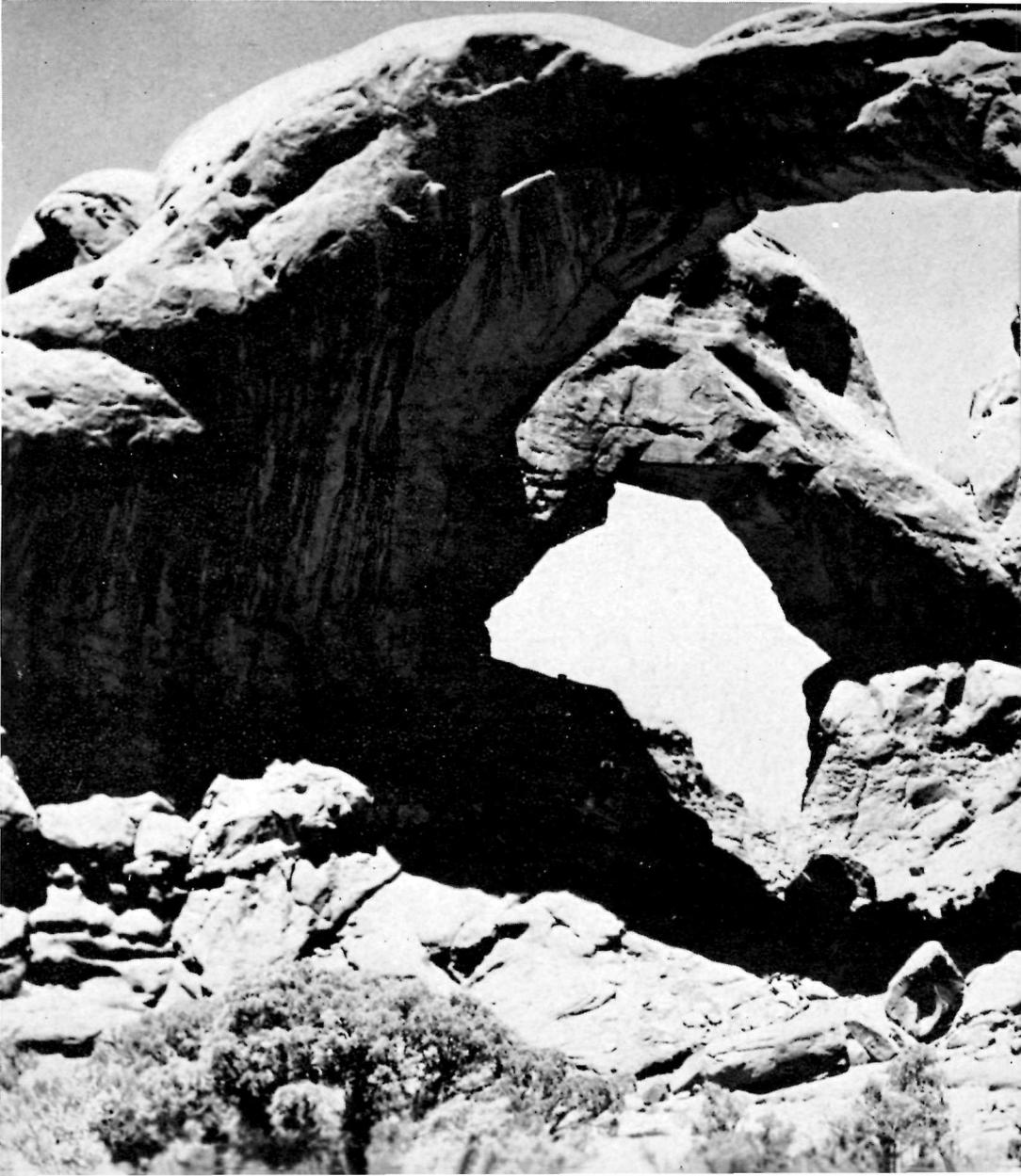


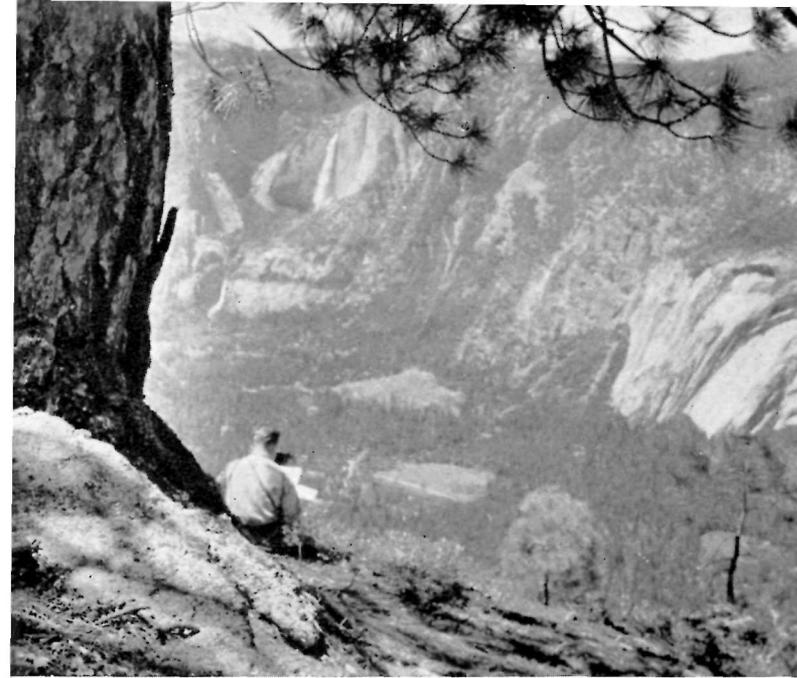


*Fantastic spectacles of earth erosion can be seen at Bryce Canyon National Park (left) and in the little-known Arches National Monument in Utah (below).*

*The geological scenes pictured thus far are little more than glimpses, but the story of the building of our continent is graphically portrayed to the person who visits the national parks and monuments.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY CHARLES E. RICHEY





*Taking the forest inventory is one of the essential jobs of the park forester. These data, recorded on the "type map," reveal the condition of the forest and serve as the basis for the forest protection plan.*

## *The* TREES

Forestry in the national parks is very different from commercial forestry. The park forester is not concerned with producing logs for the mill or forage for domestic stock. His sole objective is to maintain the park forest in its natural condition.

Fire and insects were unquestionably natural factors in the forests of our country before the coming of the white man, but it would be impractical now, in view of the importance of forests to human society, to permit fires to burn uncontrolled through them. Moreover, the number of fires is greatly increased by the multitude of forest users. Consequently, the National Park Service

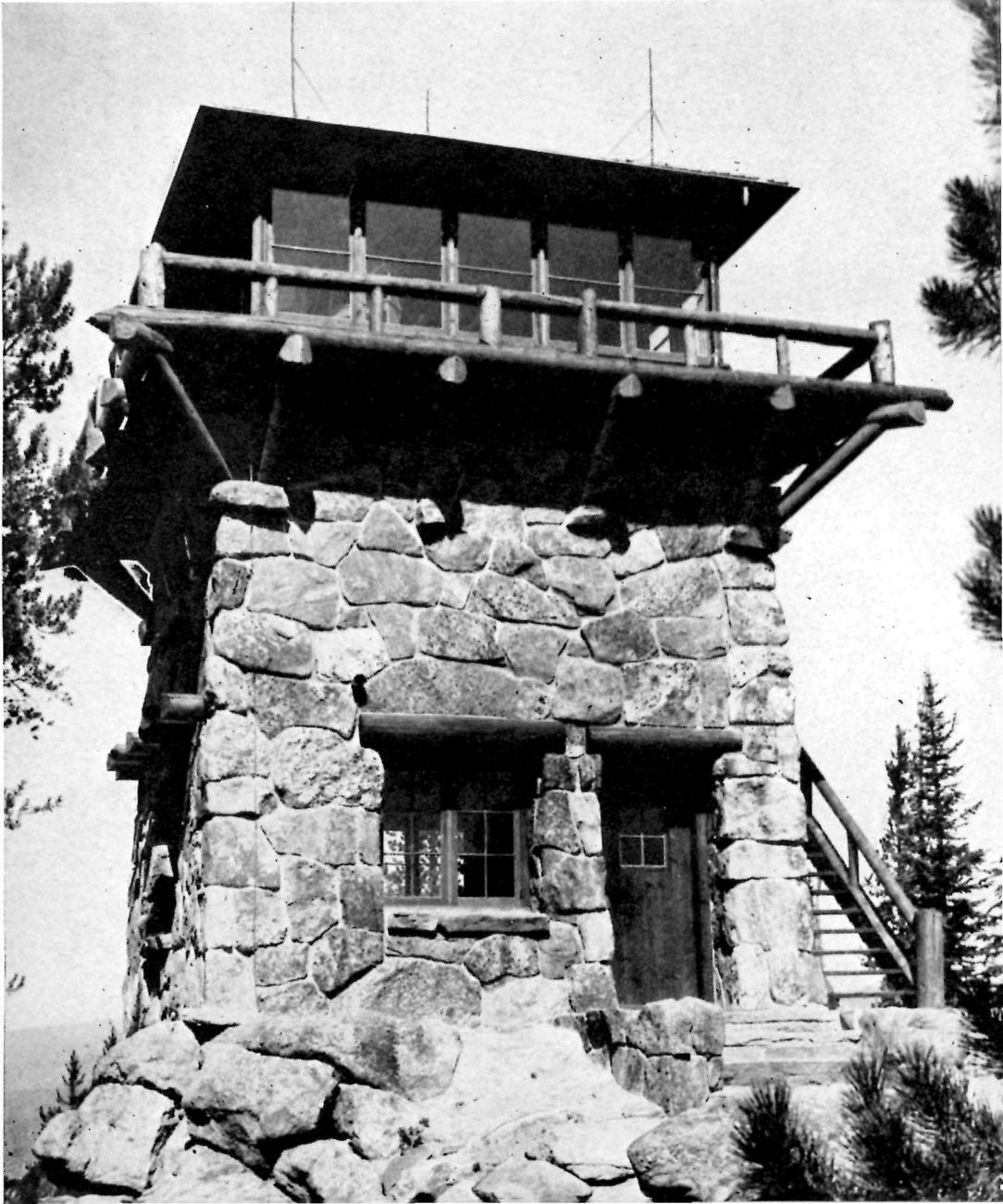
maintains an efficient fire-fighting organization.

Various destructive foreign insect pests, to which our native forests have little or no immunity, have been brought to this country and they have destroyed vast areas of woodland. The park forester must cope with these.

The disturbance of natural forest conditions along roadsides, in development centers, and in camp grounds likewise requires the attention of the park forester, although the vast wilderness portions of park forests remain untouched.

This section of the Portfolio portrays briefly some phases of park forestry.

*Lookout stations, carefully designed, equipped with modern location devices and communication facilities, are constructed on high vantage points for the detection and reporting of fires.*





*LEFT. Most fires are still small when reported by the lookout man and are quickly extinguished.*

*LOWER LEFT. In spite of prompt detection and vigorous attack, some fires get beyond control and burn thousands of acres of forest.*

*RIGHT. Fire fighters. Most of the work must be done in scorching heat and choking clouds of smoke.*

*BELOW. The result, a desolate waste of blackened tree skeletons and sterile eroding soil.*

*Be careful with fire!*





*ABOVE. The great ghost forest of dead chestnut trees, over a large portion of eastern United States, still stands as an example of the damage wrought by an alien blight.*

*BELOW. Pine bark beetle control. The tree is felled, the bark stripped and burned against the trunk.*



*Virgin hardwood forest in the Great Smoky Mountains. Such forests as this are protected and preserved, unspoiled, for your pleasure, by park forestry.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY GEORGE MASA





*Yosemite sugar pines.*



*The great sugar pines just outside Yosemite National Park were the private property of logging companies. This irreplaceable forest would have been logged, as shown above, if it had not been purchased and added to the park. Through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in matching Federal funds, well over half of the grove was purchased in 1931. The Federal Government is now purchasing the remainder for addition to the park.*

PHOTOGRAPH © ASAHEL CURTIS

*Vision, generosity, and courage have gone into the building of the national park and monument system.*



PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT W. GLEASON

LEFT. A flock of domestic sheep just outside one of the national parks. It is the policy of the National Park Service to exclude all grazing, ultimately, from the few parks and monuments where it is still permitted. When a new park is established, permits for grazing may be continued until the stock owners, who have been using the area, have had ample time to find suitable range elsewhere.

PHOTOGRAPH BY GEORGE MASA



BELOW. Wild azaleas as they grow in the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks.



ABOVE. *Wild flowers in Mount Rainier.*

RIGHT. *The rare and exquisite snow plant, found in the national parks of the Sierra and Cascades.*

*—three convincing illustrations why the grazing of livestock has no place in national parks.*



## *The* ANIMALS

A fish out of water soon dies.

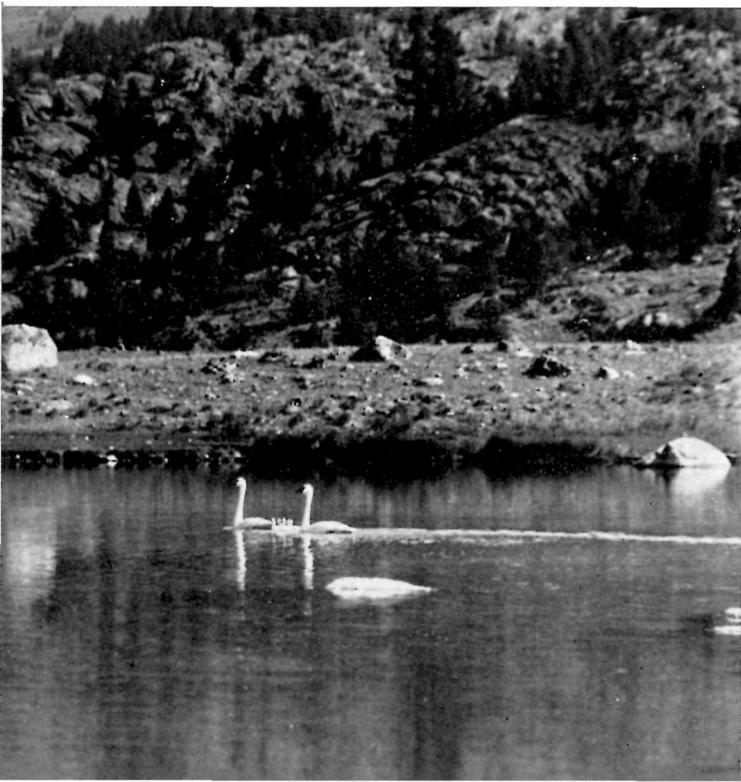
When you change or destroy a wild animal's habitat, you endanger the existence of that animal. The animal and its environment are one.

National parks and monuments are reservations where, by law, the wildlife must be maintained under natural conditions; the animal and its native habitat must be preserved together. That is the basis of park wildlife management, and for that reason national parks and monuments form the most effective wildlife sanctuaries in the country today. Many rare and vanishing species have been helped by such protection.

Hunting, trapping and poisoning

of wildlife are not permitted in the parks.

The boundaries of the parks and monuments are, however, in many cases improperly drawn for wildlife needs. Winter range, for example, is frequently excluded. A park is a human achievement and the very lands most needed for wildlife often cannot be secured. As civilization impinges upon all boundaries of a park, the wildlife may be forced to live under restricted and somewhat unnatural conditions. Because of these facts, the National Park Service employs trained biologists to determine the condition of park wildlife at all times and to devise compensatory measures when necessary.



LEFT. A family of the rare trumpeter swans in the Yellowstone.

RIGHT. Wild ducks and geese at evening in the Lava Beds National Monument, California.



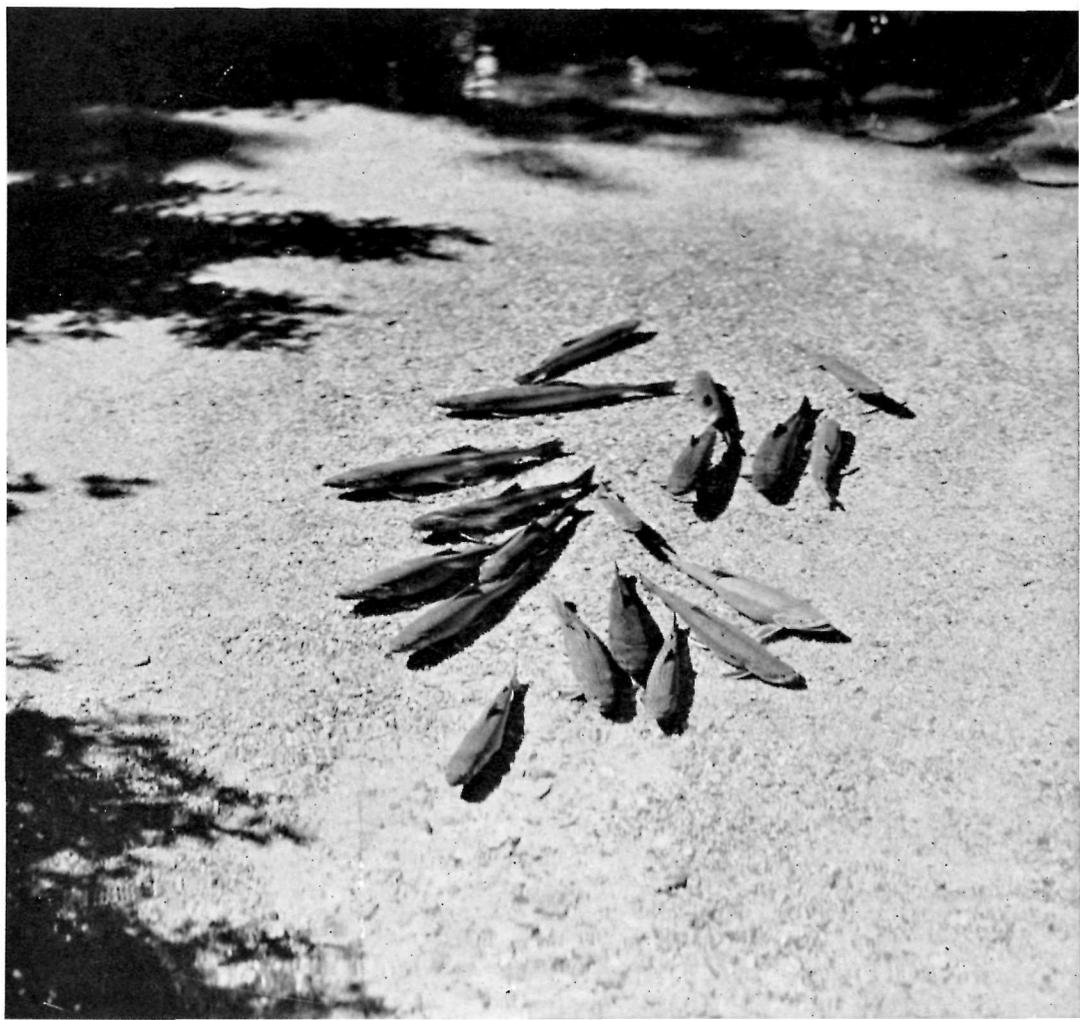


*Parks provide equal sanctuary for both the ground squirrel (above) and the badger (at left). Badgers prey upon ground squirrels and neither becomes a pest so long as that natural relationship is not upset.*

RIGHT. *The California quail is a native of certain western parks. The parks in different sections of the country have their own peculiar forms of animal life. The Park Service does not interchange species between parks. Species that are transplanted far and wide are apt to become as common as the English sparrow.*



BELOW. *Eastern brook trout in a national park—who could resist them? Fishing, the one exception to the policy of complete wildlife protection, is encouraged in park waters.*





ABOVE. Rangers packing fish to be planted in the back country. Each year, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Fisheries and with certain States, the National Park Service plants millions of fish in park waters. In watersheds where exotic species of fish have not yet been introduced, the Service plants native species only.

