THE COVER

Frenchmans Bay
Acadia National Park
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TRAVEL TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS REACHES NEW HIGH

Visitors to the numerous and varied units of the national park system, exclusive of the National Capital Parks, during the 1937 travel season totaled 15,133,432 — the greatest annual travel in the history of the Service. It represents a 26 percent increase over the previous high of 11,989,793 visitors established during the 1936 season and a 440 percent increase over the 1927 travel.

Shenandoah headed the list of national parks, attracting 1,041,204 visitors; Great Smoky Mountains was second with 727,243, and Rocky Mountain third with 651,899. In addition to the foregoing, the following national parks registered all-time travel records: Acadia, Bryce Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, Crater Lake, General Grant, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton, Lassen Volcanic, Mammoth Cave, Mesa Verde, Mount...
McKinley, Mount Rainier, Sequoia, Yellowstone, and Zion. More than 600,000 visitors were recorded at Gettysburg, leader of the national military park and cemetery group, and the same was true at Colonial National Historical Park. In the national monument group the Statue of Liberty headed the list with 319,042 visitors; Fort Marion was second with 256,087, and Cabrillo third with 234,465.

Visitors to:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National parks</td>
<td>6,082,081</td>
<td>7,012,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National historical parks</td>
<td>550,193</td>
<td>770,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National monuments</td>
<td>1,539,152</td>
<td>1,770,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National military parks &amp; cemeteries</td>
<td>1,101,172</td>
<td>1,692,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battlefield sites</td>
<td>55,005</td>
<td>210,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous memorials</td>
<td>2,662,190</td>
<td>3,287,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Dam Recreational Area</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>389,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,989,793</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,133,432</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIVE PRESIDENTS WHILE IN OFFICE HAVE VISITED YELLOWSTONE

President Roosevelt's visit to Yellowstone on September 25 and 26 marked the fifth time a Chief Executive, while holding office, has visited this, the oldest and largest of our national parks. The other four were Chester A. Arthur (1883), Theodore Roosevelt (1903), Warren G. Harding (1923), and Calvin Coolidge (1927).

On Saturday evening, September 25, a 15-minute radio program over the Columbia and National Broadcasting Systems was given from the home of W. M. Nichols at Mammoth, con- stituting the first national broadcast made from the interior of Yellowstone. While President Roosevelt did not speak, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Boettiger, Superintendent Rogers, and Assistant Chief Ranger Skinner participated.

Seeds of Yellowstone conifers -- Limber Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Engelmann Spruce, Alpine Fir, and Whitebark Pine -- have been forwarded to the President with the best wishes of the Yellowstone Park staff for his successful propagation of them at his Hyde Park estate.
SITE FOR TOLL MEMORIAL SELECTED

A rocky outcrop constituting the highest point on the horizon along Monument Ridge in Rocky Mountain National Park has been selected as the site for a memorial in honor of Superintendent Roger W. Toll, who died in an automobile crash near Deming, New Mexico, February 25, 1936.

The memorial is in the form of a bronze peakfinder being designed and executed by Dean Babcock of Estes Park. The site was selected by Superintendent Toll's widow.

* * *

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FREE LECTURE SERIES UNDER WAY

Park Naturalist Donald E. McHenry of National Capital Parks opened the Service's 1937-38 series of free lectures the evening of October 13 with a talk entitled "Indians of the Grand Canyon Region" given in the new building of the Department of the Interior. Colored slides and a motion picture film entitled "Walpai Indian Village" were used to illustrate the lecture.

The second talk, entitled "Seeing Our National Parks From the Trail", was given October 27 by Earl A. Trager, Chief of the Service's Naturalist Division, and those attending were treated to unusual still and motion pictures of park and monument areas in natural color taken by Mr. Trager while in the field this past summer.

Lectures will be given every two weeks throughout the winter and early spring.

JOHN MUIR'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY TO BE CELEBRATED

Word has come from California that plans are being made to celebrate the 100th anniversary of John Muir's birth on April 21, 1938. As everyone should know, John Muir was a great pioneer of conservation in this country, one of our national monuments bearing his name. Not only did he educate the American people by his writings to love and cherish nature, but he fought long years to establish Government control of forests and to create national parks. He was the outstanding champion in the attempt to save the Hetch Hetchy Valley. As president of the Sierra Club he stirred thousands to enjoy the mountains.

Schools and clubs in many places already annually observe his birthday with programs and pilgrimages. An annual celebration has been held in Yosemite for a number of years past and there is a permanent exhibit of Muiriana in the Yosemite Museum.

In the San Francisco Bay district a John Muir Association has been formed with Dr. Willis Linn Jepson as honorary President, William A. Magee, President, and William E. Colby as Vice-president. Mrs. Linnie Marsh Wolfe of 2831 Garber Street, Berkeley, California, has been made Secretary.

It is hoped that in all the national parks a special celebration can be arranged for next April. A sketch of his life and quotations from his books should certainly be a part of these programs.
STATISTICS REGARDING "HIGH POINTS" COMPiled

In the Bulletin of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club for July 1937 the following list of the highest points in each State and the District of Columbia is given. H. L. Marshall, who prepared the list, has climbed them all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Mountain</th>
<th>Altitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ala.</td>
<td>Cheaha Mt.</td>
<td>2,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariz.</td>
<td>Humphreys Peak</td>
<td>12,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ark.</td>
<td>Blue Mt.</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calif.</td>
<td>Magazine Mt.</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colo.</td>
<td>Mt. Whitney</td>
<td>14,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Bear Mt.</td>
<td>2,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del.</td>
<td>Centerville (town)</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. C.</td>
<td>Tenleytown</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fla.</td>
<td>Iron Mt.</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td>Brasstown Bald</td>
<td>4,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Borah Peak</td>
<td>12,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>Charles Mound</td>
<td>1,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>Greensfork Twp.</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>West Boundary Osceola Co.</td>
<td>1,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>On West Boundary</td>
<td>4,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Big Black Mt.</td>
<td>4,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La.</td>
<td>B.M. at Athens (old)</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Mt. Katahdin</td>
<td>5,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>Backbone Mt.</td>
<td>3,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Mt. Greylock</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>Porcupine Mts.</td>
<td>2,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minn.</td>
<td>Misquah Hills</td>
<td>2,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss.</td>
<td>Knob triang. sta.</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>Taum Sauk Mt.</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mont.</td>
<td>Granite Peak</td>
<td>12,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebr.</td>
<td>S.W. part Banner Co.</td>
<td>5,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nev.</td>
<td>Boundary Peak</td>
<td>13,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. H.</td>
<td>Mt. Washington</td>
<td>6,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>High Point</td>
<td>1,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Mex.</td>
<td>N. Truchas Peak</td>
<td>13,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>Mt. Marcy</td>
<td>5,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>Mt. Mitchell</td>
<td>6,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Dak.</td>
<td>Black Butte</td>
<td>3,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Campbell Hill</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okla.</td>
<td>Black Mesa</td>
<td>4,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oreg.</td>
<td>Mt. Hood</td>
<td>11,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Negro Mt.</td>
<td>3,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. I.</td>
<td>Durfee Hill</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. C.</td>
<td>Sassafras Mt.</td>
<td>3,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Dak.</td>
<td>Harney Peak</td>
<td>7,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenn.</td>
<td>Clingmans Dome</td>
<td>6,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>El Capitan</td>
<td>8,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Kings Peak</td>
<td>13,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Mt. Mansfield</td>
<td>4,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mt. Rogers</td>
<td>5,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash.</td>
<td>Mt. Rainier</td>
<td>14,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Va.</td>
<td>Spruce Knob</td>
<td>4,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wis.</td>
<td>Rib Hill</td>
<td>1,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyo.</td>
<td>Gannett Peak</td>
<td>13,785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is interesting to note that only four of the high points listed lie within national parks. Two more, those for Maine and Michigan, were investigated this past summer to determine their natural values and significance.

1/ A recent road survey has determined the elevation of Magazine Mountain as 2,883 feet.

2/ In Pennsylvania Mt. Davis is the accepted name for the high point on Negro Mountain, which is a range.
MOUNT MCKINLEY FEATURED ON STAMP

Alaska's Mount McKinley is depicted in the background of a new 3-cent Alaskan postage stamp to be issued by the Post Office Department in November. A verdant valley, representative of the richness of Alaskan soil, is pictured in the foreground.

