Thor's Hammer, from
the Comanche Trail,
Bryce Canyon National Park.
Photograph by George A. Grant.
To the Chief Executive went the first annual conservation award of the New York Rod and Gun Editors Association. This award was accepted for the President by Secretary Ickes on February 23 and his speech in connection therewith was broadcast over a Nation-wide network.

Secretary Ickes began his talk with President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance. "Long ago," President Roosevelt wrote, "I pledged myself to a policy of conservation which would guard against the ravaging of our forests, the waste of our good earth and water supplies, and the squandering of irreplaceable oil and mineral deposits. I also pledged myself to a sister policy of preserving our wildlife and protecting our streams.

"For our own self-protection, we must all dedicate ourselves to the cause of true conservation. Much progress has been made during the past four years but the full significance of conservation as related to our national welfare is not yet clear to all of our people. I believe, however, that more and more of our citizens are

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.
coming to appreciate that the natural resources of America, while vast, are neither limitless nor inexhaustible. I also am encouraged to believe that today there is a better understanding of the problems that are faced by the Government in this respect than at any previous time in our history."

Secretary Ickes' in his speech traced the great progress made along conservation lines in the past four years, and expressed the hope that the name of the Department over which he had the honor to preside would be changed to "Department of Conservation." "I hope," the Secretary stated, "that this change will become effective, because it has within it the possibilities of a great advancement all along the line of conservation. I predict that a few years hence we will look back and regard with amazement the failure of our country for so long a time to realize the tremendous and constantly accelerated rate at which our natural resources were being exploited. Future generations will be even more at a loss to understand why we delayed so long in setting up an effective instrumentality with which intelligently to check that exploitation. Long ago we established particular departments to deal with special phases of government -- the Department of State to conduct our foreign affairs; that of the Treasury for fiscal purposes; those of War and Navy to keep us ready to defend ourselves from foreign foes; the Department of Agriculture to concern itself with the problems of the farmer, etc.

"There have been other establishments and agencies for other specific purposes, but there has been no Department of Conservation in these United States, although to protect the good earth and all that pertains thereto is one of the primary duties of Government. The most advanced foreign Nations have such departments and, in seventeen States departments of conservation have been created for the purpose of preventing reckless exploitation of natural resources and of preserving what is left of the patrimony of the people.

"I do not pretend to say, as a matter of fact, I do not know, what bureaus and agencies may be transferred to the proposed new Department of Conservation or what bureaus or agencies may be taken away from the Department of the Interior if the President is given the power to reorganize the executive branch of the Government that he has suggested. But I do know that the mere creation of a Department of Conservation will be a challenge to the ruthless exploiters of our natural resources and will establish a rallying point for those who truly believe in conservation."

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HORACE M. ALBRIGHT ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Former Director Horace M. Albright, Vice-President of the American Planning and Civic Association, was elected President of that organization at the annual business meeting of the Board of Directors and Advisory Council
held in Washington February 12. Frederick A. Delano, President for the past twelve years, persuaded Mr. Albright to assume the presidency by promising to continue to serve the Association as Chairman of its Board of Directors.

Other officers elected at the meeting were: Harold S. Buttenheim, of New York City, First Vice-President; Colonel Richard Lieber of Indianapolis, Second Vice-President; Earle S. Draper of Norris, Tennessee, Third Vice-President; George W. White, Treasurer; and Harlean James, Executive Secretary.

**SHENANDOAH CONCESSION AWARDED TO RICHMOND FIRM**

Contract for construction and operation of all facilities within Shenandoah National Park has been awarded by the Department to the Virginia Sky-Line Company, Inc., of Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Mason Manghum heads this newly-formed organization.

Under the terms of the contract, which runs for 20 years, the Company is to provide, establish, maintain, and operate lodges and camps for visitors and stores, cafeterias, dining halls, barber shops, bathhouses, gasoline filling stations, and automobile and saddle horse transportation facilities. It is also authorized to sell magazines, post cards, photographs, souvenirs, confectionery, ice cream, drinks, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco.

In return, the company will pay the Department $1,250 annually, plus a percentage of the net profits in excess of six percent of the invested capital.

The investment necessary for initial installation of accommodations for the public in this park amounts to approximately $300,000. Additional funds will be invested as required from time to time to meet demonstrated needs of visitors.

The Pollock operations at Skyland, as well as the inn at Panorama, located at the intersection of the Lee Highway and Skyline Drive, and the filling station now operated on the Spottwood Trail by Mr. Ralph Mims, will be taken over by the new park operator sometime this summer.

**NUMBER OF 1936 FIRES EXCEEDED 1935 TOTAL**

According to statistics compiled by the Service's Branch of Forestry there were 733 fires in the areas under the Service's jurisdiction during the calendar year 1936. This compares with a total of 437 fires in 1935.

The major increase was in the three large eastern national parks -- Great Smoky Mountains, Mammoth Cave and Shenandoah -- where a very long dry fire season prevailed. A wave of incendiaryism at Mammoth Cave also added to the total.

A statistical table is appended to this issue of the Bulletin giving classification, points of origin, and causes of
fires in 1936; cooperation between this Service and Governmental and other agencies in fighting fires; and the amount of burned acreage, timber destroyed, and cost of fire suppression.

* * *

TWO PERSONS REQUEST SEASHORE PARK CABINS FOR 1938

The Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development has concrete evidence of the popularity of its cabins at the Seashore State Park, near Cape Henry.

Two requests, the first to be received by R. E. Burson, director of parks for the commission, already are on file for cabin reservations during the 1938 season. The applicants, one from Maryland and the other from Richmond, Virginia, unable to secure the use of a cabin during the coming season, are taking no chances on losing out next year.

* * *

STRUCTURE IS UP-TO-DATE BUT THERE ARE NO ROBOTS

A friend of the Interior Department, a bit carried away by numerous newspaper stories concerning the mechanical wonders of the new Interior Department Building, wrote the Secretary of the Interior asking "Would you be good enough to inform me of the address or the name of the company who supplied your new building with its robot attendants?"

A later paragraph indicated the correspondent's heartfelt desire to have a pair of these robots to exhibit during a grand exposition of arts and industries.

* * *

VALUABLE ADDITIONS MADE TO YOSEMITE MUSEUM COLLECTION

Three artifacts recently obtained by Yosemite Park officials for the park museum from a local Indian are rare examples of the skill of Indian craftsmen. They consist of a headband of flicker feathers, made by an aged Indian still living in California; a whistle made from an eagle bone, intended for attachment to the headband; and a ceremonial apron or cape of feathers. The last is particularly valuable, because native milkweed fabric of Indian craftsmanship is utilized in the garment.

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FORMER NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OFFICIAL HAS UNIFORM FOR SALE

Mr. James F. Howe, former Guard at the Gettysburg National Military Park, who resigned to accept an appointment in the Post Office Department, has a uniform (coat and breeches) worn only four weeks, for sale. Mr. Howe's height is five feet, five inches, and his weight, one hundred and sixty pounds. This uniform complies with the latest uniform regulations. Complete measurements and price will be furnished upon request by addressing Mr. Howe at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

* * *
MONUMENT AREA INCREASED

By proclamation of the President the area of Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona, has been increased from 160 to 521.41 acres. Extension of the boundaries will permit road construction and such soil erosion control as is necessary to give the prehistoric cliff ruins more adequate protection.

Montezuma Castle. Photo by George Grant.
FORTY-NINER'S LIVE AGAIN
IN DEATH VALLEY

Characters of the Gold Rush Days -- emigrants, plainsmen, Indians, gamblers -- were in Death Valley in full force on February 27 to participate in the Second Annual "Forty-Niner's Day."

A parade of covered wagons, riders, burro strings, and other forms of primitive locomotion, passed from Furnace Creek Inn to Furnace Creek Ranch, over practically the same trail as rumbled the heavy ox carts of 1849, and horse races, single and double jack drilling and a free for all outdoor flapjack frying contest, were highlights of the afternoon program. In the evening the Furnace Creek Ranch section was turned into an old fashioned mining town with costume dance, vaudeville, liars contest, and about every kind of old time gambling games in full swing, for stage money of course.

The program was staged jointly by the Service, the Pacific Coast Borax Company, and the officers, and men of the CCC camp.

