THE COVER

The Giant Dome,
Carlsbad Caverns National Park.
Photograph by George Grant.
On April 16 President Roosevelt in the presence of several thousand persons set in place the cornerstone for the new Interior Building, using the same trowel that George Washington used in laying the cornerstone of the United States Capitol in 1793. This trowel was loaned by the Alexandria Washington Lodge Number 22, A. F. & A. M.

In addition to President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, other speakers participating in the cornerstone exercises, which began at 11:00 a.m., were the Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, D.D., pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who offered the invocation; Hon. Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, who served as master of ceremonies; and Rt. Rev. P. J. McCormick, acting rector of the Catholic University of America, who offered the benediction. Music for the occasion was furnished by the United States Marine Corps Band, and CCC enrollees acted as ushers.

The new building, now being constructed as a PWA project, represents the first major Federal Government structure in Washington authorized, designed, and constructed under the present administration. It will be a simple utilitarian structure of large dimensions and so designed as to offer the maximum in convenience and light for the 5,000 workers it will accommodate. Occupying a ground area of 5½ acres, extending from 18th to 19th and E to C Streets, Northwest, it will have one of the largest cafeterias in the Capital and a large basement parking space for employees. Waddy B. Wood of Washington is the architect for the structure. A modern museum
Left: Architect's drawing, new Department of the Interior Building.

Below: President Roosevelt looks on while Secretary Ickes adds the finishing touches to the cornerstone laying. The President holds the tiny historic trowel which he used during the ceremonies.
which will illustrate the principal activities of the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior will occupy the entire first floor of the 5th wing. The museum floor is now being developed by the National Park Service.

Excavation was begun August 12, 1935, and under the terms of the contract, the structure must be completed by December 17, 1936. If it is finished within that time a record will be set for a building of this size and type.

A copper box, 7" deep, 1' 3/4" wide, and 2' 10 3/4" long, containing a number of publications and articles has been set inside the cornerstone. A list of these publications and articles follows:

United States flag (silk)
Holy Bible (King James version)
Pamphlet on the United States Constitution
Bronze medallion of President Roosevelt
Autographed photograph of Secretary Ickes
Miniature structural, mechanical, and architectural drawings of the new building
Copies of the N.R.A. Act and the Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Act of June 16, 1933, under which funds for the new building were authorized
Copies of the invitation to the cornerstone ceremony and the program
A photograph and short history of the present Interior Department building
A copy of the latest annual report of the Department of the Interior
A copy of the telephone directory for the Department of the Interior
A copy of the 1892 hearings before a House Committee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior
A copy of the hearings on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill for 1937

A copy of the publication "The Department of the Interior, Its History and Proper Functions"
Service monographs of:
Bureau of Mines
Office of Education
Reclamation Service
National Park Service
Office of Indian Affairs
Historical outline of the Public Land System
Copy of the Congressional Directory for the 2nd Session, 74th Congress
Laws relating to the National Park Service, the National Parks and Monuments
Glimpses of Our National Parks
Current newspapers
Current coins

JAPANESE CHERRY BLOSSOMS
LURE THOUSANDS TO CAPITAL PARKS

Torrential rains, high winds and unseasonably low temperatures failed to lessen public interest and appreciation for the Japanese Cherry Blossoms which came into full bloom at the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park on a murky Palm Sunday and continued to display their lacy petals through an almost sunless week. The blossoms of the singly flowering trees were not born to blush unseen, however, the United States Park Police checking more than 126,000 visitors at the Tidal Basin on Sunday, April 5, alone.

Though final statistics are not available at time of going to press, it is expected that the total number of persons witnessing the blooming of both the single flowering trees at the Tidal Basin, and the double flowering trees at Haines Point, East Potomac Park, will approximate the 500,000 mark which has been reached in the past several years.

At the suggestion of Assistant Director Bryant, Junior Park Naturalist Donald Edward McHenry greeted visitors to the Tidal Basin Cherry Blossom display this year, giving information
about the National Capital Park System and other national parks and monuments. An illustrated circular regarding the blossoms prepared in the National Capital Parks Office was distributed to the visitors by Mr. McHenry.

STATURE OF LIBERTY JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Sixteen national organizations have pledged their cooperation in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty. A number of contests are being arranged, among which is an oratorical contest sponsored by the American Legion, open to high school students on the theme "The Statue of Liberty, Symbol of America" which will be promoted with the opening of the fall term next September.

A national essay contest will also be conducted by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to which high school students between the ages of 14 and 18 are eligible. Local prizes and two State medals in each State will be the awards. From local winners a national winner will be chosen, to whom will be given a trip to the Statue of Liberty in time to participate in the rededication ceremonies October 28. This event will be the only one actually taking place at the Statue and will be broadcast to France and over a Nation-wide hook-up. President Roosevelt, the French Ambassador, and Secretary of the Interior Ickes, are expected to reenact the original dedication of 1886.

French school children also will participate in the Jubilee through especially arranged school programs. The French Chamber of Commerce plans to send a representative to take part in the ceremonies.

LECTURE SERIES TO BE CONCLUDED APRIL 30

The 1935-1936 national park series of lectures given in the Government Auditorium in Washington under the auspices of the National Park Service will be concluded with a talk on April 30 by Forester Robert Marshall of the Indian Service. The subject of his lecture will be "The Use of the Wilderness". A list of lectures given since January 30 follows:


"Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks", by Randall Jones of the Union Pacific System. March 5.


"The Spectacle that is Grand Canyon", by Chief Naturalist Trager. April 9.

"Norway", by Gladys Petch. April 16.

Colonel White of Sequoia and Death Valley presided over the dedication and unveiling of a monument to the late Shorty Harris, desert prospector and Death Valley character whose simple humor and trite stories were world renowned. The ceremony was held at Harris' grave near Bennett Wells on the floor of Death Valley at 4 p. m., Saturday, March 14.
The sudden warning of an advancing Potomac River flood received by Superintendent C. Marshall Finnan from the United States Engineers at noon on March 18, was the signal for feverish activity in the National Capital Parks Office. The Engineers predicted a flood crest of 19 feet, due in 24 hours. This river stage, greater than the flood of 1899 when lower Pennsylvania Avenue and large portions of the business and residential area of Washington were inundated, threatened great damage to the new buildings of the Federal triangle group and to business institutions unless controlled.

Five hours after receiving the warning approximately 1,500 men were at work constructing an emergency flood control dike in West Potomac Park. More than 120 heavy trucks were delivering rough fill for the core of the dike and 4,000 cubic yards of sand were being shoveled into 80,000 sandbags that had been ordered and delivered during the afternoon. Flood lights, obtained from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, illuminated the scene at dusk and the work sped to completion throughout the night. At noon the following day when the flood waters reached the dike at a point on 

CCC enrollees at work on the emergency flood dike.
Seventeenth Street south of Constitution Avenue, the earth and sandbag levee was ready. Late in the afternoon the flood crest was reached, but not before the finishing touches had been put on the dike.

Thirteen companies of CCC enrollees, including four from National Capital Parks, four from Beltsville, Maryland, three from Chopawamsic Recreation Project, Joplin, Virginia, one from White Hall and one from Elk Ridge, Maryland, totaling approximately 2,000 men and 600 WPA workers, joined the regular employees of National Capital Parks in the work of constructing the emergency levee. Superintendent Finnan and his staff remained constantly on duty during the construction period, many of the men serving 48 hours without relief.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt made a surprise inspection visit to the scene of the dike at the height of the construction activity on March 19.

NOW HE HAS A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

Uncle Sam is $2 richer because a Yosemite Park visitor decided to confess and pay.

"I have a confession to make and I will try to explain the best I can," the visitor wrote recently to Yosemite Park Headquarters.

"My wife and I came to the park late in 1932 for our honeymoon vacation. I bought a car and it had a 1932 sticker on it, so I figured I could get in on it. The gate man asked me if I had the papers and I told him I didn't have them with me; but I didn't have any at all. Well I guess he sized me up and talked to me and finally let me in. Do I owe you the fees or don't I? Anyway I am going to send you the $2. I want to be right with man."

PARK DRAMATIZATION POPULAR WITH RADIO FANS

"Treasure Trails", the first radio dramatization put on under the auspices of the National Park Service, is nearing completion. At this writing there are only four more broadcasts to be given. On April 18 Yellowstone National Park will be featured and then Grand Teton, Mount Rainier (with a discussion of Mount McKinley), Crater Lake, Lassen Volcanic National Park, and Death Valley National Monument broadcasts are to follow on consecutive Saturdays.

The series has received very favorable comment from all interested, and from a publicity standpoint alone, has been extremely valuable. Many requests for the series have come in from Independent radio stations which are actively engaged in production of the series.

Special commendation is due Mr. Shannon Allen, genial Director of the Washington Division of the National Broadcasting Company, who edited each script as it was furnished by the Service and personally directed each broadcast.

MINISTRY OF PLEASURE ASKED FOR BRITAIN

A proposal that Britain establish a new government department called the Ministry of Pleasure was recently made by the British Federation of Hotel and Apartment Associations, as a means of attracting more continental visitors to British resorts. Tourists spend $45,000,000 a year in Britain although the government grant to the Travel Association is only $20,000 compared with $240,000 allowed by France for the same purpose.

France recently issued a special charity stamp carrying a picture of the Statue of Liberty.
EXTENDED LAUDATORY REMARKS CONCERNING DECEASED SERVICE OFFICIALS

Hon. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in an editorial in the March 15 issue of Indians at Work referred to George Wright saying:

"***** It was just a year ago that I first met George Wright. We walked by moonlight along the black and gleaming lines of palms on a Florida beach. Mrs. Harold L. Ickes was with us. We talked of the Everglades, of the Seminoles, and the wildlife of the Everglades. Especially we talked of wild and tame otters, and he gave me a copy of Williamson's perfect book 'Tarka the Otter.' Wright had achieved much, was a very capable scientist, though in years he was only just out of boyhood. He would have remained an eager and joyous child even into old age. Now he, too, is dead, 'gone to earth,' gone back wholly into all those things which children love, all those things which are the deathless part of our earth and the hope of man."