Second of a series of four stamps honoring United States territorial possessions, this Alaska issue is purple in color.

First of the Territorial commemorative stamp series, depicting the likeness of Hawaii's King Kamehameha, went on sale at Honolulu October 18.

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD

Rangers at Death Valley are still alive because they are "such good fellows."

A man they had arrested for petty theft, and, who, after being lodged in the county jail, tried to shoot his way out, explained to the District Attorney that the only reason he did not "bump off" the Rangers at the Monument and escape in their car was that they seemed like "such good fellows."

WHITE SANDS BUILDINGS OFFICIALLY OPENED

New structures at White Sands National Monument -- a combined headquarters and museum building, two residences, a utility building, 5-car garage, and a light plant -- were officially opened on October 17. A special concert and parade were staged by the Alamogordo 100-piece school band.

Of adobe and concrete, the new pueblo-style structures combine art with utility. In front of the headquarters-museum building there is a great adobe "corral", through the gates of which visitors to the monument will enter and depart.

YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL NOW HAS TWO TEACHERS

This year the more than thirty children of Yellowstone National Park attending the Mammoth School will be instructed by two teachers instead of one as formerly.

Purchases of supplies, desks, and other necessities of the school are made with funds contributed by park operators.

SEQUOIA FORESTS FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ARE FORECASTED

Sequoia forests for Southern California are forecast by a State Forester as the result of highly successful experiments in growing the trees on Mount Gleason. Sixty per cent of a grove planted in 1933 has thrived and large future plantings are planned, it has been reported.

In September more than 300 ducks were observed at one time on ponds west of Furnace Creek Ranch in Death Valley.
GRANDSON OF YOSEMITE PIONEER VISITS YOSEMITE FOR FIRST TIME

Dr. Harry C. Regan of New Haven, Connecticut, grandson of Galen Clark, stopped in Yosemite on his way to Los Angeles to attend the national convention of military surgeons. He stood beside the grave of his illustrious grandfather, visited the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees which Galen Clark is credited with having discovered in 1857, and examined with interest the many historical records in the museums.

"This is the first time any member of the eastern branch of our family has visited Yosemite" remarked Dr. Regan. "Of course, I knew about the grave but I didn't know my grandfather had a Big Tree and a mountain peak named in his honor." He referred to the 11,506 foot peak south of Merced Lake, which commands a view of the southeasterly portion of the park, and to the so-called "Discovery Tree," the first Sequoia gigantea Galen Clark saw when he approached the Grove.

The first cabin in the Big Trees was built by Galen Clark on the spot now occupied by the Government Museum. He served as Commissioner and Custodian of the area for more than 20 years, and established Clark's Station, now Wawona.

FEWER FIRES IN PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Fires in national park and monument areas during the period January 1 to September 30 of this year totaled less than half the number reported in the corresponding period last year, and the acreage burned was only 10 per cent of the 1936-period total. Work of CCC enrollees had much to do with the great reduction in burned-over acreage.

Numerous expressions of satisfaction have been received from field officers of the Service commenting on use of the enrollees in the forest fire suppression program this year. A typical report from Region II states: "Use of CCC smokechasers, training of enrollees and foremen, and interest and general alertness of the forest fire suppression forces have been largely responsible for the excellent fire record maintained thus far throughout the region. It is conspicuously evident that both enrollees and foremen are becoming more fire-conscious, and it is apparent that their reaction has even had a bearing upon influencing the general visiting public to be more conscious of existing fire danger and more cautious in their activities in localities where fire hazards exist."

Service officials further report evidence is constantly being received which indicates the fire training schools initiated in all CCC camps under Service jurisdiction last spring have borne fruit.

** **

Mammoth Cave National Park staged its second annual fire school early in October as part of National Fire Prevention Week with representatives from national and state parks in attendance. Regional Forester F. H.
Arnold of the Richmond Office was in charge, leading a round table discussion of new equipment and methods and stressing the importance of forest fire suppression. Following the discussion the new equipment and methods were used on a "dummy fire" which had previously been charted and studied.

** **

SIGNS AND MARKERS COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Chief Engineer Taylor, Chief Architect Vint, and Superintendent Cox of Morristown National Historical Park comprise a Committee on Signs and Markers set up to replace the Committee on Signs in National Park Areas designated by Office Order 210 issued in April 1930.

It will be the duty of the new Committee to consider all questions involving the park sign and marker system brought to its attention by the Washington Office or the field officers of the Service, and any desirable revisions of the sign manual approved by the Service April 10, 1926.

GRAND CANYON EXCITING -- CARLSBAD CAVERNS COMFORTING

The Grand Canyon seems to have been made by enraged demoniacal Gods, while these Caverns seem to have been made with patience and with love of all that is delicate and beautiful and artistic. One could say that the Grand Canyon was made by beastly, devilish claws that were hurt and suffered while wounding and destroying the hard rocks, through sinful mischievousness; here we admire the patient creative work of feminine hands, guided by the desire of doing something delicate, artistic, and lovable. There we see the work of hate, here we admire the work of love. The Grand Canyon excites our nervous system; these caverns comfort it giving us a feeling of peace. -- Excerpt from speech made by General Eduardo Hay, Mexico's Secretary of State, in Carlsbad Caverns.

(Editors Note: Let's hear from Superintendent Tillotson!)

BRITISH FIRM AIDS IN PRESERVING BEAUTY OF COUNTRYSIDE

Clifton Rock, concessioner at Cabrillo National Monument, has called attention to the fact that the wrappers of a 5-cent package of butter-scotch candy manufactured in London, England, bear the slogan "Litter spoils the beauty of this countryside. Please do not add these wrappings to it."

** **

RIFLE COLLECTION DONATED TO GREAT SMOKIES

Dr. Arthur I. Kendall, a member of the faculty of Northwestern University, has donated a collection of "Kentucky long rifles", closely associated with the life of the Smokies mountaineers, to Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Dr. Kendall made his collection over approximately a 15-year period. It was during his first visit to the area in 1923 that he became interested in the firearms and related tools of the mountain folk.
OLD FAITHFUL MODEL PLANNED FOR SAN FRANCISCO FAIR

One of the attractions at the 1939 World's Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay will be a reproduction of Yellowstone National Park's Old Faithful geyser. The power, volume, and beauty of the original will be duplicated in the model, but eruptions will be quarter-hourly instead of at intervals of from 60 to 80 minutes. At night searchlights with constantly changing colors will be used to illuminate the huge water spectacle.

Angle view of the Devil Postpile in California showing the nearly vertical columns and broken sections forming the talus slope. Devil Postpile National Monument is under the jurisdiction of Acting Superintendent Lawrence C. Merriam of Yosemite National Park.
CARLSBAD STILL DOING ITS PART IN BUDGET BALANCING

From Superintendent Boles comes word that receipts at Carlsbad during September were 2 times the amount of operating expenses, also that net profits from the operation of the park during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1938 amounted to approximately $130,000, or $27,000 more than the park's appropriation for the current fiscal year.

*****

A "herd" of several hundred elk was reported as being in Carlsbad on September 28. On that date more than 200 new members of the BPOE received the obligation in Carlsbad's Big Room 750 feet underground.

** * **

CAPITOL REEF AREA DEDICATED

Capitol Reef National Monument in Utah was formally dedicated September 25 in the presence of approximately 2,500 persons. Officials participating in the ceremonies, which were under the auspices of the Associated Civic Clubs of Southern Utah and residents of Wayne County, included Hon. Henry H. Blood, Governor of Utah, President Heber J. Grant of the L. D. S. Church, Regional Director Frank A. Kittredge, and Superintendent Preston P. Patraw.

***

SERVICE CONTRIBUTES TO RED CROSS

During the recent Red Cross Drive employees connected with the Washington Office of the Service donated $402.25. This is a rather generous contribution when it is taken into consideration that these same employees contributed in excess of a thousand dollars to the Red Cross during last winter's flood emergency.

***

USE "UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR"

Orders have been issued by Secretary Ickes that, except where required otherwise by law or executive authority, all Bureaus, Offices, Services, Divisions, Institutions, and other units of the United States Department of the Interior omit the abbreviation "U. S." or the words "United States" before their titles in publications or material to be duplicated. When Department of the Interior is used in titles, it should be referred to as the United States Department of the Interior with the "United States" spelled out.

