With the establishment of Ocmulgee National Monument, near Macon, Georgia, by Presidential Proclamation of December 23, 1936, the number of such areas under the Service's jurisdiction totals 70.

Ocmulgee National Monument includes approximately 679 acres rich in archeological interest and contains the most important Indian mounds in the Southeast, excavation of which has thrown new light on the pre-Columbian Indian civilization of that region.

There are a prehistoric Indian ceremonial council chamber, resembling the kiva of the Southwest and apparently linking the cultures of the Southeast with those of the prehistoric Southwest, a number of mounds, pits, plateaus, and village sites, holding valuable artifacts, and evidences of combined Indian and European occupation. Adjoining the council chamber there is an ancient cornfield, possibly 1,000 years old, with its furrows still intact. The area also includes the outline of a stockade of an English

NOTE: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior the matter contained herein is published as administrative information and is required for the proper transaction of public business.
trading post and a well-preserved line of Confederate trenches.

Establishment of the area as a national monument was authorized by Congress in 1934, but title to all of the land within the area had to be vested in the Federal Government before the monument could be actually established by Presidential Proclamation.

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LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

During the early days of the 75th Congress, several hundred bills and resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives and Senate. A number of these bills affect the National Park Service, either directly or indirectly.

Bills calling for the establishment of new areas and affecting the Service otherwise are generally referred to the Department for a report by the committee handling the particular bill. This action sometimes creates the necessity for a study or an investigation by the Department of the area sought to be preserved, commemorated, or otherwise given recognition. A great many of the proposed areas do not meet the standards that have been adhered to by the Service and, consequently, are not recommended for inclusion in the national park system.

Future issues of the Bulletin during the present session of Congress will carry items with regard to major legislative measures affecting the Service and action taken by the Congress on such measures.

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NEW NAME GIVEN UNITED STATES-CANADIAN PARK HIGHWAY

In December, the Secretary of the Interior gave approval to naming the scenic stretch of road connecting Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Park the "Chief Mountain International Highway." Similar approval had previously been given by Hon. J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Canadian National Parks. Canada built approximately 14.5 miles of the highway and the United States 15.4 miles.

Formerly the road was known as "The Belly River - Kennedy Creek Cutoff" and locally as the "Chief Mountain Highway." The former, in the opinion of park officials, was not desirable and the latter was unsuitable as persons unfamiliar with the locality might accept the name as meaning the principal mountain highway whereas it is based on "Chief Mountain," views of which may be had throughout the major portion of the drive. This mountain, named by the Indians of the region because of its resemblance to an old warrior, is 9,056 feet high.

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An earthquake occurred in Lassen Volcanic National Park at 8:06 a.m., on December 25. The motion of the shock was unusual as the movements of objects was rotary rather than horizontal. An audible rumbling accompanied the tremors which lasted about 30 seconds.
Regional Representatives of Branch of Plans and Design Meet in Washington

During the period December 13 to 19, inclusive, officials of the Branch of Plans and Design in the Washington and field offices met in Washington for discussions and conferences.

The opening session on Sunday, December 13, was in the nature of a field trip, with out-of-town officials inspecting the work which has been accomplished by the National Park Service in and near the District of Columbia, particularly in the System of National Capital Parks.

On the day following Director Cammerer addressed those in attendance, officially opening the conference. Associate Director Demaray then outlined the relationship of the National Park Administration to the Emergency Conservation Work program; Assistant Director Tolson outlined the functions of the various Branches of the Park Service and especially the operation of the Washington Office with respect to fiscal and personnel problems; and Assistant Director Wirth outlined the scope of the Emergency Conservation Work

program as a whole and explained the activities resulting from the State Parks Bill. Dr. Russell, Chief of the Wildlife Division, Deputy Chief Engineer Taylor, Chief Architect Vint, Administrator Huppuch, Deputy Assistant Director Fred Johnston, Special Legal Assistant Donald Lee, and Acting Deputy Assistant Director Ronald Lee were other officials outlining activities in their bailiwicks.

Visits were made by the out-of-towners to historic Mount Vernon, the Service's offices in the Bond Building, the Museum Division Laboratory in the Ford Theatre Building and, with Associate Director Demaray as guide, a tour was made of the South (new) Interior Building.

Committees formed and making recommendations were as follows: Standard Symbols and Drafting Room Practices, George J. Albrecht, Chairman; Building and Engineering Codes, E. A. Nickel, Chairman; Architectural Base Specifications, E. A. Nickel, Chairman; Estimates; Landscape Specifications, H. T. Thompson, Chairman; Roads and Trails, W. G. Carnes, Chairman; Historical Areas, D. C. Bayliss, Chairman; Master Plan, H. T. Thompson, Chairman; and Memoranda and Reports, H. T. Thompson, Chairman.

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MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED IN JACKSON'S HOLE

Prominent citizens of Jackson's Hole and officials of Grand Teton National Park met in Jackson, Wyoming, in December, and organized the Jackson's Hole Museum and Historical Association. By-laws adopted for the organization provide for the collection of objects of historical and scientific value, these to be placed in the Jenny Lake Museum. The association will also assist in historical and scientific research in Jackson's Hole.

Persons making donations of books or museum exhibits or who pay a fee of $5 are eligible for membership. Park officials connected with the organization are: Superintendent Whitcraft, Park Naturalist Howard R. Stagner, and Chief Ranger Allyn F. Hanks.

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"LIFE WILL NEVER BE THE SAME FOR ME AGAIN"

What a view of the Grand Canyon and a lecture by Junior Park Naturalist Lewis Schellbach of Grand Canyon National Park did to one woman visitor is revealed in the following excerpts from a letter received by Mr. Schellbach:

"Before leaving here I want to express my gratitude for the inspiring and dramatic, although too brief talk you gave on Sunday evening. There were implications in that speech that helped me to understand much more about the manifold beauties of the canyon and it was very obvious to me that only a man whose soul had been steeped in the magical beauty of this great spectacle could have so ably interpreted it.

"If you are interested in one spectator's reaction, let me tell
you that I got the same impression of sublime awe as I would have had I turned a corner and come, unexpectedly, face to face with God. If ever again, in the course of my nomadic life, I find myself agitated over some trifle, I shall summon up the vision of my first impression of the canyon and relegate into oblivion all such puny emotions. I do not exaggerate when I say that life will never be the same for me again.