DEATH VALLEY INDIANS LIVE "RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF EVERYTHING!"

Tom Wilson and his wife, who is a daughter of Hungry Dog Bill, and their three children and three nieces, all Shoshones, live in Death Valley.

Tom likes independence and plenty of space, so he camps in as far-off an area as he can find -- at least twenty miles from the nearest dwelling, even though this isolation meant that last winter, which was especially hard, all lived largely on a diet of jerked wild burro meat and mosquito beans. In the summer, to escape the heat, the family moves up into the Panamint Mountains above the Valley to a remote little ranch.

Last summer a social worker connected with the Carson Indian Agency took Tom's niece home from boarding school and had quite a time finding his camp, what with breaking a fan belt, coasting 15 miles down hill, camping out on the floor of the Valley, and finally walking up a trail so steep that local Indians do not even trust their sure-footed burros on parts of it, preferring to dismount and walk.

During her conversation with Tom on her arrival she mentioned how hard it was to find his place.

"Hard to find? This place? "Why", replied Tom, indicating with a gesture, a faint trail below and towering canyon walls above, "this place is right in the middle of everything!"

The Big Bend project in Texas took a definite step forward with the introduction on February 22 of a bill in the Texas Legislature by Representative Coke R. Stevenson for an appropriation of $1,400,000 for the purchase of land. A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by State Senator H. L. Winfield.
TRAVEL A LA COMJHNATION

After giving a verbal account of her trip from Mount McKinley National Park to the States to a member of the Washington Office staff, Mrs. Liek was inveigled into writing the following for publication in the Bulletin:

"When preparing to leave for the States, on Sunday, January 24, it was necessary to have our baggage hauled by dog team two miles to the railroad station. The road was covered with a two day snowfall and a trail had to be made for the dog team. This was done by snowshoeing ahead of the dog team and sled. With a blizzard raging at headquarters, the railroad reported that a mixed train carrying passengers, mail and freight would arrive at the park station about 10 p.m. So at 9:15 Mr. Liek and I 'taxied' to the railroad station on skis — all dressed up in ski togs headed for Washington. Our first stop on the Alaska Railroad was at Healy Roadhouse. There we waited two days and three nights for the snow plow to clear the track. Only ten miles from home and we couldn't move to either the north or the south!

"On Wednesday morning the train started for Fairbanks. At Nenana, fifty miles north of Healy, we boarded a passenger train which overtook the mixed train. Twenty miles from Fairbanks, at 6 p.m., we had an hour's wait while the train crew ate dinner. When we reached Ester Siding, where the highway crosses the railroad track five miles from Fairbanks, the conductor told us he wasn't sure the track would be sufficiently cleared for the train to reach town that night, but we could telephone for taxis. This we did and all passengers aboard the train made the last lap of five miles by taxi over the highway. We arrived at Fairbanks after midnight. The train arrived at 2 a.m., Thursday.

"Fairbanks is 123 miles north of McKinley Park and the scheduled time for the trip is 4½ hours. It took us practically 4½ days.

"In Fairbanks we waited two days for flying weather. At 11 a.m., Saturday, we boarded a 10-passenger Electra plane and after five hours of thrills in the air we made a happy landing at Juneau airfield. The bus took us twelve miles over a first class highway into Juneau.

"In Juneau a Taku wind blew several days delaying the steamer. On Monday at 2 a.m., the good ship 'Norah' left the port of Juneau and once at sea the traveling was continued to Vancouver B. C., in clear weather. There we boarded another steamer for Seattle and we reached the States on a morning with spring in the air. We actually saw green grass and spring flowers in Seattle. From there we crossed the continent by the quickest train.

"Upon reaching Washington we re-christened it 'Little Alaska' for when we arrived it was snowing."
Indian designs to be used on mats at entrances to New Interior Building
INDIANS DESIGNED RUBBER MATS TO APPEAR IN NEW INTERIOR BUILDING

Rubber mats with gay brilliant Indian designs will greet the visitor on his first step inside the new Department of the Interior Building. All of the entrances to this building will be equipped with large heavy-duty rubber mats, each one bearing a different typical Indian design executed by Indian art students.

It was at the suggestion of the members of the Division of Education of the Indian Service that Indian designs were employed. The American Mat Corporation of Toledo, Ohio, sponsored a contest among the students of 5 Indian Schools. The students were furnished with the materials and charts and three cash prizes were awarded to each school by the mat company.

Sixty-four designs were submitted and all were sent to Secretary Ickes who made the final choice of the nine designs to be used on the mats in the new building. The choice made was independent of that made by the mat corporation which resulted in three prizes being awarded each of the five schools. It was coincidental that the designs chosen by the Secretary were all done by Haskell Institute students. Of the nine Haskell students whose designs were chosen, eight tribes are represented - Sioux, Blackfeet, Chippewa, Seneca, Cheyenne, Kickapoo, Cherokee, Potawatomi - and the designs are typical of these various tribes.

The American Mat Corporation has signed a contract with each of the nine students to the effect that in the future when any of these designs are sold, one dollar for each mat sold will be paid to the artist.

A photograph of the nine mat designs selected by the Secretary appears on the opposite page.

SKI EVENTS HELD AT LASSEN AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN

Five hundred persons attended a ski tournament staged in Lassen Volcanic National Park on January 24 by the Mount Lassen Ski Club.

The field of twenty-eight competitors included every California State champion except Ulland, Class A jumping champion. Ted Rex of the Mt. Lassen Ski Club was high point man, capturing first place in the Class A jumping competition and in the Slalom race, and second place in the Down Mountain race.

In Rocky Mountain National Park the Willow Park Area was the setting in February for the Colorado State College Winter Sports Carnival, attended by some 200 persons. Slalom, downhill, and cross-country races as well as ski-jumping competitions were held for men and women, with skiers from most of the Rocky Mountain Conference Schools participating.

Two minor earthquake shocks were recorded on the Loomis Museum seismograph in Lassen Volcanic National Park in January, one on the 3rd, the other on the 6th.
RADIO DRAMATIZATION DEPICTS
PARK PIONEERS

On the evening of March 3 radio listeners throughout the land were treated to a colorful radio dramatization of the interesting story of the development of the National Park Service and its work of preserving the country's natural phenomena. This broadcast was one of the "Calvacade of America" series sponsored jointly by the DuPont interests and the American Wildlife Institute.

The first part of the program was devoted to Jim Bridger, known as the "Daniel Boone of the Rockies" who discovered many of the wonders of the Yellowstone region, and who later became a guide in Yellowstone conducting gaping tourists to see the phenomena he had described, with elaborate imaginary embellishments. The second part of the broadcast traced the creation of Yellowstone National Park, and the work of such pioneers as the Service's first Director, Stephen T. Mather, and the famous painter, Thomas Moran, who did so much to bring the national parks to the attention of the public.

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COLONEL CHAPMAN HONORED

Through a bill recently enacted by the Tennessee legislature the name "Chapman Highway" has been given officially to a new stretch of concrete highway extending from Knoxville to Sevierville, Tennessee, first link in the road to the town of Gatlinburg, Tennessee, on the north boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This action by the Legislature pays tribute to Col. David C. Chapman, Knoxville businessman, who for more than a decade has worked unceasingly in having the park created and obtaining appropriations and donations to purchase the private property in the Tennessee section of the park.

Col. Chapman is now serving as President of the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association.

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DR. RUSSELL REPORTS ON EUROPEAN TRIP

In a 41-page mimeographed report, recently issued, Dr. Carl P. Russell, Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division, outlines his activities while in Europe last fall. Dr. Russell's letter transmitting the report to Director Cammerer is quoted here as it contains much valuable information.

Dear Mr. Cammerer:

The attached report outlines my travel and summarizes contacts made during the three-month period (September 5 - December 3, 1936) of my Oberlander Fellowship. In reviewing impressions gained in European museums I wish to call attention to the observations noted below.