***

Permission was recently granted to the author of a textbook on the subject of opportunity to incorporate therein the frontispiece and excerpts from the Service's publication "Glimpses of Our National Parks."

***

Fire destroyed the Lodge Building on Juniper Lake, Lassen Volcanic National Park, in mid-October. The lodge had been closed up for the winter and there was no caretaker.
WHY RANGERS GET BALD-HEADED

Much has been written about the bright side of park ranger work — its adventure and romance. An insight of the "not so rosy" side is given in the following statement prepared by Jack C. Moomaw, District Ranger at Rocky Mountain National Park.

Early this spring it was "decided" to leave the patrol cabins in the outlying district unlocked so that the folks who get that far into the wilds might have a clean, comfortable place to stay.

Yesterday I packed the winter provisions to one of those cabins. As I rode up to the cabin I began to have forebodings as the yard was littered with cans, broken glass, and old socks, in spite of the fact that I had sent men to clean this spot several times during the summer.

Gingerly I opened the door and exclaimed, "Oh, Shaw!" The supply of wood that I had depended on for the winter was nearly all gone. I had spent several hours of good old-fashioned labor getting those blocks cut and carried in. Now, this country is full of wood but I suppose the visitors were too tired to go out and get it. I had left an axe and a saw in the cabin for their use, but some clumsy oaf had broken the axe handle and I found the saw rusting in the woods. I could also see where they had been splitting wood on the floor of the cabin.

There were several whisky bottles and beer cans in the corners and behind the stove. I suppose I could have felt a little less unkindly toward them if they had at least left part of a bottle. But no, they were all empty.

The cupboard had been broken open and dishes were strewn here and there. One stew pan was half full of thin pancake batter into which a mouse had bogged down. Someone had fried fish in the skillets and forgotten to wash them. Nice people! Another stew pan had been used for cleaning fish and was unwashed. Oh, how I longed to rub someone's nose in that.

The mattresses had not been hung up and an enterprising family of mice had made a nest in one of them. No doubt a break for the mice, but that mattress was ruined. I wish some careless person had to sleep on bare springs after a long day of skiing. Part of a board on the bedding box had been split off and that box had to be emptied and cleaned. Some comfort-loving person had used one of the quilts for a rug and two of the best blankets were gone.

Some open containers partly filled with cornmeal, flour, and lard were scattered about. Flies who no longer had any interest in life had crawled in to end their days there. And mice, whose habits seem to have been none too clean, had been playing fox-and-geese in the open sugar bowl. Not nice, but truthful.

Some observing person spotted the galvanized iron can in which we
store provisions that varmints might damage, such as crackers, ham, flour, raisins, etc. Now, this person had never seen a can like that used for more than one purpose, so he took out the food and used that can for that purpose — garbage. And those who followed must have done likewise, because it was full and ancient. I suppose that they thought that the garbage man would pass and take it away. Full well do I remember how I brought it in over several miles of trail on top of a pack horse; how bright and clean it was and how I reveled in the thought that it would serve mankind in a higher capacity than for which it was originally intended. But now, hours of scrubbing failed to redeem it.

I had brought a nice lunch along but somehow I did not seem to want any of it, and longed for a plug of good old Climax; and even the horses left part of their grain in the nose-bags.

One window was broken and some of the others were partly open and the coffee pot and a bucket were partly full of water. I wonder if these folks realize that it sometimes snows up there and that water will freeze and split a pot wide open.

One cannot help but wonder how these folks behave at home, and the next time anyone wants to know if it will be all right to use one of the cabins, it is going to be very, very hard for me to smile and say, "Yes."

PRESIDENT IN FAVOR OF NATIONAL PARK ON OLYMPIC PENINSULA

While visiting the Olympic Peninsula on his recent Western trip President Roosevelt expressed himself as being favorable to establishment of a Mount Olympus National Park. On seeing a large sign erected by the school children of Port Angeles, Washington reading "Please, Mr. President, we children need your help — Give us an Olympic National Park" the Chief Executive is quoted in the press as replying "That sign is the appealingest appeal that I have seen in all my travels. I am inclined to think it counts for more to have the children want that park than all the rest of us put together. So, you boys and girls, I think can count on my help in getting that national park, not only because we need it for us old people and you young people, but for a whole lot of young people who are going to come along in the next hundred years of America."
Hunters who violate the wildlife refuge status of Crater Lake National Park in the future will not be able to make the excuse that they "didn't know" they had crossed the park's boundary line. CCC enrollees are seeing to this.

A crew of enrollees have re-surveyed the south boundary extension, have posted NPS boundary signs, and are clearing a 6-foot strip to denote the park line.

** * 

The entire facilitating personnel of CCC Company 1713 Roaring River State Park, Missouri, is made up of ex-members of that company.

** * 

The new Elkmont Bridge in Great Smoky Mountains National Park has been completed by enrollees and is hailed by the park superintendent as "a thing of beauty." It is a new type bridge for the park, having four steel arches, and replaces an old wooden structure which had an extremely uneven surface due to deflection between pier and abutments.

** * 

Jerry, the bear, seems to understand bugle calls even better than the CCC enrollees of the Mount Rainier National Park camp, which had adopted him as its mascot. Certainly he recognizes the mess call.

Enrollees report that when the bugler sounds the noon call, Jerry becomes all legs and makes the mess hall in practically no time flat. He has even lined up with the boys, the report states, but to date has been left outside to eat at "second table." He has already had enough fat to last through the coming winter's hibernation.

** * 

In order to give them useful and tangible evidence of recognition and appreciation of their work, the National Park Service and the Army presented joint certificates of merit to 14 enrollees of Sequoia National Park camps who left the Corps on October 1.

The certificates were presented for various accomplishments, including outstanding work as telephone linemen, trail builders, bulldozer operators, stone masons, powder men, cooks, and winter sports area operators. It is hoped that these certificates will aid the enrollees in securing jobs in private industry, for which they are now prepared by the project training and work in the CCC.

** * 

Efforts to assist CCC enrollees receiving mandatory discharges effective October 1 have been given considerable attention by CCC supervisory personnel at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Through the medium of the newspapers,
public announcements, and the radio, jobs have been secured for a number of enrollees leaving camp. Feature of this program was a series of 15-broadcasts over a Chattanooga Radio Station entitled "I want a job", during which several enrollees were interviewed and given the opportunity to state their experience and qualifications. In addition to assisting the enrollees, the publicity has reacted favorably on the park development program.

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A score of photographs and maps illustrating historical restorations and recreational developments being carried out in Pennsylvania parks by the Service, in cooperation with State and local agencies, were displayed recently at the Eastern Pennsylvania Sportsman's Show in Reading.

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Visitors from every State in the Union, many parts of Canada, Hawaiian Islands, Prince Edward Island, Mexico, and even far-away Burma were recorded this season at Itasca, Minnesota's largest State Park. This was revealed by a census taken by CCC enrollees in connection with the recreation study being made by the Service.

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Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park, near Bismarck, North Dakota, will present two phases of the history of the State when work is completed there by a CCC company of veterans. The story of the Mandan Indians, a tribe which disappeared from this site before 1800, will be told in the reconstructed Indian lodges and in the museum. Nearby are the restorations of three blockhouses and the stockade of the infantry post of the old fort, formerly known as Fort McKeen. A short distance south is the site of the post which served as a station for General George A. Custer and his Seventh Cavalry. It was from this post that General Custer and his troops rode to their death in the famous battle of the Little Big Horn.

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CCC enrollees are carrying on an interesting wildlife project at Beach Pond Demonstration Recreational Area in western Rhode Island, near Escoheag.

Under the supervision of the National Park Service and the Division of Forests, Parks, and Parkways of the Rhode Island Department of Agriculture and Conservation, enrollees are planting experimental food plots of grains, legumes, and other seed-bearing crops, in an effort to increase the area's wildlife population by providing more favorable habitats for birds and mammals.