"I should like to suggest that the Santa Fe put a private car at your disposal and send you to every State in the Union to address the countless thousands who, like myself, have complacently adhered to the belief that only in Europe are wonders to be found. Now that I am sufficiently shamed and humbled I want others to be taught. Mine is only a worm's view since geology is a closed book to me, but I am very grateful to you for simplifying your speech so that if I did not understand, at least I sensed the significance of timelessness."

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**UNIVERSAL'S YELLOWSTONE FILM DISAPPOINTS**

Yellowstone Park officials, after viewing for the first time the motion picture "Yellowstone" filmed by the Universal Film Company in Yellowstone National Park this past summer, were disappointed with the manner in which the picture had been handled. While the film contained some excellent photographic shots of park scenes, the story and characters were far below expectations. According to Superintendent Rogers, none of the principal characters appeared in the park at any time during the filming, practically all of the shots having been taken in the studio in California.

In accordance with Departmental regulations, the Universal Film Company donated to the Federal Government the sum of $3,000 for the privilege of filming shots in the park.

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**"WISHING WELL" BEING RESTORED TO NATURAL CONDITION**

Lehman Caves' "Wishing Well" is being restored to its natural condition, thanks to a desert wood rat. For years the room containing this well has been the depository of persons who believed that if they left a trinket, such as a hairpin, coin, etc., and made a wish, it would come true, with the result that the room took on the appearance of a junk shop. Rapid strides in moving the artifacts to a better location are reported being made by this new assistant.

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Secretary Ickes has approved the name "Departmental Auditorium" for the auditorium located on Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets, N. W. It is in this auditorium, formerly known as the "Connecting Wing Auditorium" (located between the New Labor Building and Interstate Commerce Commission Building) that the Service's winter lectures have been given.
MOVING OF INTERIOR BUREAUS
TO BEGIN JANUARY 30

Latest reports are to the effect that the gigantic task of moving various bureaus of the Interior Department into the new South Interior Building, located between 18th & 19th and C and D Streets, N.W., will begin January 30. On that date, the Service's offices in the Bond Building will be moved. Beginning February 1, the various bureaus of the Department now occupying rented space outside the North (old) Interior Building will be moved into the space assigned them in the South Interior Building, and by February 15 it is expected that moving can begin on such units of the Department now housed in the old building as are slated for quarters in the new building.

Moving operations, wherever possible, will take place at night and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

The units, involving some 3,000 employees, which are to be housed in the new building, are the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, the Office of the Solicitor, the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, Office of Education, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Division of Grazing, Division of Geographic Names, Bureau of Mines, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts.

The old or North Interior Department Building, which will be connected by a tunnel with the new building, will house the Public Works Administration; the Geological Survey, because of its many laboratories and operating facilities; the photographic laboratories; the National Bituminous Coal Commission, now in the Investment Building; the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration now in the Munsey Building; and a portion of the Service's EOW offices.

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FUNDS MAY BE APPROPRIATED SOON FOR BIG BEND PROJECT

An appropriation of $1,400,000 will be sought at the January session of the Texas Legislature to purchase approximately 600,000 acres of land in Brewster County for establishment of the proposed Big Bend National Park. The park would include 788,000 acres, but the State already has title to more than 100,000 acres. All of this land must be ceded by the State to the Federal Government to meet Congressional requirements before the area can be established as a national park. In Mexico, 400,000 acres are being acquired by that government in the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila, and the two areas will be joined across the Rio Grande to form Big Bend International Peace Park.

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Japan's system of national parks is comparatively new, all 12 of them having been created since 1934.
SPECIAL YULETIDE CELEBRATIONS
HELD IN PARK AREAS

President Roosevelt again this year officiated at the lighting of the National Community Christmas Tree in Lafayette Park, a unit of the system of National Capital Parks, and delivered his Christmas message to the Nation. The ceremonies, held on the afternoon of December 24, were broadcast over a national hook-up by the three major broadcasting systems.

Melvin C. Hazen, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, served as Chairman for the ceremonies and Director Cammerer acted as Vice-Chairman.

For the twelfth consecutive year ceremonies were staged at the foot of the General Grant tree -- the Nation's Christmas tree -- in General Grant National Park at high noon on Christmas Day.

At Hot Springs National Park 200 white-robed carolers on Christmas Eve sang familiar old carols during the presentation of a colorful tableau depicting the story of Christmas. This, the sixth event of its kind, was staged jointly by the Service and the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce.

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PRINTING EDICT BY PRESIDENT

(Quoted from the December 18, 1936 issue of the Washington, D. C. Times)

President Roosevelt today cracked down severely on the un-authorized use of what he called "multilithographing process" by government bureaus and officials as a method of bringing out publications without having to use their printing appropriation and without going through the Government Printing Office.

President Roosevelt explained that he had discussed this with Public Printer August E. Giegengack at length on Wednesday.

The President said that the matter of unauthorized publications throughout the whole government establishment was a serious and growing problem; that individual offices were setting up potential printing establishments of their own and apparently doing a tremendous lot of publishing that had no authority in law, at least as far as the cost of production is concerned.

The President's sudden declaration today is said to be a great blow to many Government offices, particularly some of the emergency organizations which have been publishing propaganda magazines and publicity matter almost without limit.

The President explained that he wants to get back to a complete centralization of all Government printing. He declared that the matter of scattered and unauthorized printing had arisen as a problem at least twice in the last 25 years.

The President himself was a member of an inter-departmental committee which struggled with a
similar problem during the Wilson administration when mimeograph machines became common in the Government.

It was a problem again, President Roosevelt explained today, in the administration of either Presidents Coolidge or Hoover, as a very definite move was made at that time to route all printing through the Government Printing Office.

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NEW YELLOWSTONE FILM AVAILABLE

Copies of a new two-reel silent motion picture of Yellowstone, produced under the supervision of the Division of Motion Pictures of the Department, through the National Park Service and the Bureau of Mines in cooperation with a large automobile manufacturing company, are available for loan to interested organizations.

Distribution of the prints, which are in both 16 and 35 mm sizes, is being handled by the Department's Division of Motion Pictures in Washington and the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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YOSEMITE AND ZION COMPARED ONCE AGAIN

Superintendent Patraw of Zion after returning from a visit to Yosemite (his first) stated:

"For years I have heard Yosemite Valley and Zion Canyon compared. Now that I have visited Yosemite I can speak positively that the only base for comparison is that of a few measurements, and I think this is fortunate for both places."