MUSEUMS

The total number of museums visited was sixty-five. In some of them I gave four days to study of materials and exhibit methods;
in others I spent but a few hours. Many of the institutions combine several subjects and should not be classified under any single head. However, in order that I may indicate some classification I have considered the subject for which each museum is best known and listed them as follows:

Art and Archeology 24 museums
Ethnology, Folklore, and History 27 museums
Natural Sciences 10 museums
Industrial 4 museums

In Germany the population seems to be much more conscious of the national program of study in archeology and history than is the American citizenry. This is due, I presume, to the occurrence, everywhere, of quantities of prehistoric and historic objects and artifacts that are constantly coming to light, receiving study, and finding places in museums. The amount of material from the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age now held in European museums is tremendous. Coupled with this actual contact between citizen and evidence of ancient cultures is the program of education conducted by some of the museums. The citizen is taught to anticipate finds and understand the significance of materials.

It was impressed upon me that German workers in the field of history regularly turn to objects for solution of many problems as American historians seldom do. The art curator, the archeologist, the ethnologist, and historian in Germany all think and talk in terms of cultural objects.

In Europe the natural sciences have not received attention from museum workers as they have in America. Of the ten natural science museums visited only four compared favorably with the better American museums of natural science.

The industrial museum in Europe, I should say, has reached its highest stage of development, serves its purpose best, and receives its greatest support. I have not yet ceased to marvel at the evidence of unstinted financial backing given to the great technical museums in Vienna, Munich, Berlin, and London.

Museum publications distributed in Europe are, unquestionably, an important factor in the successful educational program conducted by the museums. They are not superior, I think, to the publications of museums in America but they are less costly and seem to find wider use.

In my estimation the U. S. National Park Service should find means of investigating the American materials, objects, and documents, possessed by the following European institutions:

Museum fur Volkerkunde, Berlin. Collections of American Indian materials obtained in the upper Missouri country during the first half of the 19th century by Prince Paul of Wurttemberg and Prince Maximilian von Wied. In this connection further effort should be made to locate the field notes and sketches of the artist Bodmer who accompanied Prince Maximilian.
Museum für Völkerkunde, Vienna. Collections of Spanish documents and Southwestern Indian materials sent from America in the 16th century. Materials of Southwestern Monuments significance exist here which should be studied.

The Public Record Office, London. Fourteen hundred bales of American papers preserved here should receive study in connection with research being conducted on Colonial and Revolutionary problems and the proposed study of the American Fur Trade.

This suggested investigation should certainly be made to determine whether or not an extension of our research program to include those European sources is desirable.

The National Park Service is held responsible for full knowledge of and adequate interpretation of the history of national parks and national monuments and the fact that considerable expense is involved in meeting that responsibility should not deter us from doing a thorough job.

In attempting to draw a comparison between the status of museums in the five European countries where my observations were made and the United States, the conclusion is rather obvious that Europe has made greater progress in presenting stories of art, archeology, and history, but that America leads in the development of the natural sciences museum. Methods of preserving art and history collections are probably better developed in Europe, but, in general, museum equipment, lighting devices, and general exhibition and interpretive methods are more advanced in America.

Of the sixty-five museums visited thirteen were new or exhibits were recently installed. In all of these new installations the "pedagogical method" of Dr. Otto Lehmann, Hamberg, has been employed and in most instances the graphic devices used are equal to the graphic devices now in use in recently installed exhibits of America. Three-dimensional devices and relief maps have been perfected to a degree that surpasses similar development in America but, strange to say, the diorama and habitat group have made but bare beginnings. In short, each continent has something to offer the other in the way of museum technique and practice.

I gained many ideas on procedure and method but my deepest impression came with the realization that the German Nation has seen fit to teach her citizens the values of knowing and preserving all evidences of the several ancient cultures that have prevailed in their country very much as the United States is now teaching the importance of conserving wildlife in America.

I believe that a similar educational program can be launched in America for the purpose of making Americans conscious of the cultural values and national significance of the archeological, ethnological, and historical features of the United States. The nature of its organization and its physical assets make the Na-
Points in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium.

Visited by Dr. Russell and covered in his report.
tional Park Service the logical center from which such an endeavor should emanate. National Park Museums and publications can be the most effective agents in the program.

In transmitting this report I wish to express some of the satisfaction I feel in having had this exceptional opportunity to meet workers in the field of German Museum activity and the new program of National Park work of the Third Reich. All officials contacted, both in the museums and the Forest Service, extended a cordial hand and contributed to the success of my tour with an interest born of a desire to really make their work known to me. In no instance did a German worker manifest even a suggestion of being "too busy" to assist. I feel very grateful to the personnel of the Berlin office of the Carl Schurz Memorial and to the numerous new friends who helped me to see and understand at least a part of Germany and things German.

Several especially interesting observations made by Dr. Russell and referred to in the main body of his report were to the effect that biological exhibits in the Das Museum fur Naturkunde, Berlin, were similar to those in National Park Museums, consisting of models, maps, charts, illustrations and other graphic devices integrated with biological specimens; that in the Museum fur Deutsche Volkskunde, Schloss Bellevue, Berlin, he noted reproductions of blankets woven by German peoples during the bronze and iron ages were surprisingly similar in texture, design, and color to the blankets of Navajo Indians; and that in the Museum fur Volkskunde, Vienna, he came across the original manuscript of a report written by the Franciscan Friar, Marcos de Niza, in Zuni, New Mexico, in 1539, while he was searching for the Seven Cities of Cibola.

The section of Dr. Russell's report pertaining to national parks in Germany will be included in the April issue of the Bulletin.

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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK A PARADISE FOR MOTORISTS

In addition to being classed as part of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Hawaii National Park is also a paradise for the motorist. Superintendent Wingate reports that during the three-year period January 1934 to December 1936, inclusive — motor vehicles operated under park supervision have traveled nearly a million miles (982,257 to be exact) and with only a very few accidents which resulted in damage to equipment. CCC enrollees drivers of motor vehicles, both truck and passenger carrying, traveled a total of 589,608 miles and were involved in only eight accidents. In the only two accidents involving private cars their owners were at fault. Government owned motor vehicles operated by the regular personnel of Hawaii accumulated a total of 392,649 miles without accident of any kind.

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SERVICE'S MODEL CAMP PRaised

The following editorial from the February, 1937 issue of The Camping Magazine was brought to our attention by Assistant Director Wirth:

Orchids to Uncle Sam

Uncle Sam may have been tardy in recognizing an obligation in respect to camping, but now that the matter has his attention, he gives every indication of going at it with characteristic American zeal. Already the camping field owes him a debt of gratitude, and this for the contributions made in the last three short years. At this rate, the future should promise much.

Witness the model camps constructed by the National Park Service throughout the country — beautiful in location, most satisfying in architecture, artistic in all appointments, modern in type, complete in every detail. Significant as is the use to which these camps are to be put, it is rather to their model aspect to which we wish to refer. Here we have, at regular intervals throughout the country, model camps that demonstrate the latest and most approved in the way of layout, building accommodations, architecture, and permanent equipment. Surely anyone planning to construct a new camp today would deem it necessary to visit one of these model set ups and study the government specifications for site, layout, and construction. So, too, would those planning a few cabins, or a new central lodge.

Witness the change in type of housing cabins, the change in architecture. Witness the changed health specifications from square feet of air space as the criterion to distance between side rails of bunks. Surely the builder of cabins today has the advantages of architectural and health information that was not existent two years ago, information that is to be had for the asking from the Park Service.

These camps have been built near metropolitan centers after a survey of the camping needs in these areas. They are not to be operated by the government, but rather to be rented at remarkably low cost to local institutions desiring to operate camps — this to make possible more facilities for the masses. Rigid minimum standards have been laid down which must be met by any institution operating a camp on government property.

The survey of existing camps made by the government in certain areas is a beginning step in the right direction. If this were carried on to the point where a complete reference list of all camps in the country, their type and ownership, would be available, a long felt need would be filled. It is to be hoped that this will be done.

Important as administrative and constructional problems are, however, they are eclipsed by the ever-present concern of setting up a program — a living situation — that will tend to achieve the objectives of camping for the individual camper. After all, what happens inside the camper is the most important consideration — what happens
in respect to health, personality changes, appreciation, the learning of skills, social adjustment. The central problem is how best to achieve desirable changes along such lines. Is it too much to hope that the government's resources may in time be turned to this aspect of camping?