RIGHT. The white pelican, a fish-eating bird, nests unmolested on remote islands in Yellowstone Lake. Fish-eating birds, generally, consume great quantities of "trash" or non-game fish which, in turn, compete with game fish. The pelican is actually an ally of the fisherman.

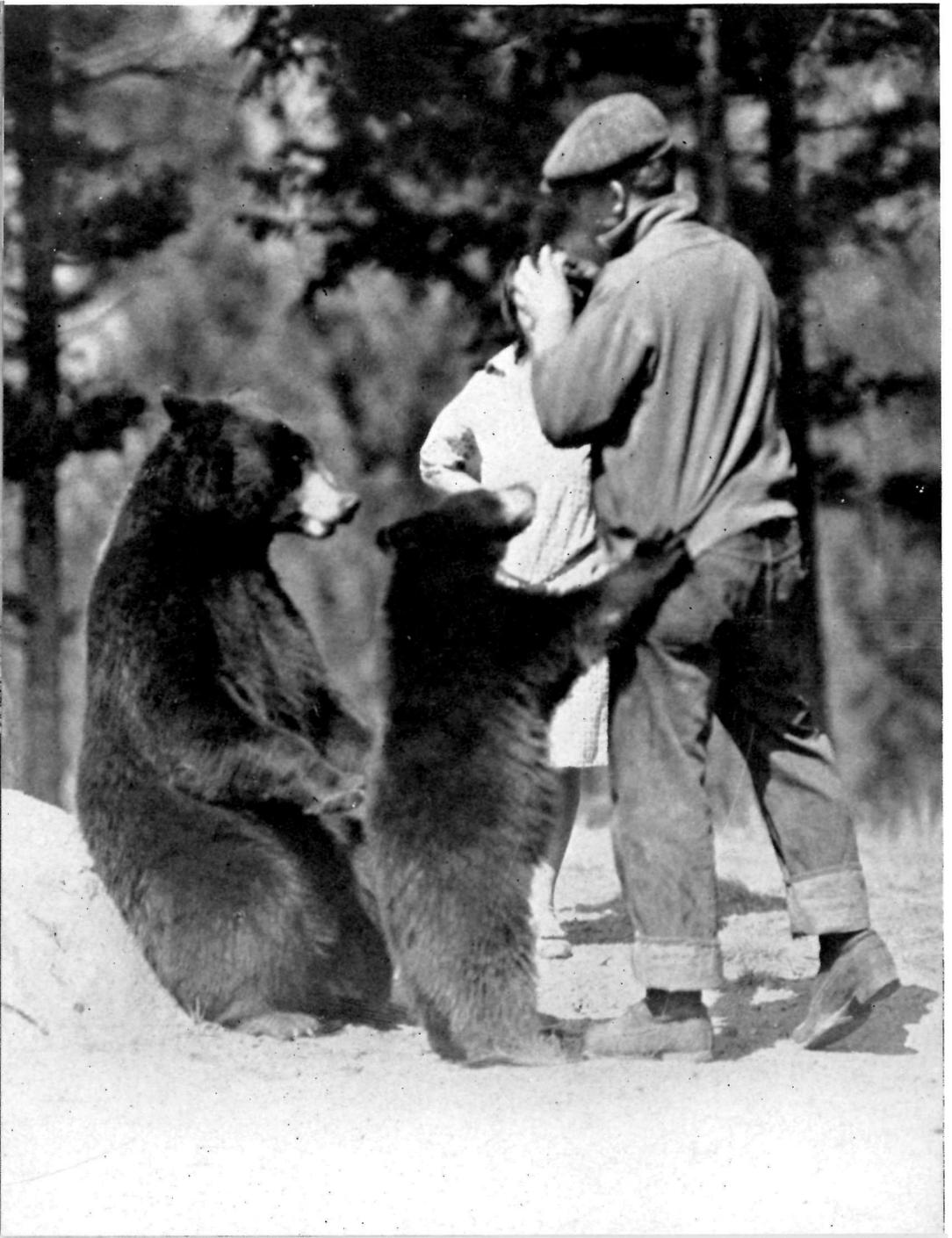
PHOTOGRAPH BY GEORGE M. WRIGHT



BELOW. Fisherman in a national park.  
PHOTOGRAPH © J. E. HAYNES, ST. PAUL



*Do not feed the bears; it is dangerous!*



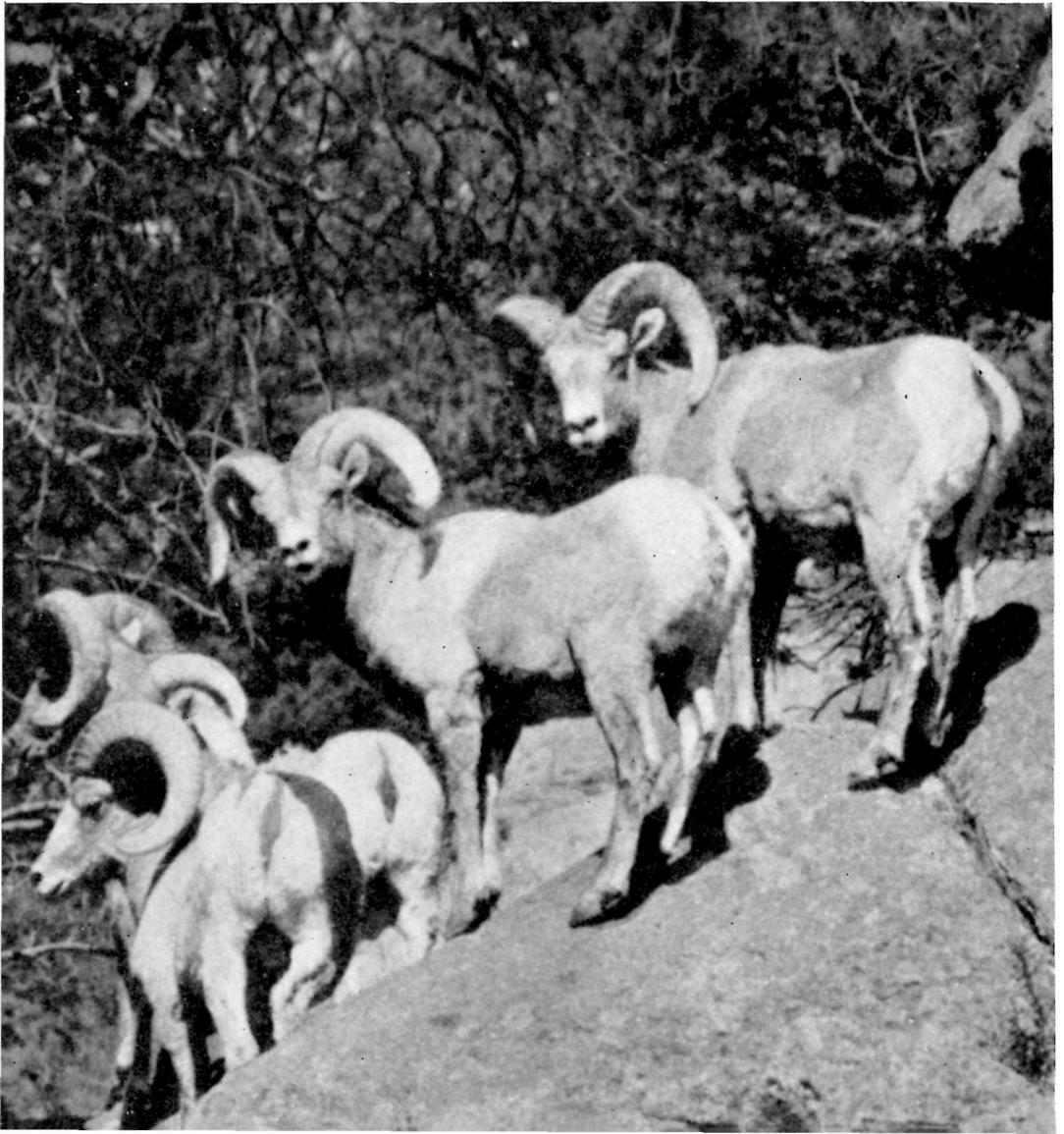


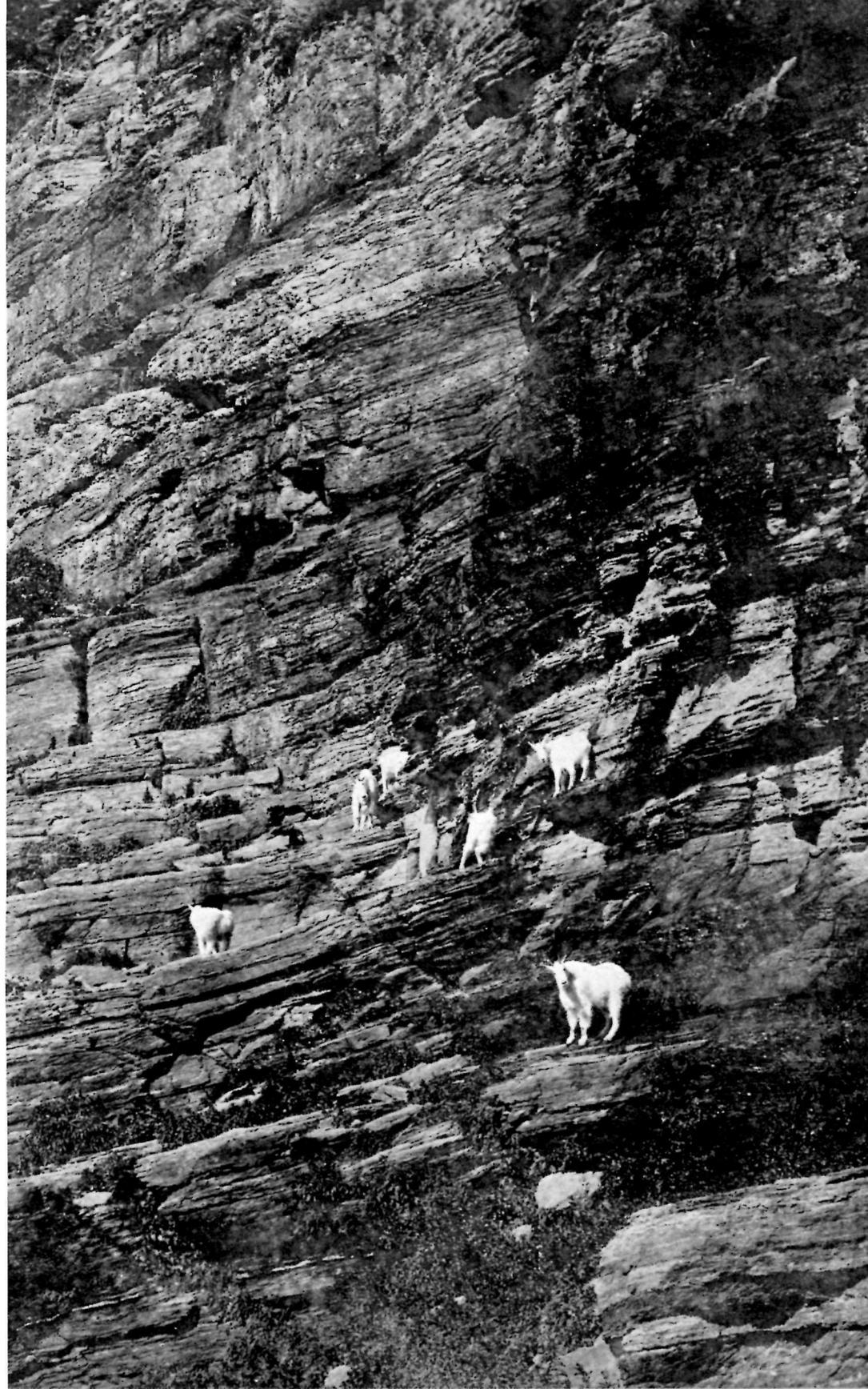
*Moose are protected in the wildernesses of  
Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Teton, and Isle Royale  
National Parks.*

*The bigborn and the mountain goat, two rare species, need additional protection from hunters and from the contagious diseases of domestic stock that crowd them on their native ranges.*

*BELOW. Bighorns in Rocky Mountain National Park.*

*RIGHT. Mountain goats in Glacier National Park.*







*While, for convenience, the subject matter of Part II of the Portfolio has been broken down into three subheads—rocks, trees, animals—in nature they are not so separated. Nature cannot be conserved in separate pieces, but as a whole. That is what is meant by preservation of the wilderness; free from logging, free from hunting, trapping, the grazing of livestock, mining, power development, and all other non-conforming uses.*

**LEFT.** *Wilderness to be protected in the new Olympic National Park.*

**PHOTOGRAPH © ASAHEL CURTIS**





**PRESERVATION  
OF  
HISTORY**

**PORTFOLIO ON THE NATIONAL  
PARK AND MONUMENT SYSTEM**

*Part Three*  
**PORTFOLIO ON THE  
NATIONAL PARK AND  
MONUMENT SYSTEM**

*Issued by the American  
Planning and Civic Asso-  
ciation, 901 Union Trust  
Building, Washington  
D.C. Dedicated to the late  
Stephen T. Mather, first  
Director of the  
National Park Service*



# PRESERVATION OF HISTORY

THE dawn of history must have come when man awoke to himself in a changing world and wanted to rescue himself and the scenes he cherished from oblivion. Beginning with the spoken word, followed by crude carvings, paintings, and hieroglyphics, with written manuscripts, with artifacts, structures, memorials, ballads, the art of printing and the host of books—man, by every means at his command, has made himself a continuing creature in the changing world. He has been able, thereby, to step far outside the brief span of the individual life, to grasp the art, lore and wisdom of the countless generations before him.

In America, because we are so close to the frontier period, we are just awakening to our rich heritage of achievements and blending cultures—our history. We are beginning to link together the separate prides and outlooks into a nation of one people with the heritage of all. In the awakening, we look upon our native scene, stretching from coast to coast and four hundred years in depth.

If that vision—the vision of many people made one—is to endure undimmed, it must be bolstered by practical measures and visible evidences. The Congress of the United States has cleared the way in two significant acts: the Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

Under the Antiquities Act the President is authorized to set apart as national monuments outstanding objects of prehistoric, historic, and scientific interest. Seventy-four national monuments have been thus created, preserving famous archeologic and historic sites and many areas which are of geologic, ethnologic, and biologic value, now administered by the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior.

The Historic Sites Act, empowering the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to cooperate and enter into agreements with the States and other public organizations for the protection of important historic objects, enunciates this very significant preamble:

That it is hereby declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

Following the mandates of Congress, the National Park Service is acquiring, protecting, and making available to the nation many famous areas, structures, and objects of historic and prehistoric value. As ingredients in our common historic right, the cultures of east and west, north and south, are equally essential. From the trappers' rendezvous, the long and perilous Oregon Trail,

the Spanish era of the south and west, the Pilgrims of New England, the planters of Virginia, and countless others, come the stones that build the structure.

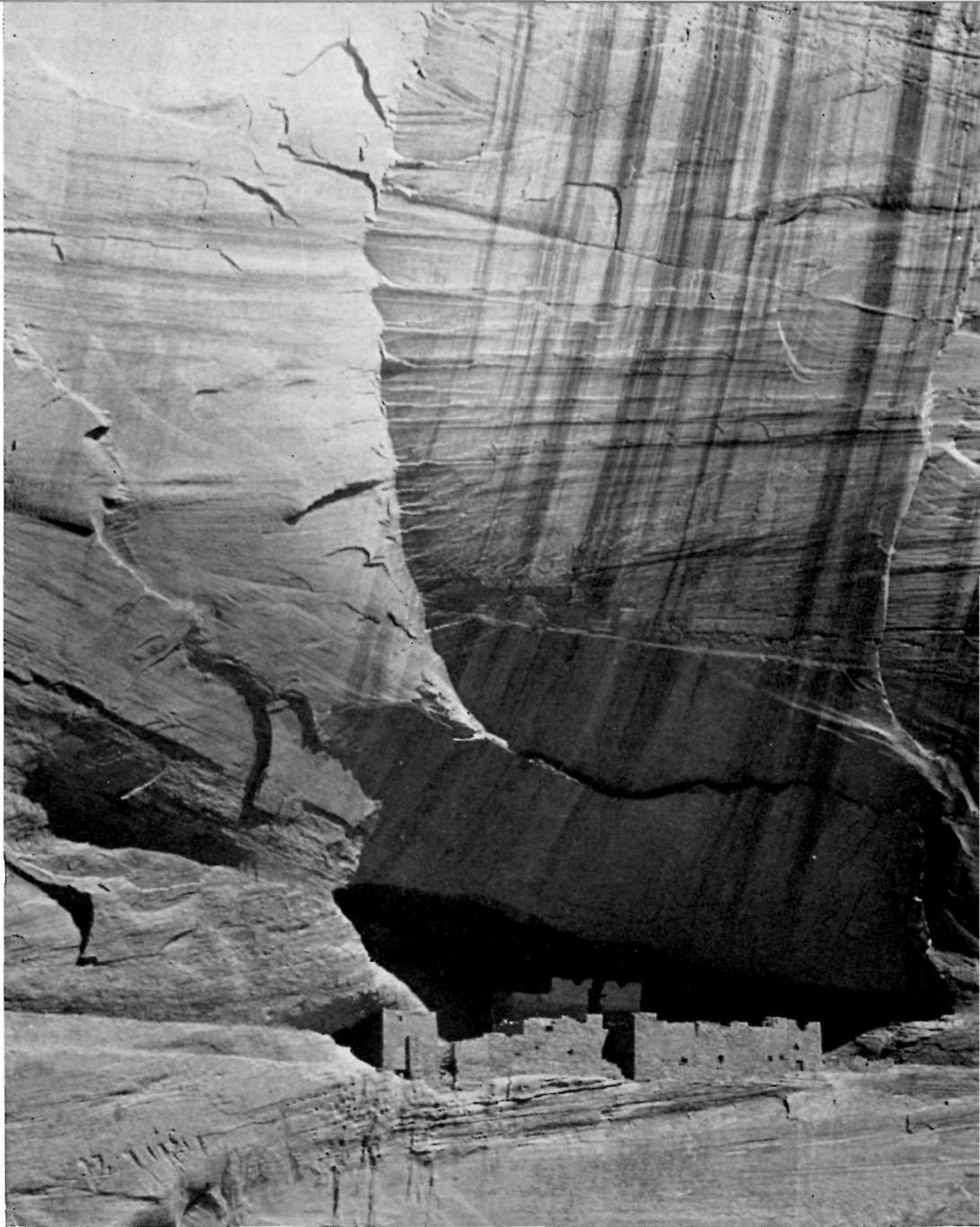
In its program to vitalize the history of our country, the National Park Service seeks to perpetuate and, in some instances, to re-create the essential scenes, supplemented by explanatory aids in books, charts, markers, models, museums, trailside exhibits, lectures, and informal guide service. By these means, each historic scene loses its antiquated seclusion and becomes an event of today.