Superintendent Patraw, who was accompanied on his visit by Mrs. Patraw and their young son, expressed the view that he thought the road system was excellently located and landscaped and that he was impressed with the general neatness of Yosemite Valley and other sections of the park he had an opportunity to visit.

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BRITAIN HAD "RANGERS" IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Rolls of the British Parliament for the year 1445 contained references to "rangers." It is believed the designation was first used in the United States in 1742 in Georgia, provisions of the colony in that year stating that "for the defense of the colony it is necessary to have rangers who can ride the woods." In 1796, records reveal that Virginia sent "rangers" out against the Cherokee Indians.

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Free advertising for the Smokies — recent issues of Time and the Saturday Evening Post carried an ad showing a good-looking sedan superimposed against a background of the Smokies taken from along the Clingmans Dome Road. The caption to the ad read: "The Great Smokies are Mountains to Us—but Molehills to the Lincoln-Zephyr."
RARE PHENOMENA VIEWED IN PARK AND MONUMENT AREAS

Several members of the Sierra Club, during an overnight stop on the summit of Mount Whitney, witnessed the famous Spectre of the Brocken, an enormously magnified shadow of an observer cast upon a bank of clouds in high mountain regions when the sun is low. The Spectre of the Brocken was first observed in 1780 from the summit of the Brocken, highest peak of the Harz Mountains, central Germany.

The Sierra Club members reported the Spectre lasted for 2 minutes. The form of the summit of Whitney was cast up, seemingly as a shadow, against the clouds, and here could be seen the figures of the four occupants of the peak, thrown up as great shadows some 2,000 feet above and seven miles away into space. Added to this was the rare beauty of a rainbow encircling part of the Spectre. At dawn the Spectre was again seen lasting only 4 seconds this time. The figures of the observers were much dwarfed, due to the great distance the Spectre was thrown into space.

From Superintendent Hough of George Washington Birthplace National Monument comes the word that on the night of December 21, while in Colonial Beach, Virginia, some 14 miles from the monument, he noticed an extensive manifestation of Northern Lights, or some similar light phenomenon at 10 p.m. This, he states, consisted of a series of about a dozen beams of yellowish light traversing three-quarters of the distance across the heavens and converging at the Western horizon. At Washington's Birthplace 30 minutes later the scene had not changed. The beams were steady and constant with no shifting or shimmering. Several persons noticed this light which remained in evidence as late as 12:30 a.m. At that time it was glowing with about half the brilliance as at 10:30 p.m. Each of the twelve or more beams was exactly in the same position as when first noticed.

OLD MAP DONATED TO MONUMENT HEADQUARTERS

Superintendent Hough of George Washington Birthplace National Monument has donated to Southwestern Monument Headquarters a fine 1834 map of Mexico and Guatemala. The map shows the boundaries of Mexico extending as far north as Great Salt Lake (listed as Lake Timpanagos), which is shown to empty directly into the Pacific Ocean by means of the Timpanagos River.

SUPERINTENDENT THOMSON PREDICTS SNOWFALL ALMOST TO THE MINUTE

Two days before Christmas Superintendent Thomson of Yosemite solemnly promised the big crowd of Holiday visitors putting up at the Ahwahnee Hotel that it would start to snow at 7:30 Christmas Eve, and snow began falling at 7:28! "Some of the visitors," Superintendent Thomson says, "still think the Service is smart even about weather, but as a matter of fact I had been following very closely the progress of a storm southward.
from Alaska as broadcast every few hours by the Assistant Chief of the Weather Bureau at San Francisco."

Throughout the Holiday season the Valley was a veritable fairy-land. Snow conditions and the large crop of visitors presented a tough traffic problem but park personnel successfully met it, although it was necessary to let the road go between Badger Pass and Glacier Point, and also between South Entrance and the Mariposa Grove, much to the disappointment of hundreds of people.

Hannes Schroll, young Austrian skier, who gained great popularity as director of the Yosemite Ski School of 1935-6, is again on hand at the park to give pointers on the art of skiing. Assisting Schroll in instructional work is Jules Fritsch, dean of California ski instructors, who has been largely responsible for growth of Yosemite into one of the country's leading winter sports centers.

At Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park Otto Lang of St. Anton, Austria has opened the first American school of the "Arlberg Ski Technique."

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HOLIDAY FROM SPEECH-MAKING

Superintendent Boles in reporting on the visit of Director Cammerer and Assistant Directors Wirth and Moskey to Carlsbad Caverns following the Big Bend Conference in El Paso mentioned the fact that Director Cammerer established a new record in Carlsbad in that he was there more than three days and "did not make a speech or have to listen to one, which is remarkable for this vicinity."

The Boles--Superintendent and Mrs. Boles, and their daughter, Margaret--held a reception at their home in honor of the visiting park officials which was attended by some 225 persons, including most of the personnel from the caverns.

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SKYLINE DRIVE TO REMAIN OPEN ALL WINTER

The 65-miles of mountain road comprising the Skyline Drive in the Shenandoah area, traversed by more than half a million persons during the 1936 travel year, will be open to traffic throughout the winter with the exception of periods when it may be necessary to clear the roadbed of snow and ice.

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W. M. NICHOLS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF OPERATORS CONFERENCE

At a recent meeting in San Francisco of the Western Conference of Park Operators, W. M. Nichols, President of the Yellowstone Park Company, was unanimously chosen to serve as Chairman succeeding the late Frederick H. Harvey who so ably filled this office.

Those chosen for the Executive Committee are Messrs. Howard Hays, President of the Glacier Park Company; Roe Emery, President...
of the Rocky Mountain Motor Company; William Hatfield of the Fred Harvey organization; and Dr. Don Tresidder, President of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company.

The conference has in the past served a most useful purpose as a clearing house and contact organization for the handling of broad matters of policy affecting the mutual interests of the park operators and the Government, and the Service is looking forward to a continuation of the pleasant relations enjoyed heretofore.

** ATTENTION AUTHORS **

Permission has been obtained from the United States Forest Service to reprint the following article regarding the readability of Government reports and bulletins. Eunice Skams er of the Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station is the author.