The promotion of education and the perfection of educational techniques has been a conspicuous function of the government in the past. When we consider the contributions of the office of Education to formal education through the schools, we begin to comprehend the vastness of the possibilities. Organized camping, both in magnitude and in potentialities, is an educational institution demanding investigation, research, and support. Let us hope that the National Park Service will be as vitally concerned with the educational as with the recreational aspects of organized camping.

The last three years have seen great strides forward --- let us hope this progress may continue along all the many and varied fronts of the organized camping field of operations.

WILDLIFE TECHNICIANS HOLD CONFERENCE IN SAINT LOUIS

On February 25 and 26 officials connected with the Service's Wildlife Division, both in Washington and the field, met in Saint Louis, Missouri, and discussed problems relating to ECW wildlife projects, administration, and research.

Those in attendance were: Dr. Carl P. Russell and Victor H. Cahalane, Chief and Assistant Chief, respectively, of the Service's Wildlife Division in Washington; and Mr. Dixon of the San Francisco Office; Howard and Beard of Region 1; Murie and Hart of Region 2; McDougall and Dickerson, Region 3; and Sumner and Browne, Region 4.

SERVICE REPRESENTED AT NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

Assistant Director Bryant, Dr. Carl P. Russell, and Victor H. Cahalane, all of the Washington Office staff, the technicians who attended the conferences held on February 25 and 26, and Jack Barlow, NFS district forester, Denver, Technician Feeney, Chic-

cago Office, and Technician Taylor of the Richmond Office, were present for the sessions of the North American Wildlife Conference held in St. Louis, Missouri, March 1 to 4, inclusive.

New officers of the organiza-
tulation (now called General Wildlife Federation) are J. N. Darling, President; David Allward, W. L. Finley, and Dr. W. B. Jones, Vice-Presidents; Carl D. Shoemaker, Secretary; and Mrs. H. A. Bogert, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(As of March 1, 1937)

Below is a list of the Bills introduced in Congress since the preparation of the February issue of the Bulletin. All of the Bills listed in that issue are now being considered by the House and Senate Committees to which they were referred.


H.R. 4548 To repeal the proviso of, and amend, the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 603, Ch. 626), making additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests and improving and extending the winter-feed facilities of the elk, antelope, and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land.

H.R. 4655 To accept the cession by the State of Arkansas of jurisdiction over all lands now or hereafter included within the Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

H.R. 4724 To establish the Mount Olympus National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.
S. Res. 25 To investigate the advisability of establishing certain additional national parks.

S. J. Res. 69 To authorize an investigation of the proposed Sawtooth National Park in the State of Idaho.

S. 682 To provide for cooperation with the states in the promotion of conservation education in the public elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and universities; to provide for cooperation with the State in the preparation of teachers, supervisors, and directors of conservation subjects on the natural resources and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure.

S. 1216 Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the State of Montana to be used for the purposes of a public park and recreational site. (includes the Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument.)

S. 1627 To establish the Shoshone Ice Cave National Monument. (see S. 640)

S. 1688 To provide for the acquisition of a site for and establishment of a fish hatchery for Glacier National Park.

FLOOD CONDITIONS PREVAILED IN SEQUOIA DURING FEBRUARY

Superintendent White reports that from February 5 to 7 nearly a foot of rain fell on 6 feet of snow at the 6,500-foot elevation, causing flood conditions unknown in Sequoia Park since 1916. The Generals' Highway was blocked at a score or more places by slides or washouts, and continued closed to the public until February 27. Truck trails, horse trails, and other facilities suffered severely. The Kaweah River rose 11 feet in 13 hours. On the weekend of February 12, 7½ inches of rain fell at the Giant Forest elevation, causing further damage and bringing the river to within one foot of its previous high mark.

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A vivid but simple account is given by a CCC Camp Superintendent of flood relief activities at Cairo, Illinois, when the flooded Ohio River was beating against the levee with such force that inhabitants feared the little city would be deluged.

All forces joined hands to hold back the most devastating flood in the history of the Ohio Valley and men labored unceasingly, hour after hour, to prevent inundation of the city. The CCC, from the camp at Giant City State Park, Makanda, Illinois, was one of the governmental agencies whose men gave unstintingly of their time to protect the river cities. Many hundreds of CCC enrollees, under National Park Service supervision, had poured into the danger area to work with the army.

John J. Biggs, acting camp superintendent, in his report paints a modest picture of the difficulties under which flood relief labor was done.

The convoy bearing 75 enrollees left the camp at 4 p.m., January 25, enroute for Cairo, he said. They reached the flood besieged city about midnight, after detouring because of high water. They were quartered in a gymnasium and went to bed at 2 a.m., sleeping on the floor as no cots were available

After 3 hours' sleep the group was roused and ordered to report to the steamer "Tom Sawyer" and to blast the levee 15 miles below Cairo. At this time the great river was lapping hungrily a few inches below the top of the high flood wall. Material was being distributed to build bulkheads, but unless the relentless rise in the river was stopped temporarily there would not be enough time left to save the city. The enrollees blew out six plugs in the levee and millions of tons of yellow water poured into the 135,000-acre spillway, halting the rise of the Ohio for 12 hours.

This was short time, but still time enough to protect the lower points in the levee. Material had to be supplied and the CCC enrollees were assigned to a work train, after a short sleep on the floor of the gymnasium.

To quote Superintendent Biggs: "This train operated on a track that was under water. Driftwood often knocked the cars off the track and the work of putting them back had to be done in water up to 3 feet deep.

"Because this was the only means of getting the material distributed quickly we kept the train going until water started over the levee at the point where the train crossed. Then we were forced to build a bulkhead across the track. We had before this dropped off enough material to build the bulkheads to a height of 62 feet, which at the time was the estimated high point."

Biggs characterized the organization that had been built up in the city by this time as being very
efficient and he praised the army for its masterful handling of men.

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The cost of emergency flood relief work of the CCC under supervision of the National Park Service totaled $26,518.36 up to February 19. Supervisory salaries are not included in this figure.

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Contributions from employees of the Washington Office for flood relief are still coming in. At this writing, a total of $1,385.89 has been turned over by the Director to Red Cross officials, approximately $500 more than was reported in the last issue of the Bulletin.

* * *

Unsolved mysteries of the Big Bend country are being wrestled with by geologic detectives seeking the answer to such riddles as the source of extensive volcanic beds in the Chisos Mountains, and the story behind remnants of prehistoric monsters that have been found in areas of the proposed national park. These include a petrified oyster that measures more than 4 feet in length and 3 feet in width. Six of these on the half-shell, it is estimated, would have provided a fair-sized meal for one of the dinosaurs that inhabited the region in the long, long ago.

ECW geologists, under National Park Service supervision, after more than 6 months' work, have just completed restoration of one of these giant bivalves, believed to be the largest ever found anywhere.

It is housed in a temporary museum in the proposed park, near Alpine.

Dr. Charles N. Gould, who found some of the larger fossils, believes that some of even greater proportions may be unearthed in the same locality. He expressed the view that conditions which prevailed when these oysters lived in prehistoric seas where particularly favorable to the development of marine life. The various forms of clams and oysters there grew to immense size. Myriads of them are found in the Big Bend country today. By far the greater number occur in the geological formation known as the Boquillas Flags. One may hike for 20 miles along the base of the Dead Horse Mountains and frequently walk on petrified oysters.

* * *

"The Peach Orchard", famous for 75 years as the scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the Battle of Shiloh, will be restored to its war-time appearance.

All the trees that were blooming throughout the 6-acre orchard at the time of the engagement, April 6-7, 1862, died many years ago and broom sedge and small pines now cover the area, a battleground second only to the nearby "Hornets' Nest" in the number of Union and Confederate casualties.

CCC enrollees, who are carrying forward an improvement program at Shiloh National Military Park which embraces the entire battlefield, will plant new peach trees in the irregular patterns employed in farm orchards of the middle 19th
Elbert J. Lester, 22, CCC enrollee of NP-1, Shenandoah National Park, is shown here receiving from Director Fechner his appointment as junior assistant to technician, a new Civil Service position created by President Roosevelt to provide opportunities for advancement within the CCC for ambitious and qualified enrollees. Photo shows, left to right, Director Fechner, Fred Morrell, Acting Chief, U.S. Forest Service; Enrollee Lester; and Assistant Director Wirth. Lester is the first of more than 1,800 CCC enrollees and former members of the CCC to receive such an appointment. He was named to a position in Camp Roosevelt in George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia, where he will serve under a junior biologist of the Department of Agriculture in making studies of the distribution and numbers of different species of game and wildlife in the National Forest. The position pays $85 a month. The Department of Agriculture will make 1,307 such appointments; the Department of the Interior, 506; and the War Department, 72.
century. They also will remove the sedge and pines.