While the public preservation of nationally important historic sites is not new in this country, it was given direction in 1933 when fifty-nine historic areas, under the administration of several bureaus of government, were placed in the national park and monument system under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. Since that

time the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, authorized by Congress, has been appointed and all historic areas proposed for national status are appraised by that board to maintain consistent standards and policies. The National Park Service is conducting a national survey of historic and archeologic sites, as well as a survey and architectural recording of historic American buildings. These surveys winnow the grain from the chaff. There is no place in the national program for that which is not of national value.

Part III of the Portfolio seeks to portray a cross section of the historic and prehistoric exhibits of the national park and monument system. This is merely another phase of the park form of land use: areas are set apart for their intrinsic value, to be conserved unimpaired for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.





LEFT. The mound builders have left their mute evidences over a large portion of North America. Who they were, whence they came, and what the nature of their culture, may be more fully revealed through excavation and careful study. The finest of the mounds should be placed in public ownership. This carefully spiral-grooved mound is in Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia.

ABOVE. Prehistoric man and his allies, the sun and the rain, have painted this scene in the reddish walls of Canyon de Chelly in the heart of the Navajo country. To save it from vandals and protect it from the elements, this colorful region has been made a national monument.





*Skulls and artifacts from Montezuma Castle are shown on this page. Long deserted, prehistoric Montezuma Castle (at left) nestles high in the cliffs of a small canyon in Northern Arizona. Its sheltered rooms, silent for centuries, now echo the tread and voices of thousands of people who come to the national monument from all parts of the world.*





ABOVE. Probably the finest of the Southwestern prehistoric cities, the ruins of Pueblo Bonito are badly in need of stabilization. Erosion of the canyon floor, caused by overgrazing, must be controlled to save the ruins. The national monument is a patchwork of privately owned lands, which frustrates the effectiveness of its administration.



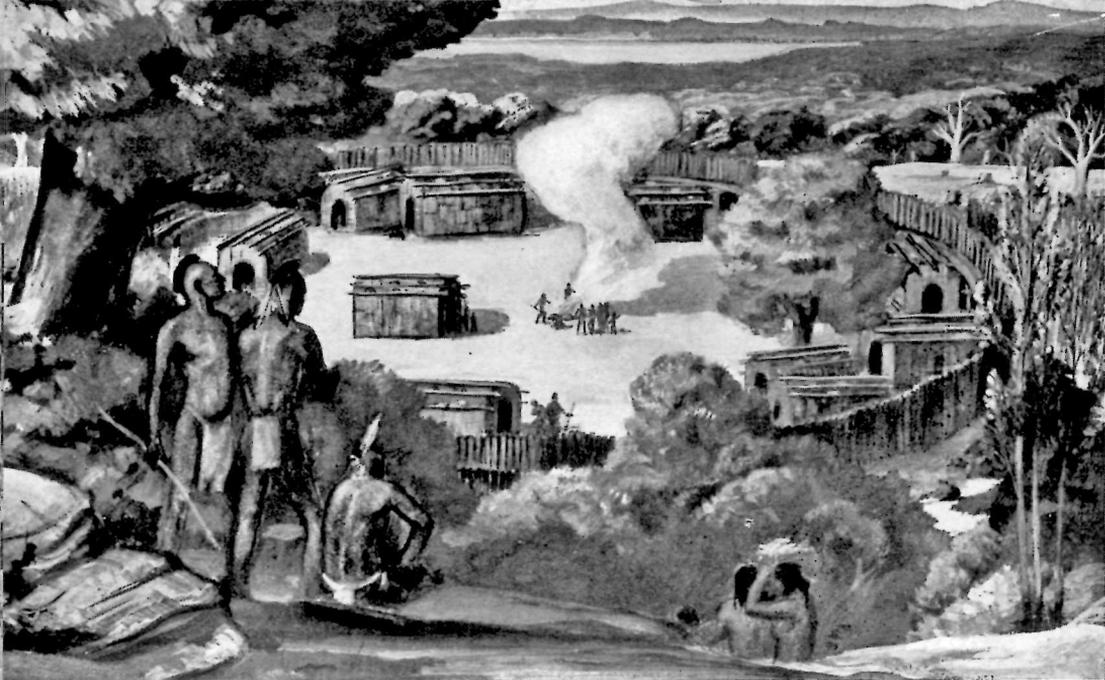
LEFT. One of the six remaining, original, prehistoric ladders in the Southwest is seen at Aztec National Monument, New Mexico. Priceless timbers from ladders, roofs, and doors were stripped from such ruins and thoughtlessly used for firewood by sheep herders, pot hunters, and others before these areas were set apart as national monuments.

RIGHT. *The prehistoric gives way to the historic and we see three Blackfeet girls doing bead work on the reservation by Glacier National Park.*

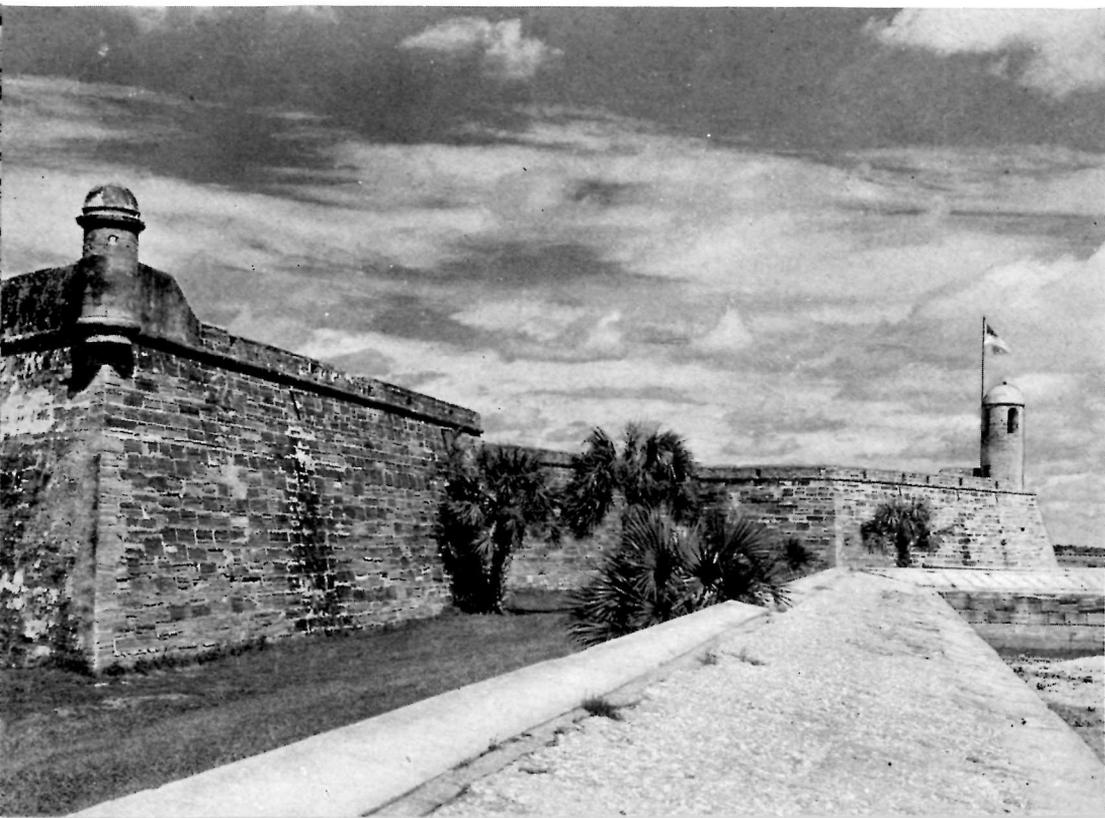


BELOW. *A modern Navajo family lives in the traditional bogan in Canyon de Chelly. The Indians play a prominent part in many of the national parks and monuments, performing useful labor, making and selling their native artifacts, and re-enacting their ceremonies.*





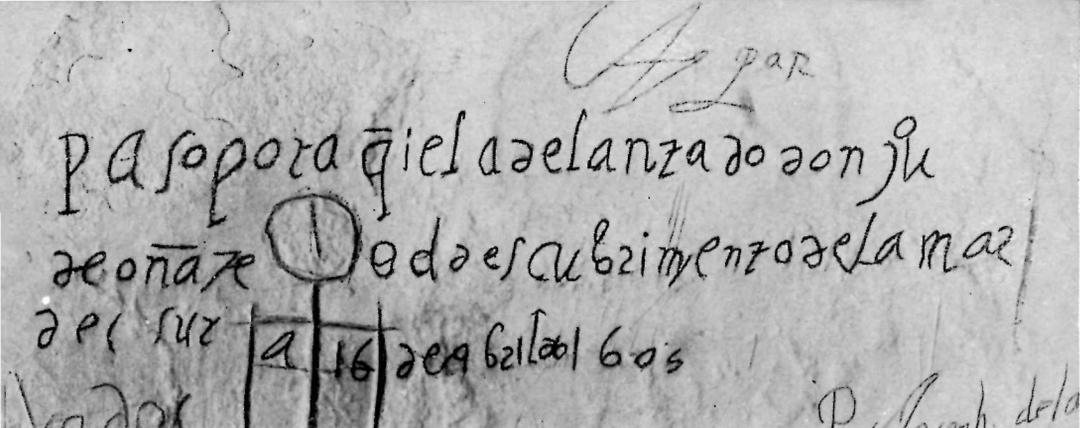
ABOVE. In the museum of Fort Frederick State Park, Maryland, you will find this historical painting of a characteristic Algonquian Village. This state park, like many others, has been developed with the assistance of Federal emergency funds, and with the cooperation of the National Park Service. State parks, however, are owned, controlled, and operated by the States, as state areas, and should not be confused with national parks and monuments.





LEFT. Fort Marion, the oldest masonry fort still standing in the United States, is today reminiscent of the Spanish era in Colonial America. Begun by the Spanish in 1672 to protect the City of St. Augustine, it still retains a charm and flavor that have long outlived its military usefulness. It is now a national historic monument.

ABOVE. Led on through jungles, swamps, and deserts by the flame of advancing empire, the early Spanish explorers penetrated most of the southern regions of our continent. Hernando De Soto discovered the Mississippi River in 1541. This portrait is part of the De Soto exhibit that tells his story in the Hot Springs National Park museum.



ABOVE. "Passed by here the Governor Don Juan de Onate from the discovery of the sea of the south on the 16th of April of 1605"—from Inscription Rock, El Morro National Monument, New Mexico.

BELOW. De Vargas and his party of Spanish explorers as they approached Inscription Rock. Warriors, explorers, adventurers and traders have carved their names in this historic rock as they passed along the trail, since before the coming of the white man.





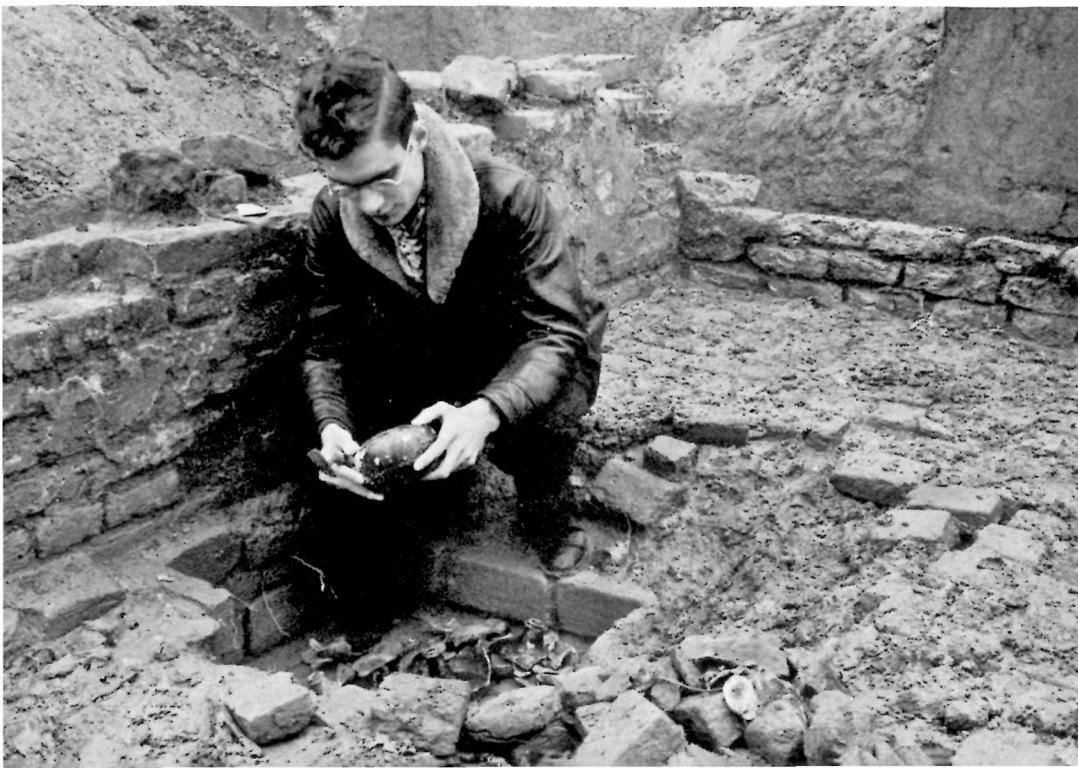
ABOVE. Characteristic of the Spanish era in the West, is the ruin of seven-teenth-century Tumacacori Mission, founded by Father Kino in the desert of Southern Arizona. It is now being preserved as a national monument.

BELOW. Another of Father Kino's missions is still in use today, the Mission San Xavier del Bac, at Tucson. More ornate than Tumacacori, San Xavier, nevertheless, gives some idea of what the Tumacacori must have been.





*The British era begins with the first permanent settlement at Jamestown Island, Virginia, in 1607. Excavation of seventeenth-century foundations on the Island have yielded a wealth of material—more than 82,000 pottery fragments, 74,400 glass fragments, 85,000 iron and 47,500 clay pipe fragments, invaluable evidence of the way of life of our earliest forebears on the Atlantic seaboard.*



*The house in which George Washington was born was destroyed by fire in 1780. After careful study and excavation, this house was built upon the foundations of the old home. While it is neither a replica nor a reproduction of the original, its design follows that of the Virginia type plantation house of the period. The bricks were made by hand, as they were made in colonial days, and the gardens have been restored with painstaking care. George Washington Birthplace National Monument is now one of the nation's great historic shrines.*





*The Ford Mansion, in Morristown National Historical Park, served as Washington's headquarters during the winter of 1779-1780. The warmth and charm of its colonial interior have been faithfully preserved and many of the original pieces of furniture are still there.*

*Here La Fayette conferred with Washington and the scene of their meeting has been historically reconstructed in the diorama shown below.*



*The British era in Colonial America lives again in the restorations of old Williamsburg, Virginia, where Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., seeks to preserve its finest achievements for public benefit. The old State House is only one of many buildings he has reconstructed or restored, amid authentic Colonial gardens, in this historic center.*



*The British era terminates with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Jamestown Island and Yorktown—from the first permanent English settlement in America to the close of the Colonial era—are now within the Colonial National Historical Park. A historic parkway is being constructed to connect them with colonial Williamsburg, certain important features are being restored, and the scenes of early American idealism and culture will continue to live.*



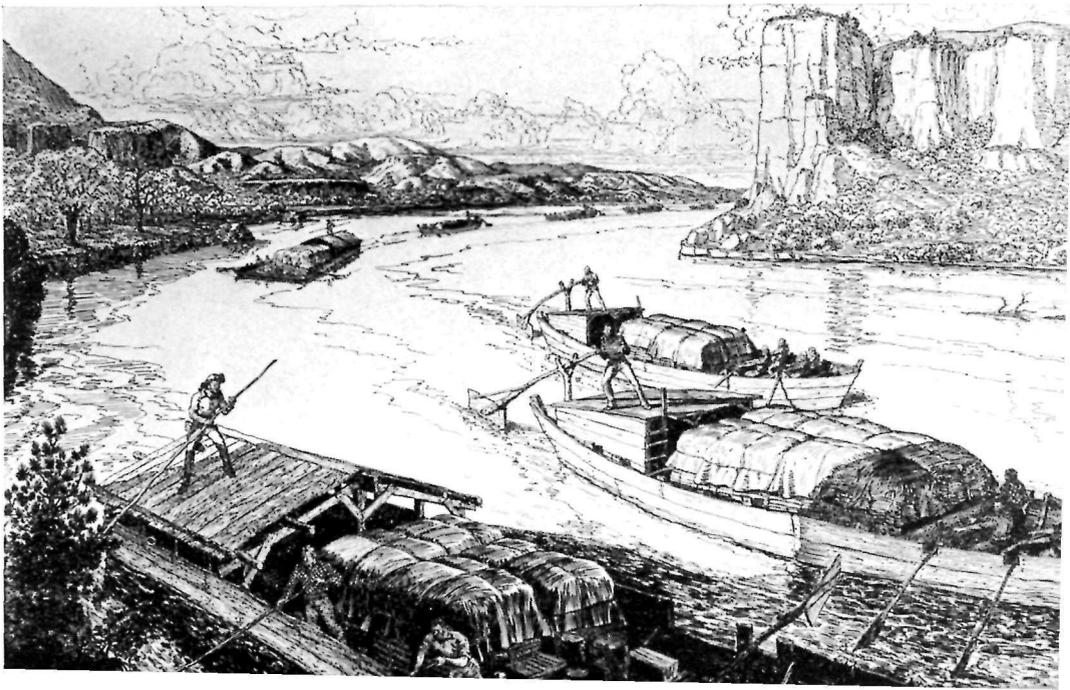




ABOVE. *Forerunners of the Westward Movement, the pioneers and trappers of the fur trade penetrated the most remote corners of the West. Here the historian has sketched a party of fur traders in one of their favorite haunts, the historic Jackson Hole at the base of the Tetons.*