"The Service Bulletin containing a contribution from Region 5 with the title 'Who Reads Government Reports and Bulletins?' arrived in the same mail with 'Soil - The Nation's basic heritage', a publication by the Soil Conservation Service so arresting in its composition that it was impossible to put it aside until all of its pictures had been viewed. Of course association has created an interest for me in such things that is probably more vital than that of the average layman, but I believe that this publication would be avidly consumed by anyone having time to read it and the opportunity to see it.

"The text is succinct and convincing; the illustrations are beautiful and graphic. The whole brought to mind two other extremely interesting governmental publications that were received in the past year.

"The first publication that comes to my mind is the annual report from Italy, entitled 'La Milizia Forestale, Anno XII.' Without knowing more than a few Italian words, one can see that forestry is vital, diverse, and progressive in Italy. True the garish colors of the section covers in this report were probably chosen with malice aforethought to appeal to the Italian public, but the message undoubtedly was assimilated thoroughly.

"The other publication, 'Little Waters - Their use and relations to the land', is probably known to most foresters who have had any occasion to seek references on this type of subject, and it conveys a message on water resources and erosion such as could be obtained in no other way. Not many of us have imaginations that will make scientific and statistical matter live if the author has not used his own imagination in anticipating the questions that the reader will want answered. I am speaking now for the layman.

"There is a place and a need, of course, for purely scientific writing, but such publications are ordinarily wasted when they are sent to the general public. Most people are science-conscious and are eager to know the results of its mysterious ways. They do not, however, want to be burdened
with technical and scientific verbosity which demands a toll of the reader. They do want information that is understandable, that lifts the level of ordinary thought, and explains the purposes of the public support. That support would surely be more adequate if the donors understood the uses of their money. For example, many subscribers willingly pay $5 per year to read the Science News Letter which makes many abstruse subjects alluring.

"But this art of telling the public what it wants to know in the way it should know it is an Art. As in music, the listener should not be conscious of technic, but that technic must be so sure and subtle that the audience is caught up emotionally and intellectually and enabled to see truth and beauty eye-to-eye with the composer. The composer is often so aware of the intricacies of the composition and the devious methods by which he has attained the end that he cannot attain the impersonal view needed to interpret the entity to the audience. The interpreters of scientific endeavor, whether called 'publicity men' or not, have a great responsibility and opportunity.

"Some gifted men overlook both the opportunity and responsibility and pride themselves in aloofness and disdain the common mind; others do try to interpret their work and despair of doing it adequately; and a few combine the rare talents of originality, finished technic, and interpretative ability. Many could learn to interpret their work if they really tried to do it.

"To be a well-informed citizen today it is necessary to know a great deal; so much in fact that one is appalled at times. If pictures made with consummate skill can show us the thing we need to know, and words authentically constructed and reduced to the paucity of stark, beautiful truth can explain what the pictures cannot present, then this is the means of helping us to know what the Government is doing and why.

"Perhaps the Forest Service can learn the art of this type of presentation. Evidence of a beginning appears from time to time and is increasing. We shouldn't be discouraged, but we do have to remember that no one is going to be interested in forestry just because he should be interested. We have to appeal to the senses that will build that interest."

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GLACIER PARK EMPLOYEES EFFECT RESCUE

Two men engaged in floating logs and poles from the west shore of Waterton Lake to a log deck located near the foot of the lake owe their lives to Park Ranger Hanson and Radio Mechanic William Sourwine of Glacier. While returning to the Waterton Ranger Station in a motor launch the two men were sighted by Hanson and Sourwine floating helplessly on a battered log raft and waving frantically for aid.

With skillful maneuvering to avoid being sunk by waves and to
avoid collision with bobbing logs, Ranger Hanson managed to back up to the raft and with aid of a boat hook and a couple ropes rescued the shivering occupants and took them back to their camp. Within an hour and a half the raft had pounded to pieces on the rocks of the lake shore.

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**BRIDGE OF PETRIFIED WOOD GIVEN NEW DESIGNATION**

The 100-foot petrified tree trunk in Petrified Forest National Monument which spans an arroyo some 50 feet wide henceforth will be known as "Agate Bridge" instead of "Natural Bridge." This change in name will differentiate it from the three natural rock bridges of great size included in the Natural Bridges National Monument in Utah and the Natural Bridge of the East located in Virginia.

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Agate Bridge, Petrified Forest National Monument. Photo by George Grant.
ARTICLES, BOOKS, AND PUBLICATIONS

Copies of Director Fechner's 1936 Annual Report to President Roosevelt are off the press and may be secured by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office at 15 cents each.

Director Fechner under the heading "Recommendations For Future" in his report has this to say:

"As long as there are young men, eager to work, yet idle through no fault of their own, the CCC can continue to be an effective part of our national policy, because the work in conservation which needs doing is so great as to be able to use, for many years, the services of many men.

"Based on this conclusion, it is recommended that this program of conservation work, among men and natural resources, be adopted as a permanent part of our national governmental activities, the size and extent of the work to be governed by the dual factors of employment conditions and the urgency of the conservation work to be accomplished. Past experience indicates that this type of employment is especially suitable for young men and it is recommended that the rules now in force, which provide that the major portion of the enrollees shall be not less than 17 nor more than 28 years of age, should be continued."

Eight large-sized statistical tables showing new construction and maintenance work completed by States and Territories during the period April 1, 1935, through June 30, 1936, are appended to the report.

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American Planning and Civic Association officials have dedicated the 20th Anniversary number (October-December, 1936) of the magazine Planning and Civic Comment "to all those who, as officials of the National Park Service and as 'friends of the National Parks, are working to create an adequate National Park System; to preserve in the National Parks natural scenery and wildlife and in the National Monuments archeological, historical and scientific areas; and to protect the parks and monuments from commercial exploitation and unwarranted intrusions, in the hope that there may be a better understanding of the aims, principles, policies, and practices of the National Park Service, and a greater appreciation on the part of the public of the high inspirational and cultural possibilities in National Parks."

"To the late Stephen T. Hather, to Horace M. Albright and to Arno B. Cammerer, the three men who have directed the National Park Service since 1916", it is stated in the 40-page illustrated Anniversary Supplement, "we owe a debt of gratitude. Their unselfish service and steadiness of purpose in holding to the National-Park concept, first set forth in the act creating Yellowstone National Park, have given us the National Parks of today. We count on the continued cooperation of the Secretary of the Interior, the staff of
the National Park Service and the public-spirited members of the American Planning and Civic Association and other interested organizations to support a program which will preserve in the National Park System all of those areas which meet the high standards set up for National Parks and National Monuments. To the full realization of this program we dedicate our best efforts."