Altogether the orchard will be restored as nearly as possible to conditions which prevailed when the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Ohio, with Grant in supreme command, met the Army of the Mississippi, under Albert Sidney Johnston, and wrested from it the control of western Tennessee. The planting will get under way this season.

**CCC, 1364th Company, located at Fort Stedman in the Petersburg National Military Park, will observe its fourth anniversary on April 4 by holding "open house" between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Park Superintendent J. Walter Coleman and Project Supervisor John V. Colston will escort persons wishing to visit the different work projects over the battlefield.**

**Technicians of the ECW Regional Office of Region Three, Oklahoma City, have organized a camera club. Everyone in the Regional Office is eligible to membership, for which there are no dues. The club meets one night each week in the Technicians' Room, with a commercial photographer as instructor. This photographer has the contract for photographic finishing work in the region, and makes no charge for his services to the club.**

A textbook -- "Elementary Photography," by Nebletts, Brehm, and Priest -- has been adopted, and a chapter of the book is assigned for each week's lesson. Pictures are taken to each meeting by members for general criticism and discussion.

The goal of the club is to teach each member to make better pictures, both for illustrating reports and for publicity purposes.

Officers of the club are: L. Vernon Randau, chairman; M. F. Christiansen, vice-chairman; Spearirs Manning, secretary.

**Construction of a permanent archeological museum to shelter two excavated aboriginal burial pits and house valuable collections of artifacts at Mount Park, on the Black Warrior River 16 miles south of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, has been approved and assembling of building materials will begin at once.**

Architects are making final revisions of plans for the structure which will be erected by CCC enrollees, working under joint supervision of the Service and the Alabama Museum of Natural History, represented by Dr. Walter B. Jones, director. The 175-acre Mount Park property, near Moundville, belongs to the state museum.

The new building will be 160 feet wide, the end wings covering 63 pre-Columbian burials exposed by archeologists during the last year. One concentration of 49 skeletons, with hundreds of ancient ornaments and implements undisturbed, is considered a striking
example of an early organized pottery people.

Around each pit will be a promenade or gallery designed to permit visitors to examine the natural exhibits exactly as they appeared when unearthed. The building will have no windows but will be lighted by an ingenious system of indirect illumination. Forced ventilation will be installed.

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Nature-study tours to conduct the general public through Oklahoma State Parks, with experienced naturalists serving as guides, will be inaugurated early in April.

A. R. Reeves, Executive Secretary of the State Park Commission, is planning the outings in cooperation with the National Park Service. Both the Service and the State Park Commission are supervising CCC work in the parks.

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"Let's go swimming" will be heard throughout Texas next summer, and the response to this invitation is expected to be greater than at any time in the State's history. The reason is that there will be more places to go swimming, because of facilities in State Parks.

That Texans prefer swimming to any other type of outdoor recreation was proven in a study made by the Service, in which it was brought out that outdoor areas affording bathing facilities are the most extensively used.

The information was helpful to the State Parks Board in forming development plans that would assure giving recreational seekers what they want. A program was drawn up to include swimming areas and bathhouses in some of the State Parks where the CCC is working under joint technical supervision of the Service and the State Parks Board. Some of these areas have been completed, and others are still under development.

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Construction of a dam 300 feet long to impound a 160-acre recreational lake at Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, federal project in the Dale district of Chesterfield County, Virginia, is approximately 20 percent complete and engineers expect to have the basin ready for use next summer.

The structure, which is of solid concrete, will hold back a 20-foot head of water and provide boating, fishing and bathing facilities for a distance of nearly two and a half miles along Swift Creek. Although floods have interrupted construction four times since it was begun last October, Service representatives report satisfactory progress has been made by the two camps of enrollees who are carrying the work forward.

* * * * * * * *
Below: These men are in charge of camp operations. They are Alfred R. Dart, left, camp manager, and Melvin C. Larsen, project superintendent. Theirs is the job of looking after the welfare of the CCC boys and supervising the work of clearing out debris left on the forest floor by last summer's forest fire, as a necessary measure for prevention of future fires.

In this building the medical needs of enrollees are looked after. It is equipped for all necessary medical service, and a physician is in charge.

The fuel wood detail goes into action! Keeping warm is one of the most important things in life at Isle Royale. These enrollees are cutting wood for the fireplaces in the various buildings comprising the camp.
A valuable collection of 23 books relating to the War Between the States has been donated to Petersburg National Military Park by the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

The donation was made possible through the interest of Seward Jones of Boston, formerly a member of the Petersburg Park Commission, who called attention of the Loyal Legion to the need of books for the Park library.

Carter's Grove Estate, one of the most famous of the surviving Colonial Homes of Virginia, will be opened to visitors on March 15 for an indefinite period.

Archibald McCrea, owner of the property, said the beautiful old estate will be opened because of popular demand.

Carter's Grove is in James City County about three miles from Williamsburg on United States Route 60, and only a few months ago was included in a list of historic estates subject to inclusion in Colonial National Historical Park. Inclusion of Carter's Grove in Colonial National Historical Park was authorized by Congress, along with Rosewell, famous Gloucester Estate, and Green Springs, not far from Williamsburg.

Carter's Grove is most famous for its beautiful paneled interior and particularly its stairway. Tradition has it that slashes in the banister rails were made by Tarleton and his British troopers during a Revolutionary war raid.

Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi, celebrated its 35th birthday on February 21. A special ceremony marking the establishment of the park was presented, consisting of a radio program featured by brief addresses, a story of the siege, songs, and musical selections. The principal address was given by Acting Park Superintendent L. G. Heider.

Two recent additions to the Fredericksburg museum are a Federal officer's black slouch hat and uniform coat. According to writing in the coat lining, it belonged to D. Weaver of Company G, 104 Ohio Volunteer Infantry, although this regiment did not take part in the campaigns.

The donor of these articles is unknown. They were left at a local cleaning shop with the order that they be cleaned and presented to the Park museum upon payment of the cleaning bill. Park Service officials were interested not only in the hat and coat, but in the unique manner of presentation.

A total of 196 Virginia war scenes from the famous collection of Mathew B. Brady, photographer attached to the Union army during the Civil War, have been obtained.
for the Richmond Battlefield Park. These prints will serve as guides for restoration work and later will be mounted for museum display. Some of the more striking scenes will be made into projection slides for use in illustrating educational lectures.

Brady convinced President Lincoln and Allan Pinkerton, chief of the Secret Service, of the desirability of compiling a pictorial record of the war. His "action shots", made with the old-type wet plates, required developing immediately after exposure, for which purpose Brady had a portable dark room laboratory constructed. Given a special assignment with the Army of the Potomac he managed to gather an invaluable collection of photographs with this primitive equipment.

Classification and cataloging of more than 700 books and pamphlets in the Library at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park has been completed. Members of the Historical staff were in charge and were ably assisted by Mrs. J. H. Garvin, Junior Librarian.

The library occupies the main portion of the new Administration-Museum Building's north wing, and is fully equipped.

Section of the Library at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

Classification and cataloging was a few books donated by the Chattanooga Public Library three years ago. Additions, made chiefly through gifts, brought the library to its present size.
One of the most widely read newspapers in the country used the above picture to illustrate a story regarding the Morristown Museum dedication on February 22 with this caption: "One of the features in the pageant depicting the life of George Washington, staged yesterday in connection with the dedication of the Washington Museum at Morristown, New Jersey. It portrays Washington greeting Lafayette at his Morristown headquarters in 1780."