Field observers report that soy bean plots have already attracted increasing numbers of deer, woodchuck, and other animals. Quail, now relatively scarce because the abandonment of farms had diminished the supply of seed necessary for their winter food, are expected to be reestablished in large numbers. In addition to distributing seed-bearing plants, enrollees have "layered" approximately a thousand grapevines to form new rootlets for later transplanting.
from the woodlands, where they seldom fruit, to spots near walls and stone piles where they will offer food and shelter.

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CCC enrollees are making Cuyamaca Rancho in the mountains east of San Diego one of California's newest state parks, also one of its most important.

This region has a colorful and exciting history. Indians were the first inhabitants of its 21,000 acres of meadows, rolling hills, and forests. Later the land was included in an old Mexican land grant and then in gold-rush days a gold strike brought prospectors, adventurers, gamblers, and prosperity. Millions were taken from the Stonewall mine in the northern end of the park area, but when the mine petered out, settlers moved on, and the town disappeared.

The enrollees began work in the area in 1933. They have built camping and picnicking sites, prepared water supplies and developed springs for visitors, built fire trails, carried on erosion control work, and surveyed the park boundaries, using ancient Spanish documents, old Land Office surveys, and landmarks to assure accuracy. They have even provided shelters and other facilities for winter sports, making the park a year-round holiday spot.

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It is unusual to build a bridge and then carry it to the stream, but that is what was done by SP-14, Genesee Metropolitan Park, Colorado. Enrollees found there was not enough room in which to work at the site of the bridge, and construction was completed in camp. The bridge is for foot traffic and is 37 feet long.

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Reconstruction of the exterior of the commissary of old Fort Ridgely, once famous Army post in Nicollet County, Minnesota, is expected to be completed shortly by enrollees of a CCC veterans' camp. The ruins of the other fort structures also are being stabilized so that visitors to this historical landmark will receive an accurate picture of the size of the old Army post. The parade ground likewise is being restored.

Cooperating with the Minnesota Division of State Parks, the Service has planned that the commissary will appear just as it was when Fort Ridgely was in active use. Stone for the structure was secured from the quarry where the original granite was obtained.

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Nine Indian skeletons, one clay vessel, and two strings of shell beads were recently recovered by John Rinaldo, student archeologist in Pere Marquette State Park, Illinois, from a mound in the park. The skeletons, one of which was of an infant, were found at a depth ranging from 6 inches to 4 feet below the surface of the mound. They will be protected by a case and left as an exhibit.
"John Muir, 1838-1914", a 15-page pamphlet by Linnie Marsh Wolfe, Secretary, John Muir Association, 2831 Garber Street, Berkeley, California. Price, 10 cents.

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"Municipal and County Parks in the United States, 1935" issued by the National Park Service and printed at the Government Printing Office. This illustrated report incorporates the findings of a Nation-wide study of municipal and county parks made by the National Park Service in cooperation with the National Recreation Association. While a large share of the responsibility for gathering the information in the study rested with the Service, the undertaking was directed and the report prepared by George D. Butler, staff member of the Association, and hundreds of park and municipal officials cooperated by supplying information concerning their respective areas.

The report brings up to date information gathered in the municipal and county park field in two previous studies, the first of which was made in 1925 and 1926 by the National Recreation Association at the request of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and carried out under the direction of a national committee with the cooperation of the American Institute of Park Executives. The findings of this survey were published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The second study was made in 1930 by the National Recreation Association in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the latter agency again published the results.

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Because of the close connection between the Flathead Indians of western Montana and the National Park Service, attention is called to this newly published report paper on the culture of the Salish or Flathead Indians, the latter name having been given them much to the disgust of the Indians themselves. There is full discussion of their early history, natural environment, and social and economic life.

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"One-Day Hiking Trips in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut" 36-page schedule of 1937-38 trips conducted by The Hiking Trips Bureau, Ho-Ho-Kus, New Jersey, under the sponsorship of the American Nature Association. 10¢.

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Four-page printed leaflet giving the story of the Statue of Liberty. Almost the entire edition, which was paid for with donated funds, has been forwarded to Statue of Liberty Monument.
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields National Military Park was the scene on October 23 of special ceremonies honoring Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson.

Setting out from the park's attractive new headquarters-museum building, a 26-car caravan with 76 persons journeyed to the Bivouac Stone at Chancellorsville and there the famed historian, Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, dedicated a bronze tablet and two cedars marking the scene of the famous crackerbox conference between Lee and Jackson. Then the party journeyed to the Jackson Monument on the spot where Jackson was shot from his horse, and there Virginia State Senator C. O'Connor Goolrick placed a laurel wreath in which lay a miniature Confederate emblem. Climaxing the tour were impressive ceremonies held at the Jackson shrine, the little white frame "office house" at Guinea Station where the beloved Confederate General breathed his last. Beside the death bed deeds to the historic structure were turned over by the President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway Company to Hon. Charles West, Under Secretary of the Interior, who was introduced to those present by Hon. R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State.

Mrs. Chandler Pendleton, who was living at Chandler Farm, of which the little "office house" was a part, when Jackson was carried there mortally wounded, was among those making the tour, as was also Captain R. Carter Bishop, Confederate Veteran and Chairman of the Petersburg National Military Park Commission, who lent color to the occasion with his cape of gray with bright red lining.

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Official opening of Fort Matanzas National Monument was made possible by the completion of the entrance road. Appropriate ceremonies were conducted on October 12, 200th anniversary of the building of the Fort by the Spanish in 1737. Speakers on the program included Governor Cone, Senator Pepper, Mayor Fraser of St. Augustine, and Acting Deputy Assistant Director Ronald F. Lee.

In 1933 the area was transferred from the War Department to the Service and a development program undertaken to preserve the old structure and make it accessible to visitors. A steel bulkhead was constructed around the foundations to prevent shore erosion; docks were built for boat service; a headquarters building, entrance road, and parking area were completed on the Ocean Shore Boulevard. Connecting the entrance road a ramp gives access to the wide beach, over which at low tide automobiles may drive all the way to St. Augustine.

***

Dr. Carl P. Russell, Regional Director, Region One, was the principal speaker at the observance, by the King's Mountain Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution, of the 157th anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain, October 7. He was introduced by Coordinating Superintendent Flickinger. Associate Historian Roy E. Appleman, of the Richmond Regional Office, and Superintendent Camp of the Statue of Liberty, who will soon enter on duty in his new capacity as Superintendent at Kings Mountain, also attended.

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Dr. Russell also represented the Service at the Yorktown Day Exercises held October 19 under the direction of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution in observance of the 156th anniversary of the Victory at Yorktown.

Visiting State and National officers of the D.A.R. included Mrs. Julian Gifford Goodhue, Historian General of the National Society, who is in charge of furnishing the Surrender Room at the Moore House for the National Society.

For the benefit of D.A.R. officials illustrated lectures were given by Museum Technician Worth Bailey and Acting Park Historian Edward M. Riley in the Colonial National Historical Park Museum. Following this, the visiting Daughters, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Russell and Superintendent and Mrs. Flickinger, were taken on a short tour of inspection of the Yorktown Battlefield area, which included a visit to the Moore House.

***

Under Presidential Proclamation #2250 dated September 2, exclusive jurisdiction over 12-acre Bedloe Island, New York Harbor, on which stands the Statue of Liberty, was given to the United States Department of the Interior, and the 100-man army garrison stationed there moved to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. A military reservation has been located on the island continuously since 1800. Plans are being worked out for the improvement of the Island.

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Special ceremonies were held at Mount Rushmore National Memorial September 17 in connection with the unveiling of the Lincoln head by the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum. Hon. Leslie Jensen, Governor of South Dakota, and Hon. Edward R. Burke, United States Senator from Nebraska, were the principal speakers at the event which was staged under the joint auspices of the Sesquicentennial Commission of South Dakota and the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission.

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Appropriately the play VIRGINIA, with scenes laid in Williamsburg (a Rockefeller restoration project) and Yorktown, was recently produced at the Center Theater in New York's Radio City, another Rockefeller project.

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Plans are being made to receive four Morgan horses which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has donated to George Washington Birthplace National Monument.
The Statue of Liberty has been adopted by the New York World's Fair, 1939, Corporation as its official trademark and insignia.

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Deeds to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, are now being examined by the Solicitor's Office and the monument project has been placed under the supervision of Charles E. Randels, Acting Custodian, Scotts Bluff National Monument.