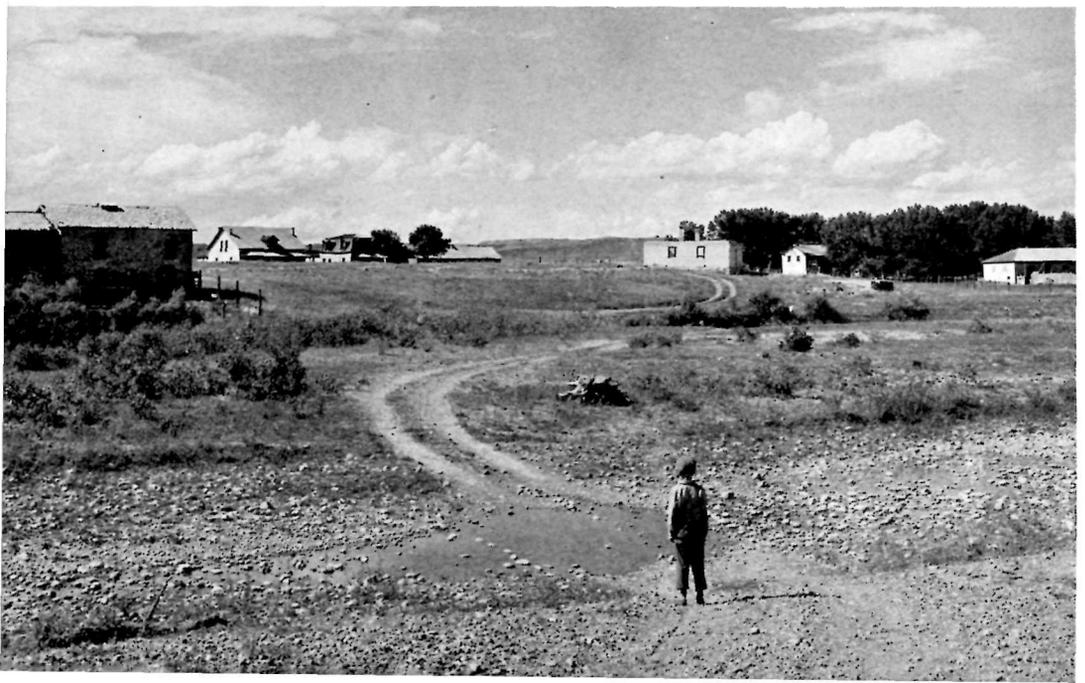
LEFT. *Statue of Liberty National Monument.*

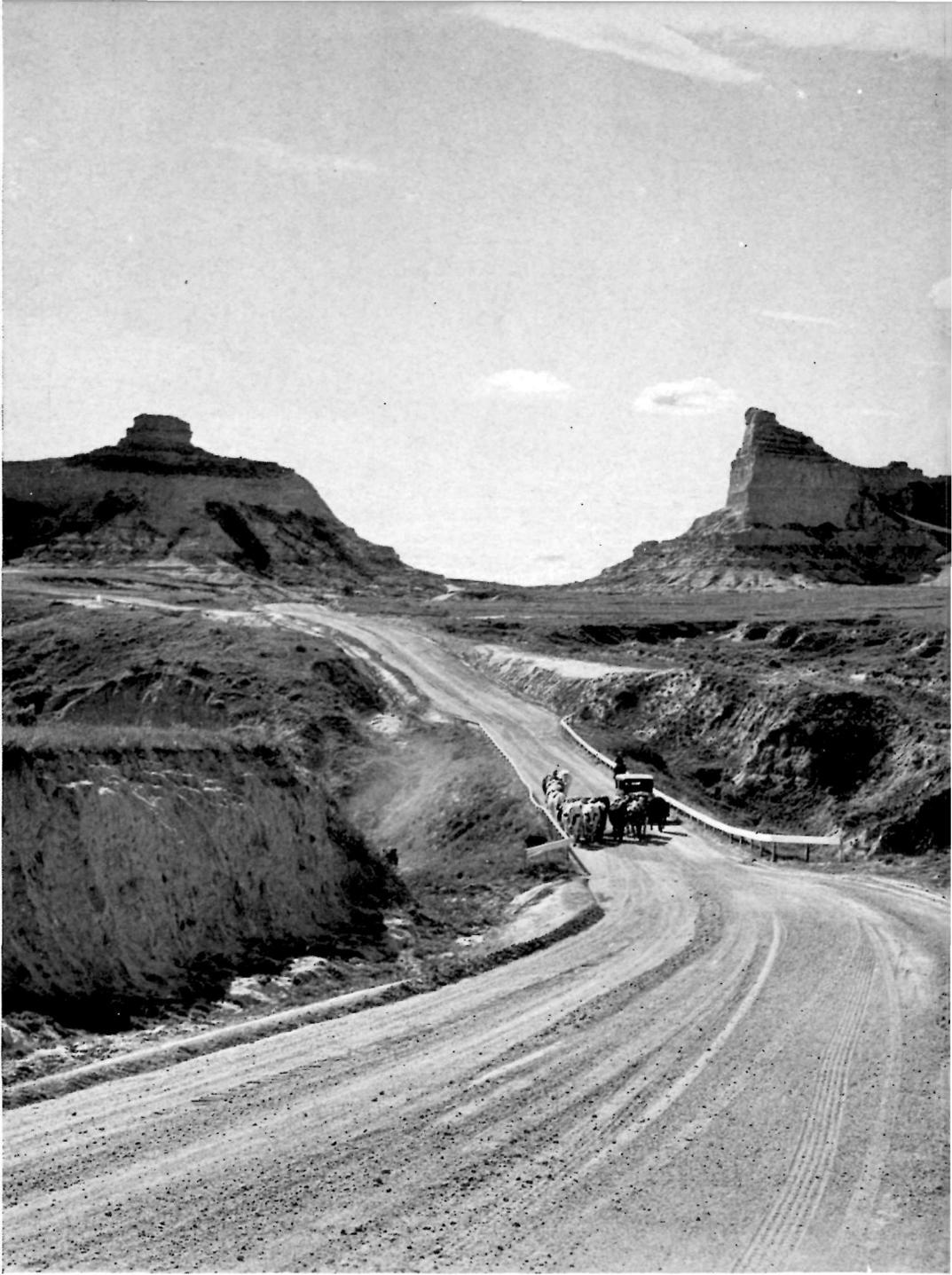
BELOW. *Another phase of the fur trade is shown in this pen sketch—transporting the furs down the Missouri River to St. Louis. Different parts of the fur trade story are portrayed in several national park museums in the West. In a span of twenty years, 1820-1840, the fur resources were nearly exhausted and the romantic era came to an end.*





*Fort Laramie, shown on this page, was a vital outpost along the Oregon Trail, as the emigrants trekked westward. Deserted and fallen into ruin, the fort was purchased by the State of Wyoming and donated to the Federal Government as the Fort Laramie National Monument. It will be preserved in its original condition that all may feel its atmosphere of frontier life.*



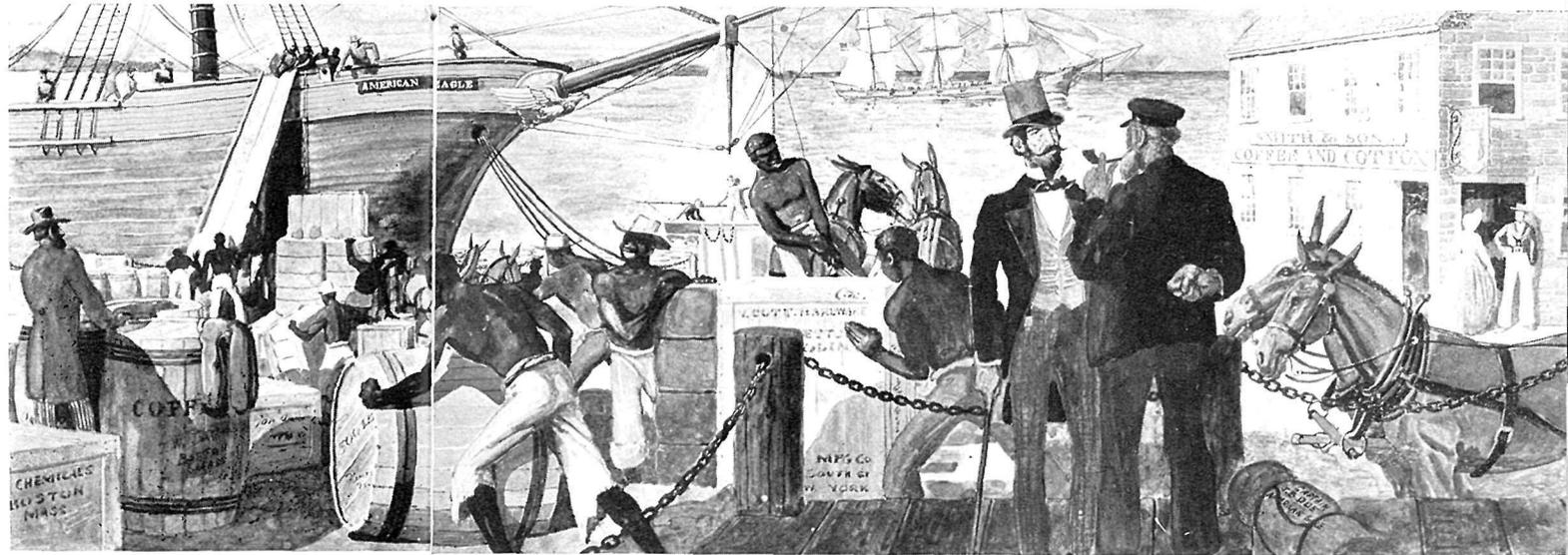


*A modern highway crosses Mitchell Pass along the route of the old Oregon Trail near Scotts Bluff National Monument. Evidence of ruts and depressions, caused by the passage of endless ox-drawn covered wagon trains, still may be seen as the trail swerves abruptly northward to Fort Mitchell, one-time military post, stage and Pony Express station. Gone are the Indians and the buffalo, but the story of courage lives.*

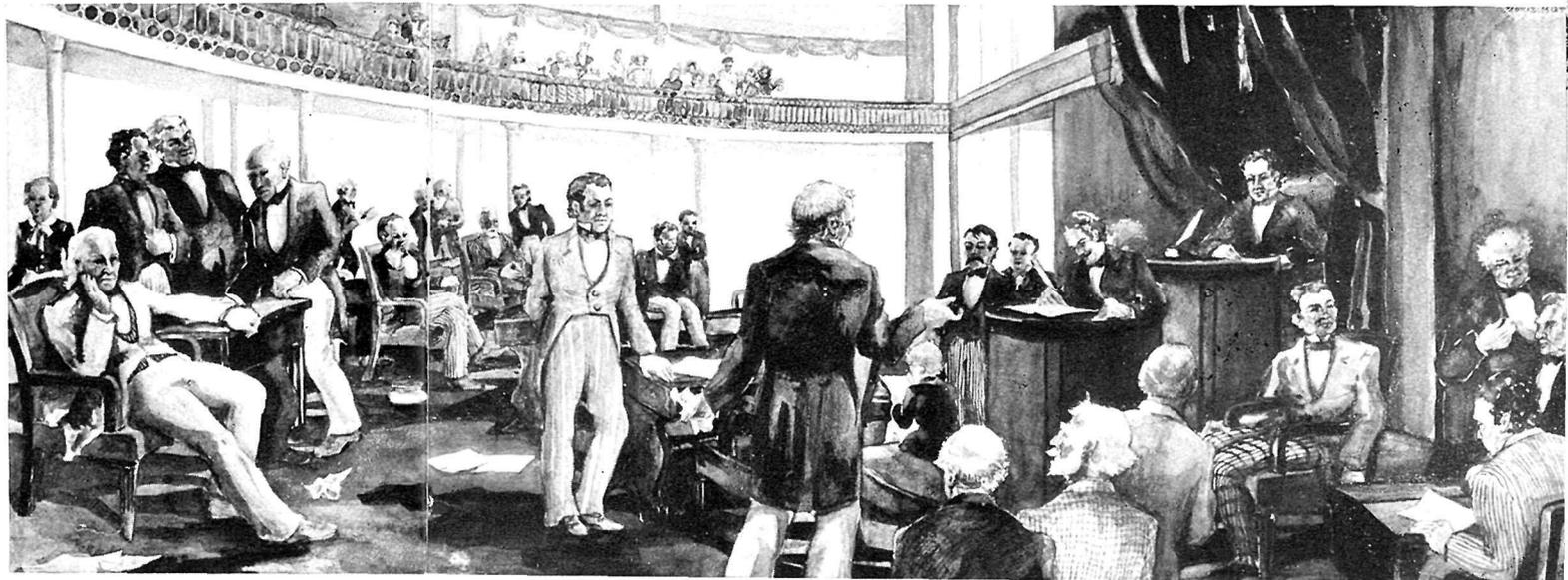
1850. New territory was settled; new States came into the Union;

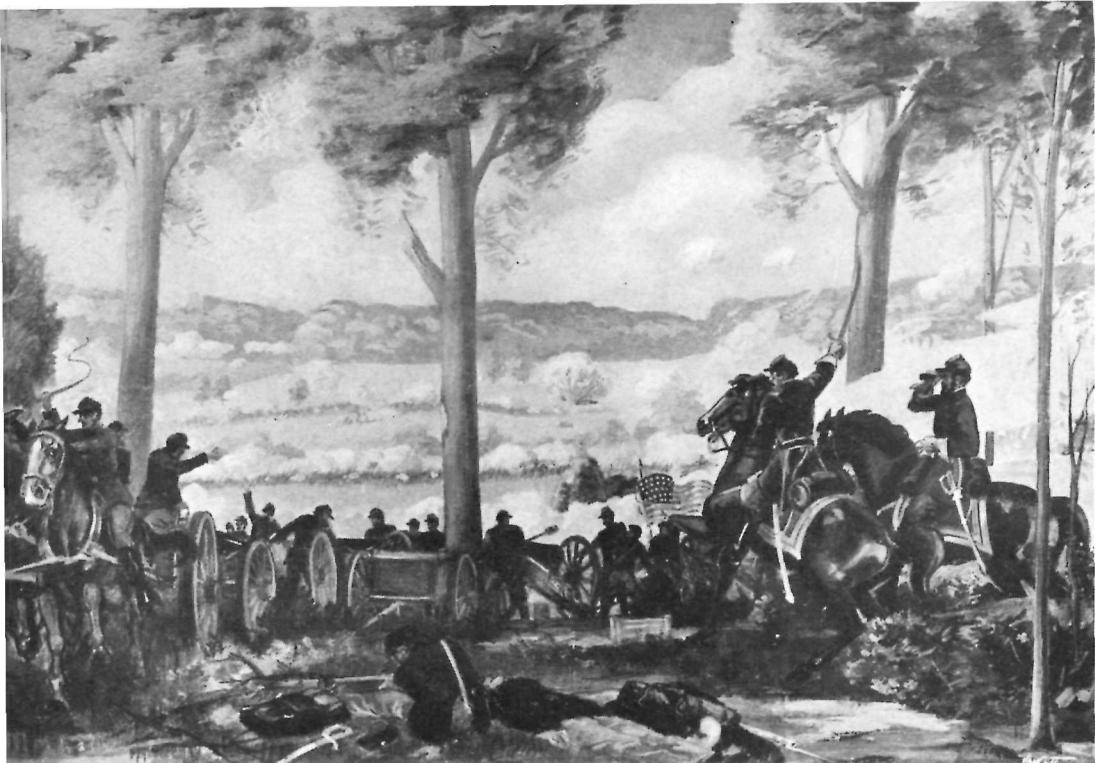


the slave and the machine fell into inevitable competition;



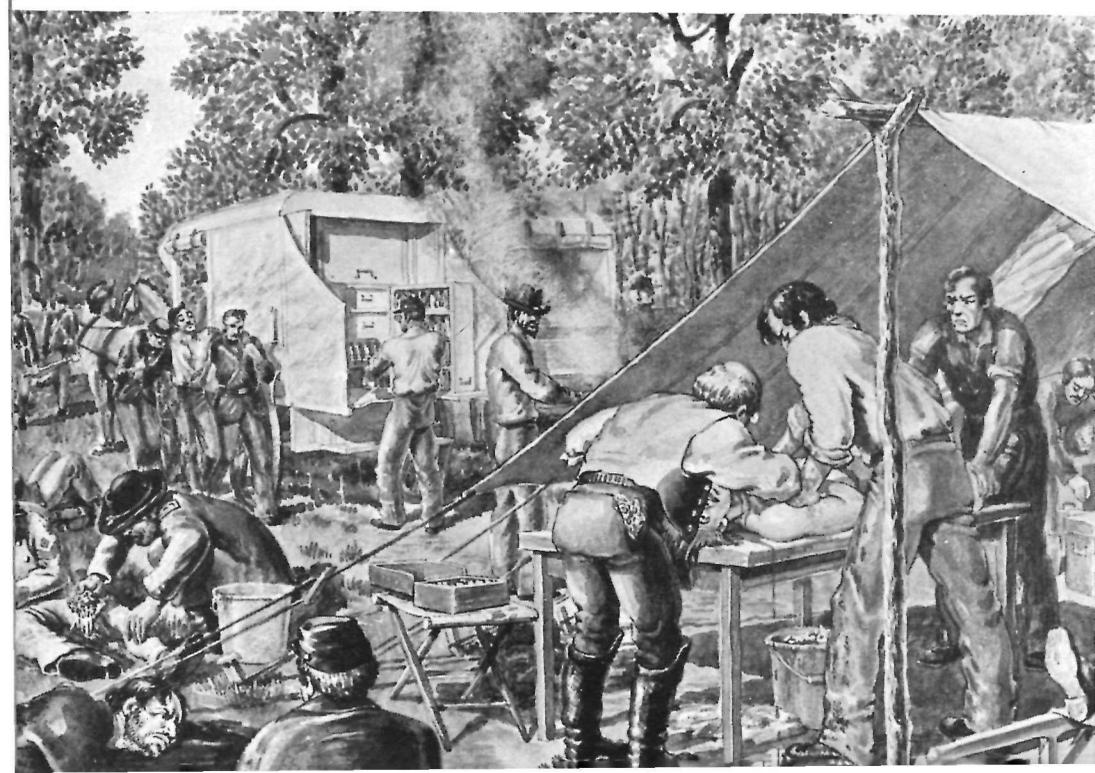
Webster, Clay, and Calhoun bitterly debated slavery and the burning question of States' rights in the Congress; and the nation was swept into the War between the States.