No pageant was staged at Morristown in connection with the dedication — it is a picture of a diorama constructed in the Service's model laboratory in Washington — and is concrete evidence of the fine type of work being done by the laboratory workers.
On February 20 the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved a memorandum asking that Hopewell Furnace and Village, included within the French Creek Recreational Demonstration Project, Pennsylvania, recently transferred to the Service, be set aside for historical development and ultimate designation as a national historic site. This historical area embraces approximately 250 acres and efforts may be made to work out appropriate arrangements for permanent administration in cooperation with the State of Pennsylvania or with local historical societies.

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A journal of the siege of Yorktown in 1781 was located at the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, and a photostatic copy obtained for the files of Colonial National Historical Park. This journal was written by Gueranet de la Combe, an engineer of the French Army, and contains much new information as well as an excellent map of the Yorktown battlefield. The journal is now being translated.

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Approval has been given for the purchase of film copying and projection equipment for each ECW Regional Office. The camera is for microcopying valuable historical documents and materials on to a 35mm film. The instrument is so perfected that a full page newspaper can be reduced to this size and an entire Sunday edition photographed on a single roll.

The fourth meeting of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments will be held in Washington, D.C., on March 25 and 26. A list of outstanding historic and archeologic areas proposed for designation as National Sites will be submitted for the Board's consideration and questions of policy will be discussed.

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On April 30 the Battle of the Crater will be re-enacted at Petersburg National Military Park under the auspices of the Service. V.M.I. cadets and the National Guard will take the part of the Confederate troops and United States Marines from Quantico will play the role of the Federal forces. Elaborate plans are being made for the spectacle and it is expected to attract thousands of visitors.

CCC workers are preparing the 300-acre "stage" for the 1937 battle. Plans call for exploding the union mine, though with something less destructive than the four-ton powder charge which was set off during the original battle July 30, 1864.

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In spite of the comparatively mild weather that has prevailed this winter in the eastern section of the country Fort Marion reports 22,000 more visitors from October 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937 than during the same period last year.
President Franklin Delano Roosevelt led the Nation in honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln when he visited the Lincoln Memorial at High Noon on February 12 to place a wreath at the base of the statue of the Emancipator. The photo below shows the President as he arrived at the Lincoln Memorial. With him is his son, Colonel James Roosevelt.

Captain Paul H. Bastedo, naval aide to the President, is standing at salute. Captain P. J. Carroll, U. S. Park Police, in charge of the Presidential escort, is standing back of the President’s son. The movie cameraman in the background is George Dame of the Department of the Interior, Office of Motion Pictures.
The memory of the First President was honored by throngs of persons who visited the Washington National Monument on February 22. In accordance with established custom, the military aide to the President, Major Horace B. Smith, placed the Presidential wreath at the base of the shaft at 9:00 A.M. This was followed by the placing of wreaths by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; the Superintendent of National Capital Parks; the Masonic clubs of America; Association of Oldest Inhabitants, D. C.; Veterans of Foreign Wars; United Spanish War Veterans; Order of Eastern Star; Daughters of Union Veterans; Military Order of the World War; American War Mothers; Daughters of the American Revolution; Sons of the Revolution; Children of the American Revolution, and the Washington National Monument Society.

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Dr. Theodore G. Ahrens, Reich Bureau for Nature Protection, Berlin, Germany, was a visitor to the National Capital Parks on February 12. Dr. Ahrens was especially interested in the waterfowl sanctuary at Roaches Run and expressed pleasure over the preservation of natural areas and other features of the National Capital Park System.

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Nearly 5,000 residents of the National Capital were conducted through the U. S. Botanic Gardens through arrangements completed by Park Naturalist Donald McHenry on Sunday, March 7. The event, which attracted the record attendance of the Naturalist Winter Program, was made possible through cooperation between the National Capital Parks office and the Architect of the U. S. Capitol, David Lynn, who is also Acting Director of the U. S. Botanic Gardens. William A. Frederick, Assistant to the Architect, and William J. Paget, Assistant Director of the U. S. Botanic Gardens, and the other members of the Botanic Garden staff were on hand to explain the interesting collection of plants to the visitors. Members of Congress and their wives were among those in attendance.

On the same afternoon 1,409 persons were conducted through historic Pierce Mill with Scoutmaster Morris Spawn and 15 members of his troop serving as guides. Park Naturalist McHenry plans to train other Boy Scout troops for this type of service to assist in carrying out the Naturalist Program during the summer months.

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Life never grows dull for the National Capital Park Police. These bluecoated guardians of life, limb, and property in the District of Columbia Parks have grown blasé from the multiplicity of experiences in the performance of duty, but Saturday, February 20, wrote a new page in their book of experience. On that date they encountered the problem of ending what was probably the first "sit-down parade" in history. A permit had been issued the American Youth Congress to parade over the park highway bordering the South Grounds of the White House. On schedule the 1,200 marchers arrived in the President's Park. Members of the Park Police Force were on hand to assure them right-of-way and to escort them past the
State-War-Navy Building into 17th Street when suddenly the leader of the parade gave the order to halt and sit down. Just why the paraders decided to sit has never been adequately explained but one thing is certain -- they did not sit for long. Captain P. J. Carroll, assisted by Sergeant Roy Jenkins and other members of the Force, quickly had the leaders on their feet and marching to an unscheduled destination -- the No. 1 Police Precinct. The leaderless sit-downers, finding no comfort in the damp pavement, soon rose and ambled amiably away. Park authorities, police, newspaper reporters, citizens, and the White House squirrels are still trying to figure out what it was all about, but anyway the Park Police have concluded that it is one for the book.

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The First Lady of the Land is a frequent rider on the National Capital Parks bridle paths. This recent photograph was made while Mrs. Roosevelt was riding with Major Harry Hooker, White House guest, along one of the bridle paths which skirts the Potomac River.

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Plans are being made for the National Capital Cherry Blossom Festival to be held when the famous single-blossom Yoshino trees of the Tidal Basin and West Potomac Park put on their Spring display. With the possibility that the trees may be in bloom for Easter Sunday, added interest is being taken by residents of nearby cities and states, and there is every indication that a record number of persons will visit the National Capital during the period in which the trees are in blossom this year.

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Members of the D. C. Board of Commissioners, officials of the Washington Board of Trade, and other civic organizations, are cooperating with Superintendent Finnman in completing arrangements for the festival, which will include a parade, pageant, sunrise service, and other gala events.

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The Pansy Garden of West Potomac Park, which was prevented from blooming as the result of flood damage last
year, will again delight visitors to National Capital Parks this Spring. Located between the Tidal Basin inlet bridge and 14th Street, the garden contains 40,000 plants which bear approximately one million blooms at the height of their season. Some of the plants have already produced blossoms, and there is every indication that the garden will be in full bloom early in April. The display continues until June. This garden, which was designed by Frank T. Gartside, Assistant Superintendent, National Capital Parks, is flood-lighted for night display and is regarded by many as one of the most attractive features of the

National Capital Park System.

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His Excellency Stanislaw Patek, Ambassador of Poland, and members of the staff of the Polish Embassy, conducted brief exercises honoring the memory of Kosciuszko, compatriot of Lafayette and American Revolutionary here, at the Kosciuszko memorial in Lafayette Park on February 15. Ambassador Patek placed a wreath at the base of the statue in the name of the Polish Nation. Prominent Polish-American citizens of the National Capital attended the exercises.

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ARTICLES, BOOKS, AND PUBLICATIONS

"Indians of Shenandoah National Park" by Frank O. Judy, Educational Adviser, Camp NP-2, Shenandoah National Park, is appended to this issue of the Bulletin. It first appeared in the winter issue of the Shenandoah Nature Journal.

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"Mother Curry, Chairman, Who Runs Yosemite's Tourist Business", an article by Frank J. Taylor, appears in the January 1937 issue of California, magazine of Pacific Business.

"At the age of seventy-six", writes Mr. Taylor, "when most people are ready to lay down the responsibilities of life, Mrs. D. A. Curry, better known to thousands of Californians as "Mother" Curry, is still the guiding genius behind the state's largest and most successful resort business -- to-wit, $5,000,000 Yosemite Park and Curry Company properties, consisting of lodges, hotels, camps, stores, studios, garages, stables and transportation utilities of the Yosemite National Park. Mr. Taylor tells how Mother Curry's business career began quite by accident, back in 1894, and the remarkable progress she has made during the ensuing forty-odd years.