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The following is an article by Robert Marshall, Chief of Forestry and Grazing, Indian Service:

"In a most tragic automobile accident, George Wright and Roger Toll of the National Park Service were killed instantly on the highway near Deming, New Mexico, on February 25. Their death brings to their many friends an overpowering sadness. It removes two of the most sincere and effective champions from the causes of wildlife conservation and the preservation of outdoor beauty at a time when both of these causes are dreadfully in need of just such men. It brings to the Indian Service the loss of two of the most loyal and helpful cooperators among all the many friendly government officials.

"George Wright was Chief of the Wildlife Division of the Park Service. Although only thirty-two years old, he had risen to that position by substantial work and outstandingly original thinking in the field of wildlife management. He had commenced his career with the Park Service as a ranger in Yellowstone Park. Later he undertook a survey of wildlife conditions in Yellowstone at his own expense. The results of this survey helped to revolutionize thinking in the field of wildlife management.

"Probably more than any one person, George Wright was responsible for bringing about the healthy change in the general attitude toward the wildlife problem which has recently developed. For years the prevalent method of thinking was in terms of the preservation of individual species, often with little reference to their environment. George Wright talked and wrote and demonstrated that all species of wildlife, together with the vegetative environment, was a unity, and that there could be no really effective wildlife management unless that unity was preserved. As a result, many people have now come to realize that where the natural fauna is to be preserved there is no such thing as undesirable native species and that the trapping or destroying of predators is an upsetting of natural balance.

"George Wright was one of the most ardent advocates in the country for the preservation of the primitive outdoor values. Unlike so many primitive advocates, he did not think merely in terms of keeping out roads or preventing lumbering or stopping hunting. He thought in terms of the primitive whole, just as he thought in terms of wildlife as a whole. He never tried to justify the primitive in mathematical terms or as a means to an end, but felt it was of superlative importance as an end in itself, for the superlative emotional thrill it was capable of giving to many human beings."
"This attitude toward the value of the primitive outdoors has a striking similarity to the present outlook of the Indian Service on the value of preserving the native Indian culture. It is not a case of comparing in mathematical terms the value of the Indian culture and the value of the dominant American culture. It is simply a case of feeling that there is a richness about the Indian culture which makes it an end in itself without comparison with other values. It was natural, therefore, that the Indian Service always felt in George Wright a sensitive understanding of its policies.

"In addition to this spiritual kinship with the Indian Service ideals, George Wright was constantly and specifically helpful. Whenever we called him up for advice on some problem he was patient and kind and stimulating. No one could ever ask for a better friend.

"Roger Toll had been for five years Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park. At the same time he acted as chief coordinator for the National Park Service in the West. He had previously been Superintendent of the Rocky Mountain National Park and Rainier National Park. He impressed all who met him with his friendly courtesy and his genuine feeling for the outdoors. From a practical standpoint he had for years successfully handled one of the most difficult administrative problems in the whole field of outdoor recreation, that of caring for the throngs of people who visited Yellowstone Park without destroying the natural values which they came to see.

"Roger Toll was especially a friend of the Indians through his sympathetic and effective cooperation in the campaign to restore bison and other wildlife to several of the reservations. As an example he had shipped some 214 bison and 270 elk from the excess herds of Yellowstone Park to the Crow Reservation in Montana. He took a deep personal interest and devoted a great amount of time in order to be helpful in this project which meant so much to the Indian people. The Indians and the Indian Service will greatly miss the friendship of Roger Toll."

"And here are a few of the many expressions of sympathy received in the Washington Office since the issuance of the last Park Service Bulletin.

Custodian Zeke Johnson of Natural Bridges National Monument in his February report to Superintendent Finley:

"I was horrified to learn of the tragic deaths of Roger W. Toll and his companion. Superintendent Toll was the last one to write in my book at the monument last fall, and we had a short trip planned together for this season. I surely mourn his loss."

Mr. Ernest C. Oberholtzer of The Quetico Superior Committee in a letter to Associate Director Demarey:

"I just want to express to you and the officials of the Park Service the painful sense of loss felt by myself and the Quetico-Superior Committee and our sympathy with the Park Service over the recent tragic deaths of Messrs. Toll and Wright.

"While I had not met either of these gentlemen, I was well aware of the distinguished and unique quality of their work. They were known to everyone, who has the best interests of outdoor America at heart. I had the privilege of hearing Mr. Wright for the first time at the recent Game Conference and was deeply impressed by what he said. His death, moreover, is a direct blow at our own Committee, since we had hoped to have the benefit henceforth of his counsel on wildlife.

"The Park Service is to be complimented on having such men associated with the Service. They are part of the proud
record that has made that Service so dear to our American people."

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H. J. Coolidge, Jr., Executive Secretary of the International Wild Life Protection in a letter to Director Cammerer:

"It seems like only yesterday that you told me that George Wright was one of the most promising younger men in the whole National Park Service. I know that the brightest spot in my whole visit to Washington was the party which he held at his house. I was greatly shocked at the news of his tragic death, and I feel that those of us who knew of the splendid work that he was doing can best appreciate the great loss which will inevitably result from his passing. I know that many forms of wild life in our National Parks would join in mourning his death if they knew what it was all about. If you have occasion to see his widow I hope that you extend to her my deepest personal sympathy as well as the official sympathy of our Committee.

"I hope that George Wright's plans may be carried on more actively than ever by those of your staff who were working under him. I am sure that he would best appreciate this kind of a memorial.

"I have seldom taken such a strong liking to anyone on such short acquaintance as I did to him and I know that Dr. Phillips felt the same way. I wish to convey my sympathy to the National Park Service and particularly to your Wild Life Division."

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Dr. Tracy I. Storer, Professor of Zoology, University of California:

"It is difficult to express my feeling at the sad news of the death of George Wright and Mr. Toll. George was such an unusual individual in many different respects that it will be exceedingly difficult for anyone else however competent to fill his position.

"Everyone with whom he came in contact felt the sincerity of his interest in the work of the National Park Service, and those in a position to know of his activities appreciate the things he had already accomplished.

"I am indeed grieved to learn of this unfortunate accident and I only hope that the fine work which he started with the Park Service will be an inspiration and a standard for those who follow."

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Dr. Shirley W. Allen of the University of Michigan:

"I have read with great shock and regret of the tragedy which snuffed out the lives of George Wright and Roger Toll. Aside from the loss of two men of delightful personality, their places in the organization will be difficult to fill, and more of their type will be all too scarce for many years to come. Dr. O'Reke and several others of our faculty knew Wright favorably, and I had met and come to admire Superintendent Toll.

"I am asked by Dean Dana to express the sympathy of our faculty to the National Park Service."

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Mr. David Fairchild, Coconut Grove, Florida:

"I saw the notice of the accident that took such a frightful toll of your force and I want to write at once and say how keenly and sincerely I regret the death of those two
splendid characters Toll and Wright. I came to know them both well when they were here and I felt the force of their great personalities and I just cannot accept their death as a move in the right direction at all. I had a hope that Wright might settle down here some day and help us work out the plans for the development of the Everglades Park and become a member of the community of intellectuals that is gathering in this part of the world.

"I met Mrs. Wright but have never met Mrs. Toll. I shall be grateful if you can convey to them both Mrs. Fairchild's and my own deepest and sincerest sympathy in their grief. Their husbands have left their work here at least on a monument that some day will bring gladness into many human hearts. Few of us have a chance to do more than that.

"Dr. Barbour has been here and were he at my elbow now would add his sympathy to mine for he knew and honored both of the men with whose ideals he was in the fullest sympathy."

The Wildlife Division, Washington, in its February Monthly report to the Director:

The Wildlife Division grieves to report the loss of its loved Chief and founder, George M. Wright, whose death on February 25 has made lonely ways for all those whose lives were touched by his.

Dr. Walter P. Taylor, Bureau of Biological Survey, for publication in the Federal Employees Magazine:

"The death of Roger W. Toll, late superintendent of Yellowstone National Park removes from the ranks of Federal Employees one of the finest among them.

"Some years ago, when Mr. Toll appeared in Tucson in course of an inspection trip through the National Parks and Monuments of the Southwest, the writer explained to him the advantages of affiliation with the National Federation of Federal Employees. Mr. Toll seemed impressed although he said little. It was not long thereafter that a local was organized at the Yellowstone National Park. At the Kansas City convention the new local, represented by Mr. Jeffe, made so strong a bid for the 1935 convention that the big meeting was held in the Yellowstone National Park, the first time a national convention had ever been staged on a federal area in charge of federal personnel.

"While not effusive or oratorical, Mr. Toll could always be depended upon to help out any move for the improvement of the Government service and particularly for the conservation of natural resources.

"His reputation with the Government workers under him is well indicated by the following, quoted from Yellowstone National Park Nature Notes 13 (1-2); 14, Jan. Feb. 1936: 'Above all, his patient, sympathetic way of dealing with all employees and the myriad details of Park Administration endeared him to all of us and commanded the love and respect of all who knew him'.

Frederick C. Lincoln, Secretary of the Baird Ornithological Club, to Assistant Director Bryant:

"At the last meeting of the Baird Ornithological Club the Secretary was instructed to extend to you the sympathy of the members on the recent loss
of Mr. Roger Toll and Mr. George M. Wright. Both of these gentlemen were known personally to most of the members, and their deaths came as a distinct shock to us all.