Built in 1834 by William Sublette, one of the famous trappers of the time, Fort Laramie became intimately associated with the history of trans-Mississippi exploration and migration. The greatest explorers, scouts, and guides, from Kit Carson to Buffalo Bill, passed through Fort Laramie, or at some time or other made it their headquarters. The post was maintained by the American Fur Company until 1849 and thereafter was a government fort, where important parleys with the Indians were held and from which military operations were conducted.

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Three historical floats on Vicksburg, one representing a Confederate fort, one a Union battery, and another showing the various periods of dominion over the region,
were featured at the Jackson State Fair, held October 14. Every effort was made to insure accuracy in historical detail.

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On October 9, the Secretary's Office approved boundary recommendations for establishment of Whitman National Monument, Washington. This monument commemorates the site of the mission founded by Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife, famous among early American settlers in disputed Oregon country.

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Meetings of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments were held at the Service's offices in Washington October 28 and 29. Board members present were: Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus (Chairman), Mr. Edmund H. Abrahams, Mrs. Reau Folk, Hon. George deBenneville Keim, Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Col. Richard Lieber, and Mr. Archibald M. McCrea.

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The Treasury Department has transferred to Fort Pulaski National Monument its quarantine station, including buildings, improvements, and deep water wharf, formerly administered by the United States Public Health Service.

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William H. Rivers of New York, a recent visitor to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, has in his possession a watch presented to his mother bearing the inscription "Presented by Edward P. Hampson to Mary A. Rivers. The first to light the Statue of Liberty on October 21, 1886."
ACADIA, THE NATION'S MOUNTAIN-SEACOAST NATIONAL PARK

by

Maurice Sullivan,
Park Naturalist

Our only mountain-seacoast national park has the distinction of being located on the largest rocky island along the Atlantic Coast -- Mount Desert Island, joined to the mainland by a concrete road which passes over Thompson Island, considerable fill, and a drawbridge some three or four hundred feet long. Mount Desert Island was discovered 333 years ago and was named the Island of the Desert Mountains because the summits of the highest mountains were rocky and lacked the magnificent spruce, pine, and birch forests common to the rest of the region.

The name ACADIA comes from the French La Cadie, a name given to the whole of eastern North America lying between parallels drawn through Philadelphia on the south and St. John's, Newfoundland, on the north. This was La Cadie as granted to Sieur de Monts on November 8, 1603, by King Henry IV, of France.

The Acadia most people know is the Acadia of Longfellow's "Evangeline", the village of Grand Pre and the Gasperau Valley in Canada.

Acadia National Park comprises almost one-fourth of Mount Desert Island, whose total area is about 100 square miles. Within the park lie all of the highest mountains, many lakes, and considerable shore line.

No other eastern national park can boast of mountains towering above deep blue lakes and dark evergreen forests. No other national park in the United States can boast of mountains, lakes, forests, and the ocean -- a combination that offers infinite variety in landscape, in seascape, for recreation, for education, for hiking, for boating. It is a park where the wilderness is surrounded by civilization.

If one looks into the origin of words, he finds that "wilderness" is from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning "wild deer." With these beautiful mammals the park is well supplied, although they are not conspicuous, because they are as wild and shy as any deer. Beaver and smaller mammals are becoming plentiful under the protection which the park affords.
Bird life in Acadia is especially rich and varied, due to the great variety of habitats — wooded mountains, bare mountains, hardwood valleys, evergreen mountain slopes, lakes, bogs, rocky seashore, mud flats, beaches, salt water marshes, beaver flowages, and islands. More than 200 species are known from Mount Desert and neighboring islands.

There are probably more nesting bald eagles in Acadia and vicinity than in any other area in eastern United States. One nest is so located that it is regularly visited on the sea cruise conducted as part of the ranger-naturalist program.

Winter birds are quite abundant for a region situated so far north. More than 40 species were recorded on the Christmas Bird Census for 1936. Eiders, scoters, old squaws, and other sea birds are quite plentiful most of the winter.
The flora of the park is peculiarly unique, being composed of plants normally found far to the northward mixed with those whose distribution is more southern. More than 200 of the flowering plants are common to the arctic flora. Among these northern plants are baked appleberry (Rubus chamaemorus), Labrador pine (Pinus banksiana), crowberry (Empetrum nigrum), tamarack (Larix laricina), and the beautiful canoe birch (Betula papyrifera). The most noted of the southern forms is the bear oak (Quercus ilicifolia), known from only one mountain side on Mount Desert Island.

Representatives of the legume family are conspicuous by their absence. A few introduced species have become naturalized, but native forms are limited to (Vicia cracca) vetch, (Lathyrus maritimus) beach pea, and (L. palustris) marsh pea. On the neighboring mainland, several other legumes are to be found.

Acadia has so long been a source of inspiration to those that come to its shore, that the literature is full of its praises. Many have read of Bar Harbor with its palatial mansions and wrongly visualize Acadia National Park as a finely landscaped residential district. It is unusual that so much wild and unimproved land should have remained near to the settled estates, but the summer visitors have ever been careful guardians of the Island's beauty. In contrast to the fine formal gardens are the wild bogs, the heaths, and the dense forests with their beautiful deeply colored wild flowers.
ABOUT FOLKS

Assistant Director Bryant and Acting Chief of the Wildlife Division Cahalane attended the annual convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies held October 25 and 26 in New York City. Dr. Bryant delivered a paper on the Everglades National Park project and Mr. Cahalane showed important motion pictures of rare and vanishing species of wildlife made by NPS employees during the past year.

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Betty Mather McPherson and Mr. McPherson were welcome guests at the Washington Office October 7. They were enroute to Williamsburg and the Great Smokies.

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Chief Naturalist Trager will represent the Service at meetings of the committees of the Natural Resources Board which have been conducting researches on the age of the earth. These meetings will be held late in November at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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Superintendent Eakin of Great Smoky Mountains National Park visited the Washington Office in October.

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Chief Engineer and Mrs. O. G. Taylor have returned from their extensive tour of the West.

The Colonial (National Historical) Park Club conducted an interesting series of sporting events this past summer. The Club's softball team played 6 games, winning 4. A tennis tournament was run off and Superintendent Flickinger was the winner, defeating his brother Walter in the finals in straight sets. A golf tournament is planned for the near future, the champion to be awarded a prize donated by the Colonial National Park Company, Inc.

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Superintendent Oswald E. Camp of the Statue of Liberty National Monument has been appointed Superintendent of Kings Mountain National Military Park but has not yet taken up his new duties.

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Superintendent Tillotson of Grand Canyon was a member of the party that successfully climbed to the top of Shiva Temple in Grand Canyon on September 16.

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Park Ranger Matt N. Dodge of Grand Canyon has been appointed Junior Park Naturalist for Southwestern Monuments.

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Junior Park Historian William H. Morris has been designated Acting Superintendent of Fort Jefferson National Monument.
Tom Brown, formerly of the Washington Office, and Roger Rittase of the Branch of Engineering, Washington Office, had pictures in the 24th Annual Exhibit of the Landscape Club of Washington held in October at the Arts Club.

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Ranger Grant Pearson of Mount McKinley National Park returned to park headquarters in September from a leave of absence taken in order that he might join the Houston Expedition in attempting the ascent of Mount Hayes, elevation, 13,740 feet. Intolerable weather conditions and lack of food forced the party back at the 11,200-foot level.

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Victor H. Cahalane, Acting Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division, is a member of the Committee making plans for the Third Annual North American Wildlife Conference to be held early next year.

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Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico, James W. Gerard, Collaborator for the Service's Tourist Bureau in New York City, Assistant Director Hillory A. Tolson, and Nelson A. Loomis, Chief of the Tourist Bureau, all spoke at the Travel Conference held September 27 at the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

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Charles P. Bryant, National Capital Parks employee, was one of the winners in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes.

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Manning C. Voorhis, historian at Petersburg National Military Park since 1933, has resigned to return to the University of Virginia to work for a doctorate in history.

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David H. Madsen, Supervisor of Fish Resources for the Service, acted in the capacity of temporary chairman at the joint meetings of the American Fisheries Society and the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners held in Mexico City. He was elected to serve in that capacity on the death of the Chairman, President Thompson of the Conservation Commissioners' Association. Selection of Mr. Madsen, a Federal employee, to lead a meeting composed almost entirely of State officials, was an obvious compliment both for the man and to the Service.