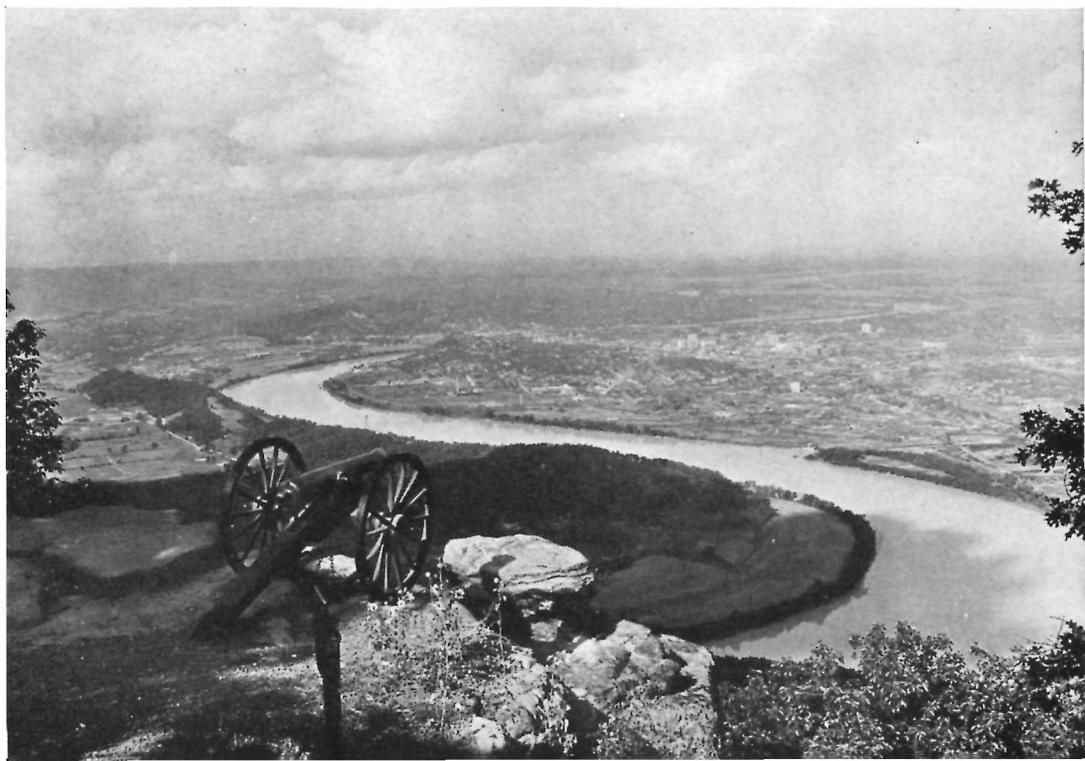
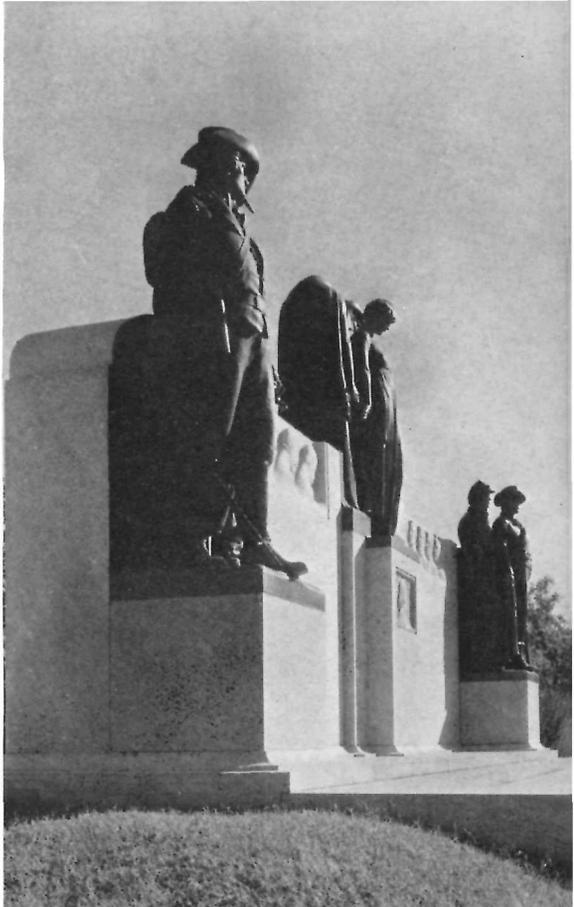


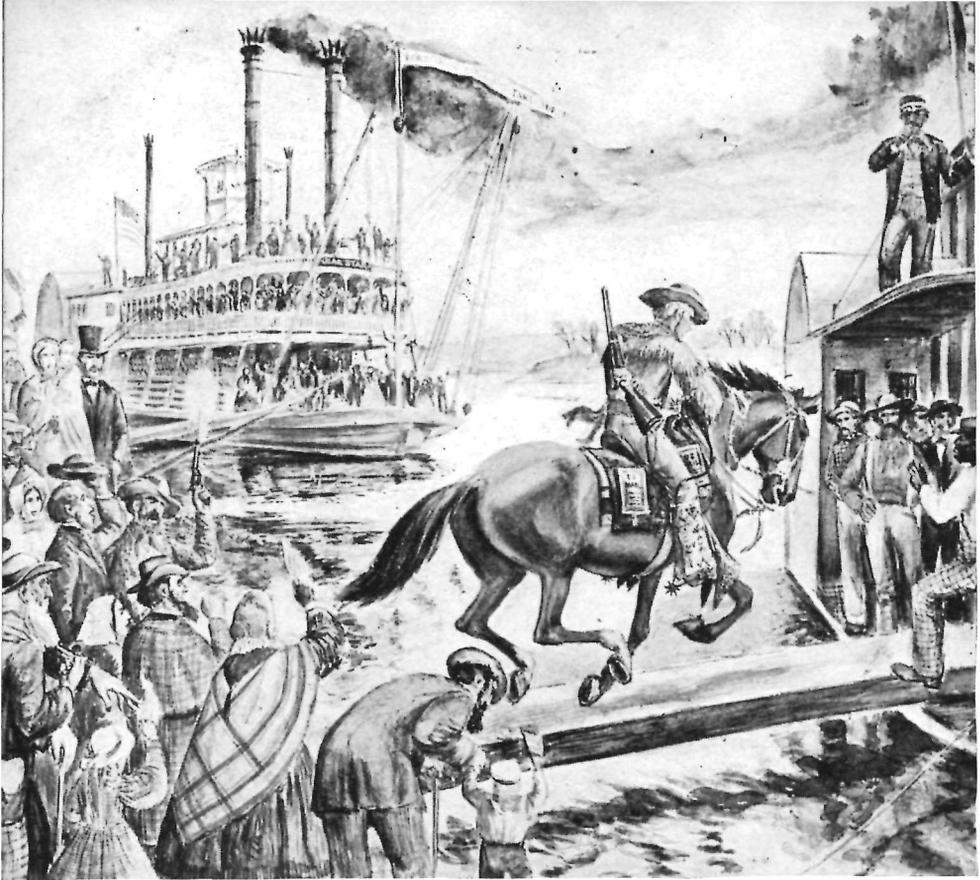
*For four years the nation was torn by war. One of the fiercest battles occurred at Shiloh, Tennessee, now a national military park.*

*The first field hospital was there contrived.*



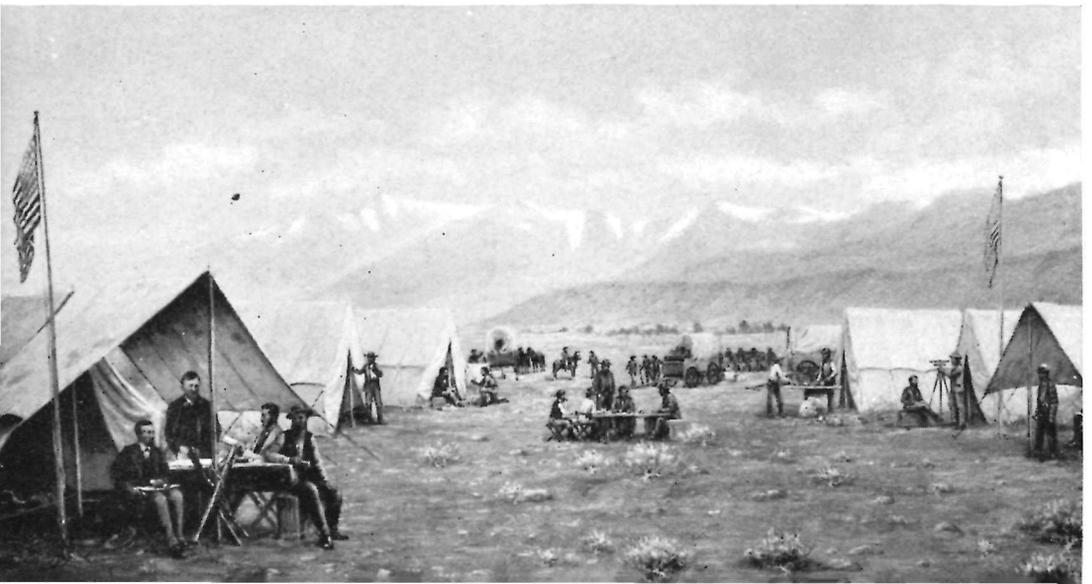
*The terrible price of the nation's folly is now commemorated by silent memorials and the peaceful aspect of well-kept battlefields. The Confederate memorial at Shiloh National Military Park (right) and the view from Vicksburg National Military Park (below) are typical of the many national historic sites where the stories of this great struggle live on.*





ABOVE. Again the eyes of the nation turn westward. The riders of the Pony Express, linking settlements and frontiers, hold the stage for a brief spell, and their story is now re-lived in historic parks and monuments of the West.

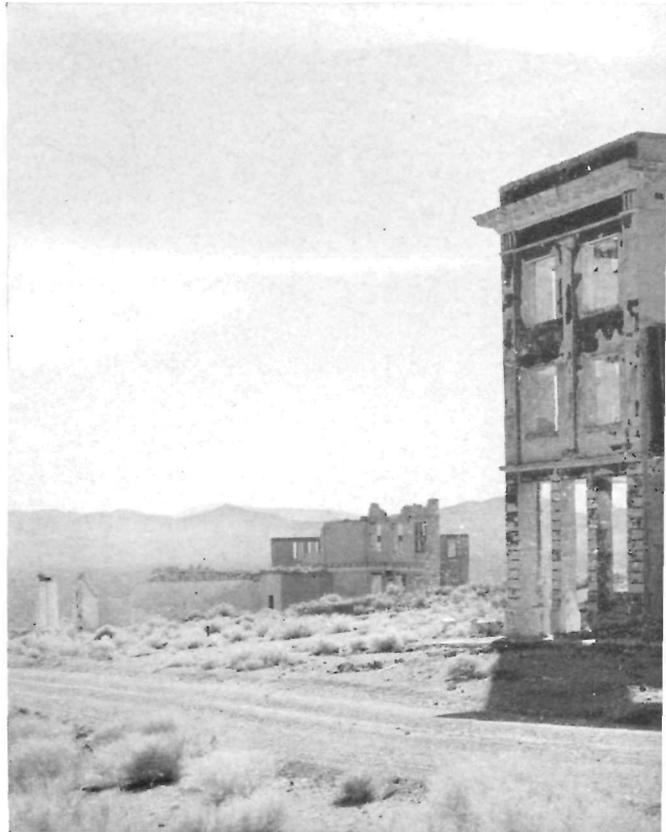
BELOW. Then comes the tide of scientific exploration and mapping, and the fables and realities of the West are set forth in their true light. It is from this intelligent period of inquiry that the libraries and museums of the western parks and monuments have drawn their wealth of source material.





*Mr. W. H. Jackson, now in his ninety-fifth year, was one of the members of the Hayden exploration parties. He has painted from memory the scene of his party in the Old Faithful geyser basin of Yellowstone (above) and the encampment of the King survey party at the foot of the Sierra Nevada (lower left), for exhibit in the new museum of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C.*

**RIGHT.** *The old ghost towns of the mining era are now crumbling under the blazing sun in the mountains and deserts of the West. Soon their flavor will be relegated to the archives unless protective measures are found. This phase of our history should be represented in the national park and monument system.*

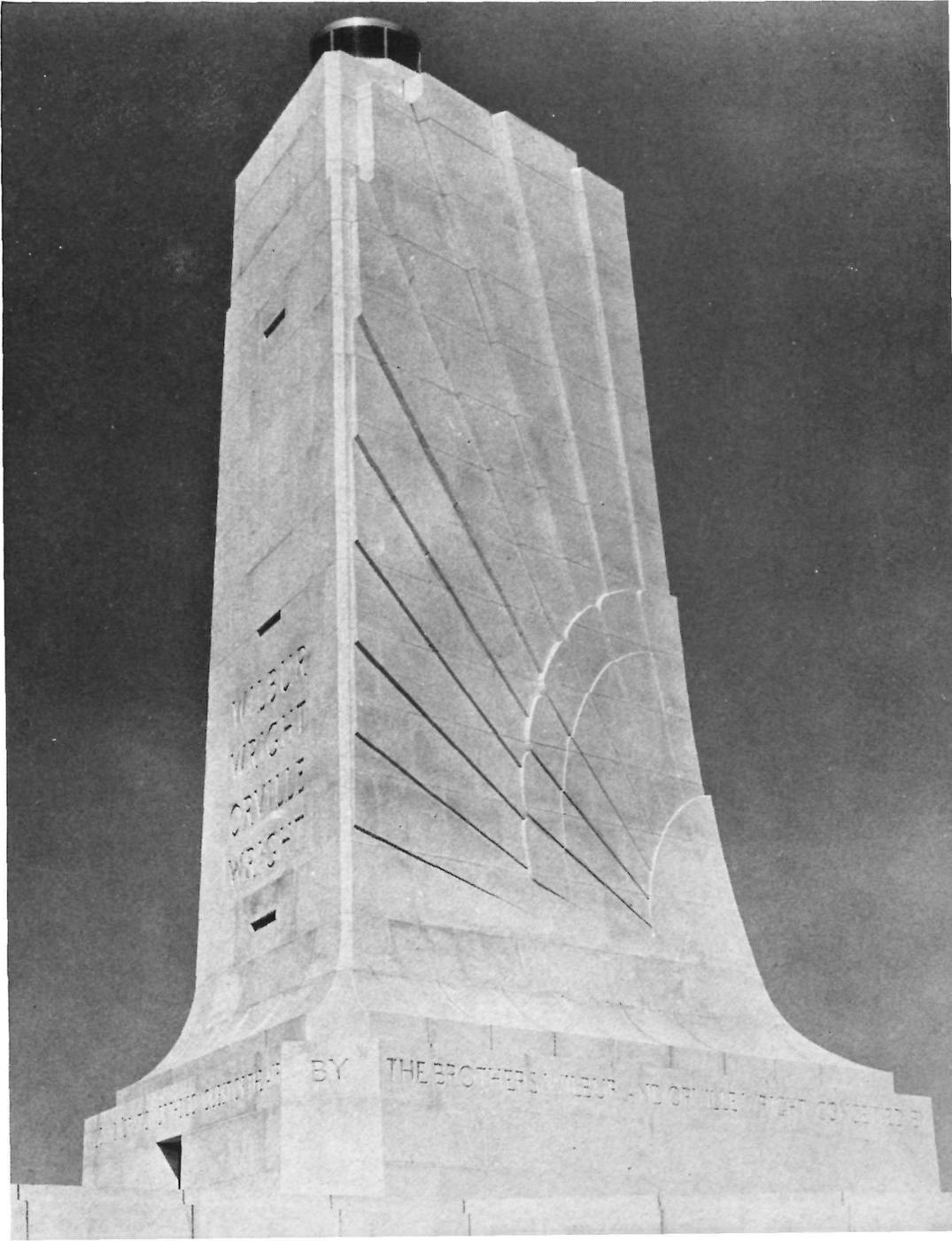




ABOVE. *Grand Wash Cliffs, in the upper reaches of Meade Lake, behind the Boulder Dam. The mining era has given way to the reclamation era, in the West, and history was made when this great structure was conceived and built. The Boulder Dam National Recreational Area is not a national park, but the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service cooperate in its management.*

LEFT. *The Boulder Dam.*

*The Wright Memorial at Kill Devil Hill Monument, North Carolina, has been erected "In commemoration of the conquest of the air," where the Wright Brothers made the first successful airplane flight.*