"I, personally, have known Mr. Toll for nearly 30 years as we were both active in the early affairs of the Colorado Mountain Club, while his activities in more recent years, first as superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, and then as superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, are matters of history.

"The work of Mr. Wright is possibly even better known and I do not believe it is an exaggeration to say that the present wildlife program in the National Park Service is due very largely to his untiring efforts.

"There always are some men who cannot be replaced and it is our opinion that both of these come in that class. Your fellow members in the Baird Ornithological Club join with you in mourning their passing."

Resolution adopted by The Mountaineers:

"We, the Board of Trustees of The Mountaineers, wish to express our sorrow for the loss of our friends, ROGER W. TOLL and GEORGE M. WRIGHT, of the National Park Service.

"Mr. Toll, for many years a member of our Club, and formerly Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park, was an outstanding public servant, unselfish in a Service which is in the finest way idealistic, a valued friend of The Mountaineers, and the finest kind of a
comrade to those fortunate enough to be his friends.
"Mr. Wright we knew not so intimately. His work in the Park Service in behalf of wildlife will leave its imprint for all time to come. Freely he gave of his resources to the work in which he was so deeply interested. In the untimely end of these fine men the country is deprived of the highest degree of service when it stands in the greatest need of their help. To their families we wish to express our grief at their passing."

Statement by Assistant Director Bryant in the March - April, 1936 issue of Bird Lore Magazine:

"On February 25, 1936, the National Park Service lost through death, in an unavoidable automobile accident near Deming, New Mexico, its oldest park superintendent in view of service and experience, and its Chief of the Wildlife Division. Mr. Roger W. Toll, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, and Mr. George M. Wright, Chief, Wildlife Division, were members of a special commission investigating the possibility of international parks and wildlife refuges, along with officials from Mexico.

The scientific interest of George Melendez Wright tended toward ornithology, mammalogy, and wildlife protection. Born in San Francisco, California, June 20, 1904, he obtained his early education in the public schools and entered the State University in near-by Berkeley. While in high school he became interested in long hiking trips involving field identification of plants and animals, and joined Audubon Society field-trips to perfect his acquaintance with birds.

Beginning in 1930, he organized, at his own expense, a wildlife survey of the National Parks to discover and report on the existing status of wildlife, to assist in solving urgent animal problems, and to develop a well-defined wildlife policy for the park system. This survey brought to the Park Service its first current knowledge of vital wildlife problems and resulted in a definite written wildlife policy. Mr. Wright took special interest in providing safety for the breeding Trumpeter Swans in Yellowstone and at Red Rock Lakes, Montana. Real accomplishment was achieved through increased safety within the park and through the establishment of the Red Rock Lakes Biological Survey Refuge.

"During the past three years, Mr. Wright organized and brought into efficient service a Wildlife Division which handles all animal problems of the National Park Service. On detail to Washington, he organized and supervised the group of wildlife technicians who now contribute so largely to better wildlife management in both national and state parks. His extraordinary ability and personality were bringing him to a place of leadership in the conservation field, as evidenced by the part he played in the recent North American Wildlife Conference. He always sought practical solutions of problems, but without concession to a selfish or economic viewpoint, intent upon holding to ideals.

"Notable among Mr. Wright's published articles are those found in 'Fauna of the National Parks,' Nos. 1 and 2. His fine idealism and esthetic approach are exemplified in 'Men and Birds in Joint Occupation of National Parks' and 'The Primitive Persists in Bird Life of Yellowstone Park,' both of which appeared first in The Condor. The following quotation from the latter paper indicates his constant effort to philosophize and present in simple form a worthwhile thought:

"Sometimes while I am watching these birds (Trumpeter Swans) on the water, the illusion of the untouchability
of this wilderness becomes so strong that it is stronger than reality, and the polished roadway becomes the illusion, the mirage that has no substance. The impression of the persistence of the primitive is strongest in those exciting minutes when the birds are observed struggling to outwit their natural enemies or in a competition against one another, themselves oblivious to all but the primeval urge of the moment.


"A full picture of George Wright shows him a young naturalist of great promise with good scientific background, devoted to promoting conservation of wildlife and with exceptional ability to analyze needs and promote effective means of accomplishment. Added, were extraordinary personal qualities, broad cultural attainment, and great ability as a public contact man. He was taken at a time when achievement was expanding rapidly and there was promise of outstanding service to the conservation cause."

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NEW SPECIES OF RABBIT AT CASA GRANDE

The young visitor to Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona, was unused to desert country and had had scant acquaintance with its fauna, although she was keenly interested in it. Every word of the ranger-naturalist was eagerly followed, and it was a great moment in the little girl's life when one of the rabbits he had been describing bobbed into sight. "Daddy, Daddy," she cried, rushing after Molly cottontail. "Come and see this cocktail rabbit."

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MEMORIAL ERECTED IN HONOR OF NOTED GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST

The late Dr. David White, known to many National Park Service employees, has been honored by the erection of a monument to his memory on the campus of the Central Eastern State Teachers College at Ada, Oklahoma.

Dedication of this monument on March 22 was witnessed by many geologists attending the meeting of the American Petroleum Geologists Association at Tulsa.

The memorial is the remains of a petrified tree (Callixylon) of middle Devonian Age. Estimated to be about three hundred million years old, it is in a wonderful state of petrification.

Near the base of the Callixylon there is a bronze tablet with the inscription:

Callixylon Tree of Devonian Age Pontotoc County, Oklahoma.

Dedicated to

DAVID WHITE,
Curator of Paleobotany of Smithsonian Institute and Principal Geologist of U. S. G. S.

Presented to the College By
JOHN FITTS
1935

Mr. Fitts, a local prospector, discovered the specimen in a field about 30 miles distant from the town of Ada. When it was brought to the attention of Dr. White he identified it as a Callixylon and recommended that it be preserved.

The specimen is believed to be the largest of its kind in existence.
CONSERVATIONISTS AID IN FIGHTING GRAND LAKE TRANSMONTAINE DIVERSION PROJECT

Service officials were heartened by the manner in which conservation organizations throughout the country have waged a battle to prevent the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of an irrigation project involving the use of Grand Lake in Rocky Mountain National Park as a storage and diversion reservoir.

About a year ago $150,000 of Public Works funds were made available for the survey of this proposed diversion project to take water from the headwaters of the Colorado River and, by means of a tunnel, to divert it into the Thompson River with final utilization in the agricultural lands bordering the east side of the front range in the Platte River water shed. At that time the National Park Service refused to approve this proposed survey because it had a direct effect on Rocky Mountain National Park and park standards. The scheme, besides involving the use of Grand Lake, situated at the western entrance of Rocky Mountain National Park, as a storage and diversion reservoir, called for construction of a thirteen-mile tunnel beneath the Continental Divide, with an eastern portal within the Park, and several miles of covered conduit visible to the visitors to the eastern entrance of the Park. Among the disturbing features of the enterprise were the change in level of Grand Lake, the disposal of material taken from the tunnel which was certain to destroy natural features, the conduit which constituted an unsightly work in a highly scenic area, the necessity of two great construction camps at Park entrances for a term of five years or more and, still more to the point, the use of a national park for a commercial enterprise and the precedent which might thus be established.

The Reclamation Service, in undertaking the survey, made use of a proviso inserted in the act establishing the Park which reads as follows:

"Provided, That the United States Reclamation Service may enter upon and utilize for flowage or other purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project". (Section 1, an Act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado and for other purposes, approved January 6, 1915).

When the Department of Interior appropriation bill came before the Senate there was suddenly inserted an item which would recognize this and several other irrigation projects with a small appropriation. Immediately conservation organizations throughout the country joined forces in an effort to have the item stricken from the bill. At a congressional hearing called March 26 by Congressman Edward T. Taylor, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Director Cammerer made a strong presentation explaining that basic law enjoins the National Park Service to defend the national parks against commercial development. He pointed out several reasons why this project would injure the scenic beauty of Rocky Mountain National Park and would create a precedent whereby other similar projects might be demanded in other parks. He was followed by former Director Albright, representing the American Planning and Civic Association, who outlined the difficulties experienced in safeguarding the parks against such projects and vividly called attention to the dangers inherent in this sudden move to construct irrigation works in Rocky Mountain. Robert Sterling Yard, representing the National Parks Association and the Wilderness Society, Mr. Harris Collingwood, representing the American Forestry Association, Mrs. Doggett, representing the Federated Women's
Clubs, and several others spoke in opposition to the proposal. Congressman Taber of New York appeared particularly interested and asked many leading questions.

The Reclamation Service's point of view was presented by John C. Page, Acting Commissioner. While making but a few remarks he did defend the idea that he had a conservation point of view. An intimation that the proviso in the Act creating the Park was contractual on the part of Congress received immediate disapproval by members of the Appropriation Committee. Mr. Page's main point seemed to be that the level of Grand Lake would be maintained practically as at present and that the proposed irrigation works would not really injure the park.

BREWERS ENTERTAIN WOOLLCOTT

Of the recent week-end visit of Alexander Woollcott to Wupatki National Monument the Coconino Sun printed the following:

"Several weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Brewer in their snug apartment in the second story of the main pueblo at Wupatki listening to a Woollcott broadcast, heard him say he wished he could get away from New York to some place where there was no telephone and he couldn't be disturbed by someone calling up to say his maiden aunt had got into a jam and needed his help. Jimmie wrote Mr. Woollcott that Wupatki, 14 miles away from the nearest phone, and as far from the nearest neighbor, was the ideal sanctuary.

"He soon received a cordial reply in which Woollcott said his next cross-country itinerary would not include Flagstaff; then, while he and Mrs. Brewer were at Carlsbad, New Mexico, a few weeks ago, another letter came announcing that he would come through here.