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John C. Lindahl has been designated Acting Park Naturalist at Hot Springs National Park during the absence of H. W. Lix who is matriculating at Yale University.

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Paul H. W. Hunter, Personnel and Records Division, Branch of Operations, does not lack courage, having played the only male part (against 7 feminine thespians) in "Soldadera," a production staged in the Nation's Capital in connection with a One Act Play Tournament.
Annie F. McCordle, daughter of William H. McCordle, former editor of the Vicksburg Herald and Assistant Adjutant General in the Confederate Army, was a recent visitor to Vicksburg National Military Park. Miss McCordle is an employee of the General Land Office in Washington.

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Joseph P. Affre, who recently transferred from Colonial National Historical Park to the Branch of Operations, Washington Office, is now on temporary duty at Wind Cave National Park.

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When Robert E. Dunning, Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, dictates to Harriet O. Taylor, Miss Taylor is very careful to type the initials at the bottom of the letter thus: RED/HT

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NPS employees prominent in the newly formed Interior Department Recreation Association: Assistant Director Tolson, president and member of the executive committee; Edward J. Kelly, member of the Executive Committee and chairman of athletics. Assisting Chairman Kelly on the general athletic committee are C. C. Mullady, Sterling P. Eagleton, Herbert L. Wooten, and Frances Sue Brady, and the following head individual sport committees: John Wilkinson and Mary Scott (basketball); Louis F. Frick (horse-shoes); Nelson A. Loomis (badminton); Leo J. Bittner (paddle tennis); John A. Hendrickson (pistol shooting); Mary Scott (softball); J. J. Hengstler (swimming); and James V. West and Mary Ryan (tennis). Charles L. Gable is chairman of the auditing committee and Ian Forbes is in charge of the Social Committee. L. J. Bittner, C. R. Bril, and Mark Raspberry are serving on the membership committee.

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Connor Donnelly of the Supply Section, Branch of Buildings Management, will retire at the end of the year, terminating more than 20 years of Government service. Mr. Donnelly is quite an authority on the White House, it being his duty for years to take periodic inventory at the home of the Presidents.

First on Mr. Donnelly's after-retirement schedule is a visit to his native home in Ireland, following which he plans to journey to California to live.

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Bernard P. Maloney, prior to leaving his post as Assistant Supervisor in the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, Washington Office, was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner given by his associates. Assistant Director Wirth served as Toastmaster.
MARRIED:

Charlotte Nowell Shellabarger, sister of Mrs. C. Marshall Finnan, and John S. McLaughlin, Assistant Superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, in Denver, Colorado October 27.

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Chief Clerk Clifford B. VanKirk of Carlsbad Caverns and Ruth Anna Castle, formerly a clerk in the Carlsbad post office, September 6.

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Mabel Hagglund, Branch of Buildings Management, and Thomas L. Lawson, Bituminous Coal Commission, October 16.

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Walter W. White, Mail and Files Division, Washington Office, and Helen Harrison, September 4.

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Jeanette V. Callahan, Personnel and Records Division, Branch of Operations, and Francis J. Olsen, Bureau of Reclamation, September 4.

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Hazel Bailey, Secretary to the Yosemite Park Naturalist, and Lowell Adams, a ranger naturalist in Yosemite during the past year, on October 9 in the Yosemite Museum Library. News of the wedding came as a surprise.

Friends of the bride had scheduled a shower that same day at the home of Acting Superintendent and Mrs. Merriam in honor of her recent engagement, but the marriage ceremony was performed earlier in the day and the shower turned out to be a wedding reception.

DIED:

George J. Moore, former Superintendent of Moores Creek National Military Park, and father of Charles P. Moore, an employee of the area, on September 26 at the age of 76.

For many years Mr. Moore was actively interested in the Moores Creek area, having served as a charter member of the Moores Creek Monumental Association created in 1899 to take charge of the Battlefield as a State Park. In 1913 he was elected President of that Association and served in that capacity until his death.

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Richard B. Randolph, 70, retired superintendent of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, October 7. Burial was in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

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C. N. Trager, father of the Service's Chief Naturalist, suddenly in South Bend, Indiana, October 6.

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Howard K. Sherman, clerk at Wind Cave National Park, October 6.

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Frederick R. Brill, father of our Mail and Files Chief, suddenly October 1.
EXCERPTS FROM THE DIARY OF ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR DEMARAY

NOTE: At the urging of the Editors of the Bulletin Mr. Demaray has consented to the publication of the following highlights of the tour of England he and Mrs. Demaray made this past summer. In addition to England the Demarays visited Scotland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. If Bulletin readers would like to have additional notes from the diary an effort will be made to have Mr. Demaray approve their publication.

A Day of Sightseeing in London

August 18. Wednesday. Weather Fair. To American Express for morning sightseeing tour of the City and central London. We went direct to the Tower of London to see the gorgeous display of Crown Jewels in "Wakefield Tower", before the crowds arrived. Wardens of the Tower, nicknamed "Beef Eaters", are ex-soldiers, most of whom have six or more war medals. Bloody Tower and Sir Walter Raleigh Walk, the tower where Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned, Traitors' Gate, the central tower, and remains of an early Roman wall were all intensely interesting. In the central tower are the armories, banquet hall, and the Royal Chapel of St. John, oldest Norse chapel in England. Then downstairs to the dungeons and outdoors to stand opposite the chapel where Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard are buried. All prisoners were beheaded on Tower Hill outside the Tower. Back in the bus we passed the Courts, Old Bailey, and the Bank of England, also Thornhill's iron work, Wellington's Monument, and the tomb of Nelson on the way to St. Paul's Cathedral, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren who did some 50 churches after the great fire in 1666. Cathedral has marvelous wood carvings by Gibbons and the famous painting by Holman Hunt, "The Light of the World." From St. Paul's we went to Lincoln's Inn, and from there to Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," located just around the corner. We bought some souvenirs there and then passed by Covent Garden Opera House and Market where fruits, vegetables, and flowers are sold wholesale. Crossed Tower Bridge and London Bridge and saw Southwark Cathedral where Shakespeare, Dickens, and Samuel Johnson worshipped; also the monument marking the starting point of the fire of 1666 which destroyed 1,300 houses and property valued at £12,000,000. Luncheon at "The Thistle Teas House" on Haymarket.

After luncheon and some shopping we were back at the American Express for the afternoon trip leaving at 2:30 p.m. for the West End of London. Again our route was around Trafalgar Square, then through the Mall to Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park, and the Marquis of Hertford residence where is housed the Wallace collection of paintings, porcelains, and furniture inspired by Madame Pompadour. Boucher's paintings are very fine. Many other masters are represented in this collection, including Rembrandt, Watteau, Rubens, Gainsborough, Sir Joshua...
Reynolds, Messionier, and others. After leaving the Wallace Collection we passed Selfridge's Store where the coronation decorations still remained. These are very elaborate and are said to have cost £130,000 (about $650,000). Our course followed back by Selfridge's to Oxford Street and past Hyde Park, through a district of great flats buildings. Going through Hyde Park to Kensington we could see through the trees Kensington Palace where Queen Mother Mary's sisters live. Saw several museums from the outside and the Albert Memorial and Hall. These places were more enjoyable as a result of our having seen "Victoria Regina" in New York with Helen Hayes in the name part. Gilbert Miller is producing this play in London with great success. Then to Westminster Abbey, which is closed until the end of September except for the Chapter House, Norman Undercroft, Cloisters, and Precincts, which we visited.

Chapter House is a national monument. Here sat the first English Parliament. Early murals are being restored by removal of black grime that has accumulated through the centuries. Floor tiles, about 700 years old, formerly covered by linoleum, now may be viewed by the public who are required to wear felt sandals for the use of which a small contribution is asked. Outside the Chapter room is a Roman soldier's sarcophagus about 1,600 years old. One of the stained glass windows has been contributed by the American Nation. As we came around

Mrs. Demaray and some of her Dutch friends.
Westminster, Big Ben was striking 5 o'clock and I was reminded that it was 11 a.m. in Washington, as London has daylight saving the same as New York. When we arrived at the bus there were about 20 other buses with members of the Liverpool Cooperative Association. Our route was back through Whitehall to Trafalgar and Haymarket to the hotel.