Valuable historical material is incorporated in this publication as well as a statement by Director Cammerer defining our system of national parks and monuments.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK NOTES

Recent dedication of the Palisades Playground Field House marked the introduction of a new type of recreational activity in the National Capital Parks. During the month of November, the first month during which the facilities of the field house were made available to the public, 45 reservations were made for the use of the auditorium, playrooms, and kitchen facilities provided in the new structure. During December the number of reservations was increased to 50.

Palisades Playground Field House
A variety of events were included among the activities carried on at the field house by organizations reserving the facilities. These included barn dancing, handicraft classes, dancing classes, drama study groups, Parent-Teacher and Citizens Association meetings, songfests, art-study classes, children's play parties and entertainments. On Christmas Eve a community celebration was held with more than 300 persons in attendance.

The Palisades Playground Field House is the first one of about 25 included in the approved plan for the ultimate development of the recreation system for the National Capital. Superintendent Finnan feels that the early popularity achieved by the Field House is evidence of the urgent need for this type of recreational facility. At the present time no trained recreational supervisors have been employed to direct Field House activities, the Parks office providing only the services of a caretaker.

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An adventure with wild animals, an evening at home with the Indians, an underwater rendezvous with marine life, a trip backwards through the yesteryears, including a meeting with our ancestors, and a meander through the flower gardens of foreign lands, are events that National Capital Parks Naturalist McHenry has scheduled for nature students during the winter months in the National Capital.

Naturalist McHenry has taken advantage of the many scientific organizations, authorities, and facilities available in the National Capital in order to provide these interesting features for his winter program. The adventure with wild animals will be held under the direction of an official connected with the National Zoological Gardens. Doctors Bassler, Bartsch, Krieger and Hrdlicka of the Natural History Museum of the Smithsonian Institution will conduct the groups on tours of that Institution for the purpose of studying the history of mother earth, birds of the Mid-Atlantic region, North American Indians, and the history of humankind. A Bureau of Fisheries official will cooperate in the study of marine life at the Aquarium in the Department of Commerce Building. The trip through the flower gardens of foreign lands will be held in the U. S. Botanical Gardens.

All of the above-mentioned events will be held on Sundays. Numerous outdoor activities are also being planned by Naturalist McHenry.

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A half-mile section of Confederate outer trenches, refilled and leveled by Federal besiegers more than 72 years ago, has been found and staked out in Petersburg National Military Park, scene of the last battles of the armies of Lee and Grant.

Petersburg's early defenders under General Beauregard, awaiting the arrival of the Army of Northern Virginia, abandoned their entrenchments and fell back nearer the city on June 15, 1864, when attacked by the Union advance units in a series of engagements which launched a memorable 10-month siege. After both armies had established new lines, the Confederates' original works were behind the Federal front. The trenches constituted a hazard and accordingly were refilled with earth and the ground leveled.

CCC enrollees, working under supervision of Service historians, have traced a half-mile of the line through woods and old fields by digging intersecting ditches at 20-yard intervals and revealing numerous cross-sections. The military trenches are recognized by the dark top soil which Grant's soldiers threw into the light clay pits.

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A permanent scientific record of the obsolescent technique for large-scale charcoal production has been completed in connection with the restoration of an Eighteenth Century hearth on the French Creek Recreational Demonstration Area at old Hopewell Village, near Birdsboro, Pa.

The primitive pit, typical of the great charcoal hearths which sprang up when America's iron industry was in its infancy, was reconstructed under supervision of Service historians, assisted by Lafayette Houck, 87-year-old collier, who is one of the last living representatives of a once flourishing group of trade technicians. The restored pit supplied fuel for the historic Hopewell Blast Furnace which, for more than a century, played a leading role in the development of Berks County as the iron center of the North American continent. The furnace was built in 1770-71 on the site of a forge that had been established 26 years earlier.

It was charcoal, forced to intense heat by a cold air blast, that solved the fuel problem of the Colonial iron-masters when they cast about for means of operating the first smelters and avoiding the heavy costs of importing processed ore from Europe. The English hot blast system for coal and coke, which ended the charcoal era of metallurgy, was not invented until 1830. Even then the old method persisted for a time because of the excellent quality of cold charcoal iron.

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An interesting paper on "Aspects of the Social History of the Republic of Texas" was read by William R. Hogan, Associate Historian, at the meeting of the American Historical Association, December 30, at Providence, Rhode Island.

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Opening of the new museum building at Morristown National Historical Park is planned for February 22 at the annual meeting of the Washington Association. Director Cammerer plans to officiate at the dedicatory ceremonies and Dr. Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Professor of History at Princeton University, will deliver the principal address of the day.

Plans for the museum were drawn by John Russell Pope, noted museum architect and designer of the Archives Building, portions of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, the British Museum in London, and the proposed Mellon National Gallery of Art in Washington.

The new museum building will contain exhibition rooms, where the collection of Washingtoniana and objects relating to Morristown history formerly on display at the Ford Mansion will be shown, administrative offices, an auditorium seating 350 persons, a library and completely-equipped photographic laboratory.

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With increased popularity of pictorial narrative, a series of photographs has been prepared for display purposes showing developments within the historical parks. Exhibits were arranged for the meeting of the American Historical Association at Providence, R. I., and the American Guide Exhibition. The latter, sponsored by the Federal Writers Project, will be on view in numerous cities throughout the United States.

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During the past few months the archeological work at Jamestown Island, Colonial National Historical Park, has been completely reorganized. Under the new set-up all technical work has been placed under the direction of Mr. Jean C. Harrington. For some years past Mr. Harrington has been engaged in directing archeological work in the Southwest and in the northern valley of the Mississippi. During the first 6 months of 1936 he was a member of an archeological expedition sent to Yucatan by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Assisting Mr. Harrington are Carl F. Miller of Arizona, Junior Archeologist; Victor C. Sloane of Ohio, Junior Architect; Robert Hunt Land of Virginia, Junior Historian; and Worth Bailey of Virginia, Museum Technician.