"Jimmie met the Woollcott Cadillac east of town Saturday afternoon and piloted it to Wupatki. With Woollcott was Joseph Hennessy, also of New York, who, though he had nothing to say about himself or his work, is believed to be a prominent Columbia professor and author.

"The guests had a fine time at Wupatki, easy to understand by anyone who knows their delightful host and hostess. Sunday they visited and explored dozens of the ancient Indian ruins in that region, Woollcott evincing great interest, though he did say that such a strenuous day outdoors was something unusual for him, as for years since the World War in which he enlisted as a private and saw service in France, he has been notorious among his intimates as unalterably opposed to exercise of any kind and lovingly partial to soft couches and deep easy chairs. He told Jimmy that a big easy chair was his idea of the nearest earthly approach to heaven.

"Mr. Woollcott left convinced he had slept in the oldest inhabited house in the United States. It was started in 1074, tree ring research shows, and the Brewer living quarters were built in 1135."

Custodian Robert R. Budlong of Canyon de Chelly National Monument is in possession of two interesting stereoscopic photographs of Canyon de Chelly by Lieutenant George M. Wheeler's Expedition of 1873. One is of White House Ruin, the other of the "Circle Wall" in Canyon de Chelly.

In the former, the upper ruin at White House appears exactly as it does today, but the lower ruin is far larger.

Custodian Budlong reports that the name of the canyon on these early prints is spelled "Cano de Chelle."
"SEQUOIA" CONTESTANT
A NATIONAL PARK FAN

Superintendent White a short time ago received this interesting letter from one of the more than 600,000 young participants in the "Sequoia" film contest held a year or so ago.

"I was a 'Sequoia' contestant. I won for my town, but did not win one of the trips. I saw the picture 'Sequoia' nearly a year ago. I saw it four times, and I haven't been able to forget it since.

'Seeing that picture caused me to make a number of vows. They were: Like Zane Grey, I swore that I would never kill one of God's creatures for mere pleasure.

'I said that if I did not win a trip, I would make that trip on my own initiative as soon as I was able.

'I vowed that when I finally got to 'Sequoia' I would spend several nights under the largest of the most glorious of those forest giants and during those nights I would compose a poem in memory of it all and I would renew my vow to God to not harm His creatures and furthermore I would do all in my power to make that doctrine a prime ideal of America.

'Out of all this has grown a veritable religion. I have a 'Sequoia' scrapbook that seems almost sacred and my copy of 'Halibu' autographed by Vance Hoyt has become my prized possession.

'Would it be asking too much of you, if I would ask you to give a small reply to my letter. I would be overjoyed to receive one word, one word of encouragement to continue with my plans. I want it as a sort of personal challenge to my ideals. So far I've 'lived in a world alone' with my ideas. I am taking you as my only confident.

"Edward Bok followed the same path that I am.

'I am hoping for the increase in size and number of such parks as 'Sequoia'. May they last 'till the end'.

WHY WE NEED WILD BIRDS AND MAMMALS

"There is an old maxim to the effect that 'Familiarity breeds contempt.' In my mind, nothing more clearly illustrates the truth of this statement than man's varying attitude toward nature. There was a time when human beings knew so little of nature that they invested everything about them with a mysterious, even spiritual significance, and frequently did not dare to kill certain living things for fear that nature would visit vengeance upon them. In recent centuries, however, man has become more familiar with the workings of nature, and at the same time, seemingly in consequence of this familiarity, well-nigh contemptuous. Where primitive men avoided conflicts with nature because of ignorance and superstition, modern men sometimes go out of their way to fight nature, because they have learned enough to drop superstition but have not yet acquired anywhere nearly complete understanding, such as should bring respect for her complicated and, on the whole, beneficent ways.

'It is because of this disrespect that vast forests have been destroyed, and that hillsides and valleys have been unwisely denuded of their natural cover. It is because of this attitude, too, that many types of animals have become extinct, or are approaching extinction—certain of our most prized
kinds of fur bearing animals, several kinds of wild ducks and geese, the passenger pigeon and the great California condor.

"Too often have human beings suffered by reason of their ignorance of the scheme of nature. Blinded by immediate expediencies we have failed to foresee the effects of destructive operations against nature. Immediate profit has seemed more important than future welfare. Temporarily practical considerations are given right-of-way over permanent cultural benefits. All this, because we fail to perceive the whole of what nature provides.

"It would be foolish to propose, of course, that nature should be allowed to remain absolutely undisturbed. For in our own presence anywhere we impinge upon natural conditions. But it is only common sense to urge that such disturbances as are really necessary be undertaken only with as complete an understanding of the situation as possible, and hence only as following upon studious observations of the most comprehensive sort. When crop protection makes local action against certain rodents advisable, it should not be forgotten that burrowing animals on uncultivated lands perform an important function in developing and maintaining the soil. Every effort should be made to limit destruction to a minimum, for wildlife is an asset to us not only from the obviously practical viewpoints of the farmer, the sportsman and the water conservationist, but from those more subtle aspects apparent to the vacation-seeker and the nature-lover."

Excerpt from a Science Service Radio Talk by Dr. Joseph Orlnne, Director, University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

Fortune Magazine for February carried a picture captioned "The Fine White Sands of Alamogordo".

OLD METHOD OF INTEREST TO FORESTERS

A. Robert Thompson, Associate Forester of the Service, during a recent search of early records and patents covering various methods of caring for trees, came across the following paragraph in the "Gardener's Chronicle", dated April 3, 1841, which gives an idea of the tree physiological knowledge held by gardeners and foresters a hundred years ago.

"Mr. Henry Smith recommends the following letter of healing the wounds made in large trees by lopping: The branch is cut off a distance of three or four feet from the tree, care being taken to support it in a manner to prevent it from splintering from the top. The bark of the stalk is then cut into narrow longitudinal strips, which, after being carefully peeled off from the bark of the tree as far as the body of the tree, are tied back so as to keep them clear of the saw in the amputation of the stump close to the body of the tree. The saw cut surface is then cut smooth with a chisel and is covered with the strips of bark, cut and fitted to it as accurately as possible, and fastened down with brads driven in to the depth of about 1/8 of an inch. The wound and surrounding parts are next covered to the depth of two or three inches with a cataplasm, according to the following recipe; clay, 4 parts; fresh cow dung, 2 parts; wood ashes finely sifted, 1 part; add cow's hair, such as that used by plasterers a handful or more, according to the quantity of the composition required. Mix these materials together in a very regular manner, moistening them with water to bring the whole to a proper consistency in order to preserve the cataplasm from external injury, a stout canvas is passed over it and sewed around the body of the tree. The bandage of cataplasm must remain on the tree about 6 or 8 months. When the bark is healed the part will appear as if no limb had grown there.
The operation must not be performed when the bark will not run or separate from the wood."

The reasoning of Mr. Smith is interesting to modern foresters and arborists even if his ideas have been superseded by present-day knowledge. He apparently adapted, and there was no good reason at that time why he should not, methods of human amputation to the pruning of trees. It would be interesting to know the reaction of the "patients" to his treatment.

The present-day arborist fortunately has broadened his knowledge of trees and their treatment. He, of course, now knows that pruned limbs must be sawed close to the parent trunk to allow the growth of callus tissue over the saw cut. His present practice also includes such phases of tree preservation as insect and disease control, structural bracing, wound treatment, feeding, aeration, root treatment, protection of trees from lightning, etc. Even with the knowledge gained from years of research and experimentation, he still knows little enough about trees. So many problems remain unsolved that we cannot be too critical of our predecessor, Henry Smith, who at least did the best he could.

A bill to change the name of Department of the Interior to Department of Conservation, with the Secretary of the Interior to be called and known as the Secretary of Conservation, was introduced in the House of Representatives, March 5, by Congressman John J. Dempsey, of New Mexico.

Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida, established by Presidential Proclamation of January 4, 1935, is the setting of the current motion picture "The Prisoner of Shark Island."

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ONE DEAD, TWO RESCUED IN MOUNT RAINIER SNOWSLIDE

Jack Northrop, a student of the University of Washington, died of suffocation when trapped in a snowslide in the vicinity of Narada Falls, in Mount Rainier National Park, on the afternoon of March 26. Two companions, Gordon Proctor and Forbes Wilson, fellow classmates of the dead youth were trapped by the slide along with Northrop but were rescued by park rangers.

Superintendent Tomlinson's report of the incident follows:

"A severe snow storm starting during the night of March 25 had added new snow to a depth of 24 inches at Paradise, 20 inches at Narada, 18 inches at Glacier Bridge, and 11 inches at Longmire by 8:00 o'clock the following morning. (This much new snow at this season when the old or packed snow is from 3 to 15 feet deep at points mentioned, caused serious slide conditions because of greatly increased steepness of the slopes and the tendency of new snow to slip.) Numerous slides filled the road from Glacier Bridge to Narada and it was evident that the snow crews would not be able to clear the road for several days since the storm continued and the wind had arisen and was piling huge drifts on the road in addition to the slides.

"The three young men, Forbes Wilson, Gordon Proctor, and Jack Northrop, all of Seattle, who had been in Paradise Valley since the 21st of March, decided to ski to Longmire since they could not drive their car from Narada. They left Paradise at 2:00 PM on the 26th and on arrival at the Narada Parking Area shoveled the snow from their car and made inquiry regarding probable date the road would be open of William Butler,
one of the caretakers of the CCC camp who is a seasonal ranger. The three skiers then left Narada at 3:00 PM and started down the trail toward Longmire. About five minutes later, Butler and his wife started to ski down the same trail enroute to Longmire. A few hundred feet from Narada the Butlers found a fresh snow slide covering the trail from 4 to 6 feet deep for about 300 feet. They observed that the tracks of the three skiers preceding them ended in the snow slide and there were no signs of any leaving the slide. Butler called Dan Pryde, also a CCC camp caretaker (and also a seasonal ranger) and the two, aided by Mrs. Butler, began searching the slide for the missing skiers, but they could not locate them.