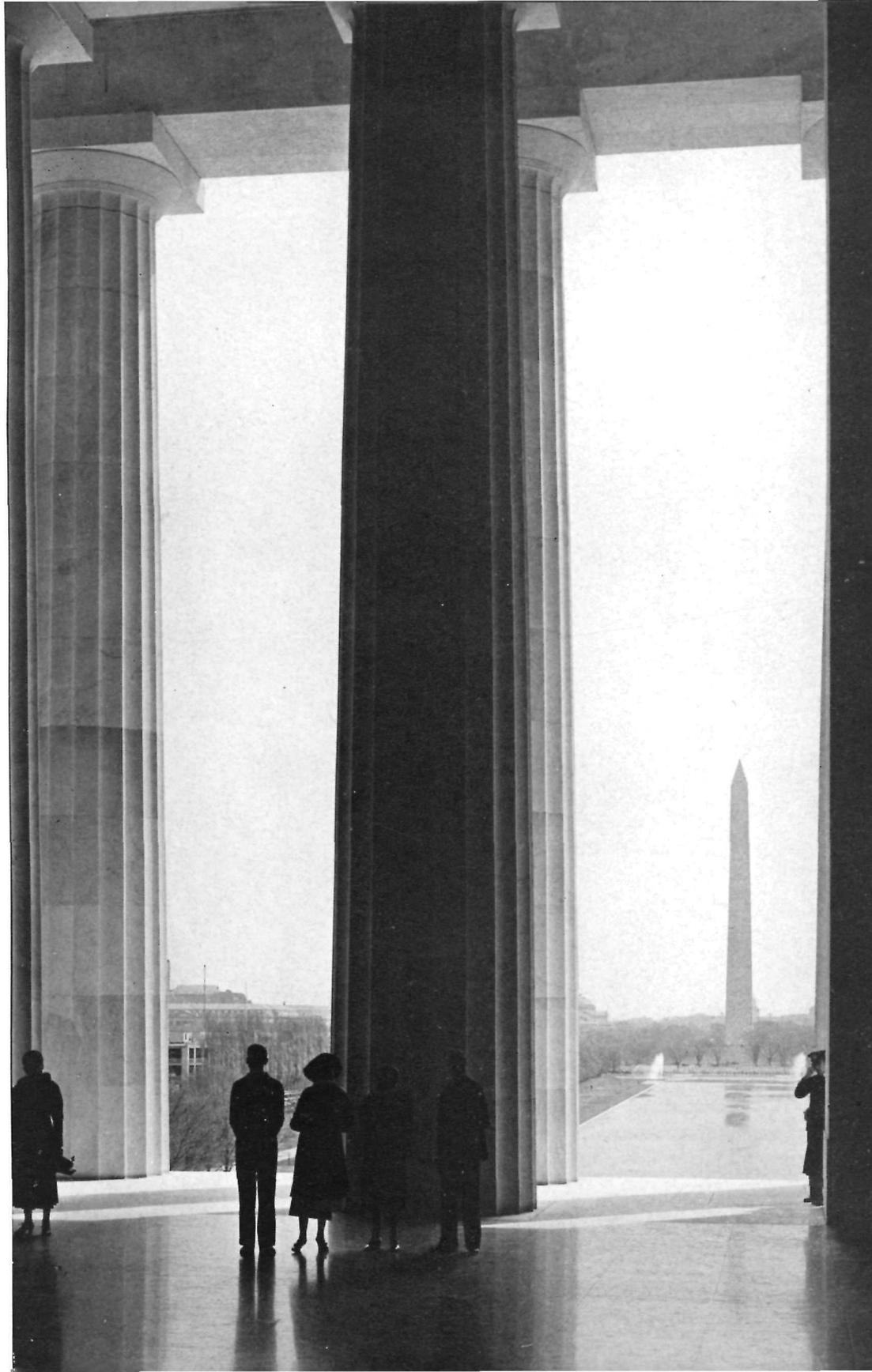


*THE parks, parkways, and historic shrines of Washington form the nucleus of the national story.*

*Planned by Major L'Enfant as the Nation's Capital on the site selected by President Washington, the Federal City is by Constitutional authority under the legislative control of Congress. The Capital, arising from the foundations of the English settlements in the New World, now has a population of some 600,000, far exceeding any estimates of the founding fathers. Annually it is visited by more than 3,000,000 American citizens and travelers from abroad, who find inspiration in the stately buildings, monuments, and shrines and in its parks and parkways.*

*From the classic columns of the Lincoln Memorial may be seen the Washington Monument with a glimpse of the Capitol dome in the background.*

*The National Capital Parks, developed as a part of a Regional Plan made by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, are now administered by the National Park Service. These parks belong to the people of the Nation.*





*Totem pole, Sitka National Monument,  
Alaska. Planning Alaska's future de-  
mands full recognition of the vivid historic  
heritage exemplified by such interesting  
objects.*





# FACILITIES AND SERVICES

PORTFOLIO ON THE NATIONAL  
PARK AND MONUMENT SYSTEM

*Part Four*  
**PORTFOLIO ON THE  
NATIONAL PARK AND  
MONUMENT SYSTEM**

*Issued by the American  
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## *The* MASTER PLAN

**T**HE master plan for a park shows all development, existing and proposed. It is prepared by professional men to meet the requirements of the public in using the park

A road and trail system, for example, is carefully planned in its entirety. It may take many years to complete, but each unit of construction that is executed is a portion of this complete plan and a step towards its achievement.

The master plan is more than the work of one man: it is a prod-

uct of the Service as a whole. Each feature of it has been studied and passed upon by the various technical branches of the Service before administrative approval is given.

No trails, roads, buildings, camp grounds, or other developments are permitted within a park unless they have been previously approved and included in the plan.

The master plan is a conservative device, purposely adopted to avoid hasty or ill-conceived projects.



PHOTOGRAPH © BY T. J. HILEMAN

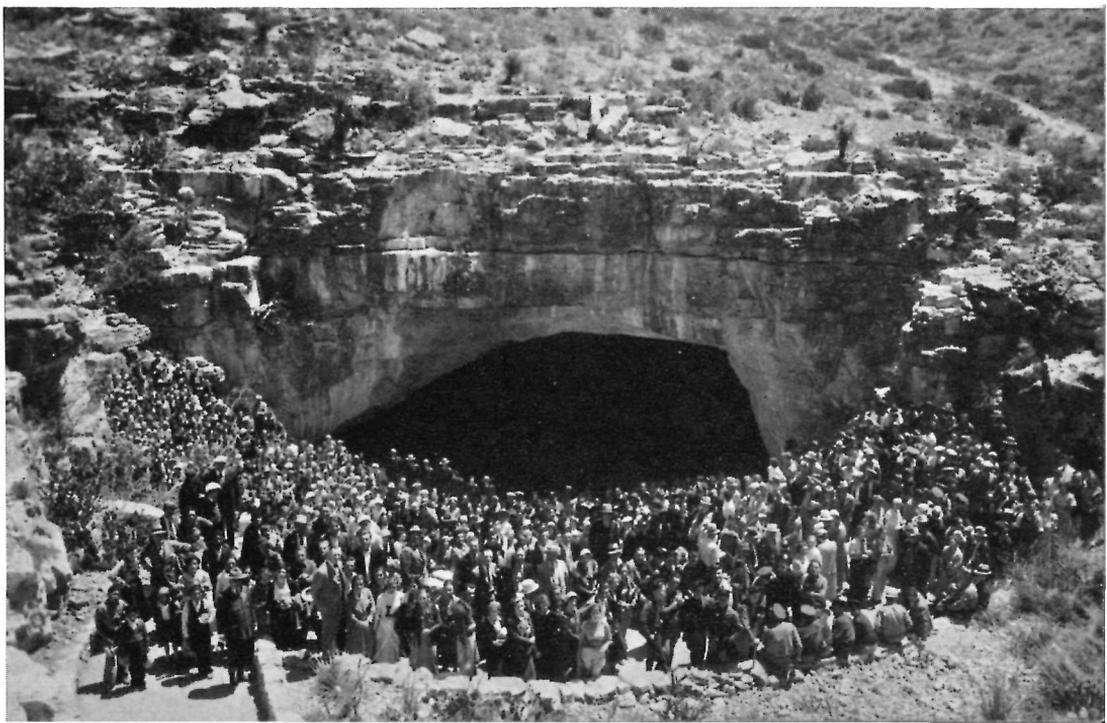
ABOVE. *The wilderness trail is the simplest and, perhaps, the highest achievement in park development. Those who have not taken the trails have not really seen a national park. Back-country trail, Glacier.*



UPPER RIGHT. *Another kind of trail, the frequented path to a look-out point or in the vicinity of camps and settlements, is an equally subtle achievement. Native materials have been used in this trail on the top of Cadillac Mountain, in Acadia, to blend with the age-old rock of the mountain.*

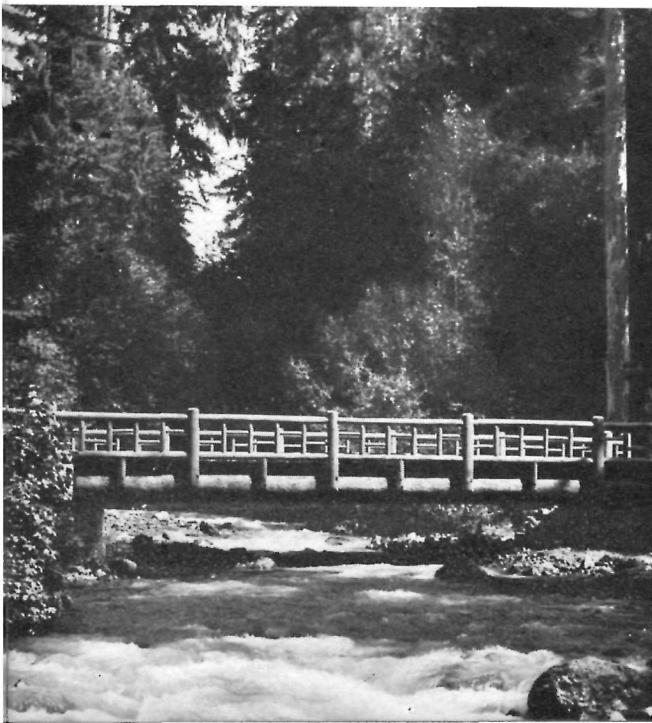


*BELOW. Party of 800 ready to go down into Carlsbad Caverns. Sturdy trails protect both the visitors and the delicate formations of the caverns.*





PHOTOGRAPH © BY ASAHEL CURTIS



ABOVE. Millions of people use national park roads every year. The roads must, therefore, be adequate and safe; yet, they must retain the flavor of the wilderness.

LEFT. Park structures are designed to harmonize with their surroundings. Road bridge, Mount Rainier.

UPPER RIGHT. Road bridge of native stone, Yosemite.

RIGHT. A parkway connects the separate areas of Colonial Virginia Historical Park, Virginia. Parkway are the climax in present highway design. Improvements in alignment, reduction of "friction" in the traffic stream, and a wide right-of-way supplemented by scenic easements are features of a parkway.





LEFT. Rangers at the checking station will give you information about the park.



BELOW. Typical park headquarters. Each park and monument is under the supervision of a superintendent or custodian, whose headquarters are prominently located for the service of the public.

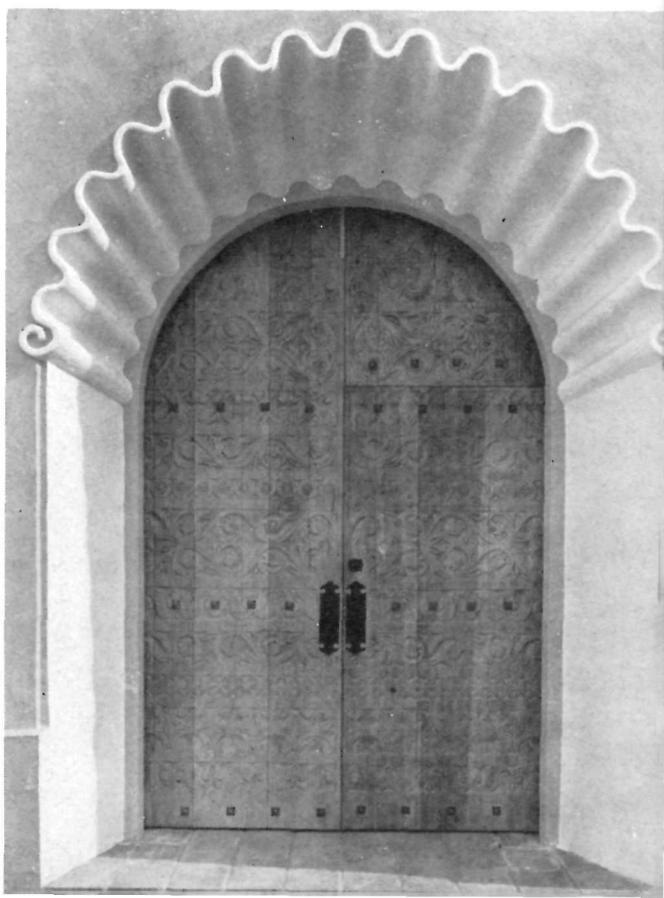


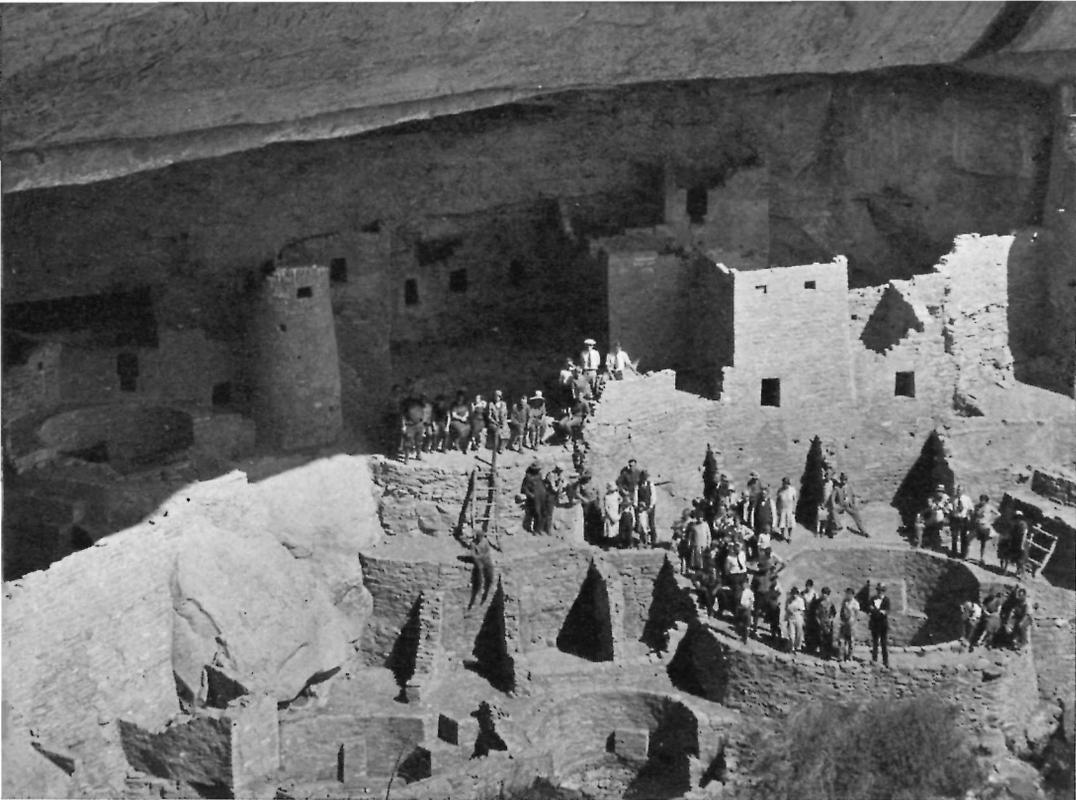


ABOVE. *Fishing Bridge Museum, Yellowstone.*

RIGHT. *Museum entrance, Tumacacori National Monument. Park museums are not storehouses for curiosities; they are centers of information for the visitor who wishes to know more of the natural history, history or archeology of the region.*

*The park naturalist (park historian in the historical areas of the System) and his staff usually have offices at the museum.*





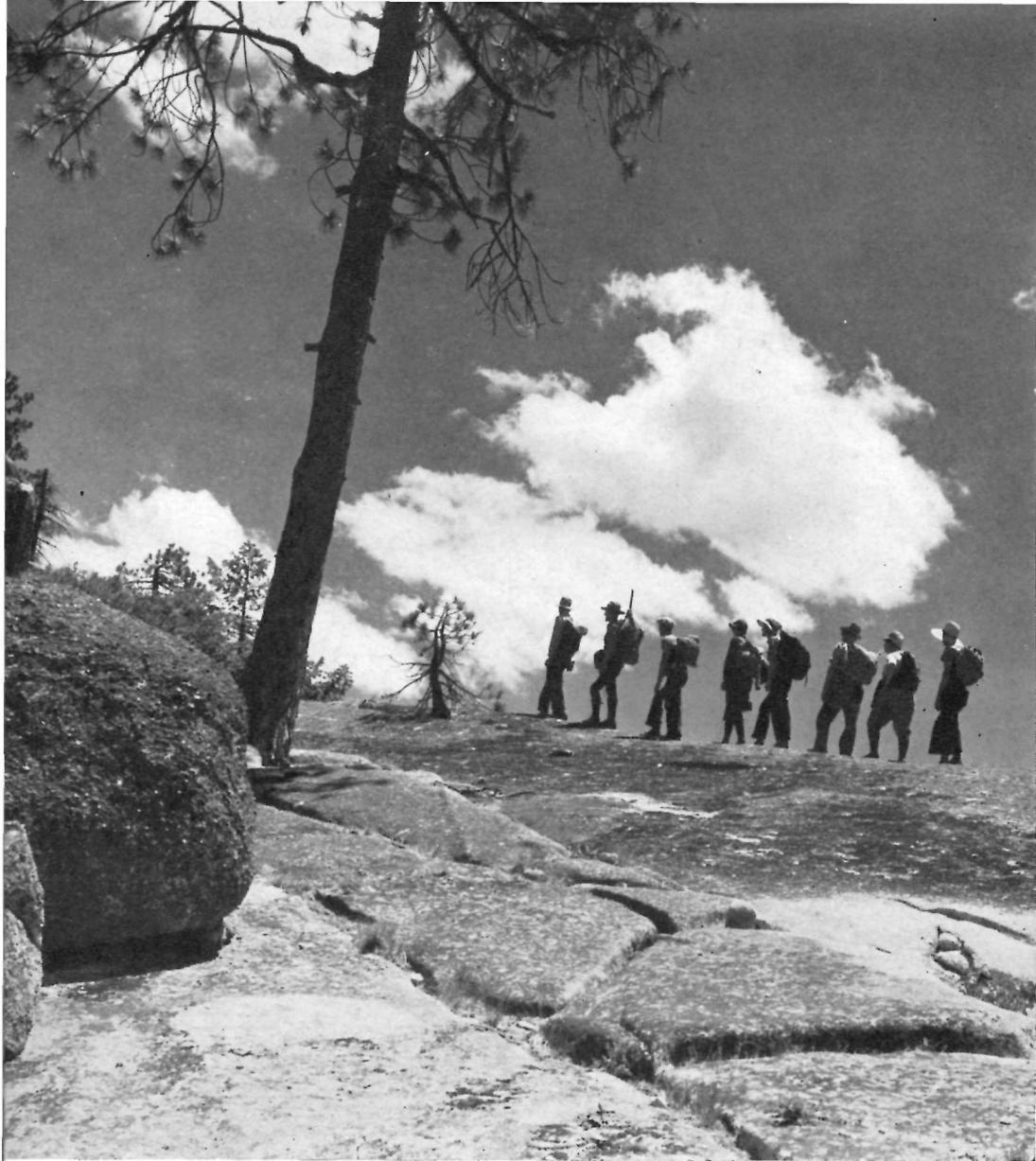
ABOVE. Rangers conduct all visitors through the ruins at Mesa Verde. This service is also rendered at many historical and archeological monuments and at all park caverns open to the public.