The labor required for the archeological excavations is furnished by a company of CCC enrollees, some of whom show considerable aptitude in actual digging operations, while others display keen interest and skill in cleaning and handling artifacts in the museum laboratory under the direction of Museum Technician Bailey.

According to Mr. Harrington the program under way may require a period of 10 years to complete. To date approximately fifty separate foundations have been uncovered in that section of the Island known as "New Towne", dating from about 1623.

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On December 10 and 11, the first conference of Superintendents
Above: Reconstructing and restoring bottles at the Archeological Laboratory, Colonial National Historical Park.

and Field Historians of the historic and archeologic parks was held at the Powhatan Hotel, Washington. Introductory remarks by Director Cammerer, Associate Director Demailly, Acting Assistant Director Spalding and Dr. Waldo G. Leland of the American Council of Learned Societies opened the two-day forum for general discussion of Service problems. Meetings were planned for consideration of topics dealing with administrative organization, historic sites, legislation, museum policies, visitor contacts, outdoor displays, research, literature and cooperation with State and local organizations for the preservation of historic sites. The following field representatives attended: Messrs. Appleman, Coleman, Cox, Day, Dunn, Enory, Evison, Ewing, Flickinger, Gardner, Hagen, Hansen, Heider, Hummel, Jett, Johnson, Kahler, Landru, Lattimore, Luckett, McConaghie, Northington, Palmer, Pinkley, Pitkin, Porter, Randolph, Reed, Riley, Small, Weig, and Young.

** Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary Year of the Statue of Liberty was brought to a fitting climax with a ceremony held at 10:30 a.m., December 31, sponsored by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York State, under the leadership of its Grand Master, J. C. Klinck. The Grand Lodge of Masons of New York State has always displayed the greatest interest in the Statue and it was this same Grand Lodge, under William A. Brodie, the Grand Master, which laid the cornerstone of the Pedestal for the Statue with impressive Masonic ceremony. This Grand Lodge also opened the ceremonies incident to the Fiftieth Anniversary Year by the presentation of a beautiful Registration Book, appropriately inscribed, on New Year's Day, January 1, 1937, which, during the ceremony of December 31, was placed in the Statue Museum for display.

** ECW NOTES **

When John Cain, a Pennsylvania youth, dug a hole to plant one of the millions of trees set out by the CCC, he gave the Service's historians a problem with a 182-year-old background.

A few yards from the spot where George Washington fought his first battle and launched the French and Indian War Enrollee Cain's shovel turned up 18 inches of soil and revealed a hand-hammered, keen-pointed bayonet, rusty but almost as business-like as when it fell there in the summer of 1754.

The relic was uncovered in Fort Necessity State Park, Pennsylvania-owned area which surrounds the historic two-acre battlefield site where Lieutenant Colonel Washington, with 400 Virginia and South Carolina troops, withstood for 9 hours the withering musket fire of a large force of French and Indians under Coulon de Villiers.

The newly found bayonet, which will be added to the interesting museum display at Fort Necessity, measures 16 inches from tip to lock and is equipped with a 12-inch blade. Service historians
report careful study will be required to determine whether the origin of the weapon is French or British because several features of design and manufacture were common to both armies. It bears no lettering or insignia.

** Additional interest **

** Additional interest park attendance figures have been received from the Regional Office of Region Three, Oklahoma City. A preliminary study made by the Service in Texas over a 4-month period shows that 1 out of every 11 persons in the State visited State parks where development is being carried out by the CCC under the joint supervision of the Service and Texas park authorities. During the same period, 1 out of every 6 residents visited either a State or metropolitan park where ECW operations are in progress. **

A similar study in Oklahoma showed that 1 out of every 30 persons in that State visited State parks, and 1 out of every 4 persons visited either a State or metropolitan park where the CCC is working.

** Construction of a dam at Table Rock State Park, near Pickens, S. C., to impound a 25-acre recreational lake with a 40-foot head of water, is more than 50 percent complete. The new lake, 1,100 feet above sea level, will nestle beside picturesque Table Rock Mountain, whose summit towers more than 3,100 feet. The stony heights, which command a striking view of a broad sweep of the region around the great Greenville reservoir, will be reached by a scenic foot trail now under construction by the CCC. **

The dam being built across Carrick Creek at Table Rock will have a total crest length of 260 feet with a naturalistic gravity spillway section 50 feet long. Approximately 3,000 cubic yards of masonry will include a core wall 10 feet wide at the base, covered upstream and downstream with 17,000 cubic yards of earth fill.

** Construction of the world's largest hatcheries for bobwhite, quail and wild turkeys, under development at Buffalo Springs Fish and Game Preserve, 30 miles northeast of Knoxville, Tenn., is approximately 40 percent complete. **

An annual production of 100,000 native quail and a large number of wild turkeys for distribution on suitable farm lands is the planned capacity of the hatcheries. The structures are being built by the CCC under joint supervision of the Service and the Tennessee Department of Fish and Game Conservation, represented by Lynn W. Hoskins of Knoxville, vice-chairman of its Board of Commissioners. The State's Federation of Sportsmen also is assisting in the project.

A few days before Christmas Mr. Hoskins sent to President Roosevelt at the White House 30 dressed quail from the preserve. Since quail cannot be shipped,
they were carried to Washington on a train by Inspector Daniel T. Blaney of the Service and delivered by him at the White House. Mr. Blaney was enroute to New England on annual leave. Mr. Hoskins had previously shipped a large turkey from the preserve to the White House for Christmas.

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At this writing the total number of CCC camps operating under the technical supervision of the Service totals 429, of which 76 are in national parks and monuments and 353 in State, county, and metropolitan parks and recreational areas.

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Not only visitors but the park employees as well will benefit from improvements being made by CCC enrollees at Wind Cave National Park. The flight of old wooden stairs just inside the Cave has been replaced by con­

crete steps, an addition has been made to the new power house, and a stone foundation has been laid for a rangers' clubhouse.

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Superintendent Wingate of Hawaii National Park, after finding that an enrollee had carved the initials 'CCC' on one of the trees in Bird Park, lectured the boys on the necessity for preserving the natural features of the park for others. Recently he issued orders that hereafter a statement of national park policies be attached to each enrollee's Oath of Enrollment.

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Under the direction of the newly appointed educational adviser at the Hawaii National Park CCC Camp, Gardner O. Hyer, the members of the camp journalism class have issued Volume I, No. I of Ka Hui O Mauna Loa, a 7-page mimeographed weekly.