"District Ranger Sedergren at Paradise Valley was notified and arrived at Narada at 3:30 PM with several employees of the Rainier National Park Company. The work of probing the snow slide was started immediately, but it was not until 5:30 PM that Gordon Proctor was found. At 6:05 PM the body of Jack Northrop was recovered, and at 6:20 PM Forbes Wilson was found. Proctor and Wilson were buried under five feet of snow, while Northrop was under six feet of it.

"Proctor and Wilson were very weak from cold and fright and were in a dazed condition when uncovered, but soon revived with the first-aid treatment and warmth of the cabin. Artificial respiration, etc., was given Northrop for more than two hours but he had evidently died from suffocation long before his body was found. It was fortunate for Wilson and Proctor that the snow did not pack tightly about them when they were covered by the slide. They said they had both been shouting as loud as they could, but neither was heard by the other nor by the rescue party. When Northrop's body was found snow was tightly packed about the head and upper body completely closing off all air space.

"Doctor Mark Peterson of National, Washington, was called as soon as the accident was reported to Longmire, but he was absent and did not arrive until 7:30 PM. As the road to Narada was blocked, he gave instructions by telephone to District Ranger Sedergren, who is a qualified First-Aid Instructor, regarding care of the two survivors. Later Dr. Peterson accompanied Chief Ranger Davis in an attempt to hike to Narada via the road, but after several hours struggling in the blinding snow storm and over the snow slides reached the snow crew shelter at Ricksecker Cutoff where they spent the remainder of the night with two members of the blocked snow crew.

"When the storm subsided about noon on the 27th, the two survivors, Wilson and Proctor, who had recovered in splendid shape, accompanied District Ranger Sedergren, Butler and Pryde, and a party of Rainier National Park Company employees, with the body of Northrop hauled by toboggan, to Longmire where they arrived at 3:30 PM, and were met by relatives and friends.

"Although the snow plows were operated two shifts, and part time three shifts a day, it was not possible to open a one-way road through to Narada until yesterday, the 30th. Frequent snow falls and slides and bad drifting would block the road within a few minutes after the Snogos had cleared it.

"Snow conditions have been very bad on all the steeper slopes and all skiers have been warned to stay in open and comparatively flat country. Fortunately there have been very few visitors due
to the blocked road and bad weather conditions throughout the adjacent territory.

"Undoubtedly the prompt action by Butler and quick response to his call for aid by District Ranger Sedergren, Dan Pryde, and employees of the Rainier National Park Company resulted in saving the lives of Wilson and Proctor, and I take this occasion to commend the following listed men for their conduct which was in keeping with the best traditions of the Service:

Seasonal Ranger William Butler
District Ranger Oscar A. Sedergren
Seasonal Ranger Dan Pryde
Mr. Jack Springer, Manager, Paradise Lodge, Rainier National Park Company
Ken Syverson, Ski Instructor, Rainier National Park Company
Henry Nelson, employee, Rainier National Park Co.
Frank Houston, employee, Rainier National Park Co.
Aerial Admiston, employee, Rainier National Park Co.

"George Bernard Shaw on his recent visit to the Grand Canyon remarked that "It reminds me of religion."

"Science changes every 20 years, and we must change our views on many things," he said "but the canyon and the views of religion are always the same."

"If we decided to name one of the scenic points in the canyon formations for you, what name would you suggest?"

"Shawnee," he replied.

Front View of the recently completed Apartment Building at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, erected for park employees.
HISTORICAL NOTES

Through the efforts of the American Consulate in Strasbourg a fine album of photographs has been obtained illustrating the life and work of Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty. This will be sent to the Statue, with a letter of transmittal from the Mayor of Colmar, in Alsace, France, where Bartholdi was born. The album will be one of the special exhibits which are being shown at the Statue of Liberty National Monument this year in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its dedication.

Archeological excavations, which are expected to reveal new and important information concerning the Wakefield area have been begun at the George Washington Birthplace National Monument. Superintendent Philip R. Hough has long been aware of the existence of certain unidentified foundations within the monument area, which may have historical significance. These will now be uncovered, measured, and carefully studied, and the ground around them searched for artifacts. The labor is being furnished by CCC enrollees from Westmoreland State Park, and the work is being supervised by Messrs. Northington and Barnett of the ECW technical staff of Fredericksburg National Military Park.

The reenactment of the battle of Chancellorsville last spring proved so successful and popular that other communities are now planning similar events. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run or Manassas will occur in July, 1936, and that community has asked Mr. Branch Spalding, Coordinating Superintendent of the Virginia Civil War Battlefield areas, to assist in planning a reenactment of the battle. The Chancellorsville celebration last year was carried out under Mr. Spalding's supervision.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, visited Colonial National Monument early in April and evinced particular interest in the excavations on Jamestown Island. He spent several hours on the island, and went over the work very carefully, asking many questions which demonstrated a real appreciation of Colonial history and of the problems involved in a project such as that being carried on at Jamestown.

The scenario for a moving picture "A Visit to Yorktown" has now been prepared and it is hoped that filming will be started in a short time at Colonial National Monument. The picture will take in all the points of interest in and approaching Yorktown, and will emphasize particularly such places as the Moore House, the Nelson House, Swan Tavern, the restored French Battery, Washington's Headquarters, and the camping grounds of the French, American, the British armies.

An Executive Order was approved by the President on March 30, 1936 allotting $30,000 of E. C. W. funds to acquire the Crater property at Petersburg, Virginia, consisting of approximately 170 acres, to be added to the Petersburg National Military Park.

The Crater property is the site of one of the most spectacular events of the whole Civil War. Here on July 30, 1864 there was exploded a mine under the Confederate line. A tunnel 511 feet long had been dug by the Union troops to a point under a Confederate Fort where 8,000 pounds of powder were placed. A terrific explosion occurred hurling hundreds of Confederates into the air and breaking the earthworks at that point but the Federal assault which followed was a failure.
ECW NOTES

Cornell University’s dream of 40 years for the establishment of a great arboretum for teaching and research, which will also exemplify the principles of landscape design and become a wildlife preserve, is being realized through application of ECW under supervision of the Service and Cornell University.

The work of developing the arboretum, which will be a long term project extending over a number of years before it is completed, was started last summer. On January 20, 1936, the CCC boys began the installation of storm sewer drainage in a section 1,800 feet long in the northeast area of the arboretum site. Later a new stone base road with gravel surface will be constructed along the same route.

Some 200 boys transferred from Bear Mountain Park are occupying a newly established CCC camp on university property southeast of the campus, on the south side of Cascadilla Creek, just off the Ellis Hollow road. It is these boys who will lay out the roads, build the paths and overlooks, and lay the water lines necessary for the basic structure of the arboretum before it is planted.

State parks of New York and New Jersey serving large centers of population will reopen this spring with many new and improved recreational facilities developed through the winter by the CCC under supervision of the Service and the State park commissions.

In nearly 40 of these park areas in the two states, where planning and construction have been advanced five to ten years under the ECW program, thousands who will seek the open spaces with the first warm weather will find new and improved picnicking areas, camping grounds, overnight cabins, bridges, and many other new or enlarged recreational facilities. They will also find a number of important historical and scenic regions made more accessible as the result of the winter’s labor by CCC boys.

Several large State parks are within easy reach of the metropolitan populations of New York and New Jersey.

Civilian Conservation Corps man power and equipment from Park Service camps were thrown into quick action over a wide territory in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in response to urgent appeals for help from many communities in the flood areas.

An estimated force of 2,000 CCC boys dropped their regular duties and went to the assistance of cities, towns, and villages where streets and highways were filled with water or jammed with mud and debris from flood waters and sleet storms. Cooperating with local authorities and the Red Cross, and working in some instances with Works Progress Administration laborers, they swung into action with tractors, power shovels, and other equipment to meet the emergency.

At Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where a horrified populace trembled before the possibility of repetition of the devastating flood of 1889, the Stackhouse Park camp of 200 men was ordered on flood relief duty and did patrol duty at the height of the emergency. Later, when flood conditions were somewhat improved, the boys went to work at the job of helping to clear the streets of mud and debris.

Each of the two camps at Somerset, Pennsylvania, in the Laurel
Hill area, sent five trucks to Johnstown to be manned by WPA workers who collected food, clothing, and medical supplies from Somerset County and transported them to Johnstown under the direction of the Red Cross.

In the Finger Lakes region of New York, which was hard hit by a sleet storm, CCC boys were assigned to the job of clearing highways and streets of fallen trees and other debris. Much of this work was done on the Cornell University campus at Ithaca, and at Newtown Battlefield Reservation where the brunt of the storm was felt.

Two CCC camps with a combined working force of 400 men were available for flood work in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. These two camps in the Raccoon Creek area used their manpower and equipment for emergency work in cooperation with the Resettlement Administration.

Enrollees of the CCC camp in Leominster State Forest at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, worked through the nights of March 18 and 19 on flood relief and spent two weeks making emergency repairs to roads and bridges.

The Buckhorn Island Camp at Grand Island, New York, was employed for a day to clear the ice from the north bridge across the Niagara River so food supplies could be routed through.

Sandbag dikes were constructed at danger points along the Connecticut River by CCC boys near Holyoke, Massachusetts. Although not in the flood area, the camp at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, made trucks and men available to transport flood victims from nearby areas to relief headquarters. CCC enrollees at Chicopee Falls collected boats within a radius of 25 miles for flood work, in addition to supplying trucks. They saved 200 head of cattle and large quantities of hay and other feed. One task for them was the weighing down of a bridge.