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The Washington Herald of Sunday, February 28, published a feature article about Virginia's six state parks, operated by the State Commission...
on Conservation and Development. The article was illustrated with photographs showing the custodian's lodge and a typical cabin in Douthat State Park, near Clifton Forge.

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On April 1 Thomas Y. Crowell Company of New York will place on sale a 160-page brochure regarding the Great Smoky Mountains written by Laura Thornburgh. It will sell for $2.00.

For the past ten years Miss Thornburgh has had a small cottage nesting at the foot of Mount LeConte in the Smokies and with knapsack and camera has explored this and other lofty summits. She has ridden horseback and tramped through valleys and along hidden trails. In her book, which is in the nature of a friendly guide, she invites her readers to learn of this pleasuring ground for themselves. Sixteen full-page pictures, also a number of pen-and-ink sketches, will be used as illustrations.

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Mary Tucker, member of the publicity staff of the N. Y. Office, Santa Fe Railroad, and a former Southwest Courier Guide, has compiled a list of books and publications pertaining to the Southwest. Copies of this list may be obtained by writing to J. J. Augustin, Publisher, 30 Irving Place, New York City.

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"This New America", a 188 page book relating to the CCC and edited by A. C. Oliver, Jr., Senior Chaplain, Walter Reed Hospital, and Chaplain Harold W. Dudley, CR, has been published by Longmans Green and Co. It sells for $1.50.

"This New America" is not the work of one writer, but is the expression of the thoughts and experiences of many. It is a composite of the best writings that have appeared in Happy Days, combined with selected letters of enrollees, and statements by those who have been directly in charge of the CCC and its activities during the past four years.

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Members of the Forestry school at the Colorado State College in Fort Collins plan to dedicate their 1937 year book to the National Park Service. Several cuts of scenes and animals in the Rocky Mountain National Park will be used in the publication.

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Delivery has been made by the Government Printer of an edition of 5,000 copies of a publication entitled "Ferns and Flowering Plants of Isle Royale". The author, Clair A. Brown, is Associate Professor of Botany at Louisiana State University.

This brochure contains introductory statements regarding the location and physiography, climate, history, and vegetation of Isle Royale, and an annotated catalogue listing the 671 species and varieties of ferns and flowering plants that have been collected on the Island.

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A 54-page printed brochure regarding the projected observance of the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1938 has been issued by the Pennsylvania State Commission created to formulate plans for the event. The reunion of all surviving Veterans is to be the highlight of the celebration, and a huge "Eternal Light Peace Memorial" will be dedicated and unveiled.

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Delivery of the 1937 Mount Superintendent Boles, who in December was reelected for two years as Director of the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce, was elected to serve as Vice-President of that organization in January. At a meeting held last month he was elected National Councillor of the Chamber of Commerce. Another honor conferred on Superintendent Boles recently was election to honorary membership in the Carlsbad Rotary Club.

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Isabelle F. Story, Editor-in-Chief of the Service, was elected to active membership in the Arts Club of Washington at its last business meeting. Her status is that of an artist member, open only to artists, sculptors, and writers of established professional standing.

McKinley, Hawaii, Acadia, and Wind Cave National Park circulars of general information were made on February 19, February 20, March 4, and March 9, respectively.

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"Geology of the Pinnacles National Monument" by Philip Andrews, a 36-page illustrated brochure, has been printed by the University of California Press, Berkeley, California. It sells for 75 cents.

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FOLKS

Associate Forester Thomas E. Adams, who has been in charge of the ECW activities at the Virgin Islands since January 1935, spent a week in the Washington Office recently preparatory to assuming new duties as ECW Administrative Inspector for Alabama.

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Chief Forester Coffman while aboard the S.S. Monterey en route to Hawaii wrote to Forester Shanklin in Washington:

"The past two days white caps have been all around and there has been quite a marked roll to the ship. Had it been that way the first couple of days I might have been sick -- I don't know, but now it seems quite natural and doesn't bother me -- in fact last night it rather rocked me to sleep." In a later dispatch he wrote:
"Arrived at Honolulu about 8 a.m., February 15, and Tillett came aboard out in the bay and decorated me with leis until I looked like a prize fire horse....

"This morning (February 17) we attended the opening of the Territorial Legislature with reserved seats in the former Throne Room where the House of Representatives meets. It was a gala occasion with music and singing by Hawaiians, flowers, leis and a great festive crowd."

Mr. Coffman plans to spend a month on the Islands inspecting CCC camps and work projects and discussing forestry problems with officials of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

* * *

Members of ECW staff of Petersburg National Military Park, recently gave a stag party, at which the guests were Service officials and local citizens who have been active in cooperating with the park. The dinner was held at a hunting lodge several miles south of Petersburg. Tall stories were swapped, and a large quantity of refreshments consumed. Among the guests were the city manager and the members of the City Council; the officials of Prince George County; Congressman Drewry; officials of the Park Association and Park Commission; members of the Crater re-enactment committee; several field men from the Regional Office in Richmond; Acting Assistant Director Spalding and Superintendent J. Walter Coleman. Following the party every one adjourned to the Century Theatre in Petersburg, where they were shown reels of the park dedication ceremonies in 1932.

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Lewis T. McKinney entered on duty as Custodian of Chaco Canyon National Monument on January 1.

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Approximately 450 persons attended the semi-business meeting and dinner given on February 18 by the Branch of Buildings Management in the ICC-Labor Cafeteria. Short talks by several Service officials were made after the dinner in the Departmental Auditorium and moving pictures of park scenes were shown.

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Superintendent Balston B. Lattimore of Fort Pulaski National Monument was assigned to the Washington Office for special work for the month of February. During his absence Junior Park Historian James W. Holland was designated to serve as Acting Superintendent at the Monument.

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Phillip C. Puderer, ECW Associate Landscape Architect, has been designated Acting Superintendent of the Fort Jefferson National Monument.

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Earl Jackson, formerly Custodian of Bandelier National Monument, assumed the Custodianship of Montezuma Castle National Monument in February. Clinton G. Harkins has succeeded Mr. Jackson as Custodian at Bandelier.
Charles L. Gable, Chief of the Park Operators' Division of the Service, left Washington late in February for conferences with Service officials and others on the West Coast. He plans to return in mid-April.

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Lillian Sartain, who resigned from her position in the Washington Office about a year ago, has rejoined her co-workers in the Service. She is connected with the Eastern Engineering Office.

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A painting by Lee R. Warthen, preparator-artist on the Service's museum staff, on display at the 46th Exhibition of the Society of Washington Artists, was voted the most popular one on exhibition. Visitors to the show vote for the picture they like best and his was the one receiving the greatest number of votes.

Roger M. Bittase, a member of the Service's Washington Office engineering staff, served on the jury of artists who passed on the paintings to be included in the Exhibition.

Raleigh C. Taylor and George W. Guy have been appointed to the historical staff at Petersburg National Military Park. Both were formerly on the park staff but some months ago Mr. Taylor was transferred to Fredericksburg and Mr. Guy went into private work in Richmond, Virginia.

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John L. Nagle, National Park Service Engineer, has been designated by Secretary Ickes to supervise construction of the projected Thomas Jefferson Memorial in the Nation's Capital.

This assignment is in addition to the one he has had since last summer directing Service activities in connection with the National Expansion Memorial at St. Louis, Missouri.

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Superintendent Leavitt, we learn from a letter from Lassen dated March 12, can now sit up several hours each day and is able to get around his hospital room to some extent with the aid of crutches. "We have hopes," Acting Superintendent Moore writes, "that in another week our Superintendent will be strong enough so that he may be taken for a ride in a car."

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dorr G. Yeager of Berkeley, California. Mrs. Yeager was formerly Eleanor Ann Mills, daughter of the late Joe Mills, who for many years operated the Crags Hotel in Estes Park, and
Mrs. Mills, who is now in Berkeley.

Mr. Yeager is Assistant Chief of the Service's Field Division of Education and is the author of "Bob Flame, Ranger," "Bob Flame, Rocky Mountain Ranger" and "Scarface, the Story of a Grizzly."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Weber are the parents of twin girls born March 16.

Mr. Weber is a member of the Service's museum staff in Washington.