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THE THOMAS MORAN ART COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS

By Dr. F. M. Fryxell, Museum Technician, Field Division of Education, National Park Service.

In the Mather Room of the Yosemite Museum is now being exhibited for the first time a selection from the Thomas Moran Art Collection of the National Parks, which was presented to the government in 1935 by Miss Ruth B. Moran, daughter of the great landscape painter. This is a collection which includes nearly 300 items, and as implied by its name it pertains to many units of the National Park System. It has been assigned to Yosemite for this showing because of the many Yosemite subjects it contains, and because of the facilities available in the Yosemite Museum for its display under fire-proof conditions.

*Reprinted from the Thomas Moran Number of Yosemite Nature Notes issued August, 1936.*
While still in his 30's, Thomas Moran made a succession of notable journeys into the Far West as guest artist with governmental expeditions, and in this capacity he was the first or among the first to paint many landscapes that have since become celebrated. His earliest western trip was in 1871 when he accompanied F. V. Hayden into the then almost unknown Yellowstone region. In 1872 his destination was the Yosemite Valley. In the summer of 1873 he was with J. W. Powell in the canyon lands of southern Utah and Arizona, and in 1874 he penetrated the wilderness of central Colorado in search of the mysterious Mountain of the Holy Cross. In 1879 he journeyed with a military escort to the Teton Mountains of Wyoming, where he sketched among other subjects, the noble peaks which several years previously had been named Mount Moran in his honor.
These were the earliest of a great many western journeys, and even at fourscore years Thomas Moran was still busily recording on canvas his impressions of those landscapes whose beauty never ceased to thrill him.

He died in 1926, nearly 90, and everywhere revered as the "Dean of American Artists" and regarded by many as the foremost of American landscape painters.

In the story of the national parks Thomas Moran occupies a unique and honorable place by reason of his influence in bringing the American people to an awareness of their heritage of landscape--a realization without which there could later have been no national park movement. It is significant that the landscapes of eight national parks and monuments were painted by Thomas Moran and through his wonderful canvases made familiar to the public, in each case before they had been made into federal parks. With these areas his name is inextricably linked: Yellowstone, Yosemite, Zion, Grand Canyon, and Grand Teton National Parks; and the Mountain of the Holy Cross, Devils Tower, and Petrified Forest National Monuments. His companions of the Territorial Surveys called him "T. Yellowstone Moran."

The service rendered by Thomas Moran has been well stated by Robert Allerton Parker:

"He opened the eyes of Americans to the vast inexhaustible expanses of natural beauty upon our own continent. He was a pioneer like the other argonauts of his time, but he went forth in search of beauty as others were in search of copper, gold and oil. He was creative because he awakened the American consciousness to the permanent value of those wide measureless expanses of Nature, as natural resources of beauty, to be prized and conserved and held as great national parks. In the slang of our own day, Moran's canvases exerted a great influence in 'selling' the idea of the Yellowstone National Park (the first national park) to the American people. More than any other artist, declares Stephen Tyng Mather, he made us acquainted with the great West."

The collection now at Yosemite includes many originals dating back to Moran's first trips into the West, and some idea of its comprehensiveness and variety may be gained from an enumeration of its contents. There are 61 pencil sketches, most of them made in the early '70's; 15 black and white wash drawings; 7 water-color sketches; 18 early lithographs from original water-color drawings or oil paintings; 2 large charcoal drawings; 2 oil paintings, and 60 illustrations from drawings on wood. Of special interest at Yosemite and symbolic of Thomas Moran's lifelong devotion to the sublime scenery of our national parks, is an unfinished oil painting of Bridalveil Falls, a work begun in 1924 but left incomplete because of the artist's sickness and death. It is shown along with the easel, painting stand and chair that Moran used through many decades in the painting of his landscapes.

The many sketches and drawings, really notes which Moran made for future reference and such never intended for other eyes, are of ex-
quisite beauty; and recording as they do the artist's first sensitive reaction to the new lands through which he journeyed, they possess for us of a later generation a unique interest and appeal. For more than half a century they have lain unseen in Moran's studio folios, in New York.

In the collection are other materials of a personal nature, that help us visualize and understand the man himself: a series of 70 fine portraits showing Thomas Moran at various periods of his life; the six-shooter, holster, and army flask that he carried on his early western expeditions; his palette and brushes; his hat, cane and wallet; the sketch books of the 1871 and 1873 expeditions, full of interesting pencil and water-color notes; his 1871 diary; and other materials in kind.

As her contribution to the collection, Mrs. Wirt de Virier Tassin, elder daughter of Thomas Moran, has presented the fine bust of her father made in 1891 by the noted sculptor, J. S. Hartley. This is being cast in bronze and when finished will be installed as a central feature of the exhibit.

Work of cataloging, mounting and framing the materials in the Thomas Moran Art Collection has been performed at the Berkeley laboratories of the National Park Service. Miss Ruth B. Moran has been a guest in Yosemite during the period of installation, and her suggestions contributed greatly to the effectiveness of the display. On her previous visits to the valley, in 1904 and 1922, Miss Moran was in company with her distinguished father.

This is not the only collection of the work of Thomas Moran in the national parks. At Yellowstone is a magnificent series of finished water-color drawings, of Yellowstone subjects, made by Thomas Moran shortly after his first visit to that region. It was acquired several years ago by a group of friends of the National Park Service, and by them presented to the government. This season it is being exhibited at the Mammoth Museum. At Grand Teton is another collection pertaining to that park, a series also presented by Miss Ruth B. Moran.

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**FOOKS**

**ABOUT**

to boundaries for the Everglades National Park Project, following which a tour was made of the area.

Assistant Directors Bryant and Moskey and Assistant to the Director Thompson plan to return to Washington in mid-January. Director and Mrs. Cammerer will return about a week later.

Director Cammerer, accompanied by Mrs. Cammerer, left Washington by motor in late December for Miami, Florida. There Director Cammerer was joined by Assistant Directors Bryant and Moskey and Assistant to the Director Thompson for conferences with members of the Everglades National Park Commission on problems pertaining
Director Cammerer, in recognition of eminence in the field of service and the friendship of Texas, has been commissioned a Texas Centennial Ranger.