The Bear Brook camp at Concord, New Hampshire, was offered to the State authorities for emergency work. The boys were immediately sent into action, repairing roads and bridges. Two bridges, it was reported, must be replaced by CCC or WPA workers.

The cooperation of CCC enrollees of the Cooper River Parkway camp in New Jersey, with WPA workers giving relief in that area, was authorized by the National Park Service.

Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, reported that its CCC camp at nearby French Creek made trucks available for transportation of food, clothing, and medical supplies to flood victims in that area where Army forces were cooperating with the Red Cross and other relief agencies.

The Blue Hills Reservation and Breakheart Reservation in Massachusetts reported they were holding their entire CCC forces for flood duty over the week-end in case of emergency within a radius of 25 miles.

A CCC camp on the Mohawk Trail worked several days cleaning up a landslide. Men from Charlemont, Massachusetts, were used for this job.

Another camp unit in Savoy Forest cleared away debris along the Hoosic Trail.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the Annual Wildflower Show and Scientific Field Meet at Palmetto State Park in Texas, in requesting National Park Service participation on this occasion has expressed itself in this fashion:
"The very fine conservation work is particularly valued by scientists who had dreaded the invasion of CCC boys, but are very pleased to find easier access to their haunts, while no damage has been done. One scientist told us he considered that the treatment of the swamp area has increased its value fifty percent in the last year. Another, Mr. Frank C. Pellet of Illinois, said he had been waiting thirty years to see such type of conservation. The National Park Service has won our admiration and gratitude in the work done for us."

One of the most unusual Park Service ECW projects is the development of Trexler Lehigh County Game Preserve at Schnecksville, Pennsylvania. Camp SP 13, a company of Negro boys, is constructing a road about six and one-half miles long through the preserve of 1,100 acres, over which visitors to the reservation will be able to travel in their automobiles, making a circuit which will take them actually through large herds of buffalo, deer, and elk. This preserve, devised to Lehigh County under the will of General H. C. Trexler, is in no sense a zoo, but a grazing ground where the animals may be seen in their natural way of living.

Under a cooperative arrangement between the Service and the Utah State Fish and Game Commission, there is under development in Farmington Bay swamp lands, adjacent to Great Salt Lake, a 3,200-acre fresh water lake where it is estimated 50,000 ducks will be hatched annually. Although hunting privileges will be available there in later years to sportsmen of moderate means, the area for the present is to be exclusively a resting and breeding place for migratory birds.

The first section of the three-unit project is expected to be completed about May 1. The entire operation is scheduled for completion within another year.

Among the many recreational demonstration projects under development in the country is that near Joplin, Virginia, only 36 miles south of Washington on the Richmond Highway. This area, known as Chopawamsic, contains 15,000 acres which will be developed as a playground to serve Washington's 500,000 population and prove a welcome recreational facility for undernourished and underprivileged children and their mothers of the District of Columbia.

With abandonment of old Cape Hatteras lighthouse in early prospect, according to the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, negotiations have been opened by the State with the United States Lighthouse Service to make the shaft part of Cape Hatteras State Park which is being developed by a CCC unit under the direction of the National Park Service, cooperating with the Conservation and Development Department.

The lighthouse, one of the tallest on the Atlantic coast, has flashed out warning to navigation against dangerous Diamond Shoals for more than half a century. If it becomes part of the park it may be used as an observation tower.

At the time the 193-foot structure was built it was more than a mile in-shore from high water mark. Through the years erosion has worn away the beach until today the surf pounds within 100 feet of the stately brick
structure with its spiral stripes. Because of this encroachment of the sea, the Lighthouse Service is arranging for another light, back in one of the few forested sections of "the banks," which is known as Burton Woods. The new beacon, mounted on a tower, is to go into operation within a few weeks, according to word reaching State conservation officials.

One of the first activities of SP-6, the CCC camp at work in the recently established State Park, was to check the erosion of sand around the lighthouse. This has been accomplished by the erection of sand fences.

In spite of its relative isolation from the mainland, it is expected that the Cape Hatteras State Park will find popularity with persons seeking recreation, especially those who enjoy fishing. Game fish of numerous species abound in the ocean and adjacent sound, and the gulf stream is within 20 miles of the point of the cape. This warm water current attracts tarpon, amberjack, dolphin, and other fish not usually found that far north.

The State park system of Washington has increased almost one hundred fold in area during the last three years, according to a report recently rendered to ECW Director Fechner by the Service's field forces.

Eighth Regional Officer Lawrence C. Merriman states that a particularly fine cooperation has existed between Washington State officials and the Service during the three years that the Civilian Conservation Corps has been in operation, with the result that nine splendid State parks have been developed for use, while work has been performed on many other older established parks. The report of the Service shows that in 1933 the Washington State Parks comprised an area of 17,500 acres. Because of the foresight of State park officials, and of the public interest stimulated by the development work accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps, acquisitions made during the past three years have increased the total State park areas to 29,627 acres.

In March, ECW Director Fechner, accompanied by Fanning Hearon of the National Park Service, dedicated Reynolds County Park near Miami, and Highlands Hammock State Park near Sebring, and addressed the Rollins College student body in Winter Park, where, several days before, President Roosevelt had received an honorary degree. Mr. Fechner also inspected the Department of Agriculture's animal husbandry project at Brooksville, Florida, a program in which he is very interested.

The Service, through its seventh regional office in Oklahoma City, is making good progress on construction of the CCC exhibit building for the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas, June through December 1936. Plans are under way to have Director Fechner attend the Exposition and make an address on "CCC Day", at which time the exhibit building will be dedicated.

During the National Boys Conference at the Commodore Hotel in New York City June 1, 2, 3, the Service will have an exhibit of its outdoor recreational development and conservation projects covering the entire roof of this building. After the conference it is planned to leave the display on the roof for the month of June. Arrangements are in the hands of Burton Keeler of the Bronxville regional office.
The Yellowstone and Zion naturalist staffs have inaugurated in CCC camps, courses of instruction on "The Conservation of Natural Resources." The series of lectures given in Yellowstone by Bauer, Barrows, Walker, Joffe, Grimm, Lord, Dart, Kearns, Crowe, Miller, and LaNoue are mimeographed and furnish a fine presentation of National Park Service ideals in conserving plant and animal life.

Any park interested in inaugurating a similar course (and we think this the best and most logical course for CCC camps) would do well to secure a copy of the Yellowstone series of lectures to obtain ideas as to what constitutes a practical course. The Zion course is obtainable in outline form.

Printed outlines issued by the Office of Education were mailed to each park several months ago in an effort to stimulate this type of instruction for CCC enrollees.

Sgraffito Ware recovered during ECW Archeological Activities at Jamestown. These pieces now are on display at the temporary museum at Jamestown.
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Ellsworth C. Dent, Chief of the Division of Motion Pictures, is co-author with Martha R. McCabe, Assistant Librarian of the Office of Education, of two bibliographies—one entitled Visual Aids in Education: Lantern slides, film strips, stereographs, etc. (Bibliography No. 33) and the other, Good References to Pictures, Maps, Charts, etc., as Classroom Aids (Bibliography No. 34). Copies of each of these bibliographies may be had free of charge upon application to the Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

The Carnegie Institute has just issued Publication No. 46 on the "Hot Springs of Yellowstone National Park" by Drs. E. T. Allen and A. L. Day, covering the results of their seven years' study of the thermal activity in Yellowstone National Park. The preface of this publication pays a very fine tribute to the cooperation rendered by park personnel to the Institute.

A small leaflet containing information regarding Washington's Japanese cherry trees has been issued by the National Capital Parks Office.

The Museum Division, Washington Office, has issued a two-page mimeographed statement, entitled "Interpreting the Vicksburg Story" which outlines museum developments in that area. This article was written jointly by Stuart Cuthbertson and Ralph Lewis of the Museum office.

Delivery was made by the Government Printer early in April of the 1936 Mount Rainier, Glacier, General Grant, Wind Cave, Hawaii, Crater Lake, and Rocky Mountain circulars of information. This makes a total of ten of these national park circulars delivered to date.

The April 9 issue of the Federal Register contains new subsidiary regulations now in force in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. These regulations cover fishing and speed of automobiles.

Four-page multilithed leaflets regarding the Jamestown section of Colonial National Monument have been issued by the Service for distribution to Jamestown Island visitors.

An attractive printed circular of information giving brief review of the activities and accomplishments of the Historic American Buildings Survey has been issued by the Service.

For two years this Survey, conducted by the National Park Service in collaboration with the Library of Congress, the American Institute of Architects, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, the Civil Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Works Progress Administration, has studied and recorded the early structures of the United States and built up an imposing collection of records in the Library of Congress for the use of architects, students, governmental departments, and the general public.

Those persons having a special love of the natural beauty of mountains and the explorations and enjoyment of them will find the book entitled...
Mount Rainier, from Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, pictured in Mirror Lake. Numerous other illustrations appear in the 1936 Mount Rainier National Park circular of general information just off the press. Photo by Asahel Curtis.
"The Romance of Mountaineering" of great interest. The author, R. L. G. Irving, is a member of the American Alpine Club, also the French and Italian Alpine Clubs.

The book is illustrated with 41 photographs in collotype of mountains in the world over, has 320 pages, and sells for $5. Edgerton and Company, New York City, is the publisher.

The Service has on file in the Washington Office for the use of its members and others who may wish to consult it a copy of a paper on "The Liverworts and Mosses of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park" by A. J. Sharp, Instructor in Botany, University of Tennessee. This paper includes a classified list of the Bryophytes of the area, some 316 different kinds being named.