LEFT. A Yosemite Indian smilingly goes to gather acorns to grind during the Indian presentation at the museum each day.

RIGHT. Mesa Verde amphitheater. The amphitheater, usually built of native logs or stone, is the place to go at evening. Around the campfire you will hear the songs and yarns of the out-of-doors, and the rangers will tell you interesting facts about the park.

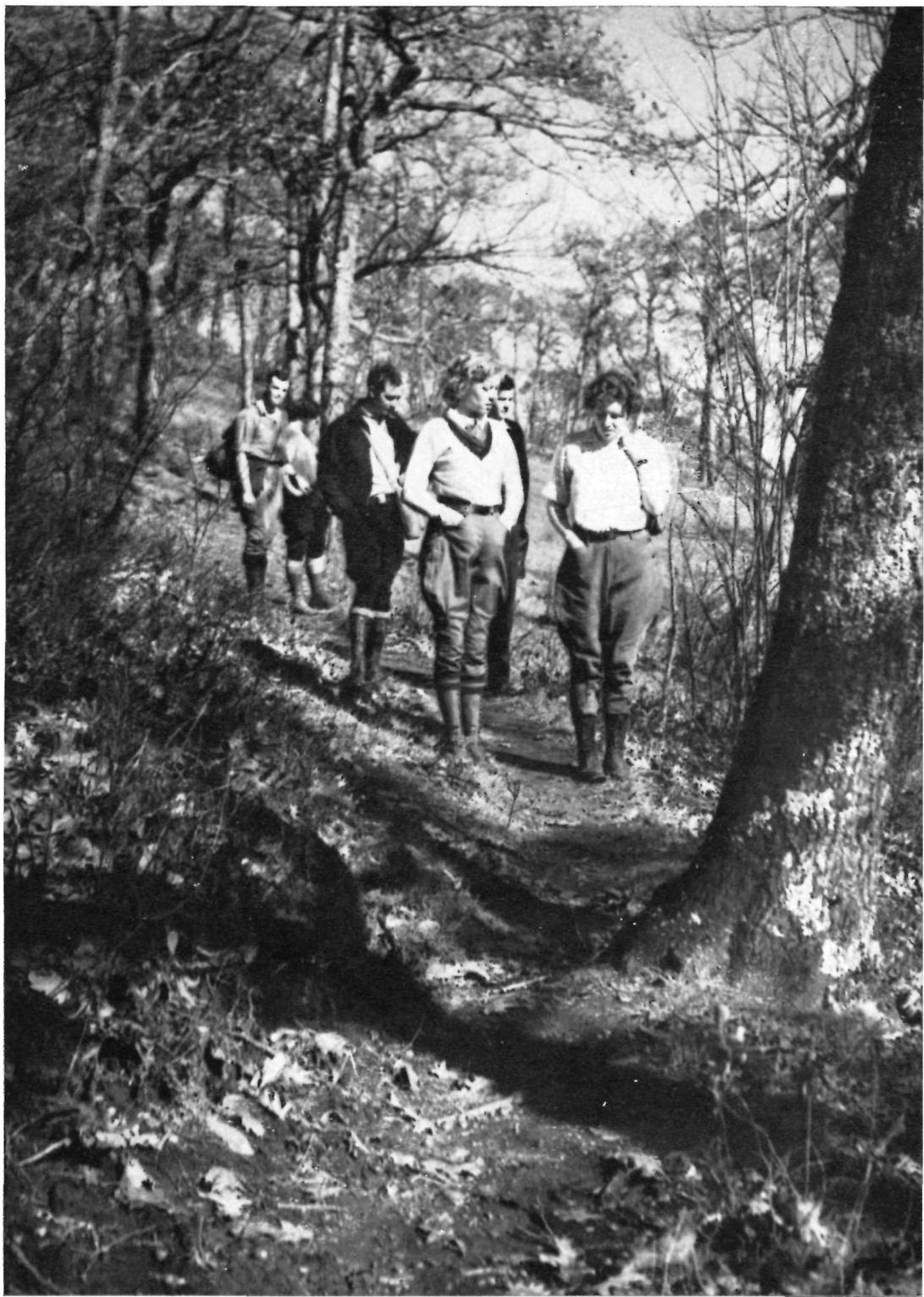




*ABOVE. Groups of bikers travel the wilderness country of the parks, away from the formality of roads and hotels. Good camping spots provided with essential facilities are found at comfortable intervals.*

BELOW. *Hikers on the Appalachian Trail in Great Smoky Mountains. National parks, free from logging, grazing, hunting, trapping, mining, and keep-out signs, protect important sections of the Appalachian and Pacific Crest Trail Systems.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY CARLOS C. CAMPBELL





*Alpine country is used when trails are provided. Sierra Club party along the John Muir*

*Trail between Yosemite and Sequoia, in the proposed Kings Canyon National Park.*

PHOTOGRAPH BY ANSEL ADAMS

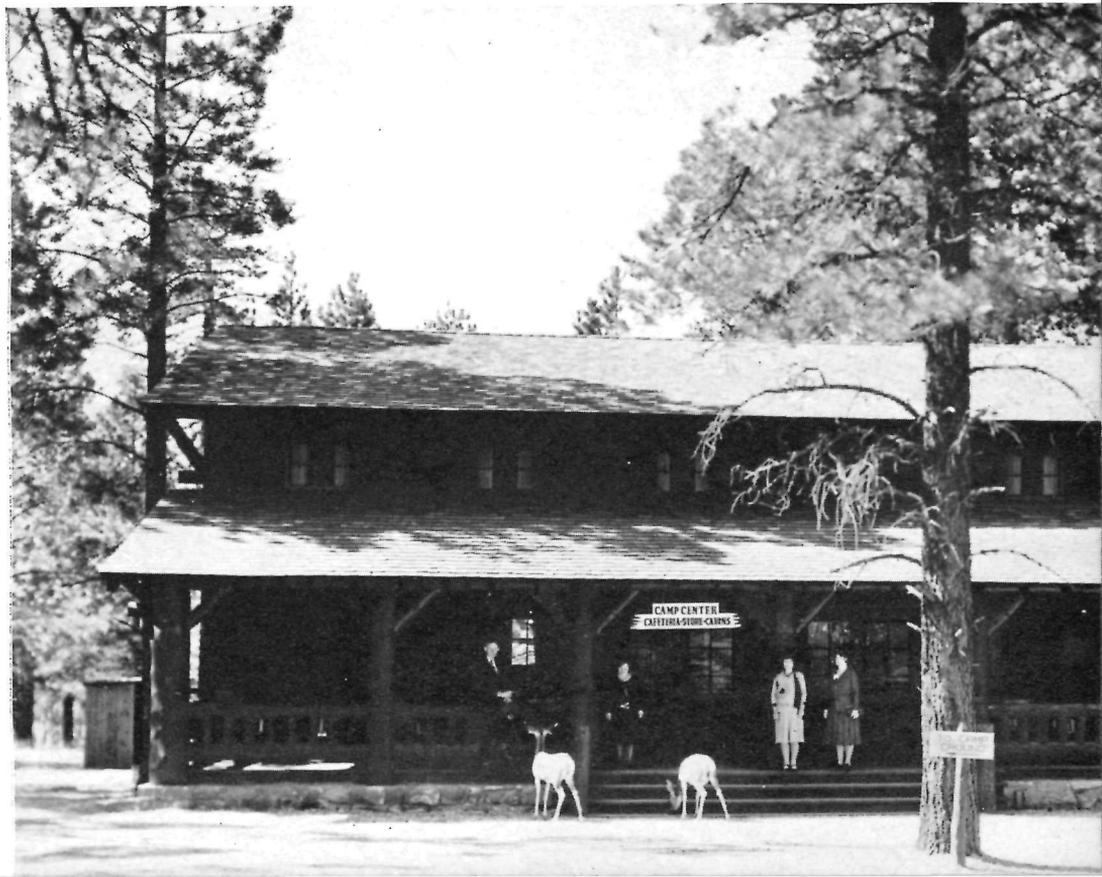


*Free camp grounds, with camp tables, fire-places, and other conveniences, are provided.*





*The camper will be interested in the park store, which is usually not far from the camp ground.*



## *The* PARK OPERATORS

THE Organic Act creating the National Park Service directed that Service to "promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner . . . as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

To meet the needs of park visitors, the National Park Service has followed the general policy of providing a graded scale of accommodations, ranging all the way from the free camp grounds, provided by the Government, to the cabins, lodges, and hotels provided by the park operators. The Service attempts to provide facilities that will meet the financial requirements of every visitor.

The public service facilities built and operated by private enterprise are maintained under franchise granted by the Secretary of the

Interior, under authority of Congress. The operators' charges and services are approved by the Department of the Interior and their books are subject to its audit.

The operators have played an important role in bringing about the success of the national park and monument system and in having made these public reservations available and enjoyable. Through the pioneer stages and during many lean years since, they have maintained a reliable and high-grade service. If it had not been for their investments and their loyal coöperation, with the public and with the Federal administration, the national parks would not be serving the public so well today, and park conservation would not have been so effective. They have made a significant contribution to our national welfare.

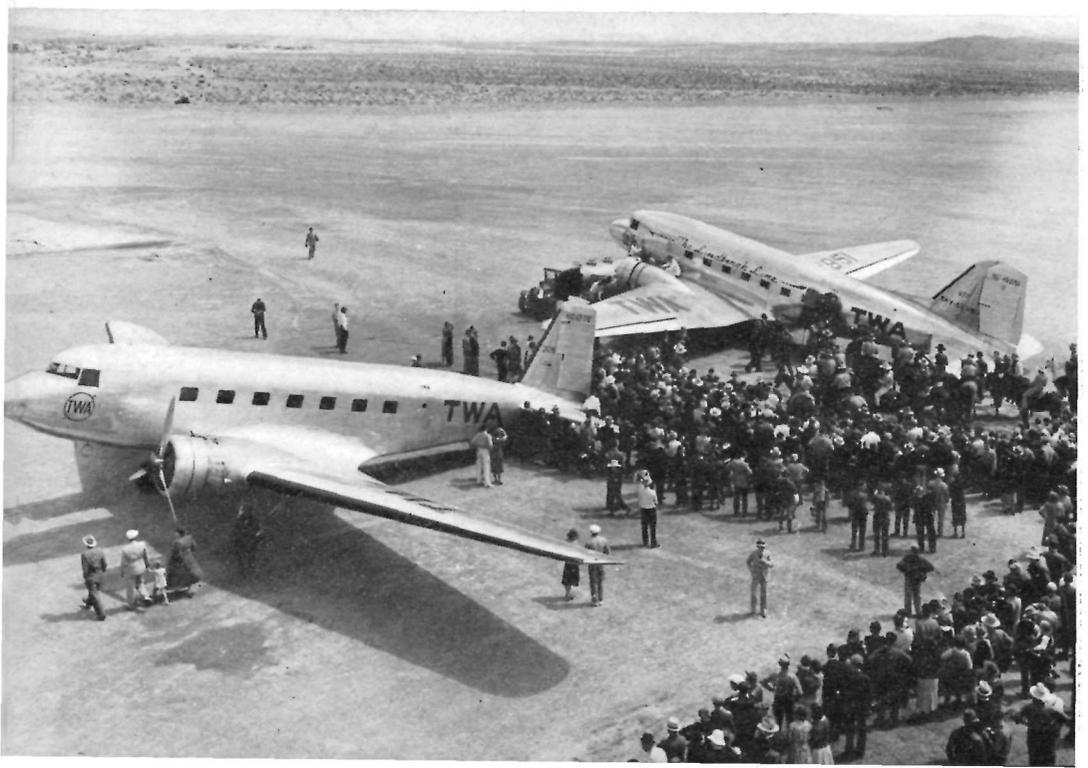
A cross section of facilities and services provided by the park operators is shown in following pages. This selection is made to illustrate the different types of facilities and services, without preference for any particular park or park operator.





GLACIER PARK

*Since railroads are not built through national parks, passengers are met at the station by park busses and taken into the park.*



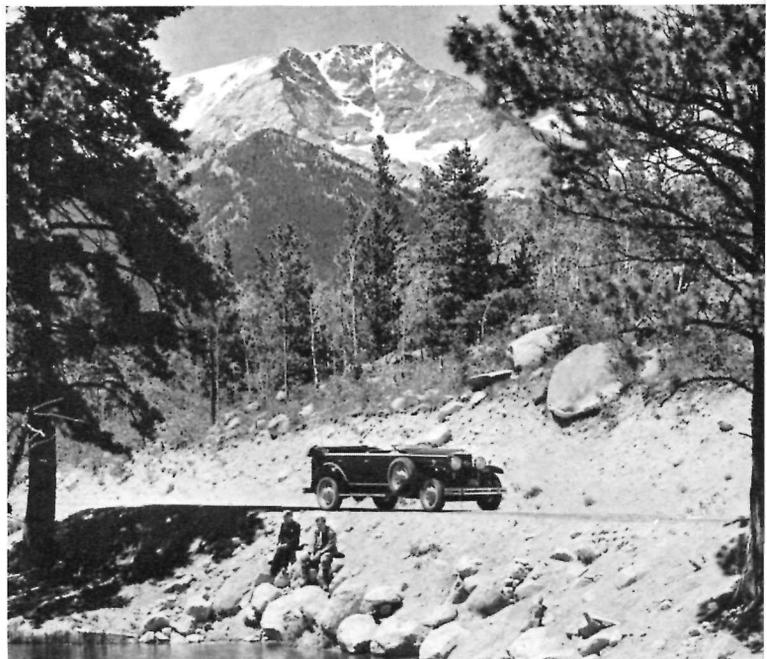


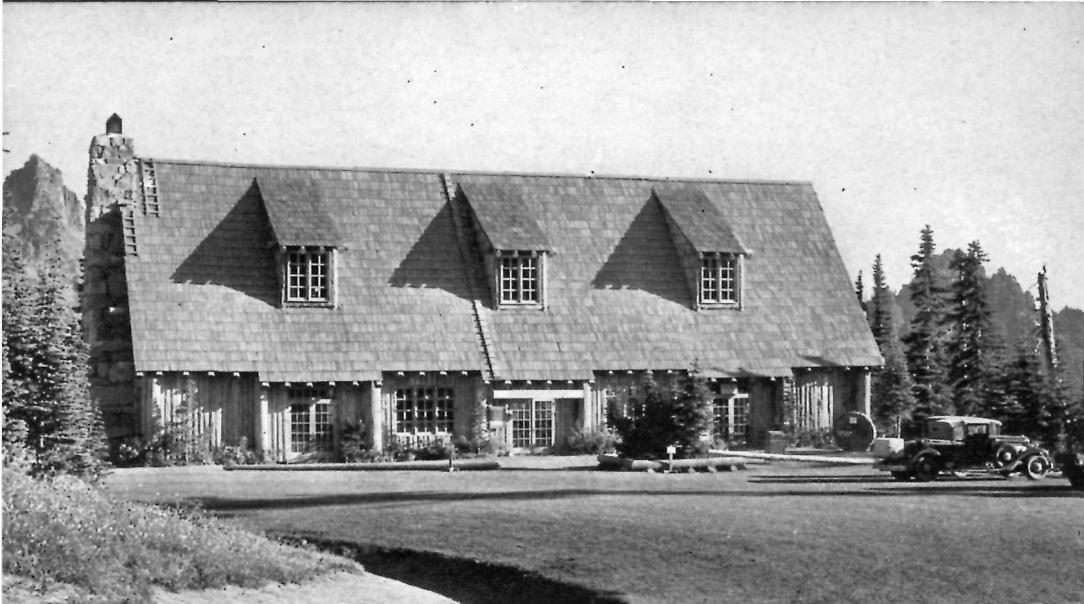
ABOVE. Zion.

RIGHT AND BELOW.  
*Rocky Mountain.*

*You can ride through  
the finest scenery in  
America in modern  
comfortable park  
busses.*

LOWER LEFT. Landing  
fields are just outside a  
number of the parks  
and monuments. Na-  
tional park flights are  
an established service.  
Scene at the Boulder  
City airport, adjacent  
to the Boulder Dam  
National Recreational  
Area.