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Two officials of the Washington Office---Assistant Director Wirth and Chief Forester Coffman---underwent operations for appendicitis during the Holiday season. Both are now well on the way to recovery.

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Ansel F. Hall, Chief of the Service's Field Division of Education, at Berkeley, acted as Santa Claus at the Division's Christmas party held on December 19 and attended by more than 200 employees. In addition to a large Christmas tree and gifts for all, entertainment was provided by talented staff members and music for dancing provided by a WPA orchestra.

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George Grant, shortly after returning to the Washington office from an extensive photographic tour of western parks and monuments, was placed in charge of the Department's enlarging laboratory, press photographic distribution section, and colorist activities.

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Raymond A. Devlin, Accountant, Thomas M. Coates, Engineer, "Mike" Harrison, Indian Service official, and Superintendent Finnan, old friends and associates at Mesa Verde National Park a few years ago, met in the new Departmental Auditorium in Washington on the occasion of Superintendent Finnan's lecture, "Three Years of Progress in National Capital Parks." Mr. Devlin is now on duty in the National Capital Parks accounts section and Mr. Coates is ECW Coordinator for National Capital Parks. Mr. Harrison made the lecture an occasion for a trip into Washington from his present station in nearby Virginia.

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Junior Park Naturalist William E. Kearns of Yellowstone was promoted to the position of Assistant Park Naturalist of that park early in December. At the same time Park Ranger Frank Oberhansley was promoted to the Junior Park Naturalist post.

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During the detail of Superintendent Kahler to a special assignment in the Washington Office, Junior Park Historian James W. Holland of Fort Pulaski National Monument has been designated to serve as Acting Superintendent at Forts Marion and Matanzas National Monuments.

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Chief Park Naturalist George C. Ruhle of Glacier, who has been in the Washington Office aiding in the preparation of a special report relating to national park activities, left for Glacier on January 8.
To the left — Ranger Force, Grand Canyon National Park. Photo taken late in 1936 and submitted by Ranger Dodge.

Kneeling: Rangers E. Dice and R. Williamson (Ranger Williamson died of pneumonia on January 7). Standing, left to right: Rangers William Leicht, N. Dodge, "Tex" Worley, A. Brown (Assistant Chief), Chief Ranger J. B. Brooks (he is now on leave of absence and plans to retire in February), Rangers W. Hamilton, T. Barnett (resigning in February) and H. Lauzon.

Acting Chief Ranger P. Brown was away from the park on annual leave when this photograph was taken.

G. U. Umali of the Control Division, Branch of Operations, Washington Office, according to a bulletin issued by the Interior Department bowling league, has rolled the highest individual set (461 pins) in the league.

BIRTHS

Alice Helen Parsons, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Parsons of Acadia National Park, put in her appearance on New Year’s night, being Bar Harbor’s third consecutive New Year’s baby. Mr. Parsons is an assistant superintendent of one of Acadia’s CCC camps.

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MARRIAGES

The Christmas season brought an end to bachelorhood in Lassen Volcanic National Park. Cupid put on an archery tournament and scored three bull’s-eyes.

Clerk-Bookkeeper William Neil Moore and Martha Sue Cobb were married in Oakland, California on December 15.

Acting Chief Ranger Eugene Barton and Josephine Quarry of Berkeley, California were married December 15 at Redding, California. Mrs. Barton is an SERA inspector for the San Francisco Office.

Fire Guard Ted Rex and Thelma Cameron of Mendocino, California were married in Reno, Nevada on December 23. Mr. and Mrs. Rex became acquainted when Mr. Rex was an ECW foreman in Russian Gulch State Park. Mr. Rex is a one-time holder of the National Amateur Ski Jumping Championship.

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Leonard L. Johnson, Assistant Clerk Warehouseman at Glacier National Park and Alice Sullivan of Butte, Montana were married on December 28.

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DEATHS

Dr. Edwin F. Winegar, one-time physician at Hot Springs National Park, died at Phoenix, Arizona, on December 15.

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Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, staunch friend of the Service, died suddenly at Redfield, South Dakota, on December 20.

During his term as United States Senator, which began in 1920, he was keenly interested in national park legislation and activities, particularly the Badlands Monument Project.

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Mr. Dohrmann was a member of the Board of Directors of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company since the consolidation of the Yosemite National Park Company and Curry Camping Company. Prior to the consolidation he served as a Director of the Yosemite Park Company and member of that Company’s Financial Committee. He also assisted in the negotiations for the last two contracts for the Yosemite Park and Curry Company. In addition to his Yosemite activities, he served
as executive head of one of the largest Department stores in San Francisco and had other large business interests.

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Ranger Robert R. Williamson of Grand Canyon died in the park on January 7 of pneumonia.

Ranger Williamson served as seasonal ranger at the Canyon from 1928 to 1931. He was appointed to the permanent ranger force in September, 1931.

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Dr. Frederick V. Coville, internationally-known botanist, member of the scientific staff of the Agriculture Department since 1893, Director of the National Arboretum, and life trustee of the National Geographic Society, passed away at his Washington, D. C., home January 9 after a brief illness. Dr. Coville planned to retire from Government service next April, as reported in the last issue of the Bulletin.

Officials and others in the Service found Dr. Coville always ready to give them the benefit of his scientific knowledge. He will be greatly missed by his many friends in the Service both in Washington and in the field.

Funeral services were held in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society in Washington.

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Inspired by the profusion of verse that has been granted space in the Bulletin, a National Capital Parks bard has ventured into rhyme and submits the following:

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**CITY PARK**

I paused today in a sylvan square,
Surrounded by mountains of brick and stone
That hemmed it in like a prison wall
And stifled its voice to a muffled tone;
It was gentle and timid, this orphaned grant,
That cowered in awe at the monster's roar,
Grateful it seemed for its chance to live
In its crowded niche at the city's core.

I sat on a bench at the greensward's edge
And gazed for a spell at the roof of blue,
When a bird in flight came winging down
And golden rays came filtering through
To touch each shrub like a magic wand,
And bring new hope to each living thing;
As cool winds rustled the shimmering leaves
Of the lordly limbs of a forest king.

Then the walls of the prison faded away,
And the man-made mountains of brick and stone
Were lost in a happy reverie
As I dwelt in peace in a world alone;
Escaped by chance from captive routine
And by nature's kindliest treasures blest,
I paused today in a sylvan square
And lived one hour in a mansion of rest.
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