These bryophytes form a conspicuous and important part of the flora of the Great Smokies, particularly at higher elevations.

Those who know Clarence King's "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada" will be interested to learn of a new edition from the W. W. Norton Press of New York. Of especial interest in this new edition, particularly to National Park people, is the ten-page preface in which Francis P. Farquhar makes King a living, breathing personality. Mr. Farquhar also has carefully annotated the book, clarifying for the casual reader many references to experiences that occurred in the 1860's.

The reprint of this classic of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, with the sympathetic preface and notes by Mr. Farquhar, himself a famous mountaineer and President of the Sierra Club, will be hailed with enthusiasm by mountaineers everywhere.

Although written seventy years ago, "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada" is of keen interest to the reader of today because of its vivid, vigorous style. With mountaineering as its main motif, the book also touches on many interests--historical, scientific, and personal--and its whimsical humour still charms.

To all who love the outdoors, who thrill to adventurous deeds, "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada" in its present edition will offer a delightful combination of recreational and educational reading.

ABOUT FOLKS

Assistant Director and Mrs. Moskoy and Superintendent and Mrs. Flickinger of Colonial were recent vacation visitors to Miami, Florida.

During their visit Assistant Director Moskoy and Superintendent Flickinger were the guests of the local Lions Club at a national park dinner. Both officials addressed the members of the club, outlining national park activities. Ernest F. Coe, Executive Chairman of the Everglades National Park Association told of the progress being made on the Everglades Project.

On April 3 Assistant Director Bryant gave a lecture at the National Geographic Society on "Wonders of Our National Parks". A few days later one of his listeners came into the office to inquire about a trip to the parks. He said that he had been so impressed with Dr. Bryant's discussion of these areas that he and his wife had cancelled reservations for a cruise this summer and were going to visit some of the national parks instead.
Assistant Superintendent B. L. Hadley transmitted this picture of the Acadia office force to Washington Headquarters in order that we may be fully aware of all the enchanting features of Acadia. Front Row, left to right, Assistant Superintendent Hadley and Chief Clerk Nowack. Back Row, Miss Ardra Tarbell, Assistant Clerk; Mrs. Kathleen Stevens, E. C. W. Clerk; and Miss Natalie Applebee, Junior Clerk.

Assistant Superintendent Hadley, Tarbell and Applebee represent true Mainiac types, all having been born in the Pine Tree State. Mrs. Stevens, although born in the neighboring Canadian Province of Nova Scotia, has through long residence in Maine, become fully acclimated. Mr. Nowack, born in Rochester, New York, and resident there until near manhood, is rapidly discarding the New York influence and will creditably pass as another Mainiac.
Early in April Assistant Director Wirth and State Park Regional Officer Herbert Maier received appointments as Texas Centennial Rangers from Governor James V. Allred. Along with the appointments each received a badge and a ten-gallon hat.

The appointments were made in recognition of the cooperation of these Service officials in development of State parks in Texas and the interest they have shown in the establishment of the proposed Big Bend International Park.

Reference to the biographical volume, "American Men of Science", shows the following permanent members of the naturalist staff: H. C. Bryant, Ansel F. Hall, C. P. Russell, Joseph Dixon, John E. Doerr, Jr., C. M. Bauer, D. S. Libbey, C. Ruhl, D. E. McHenry, C. A. Harwell, and several members of the wildlife and geologist temporary staffs.

The requisite stated in the fourth edition is: ***all living Americans who have contributed to the advancement of science, the standards being nearly the same as fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science or membership in the national scientific societies having research as a qualification***

Assistant Director Bryant reports that application blanks are available in his office for all those whose record entitles them to a place in the volume.

Frank T. Gartside, Assistant Superintendent, National Capital Parks, will complete his twentieth year with the National Capital Park System on May 1.

Mr. Gartside entered the employment of the former Office of Public Buildings and Grounds as a Topographical Draftsman on May 1, 1916. Among his first duties was the making of a detailed topographical survey and the preparation of the base map for the Mall development, in accordance with the plans of the McMillan Commission of 1901, a project that is now nearing completion under Public Works authorization. One year later he was promoted to Surveyor and placed in charge of all field surveying operations. In 1918 he was elevated to the position of "Engineer, Surveyor and Draftsman", a statutory position first held by L'Enfant, creator of the plan for the National Capital. With the creation of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital in 1925, Mr. Gartside was appointed Chief of the Parks Division, a position which he held until that office was abolished and jurisdiction of the National Capital Parks Office transferred to the National Park Service by Executive Order on August 10, 1933. He served as Acting Superintendent of National Capital Parks from August 10 to November 1 of that year.

During the World War Mr. Gartside enlisted as a Private in the Coast Artillery Corps. He won a commission as Second Lieutenant and was serving as Battalion Orientation Officer when the Armistice was signed. Mr. Gartside is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute before receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from George Washington University.

Peter E. Bilker, Chief of the Statistical Division, Washington Office, is now connected with the Social Security Board, where he holds the position of Assistant Supervisor.
J. R. Lassiter, who since April 1933 has served as Engineer-in-Charge at Shenandoah, has been appointed Superintendent of that area.

Mr. Lassiter became a member of the Service in 1931 when he was assigned to Yorktown to supervise engineering activities in connection with the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration.

An article by George F. Baggley, Wildlife Supervisor of the Service and Chief Ranger of Yellowstone National Park, entitled "Status and Distribution of the Grizzly Bears in the United States" is appended to this issue of the Bulletin. Mr. Baggley read this article at the North American Wildlife Conference held in Washington, D. C., in February.

The Hall triplets — Laurel, Roger and Robin — celebrated their third birthday on March 14. According to the Director of the Educational Play School of the University of California which they attend, these youngsters can lace their own shoes; set their table correctly and carry in their own food; sleep alone without fear in separate rooms; roller skate; draw recognizable pictures; in color, of cats, trees, men, flowers, etc; call colors correctly; and put together simple jigsaw puzzles faster than some adults. "These and other achievements stamp the triplets as definitely superior to most children their own age," the director says.

George L. Collins on the completion, in February, of his furlough to Boulder Dam, Nevada, where he served in the capacity of Coordinating Superintendent, returned to his former position as Assistant Chief Ranger at Grand Canyon National Park.

Mr. W. E. Lewis was in Washington during the Easter Holidays and visited with the Cammerers, Demarays, and Taylors.

Thirty-nine of Tom Brown's oil paintings are on exhibit at the Williamsburg Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia. The exhibit will close on May 15.

John L. Nagle, Assistant Chief of the Service's Eastern Branch of Engineering, has received appointment under the WPA as Supervisor of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. His headquarters will be in St. Louis, Missouri.

BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Mauger are the parents of a baby boy, George, Jr., who missed being a "leap year" baby by a few hours. Young George put in an appearance at 9:07 p.m. on February 28.

Mr. Mauger is the genial general manager of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Company.

A son, Terry Lee Anton, was born February 10 to Mr. and Mrs. Garvera M. Loucks. Mr. Loucks is Chief Engineering Aide in Rocky Mountain.

A third generation of National Capital Parks Joycees came into being on April 4, when Mr. and Mrs. Edward Joyce announced the arrival of a son, Edward Patrick. The father is an EOW Foreman attached to Camp NP 7, National Capital Parks, and was formerly employed as a
Surveyor in the Engineering Division of the former Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital. The baby's grandfather, Patrick J. Joyce, was for many years before his death Superintendent of Rock Creek Park. Joyce Road in that Park was named to preserve his memory. Miss Anna Joyce, Welfare Supervisor of the Welfare and Recreational Association, is a daughter of Patrick J. Joyce.

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MARRIAGES

Dr. Ralph C. Teall, a graduate of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History class of 1927 and later ranger naturalist at Yosemite and Glacier National Parks, was married on February 23 to Jean Drier.

Two years ago Dr. Teall acted as physician for the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition and is now practicing in Sacramento, California.

Miss Mary B. Cooke, clerk in the Accounts Division, Washington Office, and Paul Collier were married on April 4.

Miss Beulah M. Brooks, Clerk-Stenographer, National Capital Parks, and Louis Brubaker of Luray, Virginia, were married in Cumberland, Maryland, on April 6. Their honeymoon trip included a visit to Honeymoon Paradise, Niagara Falls.

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DEATHS

Bert H. Burrell, a member of the Service's engineering staff at San Francisco, died of heart failure on March 15.

Director Cammerer upon learning of Mr. Burrell's passing said: "Those of us who knew him best were inexpressibly shocked because he always looked so well and that coupled with his happy disposition made us feel that he had many more years of life and living ahead of him.

"He was one of our most trusted and able men who proved his loyalty and devotion to the Service by his constant attention to his duties. He was especially fitted for the difficult work that was assigned to him and I believe his record of purchasing millions of dollars worth of equipment under thousands of contracts with only two Comptroller's suspensions is one that will stand unmatched for many years."

Mr. Burrell first entered the National Park Service in March 1925.

Colonel Richard A. Sneed, one time Superintendent of Platt National Park, passed away in Lawton, Oklahoma, in March.