Again to the American Express for the evening trip to the east end of London, leaving at 8 p.m. There were only 6 passengers, all turning out to be from or near Washington, D.C., two young ladies and their brother being from Kensington, Maryland. Trip past Seven Dials, a notorious slum, Smithfield, once a tournament and fair grounds outside the walls of Old London, also a place where persons were burned at the Stake and now the location of the vast London Central Markets where all the meats are sold wholesale. Also St. Bartholomew's Hospital, established in 1123, in which there is a statue of Henry VIII. Next St. Giles Cripplegate where Oliver Cromwell was married and where Milton lies buried. Milton's statue stood in the churchyard. Next Bunhill Field containing the tombs of John Bunyan, and Samuel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe." Opposite is Wesley's Chapel where John Wesley is buried. Next Whitechapel, Limehouse, where we saw a few white women in front of Chinese homes and several children with Chinese features whose mothers evidently were white. Then under the Thames River by the Rotherhithe Tunnel (reminding one of the Holland Tube) to Southwark where John Harvard and Charlie Chaplin were born. Again the Southwark Cathedral looms above the skyline and then to the "George Inn", only remaining galleried inn in London, now a National Trust property operated by a Mrs. Griffith. Stopped at the Inn and had beer in the seats where Charles Dickens is supposed to have sat and talked with the persons he used as characters in his books. Past St. George's Church where "Little Dorritt," one of Dickens' characters, was married and now lies buried; past the site of the old Vic Theatre and the Union Jack Club; then across Westminster Bridge, where the City Hall is floodlighted and also the Thames Embankment, making a beautiful scene. Again down Whitehall and finally back to the hotel after wandering through some narrow back streets, which we would call alleys. Alfrida (Mrs. Demaray) became nervous in these places so we cut back to the hotel, seeing, however, a street acrobat performing before a theatre for the crowds during intermission. Taxis going to and fro made his performance hazardous. A most strenuous day of sightseeing!

The English Lake Country

August 25. Wednesday. Weather cloudy with some slight mist. Left Carlisle at 2 p.m. and soon came to the English lake country. This is the area spoken of as "the site of a proposed national park." Bassenthaitke Lake, seen first, is a reservoir for the City of Manchester. The railroad skirts the series of lakes and the country side is so much settled that, from the American standpoint, the area contains too much artificiality for national park status. This region should be preserved before it is too much despoiled for that is what is happening fast as a result of tourists thronging there. Other lakes are Thirlmer, Grassmere, and Windemere where we are staying. We stopped at Ambleside where
is preserved "Dove Nest," home of the poet Wordsworth. Here he entertained his friend and collaborator, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, author of "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner." Here also lived Thomas de Quincey after Wordsworth had moved. The mountains of the English lake district are not so high as those in Scotland but are quite rugged and picturesque. The roads are lined with high stone walls and the fields also are separated by stone walls. All in all, a very beautiful and interesting day's journey despite overcast skies. Our room in Belsfield is on the lake side and we have a fine view of Windemere.

The Shakespeare Country

August 27, Friday. Weather Fair. Today's run from Chester began by saying goodbye to two ladies who had joined us at Edinburgh. The towns of Nantwich, Stafford, and Lichfield were not particularly interesting. The latter has a three-spired cathedral, very ornately decorated. We did not stop, however. Next we came to the ruins of Kenilworth and had luncheon in Lord Leicester's Barn. The upper part of the barn was added by Lord Leicester to accommodate the 400 servants Queen Elizabeth brought with her when she paid a visit to Kenilworth. The Queen and her retinue rode to Kenilworth on horseback and the cavalcade must have made a glorious sight. Kenilworth Castle is in ruins, destroyed in the Cromwellian Civil Wars. It would seem that much beauty was destroyed to create more beauty.

It is only a short run from Kenilworth to Warwick where we visited Warwick Castle. A fee of 2 shillings is charged. Here is a castle continuously occupied since early Norman days. The present Earl of Warwick is said to be in Hollywood attempting to regain his fortune. Warwick Castle and grounds are tremendously interesting, a Grecian vase dating from the 4th Century, B.C. being one of the principal things of interest on the grounds. From Warwick it is just a step to Stratford on Avon. We are stopping at the Shakespeare Hotel. Just down the corner is Shakespeare's home which is now the New Place Museum and Gardens. Tonight we saw "The Winter's Tale" enacted in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the banks of the Avon. This is a modern theatre called the "Pickle Works" because it was designed by an American woman architect whose design won in a competition over English architects. Two men talking as we were going in said: "We should coat it white and forget the thing." The play was very good, we thought, but others of our party were inclined to be critical of the acting.
RE CRE AT I ON PL A N N ING

(Second half of A Discussion by Dr. E. P. Meinecke, Principal Pathologist, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, at the Foresters' Conference held in the Service's Regional Office at San Francisco, California, December 3, 1936. The first half of the Discussion was appended to the October issue of the Bulletin.)

Let us turn to specific treatment and first discuss shortly recreation planning on sites that have been developed in the past. It is rather difficult to do anything with an old site, whether it is a camp ground, a picnic ground, or even a Park village. Most of the older developments have grown without any planning and were highly expansive. The developments went in all directions without any special order, so that the characteristic feature of the old unit is the scattering of its elements. That often gave them a certain charm and esthetic attractiveness. To make out of an old unit a more modern one is difficult, not only because of the irregularity of distribution of its component parts but mainly because it is often almost impossible to bring them together with a rational road system. In such cases one must try to do the best possible under the circumstances. But I would say this: Wherever you have to deal with a unit of definite charm, which has grown and matured in decades, the most dangerous thing you can do is to introduce a modern feature. Rather leave it alone than try to make it appear new. This mistake has been made quite frequently. Think of the ecological aspect. The old unit has settled down to normal. The trees and shrubs that were unable to adjust themselves to the original invasion have died out and the rest have been able to adapt themselves to the new conditions. The ideal would be to let that ecological setup alone as much as possible. Do not introduce again, in planning, an artificial setup. Do not expose the unit that has already suffered to another period of suffering. It may be too much.

Let us now consider the development of new sites and the dangers this brings in its wake. You look for new sites because you consider that the old recreation centers are either no longer very desirable or that their possibilities of use have been practically exhausted. That is the message you convey to the public, and that must be part of your planning philosophy. It suggests this thought; that you have raised a hitherto unknown spot out of the mass of the other components of the Park, above the rest, and that thereby you have taken over an obligation, a responsibility. The responsibility lies in telling the public that you have chosen this as something particularly suitable. If your judgment is wrong you are going to disappoint the public. There are many examples of misjudgment in the choice of new units, and the cost of these mistakes runs to a tremendous amount.
of money and in disappointment to the people. Not infrequently the lack of popularity of a place has meant almost the abandonment of the whole set-up, all as a consequence of poor planning and poor judgment.

I would say, therefore, that after the general need for a new unit has been plainly demonstrated, even then we must use caution. We want to be quite certain that the chosen new unit is the one that is needed. Remember that every step makes necessary other steps, that every improvement involves a definite commitment, a definite obligation, not only implied, of upkeep and maintenance to a standard, of service up to a standard, and it means a very definite promise for further development. As soon as the use of that unit comes close to the saturation point, the Government is obligated to go on further. It can not go back. Once a unit has been called into existence it is there practically forever. On the other hand, the Government can not afford to close a unit or abandon one of its larger enterprises even if they have outgrown their use, as private business would undoubtedly do. In self-defence it must be conservative and slow in permitting even the operators to scrap a unit that no longer pays. The lesson to draw from all this is that initiative in improvements and in setting and raising of standards must be guided and tempered by foresight and good judgment.

I want to illustrate, by one example, the unavoidability of consequences of any departure from the existing order.