*The community house and the swimming pool are usually not far from the camps.*



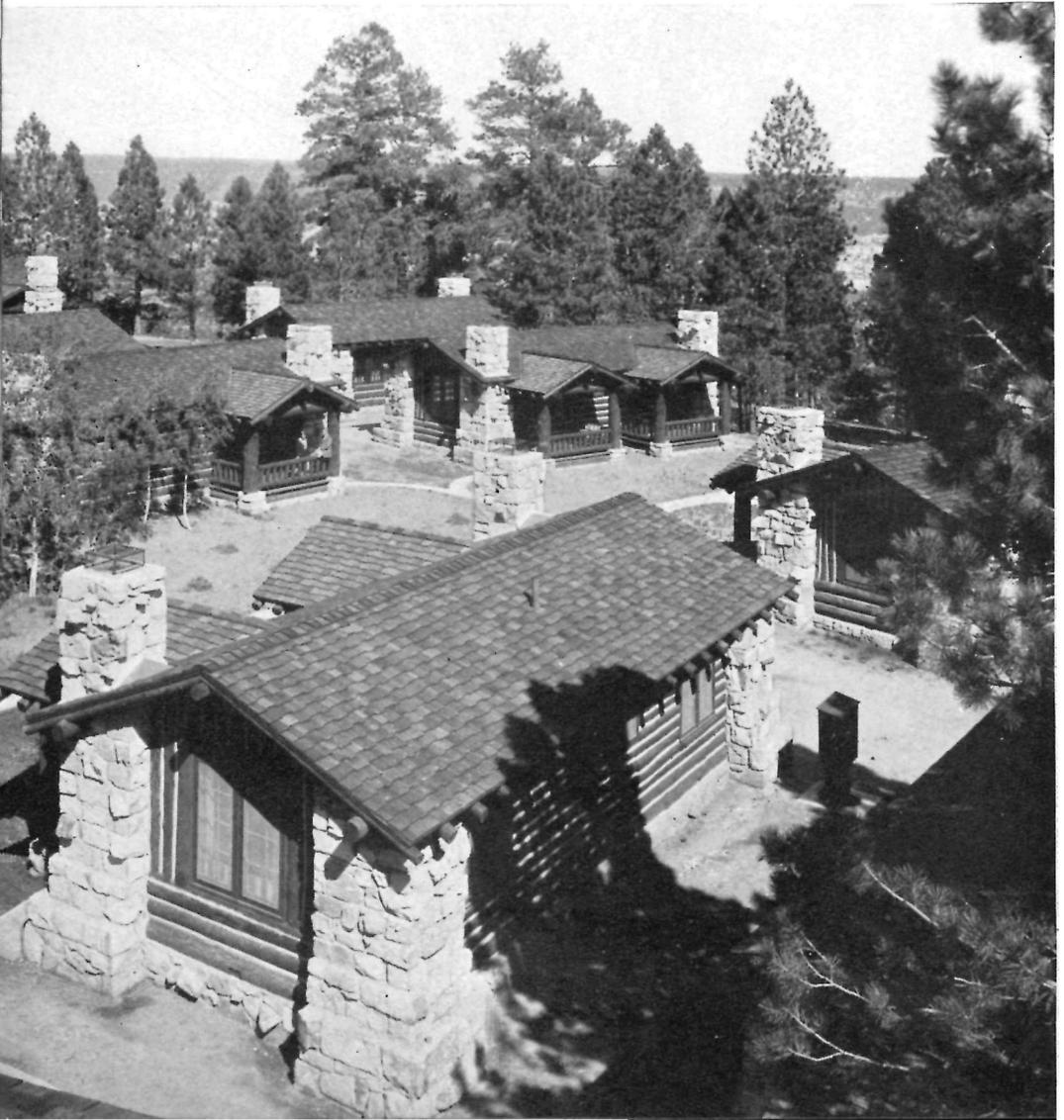


*There is a wide range of cabin, lodge, and hotel accommodations from which to choose. Tents, tent-cabins, housekeeping cabins, low-priced, medium, and de luxe cabins are generally available, particularly in the larger parks. Housekeeping cabins, Lassen Volcanic.*





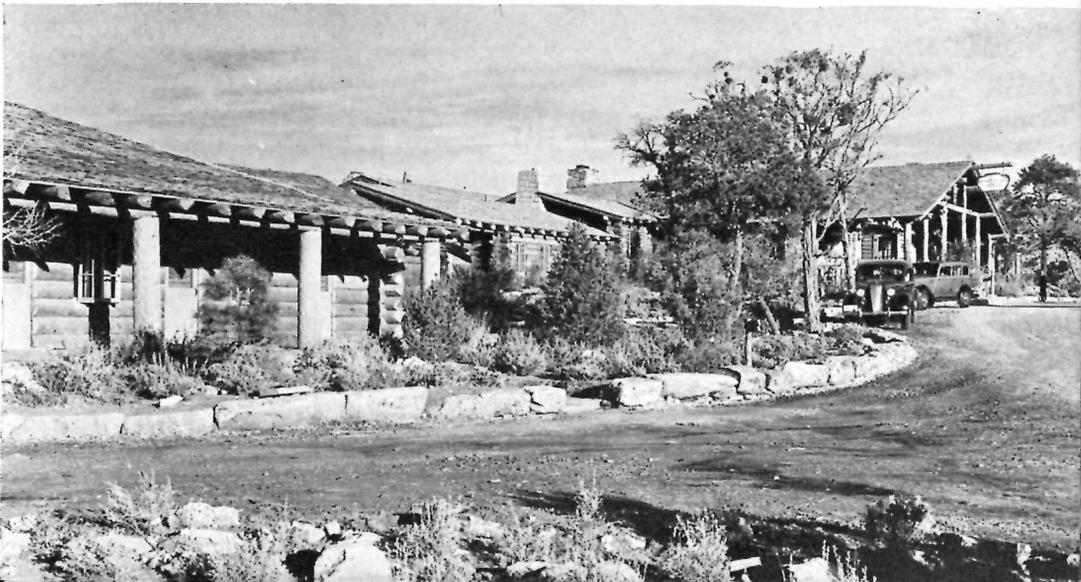
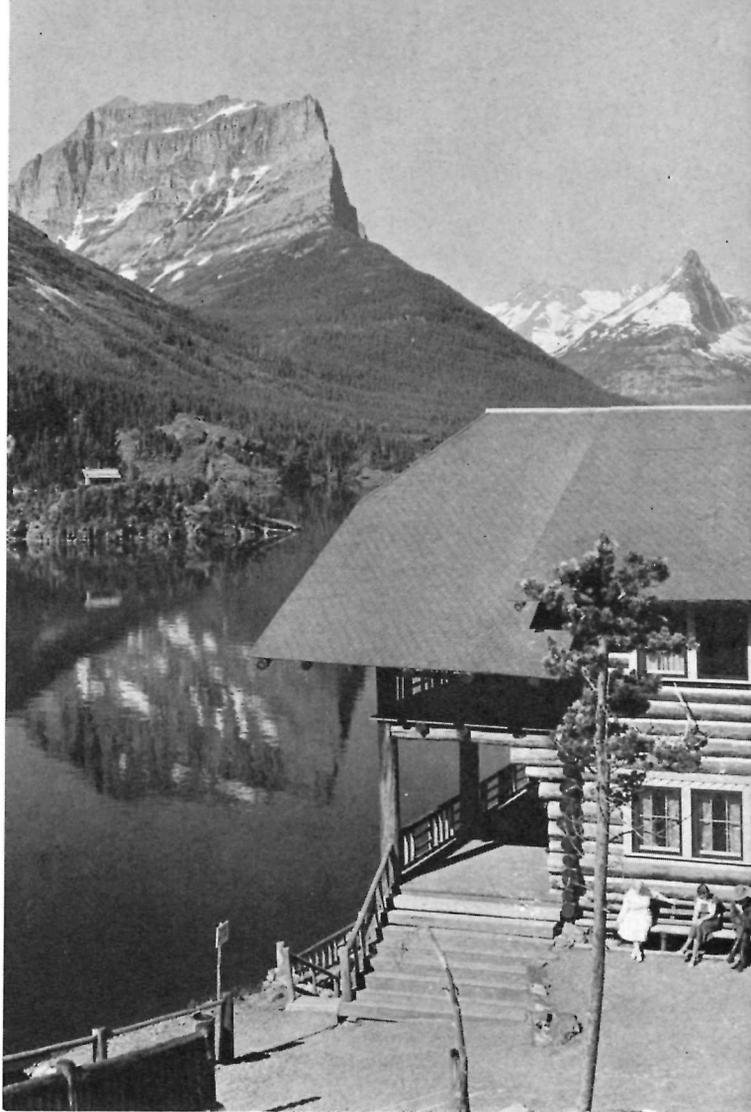
LEFT. A small and unpretentious wayside lodge, the Big Trees Lodge in Yosemite, built in the style of the early California houses.



BELOW. De luxe cabins on the north rim of Grand Canyon.

RIGHT. Another variation of the modest park lodge, the Going-to-the-Sun Chalet in Glacier.

BELOW. The larger, popular-type lodge, the Bright Angel Lodge on the south rim of the Grand Canyon.





*As attentive service as you wish may be had  
in the park hotels.*

LEFT. *The Abwabnee, Yosemite.*

RIGHT. *Furnace Creek Inn, Death Valley.*

BELOW. *El Tovar, Grand Canyon.*

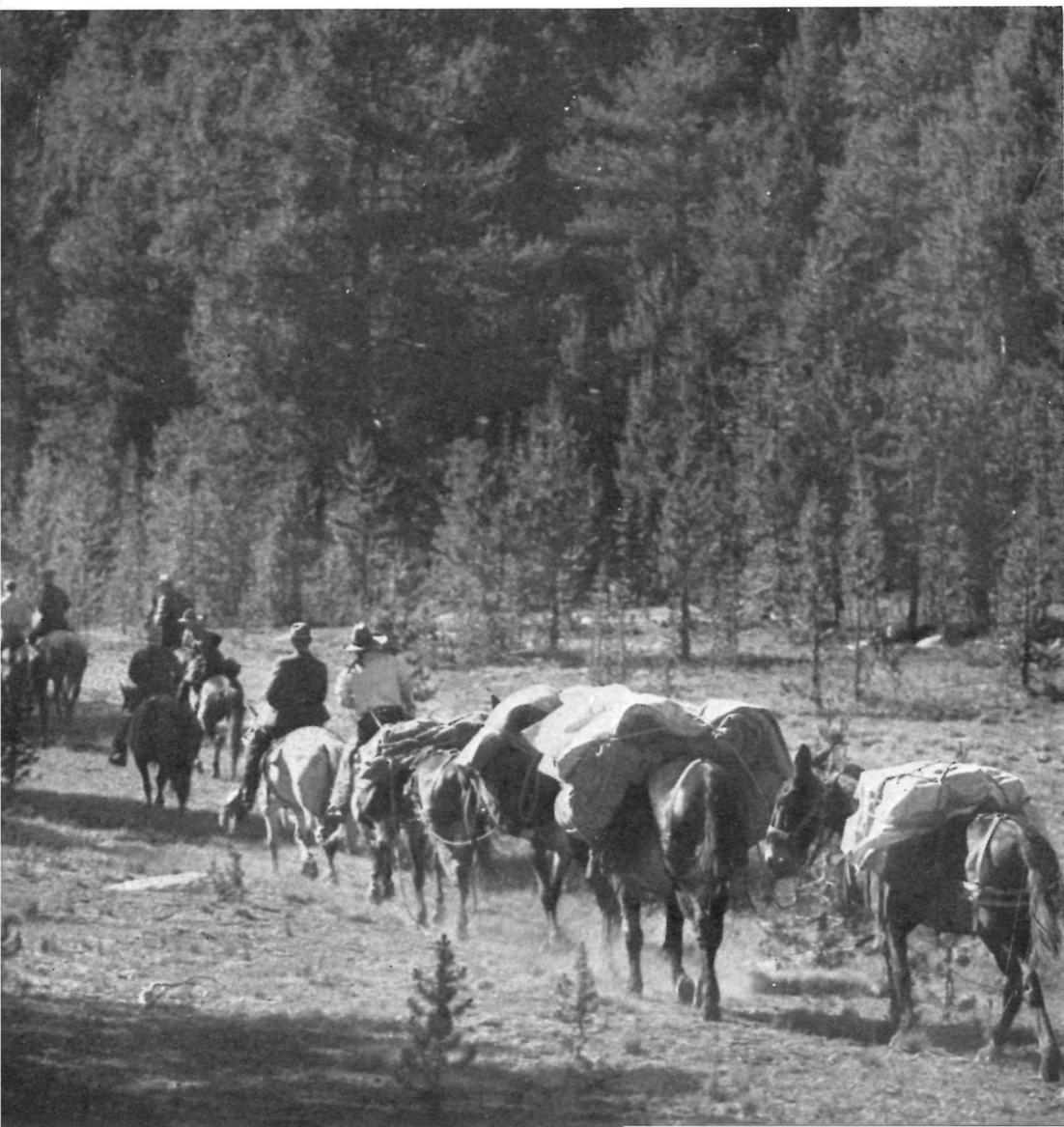




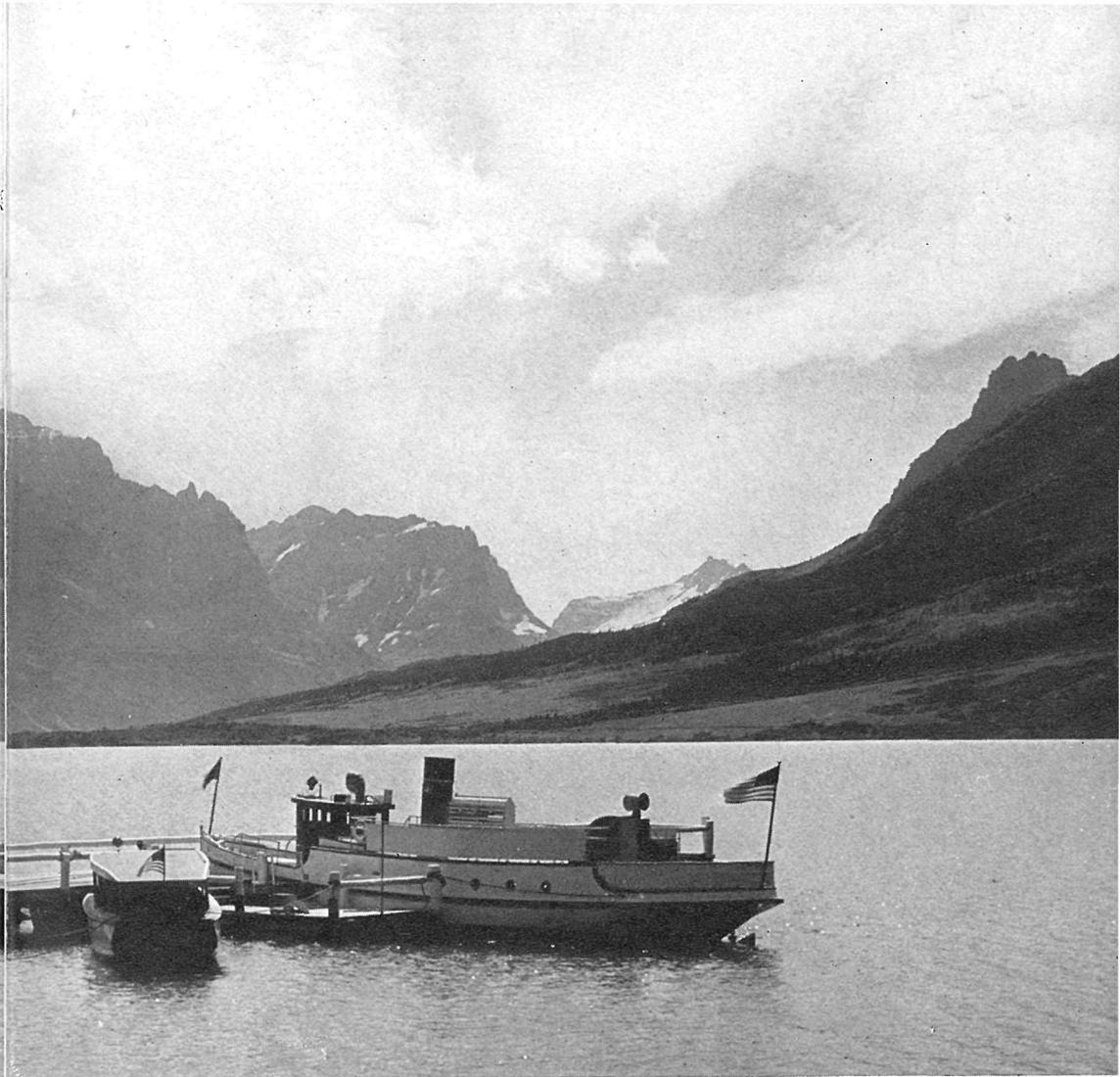
BELOW. Experienced guides and packers can show you the back country, where the trail is all that links you with the outside world.

RIGHT. Saddle horses may be hired—and there is no finer way to see a park.

PHOTOGRAPH © BY T. J. HILEMAN

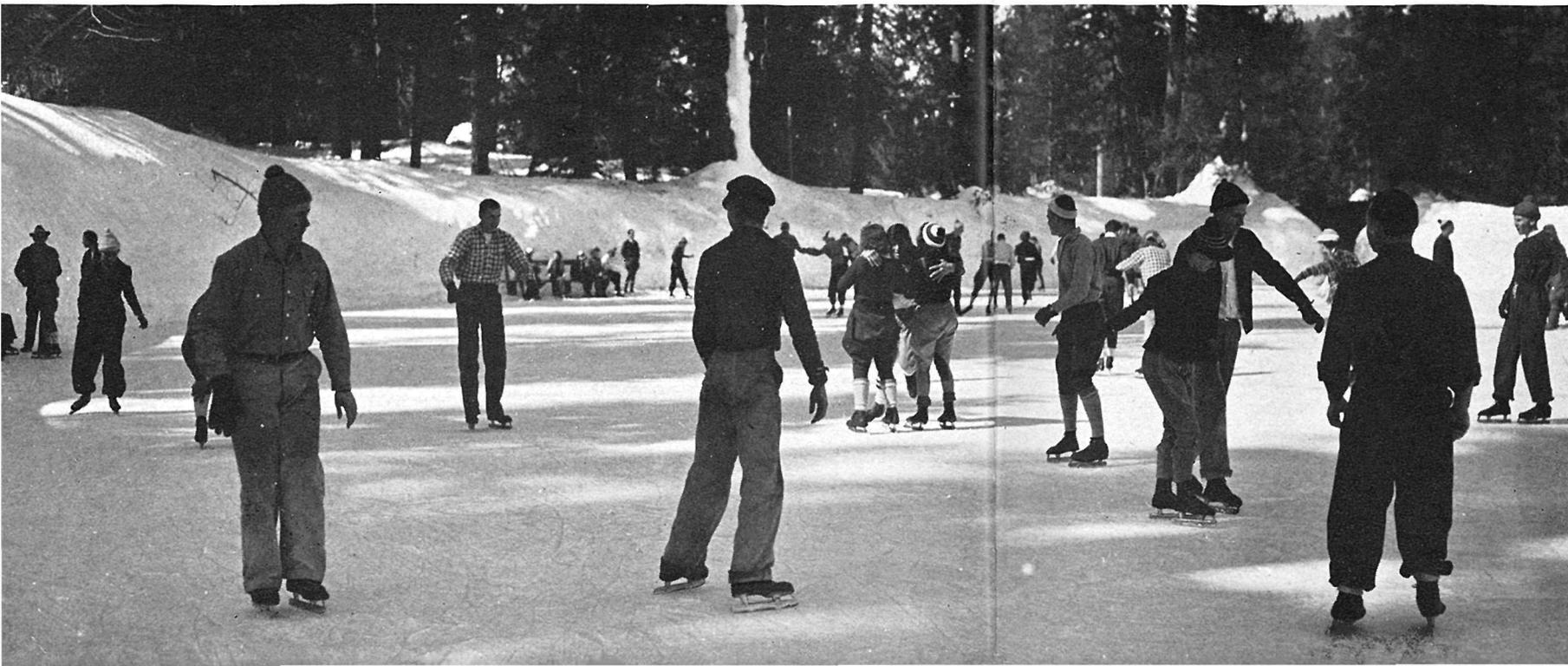






*Lake boats cruise in some of the most beautiful waters of America. Canoes and rowboats may be rented in many of the parks.*





*The National Park Service encourages winter use of the parks. In mountainous parks, however, that use may be somewhat limited by the heavy cost of snow removal. Informal winter sports are encouraged. Formal competitive contests and exhibitions that require large artificial structures are not desirable.*

*Skating at Sequoia.*



*Asb-can-lidding at Yosemite.*