J. F. Ruckel, one of the senior officers of Fred Harvey at Kansas City, passed away on March 27.
The following poem was written by James H. Beardsley and dedicated by him to Assistant Director Bryant. Mr. Beardsley met Dr. Bryant at one of the camp fire lectures in Yosemite this past summer:

**THE LOVE OF A NATURE LOVER**

I like to see the camp-fire smoke
Ascending skyward through the trees
I like the murmuring of the brook
And the gentle whispering of the breeze

I like to make my bed at night
Beneath the starlit sky
I like the moonlight on the clouds
As they go sailing by

I like to see the sun come up
O'er the mountain's rugged top
I like to rest in some piney grove
There's no better place to stop

I like to wander in the woods
And along the sunlit streams
I like to sit by the placid lake
It is the place for dreams

I like the flowers that bloom
In forest and secluded glade
I like to lie beneath a tree
And view the wonders God has made

I like to hear the singing of the birds
And watch the halos of the bees
'Tis then my soul goes out to God
And my mind it is at ease
116627

STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE
Grizzly Bear (Ursus horribilis)
IN THE UNITED STATES

By George F. Bagley, Wildlife Supervisor and Chief
Ranger, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

When Coronado marched from the City of Mexico through Arizona to the Seven Cities of Cibola and on to the Buffalo Plains of Texas and Kansas in the year 1540 his party certainly saw the grizzly, the king of carnivores, although they failed to make a definite record of the species at that time. The first authentic record of the presence of grizzly bear in the United States was probably made by Edward Umfraville, who spent the winter of 1774 in the Service of the Hudson Bay Company in the Northern Rocky Mountain section. Authorities, however, are not inclined to give Umfraville the first credit but consider Hearne as the first man to actually record the grizzly bear in North America. His observation, although not published until 1795, was made in July 1771 and is recorded in his famous "Journey to the Northern Ocean" during the year 1769 to 1772.

Lewis and Clark, on their exploration of the Louisiana Purchase in 1805 and 1806 report in their diary of having observed the grizzly bear ("The White Bear", "The Gray Bear", "Grizzly Bear") along their route of travel to the West Coast and return. Indian Scouts, Army detachments, and pioneer trappers throughout the West have reported the presence and activity of the grizzly bear from the first days of Western exploration. Among the most authentic reports are those of George Ord, Alexander Henary, Dr. Elliott Coues, and in later years John Muir, W. H. Wright, as well as many others who frequented the West during the latter part of the 19th century.

It was not until 1815 that the grizzly bear in the United States were actually described and given a scientific name. At that time Ord described the species and gave the name now in use, His determination was made from a specimen killed by the Lewis and Clark party. For the purpose of this discussion the term grizzly bear is meant to include both the type species and any sub-species which may exist in the United States at this time. There are of course quite a number of sub-species. The scientific name was based largely on the coloration of the bear and his general formidable appearance. The terms "Silver-Tip", "Roach Back", "White Bear", "Gray Bear", "Bald Face", and "Big Bear of the Mountain" were variously applied by pioneers who visited the West during the 1800's and the early part of the present century.

Little is known or recorded regarding the probable number of this species of bear in the early days of the exploitation of the West and it was not until 1915 that any definite recorded estimates of probable numbers were made. However, a few scattered records going back more than 100 years indicate that the grizzly bear was relatively abundant throughout its hereditary range. An early record from California in 1799 by Hittell, the historian, indicates that they were very plentiful over the country and did great damage to the cattle and gardens of the first settlers. One historian records that in one country in California 30 to 40 grizzly bear were seen in one day and not considered as an uncommon sight. Newberry writing in 1857 said that the Grizzlies were unpleasantly abundant in many parts of the Coast Range and Sierra Nevadas in California where large numbers were annually killed by the hunters and where a few hunters were annually killed by the bears. Dr. John C. Morrill says "In 1875/ bears were plentiful in the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming and Montana and that in one day he has seen as many as 2/ "Silver-Tip" in
the mountains. Mr. W. H. Wright records in 1883 that in the vicinity of Spokane, Washington, he and his companions saw 11 grizzly bear in one day in spite of the fact that they were new to the woods and were awkward in traveling through the cover, consequently frightening away a great many animals which they did not see. These and other scattered reports are practically all of the records available as to the early numbers of grizzly bear in the United States. When the organized settlement of the West began regular functions of Government were extended, more systematically and regular information was recorded. We are, however, concerned only with the past history of the grizzly bear as it relates to the present distribution and number of this species.

In 1915 a few records were kept by the United States Forest Service and the U. S. Biological Survey. They were all, however, recorded simply as bear with no distinction between the grizzly and black so far as abundance was concerned. In 1921, however, records were broken down and kept separately for grizzly and black bear.

The difficulties involved in securing anything like an accurate census of grizzly bear must be realized and taken into account in the analysis of any data regarding their number or distribution, for, of all wildlife species, the grizzly bear undoubtedly is one of the most difficult to enumerate and I should like you to consider the figures and data given in this paper as being the best available estimates and counts of the field officers of the National Park Service and other Federal agencies which have kindly supplied what information they had available.

For comparative purposes I have taken 1924 as representing the best available estimates of grizzly bear

Grizzlies in the vicinity of Canyon Lodge, Yellowstone National Park.
which can be compared with recent counts and estimates made in 1934-5. These records show that in 1924 two national parks, Yellowstone and Glacier, in which grizzly bear occurred, there was estimated to be a total of 135. In the seven States within the hereditary range of the grizzly bear in which they were known to exist in 1924, Montana and Idaho had the largest number with Montana reporting 458 and Idaho 116. The total number of grizzly bear estimated to be in these seven States at that time was 724, that together with the estimated total in the two national parks gives a grand total of 859. Of the estimates for the various States it is interesting to note that the State of Washington estimated 22, Wyoming 62, Utah 12, Colorado 27, and Arizona 27. Comparing the 1924 records with those of 1934-5 we find that in the national parks there are now estimated to be 342 grizzly bear, an increase in the national park number of 207. During this time Grand Teton was added to the national park system and ten grizzlies were estimated to be in that area. In the same seven States reported in the 1924 record Wyoming is the only State showing an increase of grizzly bear. There it was estimated that they had increased by 77. All of the other States show a decrease, making a total for these seven States of 669 or a loss of 52 in the total outside of the national parks compared with 1924. The increase in the national parks of 207 bear over the 1924 figure together with the reported loss of 52 elsewhere within the limits of the hereditary range of the species constitutes a net increase of 155 over the 1924 census. Losses, however, in numbers occur in Washington, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona and in these States the presence of grizzly bear today is considered extremely doubtful by officials of the U. S. Biological Survey and other interested scientists. The tendency as indicated by these figures, estimates though they are, is a dangerous one for the future of the species. In five States where there were small nuclei in

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The mountain section of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming can be considered the critical range for the grizzly bear and the area in which they must be protected if the species is to be preserved. Of the three national parks lying in this general region, Glacier, Yellowstone and Grand Teton, the two
former only are large enough units in themselves to offer a considerable measure of permanent protection for the species. They are, however, relatively small compared to the requirements of a natural habitat in which any number of the grizzly bear could be preserved. Yellowstone with its estimated population of 220 grizzlies and Glacier with 112 are probably approaching their maximum carrying capacity, or practically so as far as grizzly bear population is concerned. Teton National Park, situated as it is in the midst of a domestic stock range and being very narrow in width, offers little permanent protection because of its limited area for species which has as wide a natural cruising range habit as do the grizzlies. It, therefore, seems paramount that if the grizzly bear are to be preserved, they must have additional territory aside from the security of the three national parks in which they now occur. The most suitable territory is undoubtedly that section of the Rocky Mountains in Northwestern Wyoming and along the border between Idaho and Montana and North to the Canadian border. In this region there still exists many large wilderness tracts within the national forests, and if these bears were given a reasonable measure of protection, their perpetuation would be assured.

When the precarious condition of the buffalo was recognized about 1900 and steps taken which culminated in an Act of Congress in 1902 providing for an appropriation to preserve a small herd in the Yellowstone National Park, their numbers were undoubtedly in excess of the present estimated number of grizzly bear in the United States. Does it not, therefore, seem advisable that appropriate action should be taken in regard to affording some permanent protection for the few grizzly bear now known to remain in our Northern Rocky Mountain section of the United States.

That their precarious status has not been recognized until recently within the limits of their hereditary range is indicated by the fact that until two years ago the grizzly bear was considered a predatory animal and was pursued and killed almost at will without even a license in some cases.

Who is responsible for the present status of the grizzly? Well, the pioneers, hunters, traders, trappers and later the settler, stockmen and sportsmen may all accept some measure of responsibility, yet to blame them will avail nothing.

Although omnivorous in habit, the grizzly undoubtedly began his retreat to a restricted range simultaneously with the shrinkage of the numbers and range of the large herbivorous mammals which occurred during the early days of Western development and settlement. Unlike the bison, elk and other plains-grazing species, the grizzly, fewer in relative numbers and less compatible with civilization, continued his retreat further and more rapidly into the wilderness where the few remain today.

In considering the problem of the perpetuation of the "Silver-Tip" we may remember what nearly happened to the bison, the trumpeter swan, the tule elk and what has actually happened to the whooping crane, the heath hen and the passenger pigeon and other exterminated wildlife species. The numbers are now at the danger point and action is necessary.

The future status of the grizzly seems to depend on two principles, one a recognition of the bear as a fine American animal, as worthy of protection as any other species, and secondly, providing protection for it within the critical range.

In the three national parks, Grand Teton, Yellowstone and Glacier, which
are within the hereditary range, they will always have full protection of about their present numbers. Outside of the parks, however, additional protection is needed as soon as it can be given and it is the only measure that will preserve the old "Silver-Tip".

1 - Journey, 1795. pp. 371-72
2 - Exped. I. pp. 214-15
3 - Nelco, Lower Calif., Nat. Acad. Sci. XVI, First Memoir 1921, p.110
4 - World's Work, Aug. 1905. p. 6540
5 - World's Work, Aug. 1905. p. 6540
7 - History of Calif., II 1898. pp.560-61
8 - Trails & Camp Fires, A Silver-Tip Family, 1897. p. 227
9 - Grizzly Bear, p. 9