I spoke of the fact that the Government is committed by every step it takes to maintain at least the status quo. It can not lower its standards. But it is also committed to further exertions as soon as it introduces something above the existing level. By that act it announces that it considers it permissible to go beyond the previous level, and that immediately forces the Government to go further and further. As an example of the chain of events that are set in motion through an initial act, let us follow the development that came about through the admission of the automobile into the Parks. Whether the automobile ever could have been kept out of the Parks is a purely academic question and does not concern us in the least. The sudden popularity of the motor vehicle created an irresistible pressure, and that at a time when no one could foresee its present high development. The public, at first, simply wanted to drive into the Parks. Let us see what followed, quite logically, step by step. I shall speak only of those aspects which have to do with the changes in Park quality. What all these developments have meant in terms of money or of administrative difficulties and complications does not concern us here. (1) Automobiles were admitted, at first under very strict control. The public had asked to be permitted to drive in to the end of the line, and that was granted. At the point of destination the cars had to stop. They were immobilized and could not be used for traveling around within the Park. That could not last. The public demanded more. Since the Gov-
ernment had announced that the presence of automobiles within the Parks was permissible and that travel on the main entrance roads was legitimate. It could not, with logic, object to their use on other roads. The standard set had to be changed and its level raised. Restriction broke down, very slowly at first, very rapidly thereafter.

(2) The simple original roads had to be improved for motor use, broadened, graded and raised to ever higher standards. New roads had to be built, cross-country roads, connecting roads, short cuts, new entrance roads.

(3) A serious parking problem soon arose, necessitating deep cuts into Park land on the roadsides and turning whole acres of wild land into parking areas.

(4) Traffic control was introduced. Traffic signs, a feature characteristic of the city and highway civilisation, came into the wilderness. The traffic cop came into existence. Look-out points were improved, and stopping points along the road were made safe for the enjoyment of scenery. That again meant, in each case, some sacrifice of parts of the Park itself, in addition to the sacrifice necessitated by the improvement and extension of existing roads. And since good roads attract travel they led to ever heavier concentrations of the floating population. Public pressure, at first moderate, became stronger and stronger and the demand for more and more modern roads increased to the point that today the Park Service is on the defensive, just as is the Forest Service.

(5) Another development that could never have come about without the automobile is the tunnel. The automobile made filling stations and garages necessary, both conspicuous city features requiring much space and demanding a considerable sacrifice of wild land.

(6) The automobile meant rather expansive development of checking stations with their accessories and often very considerable broadening of roads; more Rangers were needed. It also led to the installation of an extended lighting system.

(7) It meant ever deeper and deeper penetration of the wild by man in large numbers. The more people come into the Park, the more policing is necessary. In certain Parks policing required the erection of a jail. The fact that you have a jail in the Park stamps the latter as a semi-city unit; it is no longer uncontaminated by the city spirit.

(8) The automobiles had a profound influence on the wilderness, on the forest, on wildlife. The invasion of the wilderness by large numbers drives wildlife away, though not all wildlife, for instance certain species of deer that are not afraid of man. But there are other forms quite intolerant of man that will not stay where man arrives en masse.
The automobile, by demanding higher standards of roads, is responsible for tremendous cuts and has brought about profound changes in underground drainage. I spoke of wind canyons and their effect on the ecology of the forest. That may sound like an academic notion. It becomes very practical when, under the impact of unaccustomed and often violent windstorms, the forest begins to recede. Then the essence of the Park itself is touched and the loss of trees becomes an aesthetic and emotional one. The change induced touches the very thing you want to protect.

I repeat that the advisability, in general, of admitting automobiles into the Parks does not concern us at all. What interests us is the analysis of the consequences which, I feel certain, the public at the time did not foresee. It is most unlikely that you will ever be called upon to make such momentous decisions. But on a lesser scale the same rule will hold true for all your actions. Every major operation is a lever which upsets the existing balance and sets in motion whole series of often only partly predictable events.

It seems to me, then, that what is essential in all recreation planning is caution, wisdom and judgment. It must be, first, definitely demonstrated and proved that any improvement or development is needed, and when it is needed, it must be proved that it is also necessary. Desirability, need and necessity are not equivalent terms as I have tried to point out before. In either case we should weigh desirability, need or necessity against the probable damage and the consequences they will entail. We have not always been wise in that respect.

Here is where one great difficulty injects itself, and that is the fact that we are not the only agency in the Parks which deals with recreation. No recreation planning, I think, is complete unless it is done with due consideration of the operator's interests and operator's duties. While the operator ostensibly caters to a different group of visitors there is of necessity a great deal of overlapping and of duplication of service, as for instance in the matter of baths. While the question of baths for the public lies outside the range of your activities there are many occasions in which you must be able to judge the ecological effect of improvements or new installations on the operator's grounds. Housekeeping camps, camp fire units, amusement and entertainment features, playgrounds, service roads, hotels, lodges and outbuildings, garages and filling stations, parking areas, underground water conduits, electric and telephone lines, they all affect, to a greater or lesser degree, the ecology of the area, and they all, without exception, affect it adversely. There is always damage and loss. It is up to you to foresee what damage and loss are likely to amount to and to counteract them so far as is possible. And no matter whether any of these or related improvements and structures are located on operator's or on the Government's land, it is your responsibility to see to it that the biological units which we call forest, woodland, glen and meadow are not irretrievably changed or destroyed in character and...
spirit. Your field is the preservation of the friendly atmosphere of the green woods and meadows in which our visitors feel at home and whence comes their real recreation.

One outstanding object lesson was wiped out by fire this summer. Many Glacier, like so much of the higher country in alpine regions, is blessed with extraordinarily beautiful scenery and cursed with an extraordinarily harsh climate. The sparse forest has established itself precariously through the centuries in a bitter fight against arctic cold and fierce winter gales. It was barely able to exist in an unstable ecological balance, none too safe even when left alone. When Many Glacier was made accessible through modern roads the incoming public had to be taken care of, and the scarcity of suitable camping sites forced the development of public camp grounds in the only wooded areas available which unfortunately were located at the narrow end of a natural wind funnel. Now, one can not develop a camp without sacrificing trees, and the opening up of the canopy gave free play to the onslaught of the gales. The old camp ground was soon ruined. Its unregulated use by the public simply hastened the inevitable end. The new camp ground met the same fate. On outer fringes the trees had already begun to die in alarmingly large numbers when the fire of 1936 destroyed the entire area.

The road to Two Medicine in Glacier National Park offers another illustration of the principle we are discussing. Starting from Trick Falls Bridge, the right-of-way cuts a wide swath through fairly dense forest at about a right angle to the direction of the westerly winter storms. On the windward side no damage is visible. The forest wall is adapting itself to the new conditions. On the lee side the effect of the strong winds on the trees which had grown up under the protection of their neighbors is striking. There is no adjustment. All trees are plainly suffering, many are dying and the forest is receding. On the turn following the straight stretch the effect is even more pronounced and little short of disastrous. It will take many years before anything like a balance is again reached. In the meantime this stretch of road and forest is definitely ugly. The spirit, the essence of the forest has been violated through the violation of ecological principles. The deplorable state of the Two Medicine Camp Ground is due partly to unregulated traffic but to a large part also to the establishment of a camp ground in an area that, ecologically, could not stand any disturbance.

I am not discussing the reasons for these and many other developments. That lies entirely outside of our field. We are interested only in the consequences; it is always possible to plan widely but it is not always possible to abide by that plan. Circumstances may be such as to leave one no choice but to accept a compromise. From the point of view of strict protection development of the rim area at Crater Lake is, of course, not defensible. That area is today entirely different from what it was 25 years ago. But if large numbers of visitors had to be accommodated at a place
where they could enjoy that scenery of rarest beauty there was nothing left, but to provide for ample space and for all the accommodations that go with the presence of a large population. No matter what particular location on the rim of the Crater had been selected, the results would have been the same.

My plea is that, wherever there is a choice, the ecological consequences be given due consideration. Cutting into a wind-exposed stand always involves a risk. It becomes doubly dangerous when the stand barely has a chance to survive in its natural state. Many a meadow of beauty and charm has been needlessly destroyed through a change of the drainage.

Keep in mind just these things: That in all planning desirability alone is not sufficient ground for action, that you want to be quite sure of the existing need and absolutely sure of the necessity. Above all keep in mind the consequences. The end result of the many involved processes set in motion is the only thing that counts, and the end in this sense does not coincide with the completion of the job in hand. Man, in his impatience and energy, undoes in a few weeks the creative processes of centuries, all too often unconscious of the violence he is doing to Nature and too rarely asking himself what his work is going to look like in ten or twenty years.