Charles L. Cagle, Chief of the Park Operators Division of the Service, and Mrs. Julia F. Howe of Tacoma, Washington, were married at San Francisco, California, on March 13.

Ranger Russel Farmer of Montezuma Castle National Monument and Harriet Hutchinson of Gallatin, Missouri, were married on January 18.

Because of shortage of quarters at the monument the newlyweds started married life in a tent-house, an experience Acting Custodian Jackson feels they will both long remember since this tent life occurred during the coldest weather in the history of the monument.

Dr. John Nolen, world famous landscape architect and father of John Nolen, Jr., director of planning for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, died at his home at Cambridge, Massachusetts on February 19. He was 68 years of age.

Dr. Nolen advised the Interior Department in connection with PWA, Resettlement Administration, and National Park Service Projects. Among the American cities he planned, remodeled or made more beautiful in some way were Roanoke, Virginia; Niagara Falls, New York; Flint, Michigan; Elkhart, Indiana; Asheville, North Carolina; San Diego and Sacramento, California; Montclair and Glen Ridge, New Jersey; Madison and LaCrosse, Wisconsin; and Sarasota and St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dr. William Temple Hornaday, Director Emeritus of the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx, died at his home in Stamford, Connecticut on March 7. He was 82 years old.

Dr. Hornaday was always interested in the Service's conservation activities. As Director of the New York Zoological Park from April, 1896 until June, 1926 he built it into one of the greatest zoos in the country. It was due largely to Dr. Hornaday's agitation that Congress in 1899 took up the idea of establishing the National Zoological Park in Washington. He was the author of many books on natural history subjects. In recognition of his natural history and conservation work he received decorations from the French.
British, and Belgian Governments, and in 1907 became the first person to receive the gold medal of the Camp Fire Club of America.

***

On January 20 Robert Milne, 7-months old son of Storekeeper and Mrs. Harry M. Sage of Mesa Verde National Park, passed away at the Johnson Hospital at Cortez, Colorado.

***

Hosteen Tomacito, one of the oldest settlers in Chaco Canyon and the most photographed Navajo in the Canyon, died recently of pneumonia. Tomacito was one of the few old time Navajos that made the march to Bosque Redondo in 1863.

***

Frank B. Anderson, the contractor who constructed the new apartment building at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, died at his home in Denver in February after an illness of several months.

***
WHAT A ROUGH RIDER THINKS OF YELLOWSTONE

I'm just an old timer, that lives in the hills
I've traveled this world and seen lots of things
I've soldiered and sailed to every corner that's known
For the last fifty years, from New Zealand to Nome
The "Strait of Magellan," the streets of New York
From far off Australia to the land of the stork
China I've seen and India too
And South Africa to me is nothing new
I've fished for a living, I've mined to earn bread
Hunted gold on the coast till it went to my head
Slept in the desert, walked in the night
Where folks I know would be filled with fright
In fact I've met everything that the world had to give
But it took all this, just to learn how to live.
And now, here I am in Nature's own park
Where GOD made a home for the bear and the lark
The elk and the buffalo, the streams and the trees
The eagles, the gulls, the insects and bees
Even the stars that shine in the dark
I found every one of them in Yellowstone Park.

---

God grant you know the loveliness
That lies in common things
The smell of earth, the smell of rain
The brilliant flash of a bluebird's wing
The velvet mystery of the night
The daily miracle of light
The laughter of a happy child
The winds of heaven blowing wild
The white cloud gulls sailing high
Across the vast expanse of sky
The music of the morning breeze
Playing the organ of the trees.

A love of these within your heart
Joy and you need never part.

The author of the foregoing, Captain Ernest W. Tranter, operator of a ranch in Dubois, Wyoming, was a recent visitor to the Washington Office. This winter he has lectured before a number of college and high school groups telling of his many interesting experiences and reciting his poetry. Captain Tranter has had a varied life. He was one of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders and afterward accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on an expedition of big game hunting in Africa. He also accompanied the expedition of Martin Johnson and Frank Buck in Africa.
The cleared area flanking the Skyline Drive on both sides from a point just south of Fisher's Gap to a point just north of Milam Gap, and known variously as Big Meadows, Great Meadows, and the Dead Lands, is an area of great historical significance, not only in more recent times, but also in pre-Columbian and even prehistoric times. This is evidenced by the numerous stone artifacts which have been found in and about this area.

Of the peoples who inhabited this mountain top meadow before the white man arrived in America, little has been written and little more is known. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," links the Indian tribes which inhabited the "Great Mountains of Virginia," (The Blue Ridge), with the Mannahoacs. He states that these Indians were bitter enemies of the Powhatans who lived "between the seacoast and the falls of the rivers," and who were the first red men whom the Jamestown settlers encountered upon their arrival. This enmity of the Mannahoacs toward the Powhatans, according to Jefferson, probably saved the whites many bloody and disastrous battles with the latter tribe. This was accomplished by making rear attacks on the Powhatans upon learning that attacks on the whites had been planned.

Assuming, then, that the Mannahoacs were the settlers at Big Meadows, three theories may be advanced to explain their presence on this mountain top, 3,500 feet above sea-level. Certainly the winter weather on the mountain with its deep snows and almost continuous icy winds would be little inducement for these scantily clad warriors to linger there for long, especially when the more attractive haven of the valleys on either side was only a few miles away. Similarly, the shortness of the summer season would prevent any extensive agriculture.

So the first theory to account for their presence there may be: Their settlement at Big Meadows was a temporary one during the summer months for the purpose of hunting and gathering nuts, berries and fruit. Wild game was then more plentiful in the Blue Ridge than now. The spring which forms the head of the Robertson River and bubbles up in the center of Big Meadows made it an ideal location for a summer camp. Also, the cliffs overlooking the valleys on both sides furnished excellent vantage points for observing the movements of enemy tribes below.

One fact which substantiates this first theory is that only stone implements of war and hunting are found in the immediate vicinity of this ancient village site. No pottery nor definitely identified implements of agriculture have yet been
unearthed at Big Meadows. Spear points, stone knives, tomahawks, and flint, quartz and quartzite arrow points are found in abundance, however, and occasionally a stone axe or a hammerstone. If the settlement had been a permanent one, kitchen middens, broken pottery, and other evidences of family life would be discovered.

The second theory which may be advanced is: These Indians may have been pushed to the mountain top by the coming of the white man to the valley. If this be the case, were they pushed up from the Page Valley on the West by the influx of the settlers through the gap at Front Royal, or were they pushed up from the Piedmont section on the east? The similarity between the artifacts found at Big Meadows and those found on the Piedmont side of the Blue Ridge would point to their having migrated from the eastern side. Artifacts found along the Shenandoah River on the western side of the mountain are of an entirely different workmanship from those found on the top. The artifacts from Big Meadows are, for the most part, made from coarse quartz rock and show inferior workmanship when compared with the delicately flaked pieces made from clear quartz, jasper, and flint which are found on the banks of the south fork of the Shenandoah River.

Generally, the arrow points found at Big Meadows are the hafted type, with little or no barb at the tip corners, while the most prevalent type of arrow point found on the Shenandoah River is the triangular, with no haft and sharp, well-defined barbs. This writer has found only one triangular arrow point at Big Meadows, but Mr. Scudder Griffing, Assistant Landscape Architect of the Shenandoah National Park, reports that he has found a number of such points in the vicinity of Big Meadows.

From these facts, one must assume that, were the Mannahoacs forced up from the Piedmont section and thus down into the Page Valley by the white man, they must have encountered the warlike Maffawomees, who inhabited the land west of the mountains, and whose confederacy extended northward to the Great Lakes. (Jefferson's, "Notes on Virginia," P. 132, Query XI). It is known that the Maffawomees waged continual war on both the Mannahoacs and the Powhatans.

Thus hemmed in on the mountain top, on the east by the whites and on the west by a powerful and warlike Indian tribe, one can only surmise as to where the Mannahoacs turned. They may either have been exterminated by the Maffawomees or, having formed an alliance with them, have been absorbed into that tribe. Some artifacts of a workmanship resembling that of the pieces found at Big Meadows and probably belonging to the Mannahoacs, are found scattered here and there along the Shenandoah River, with the more finished and more delicately flaked artifacts of the Maffawomees. It is not possible to say by what means this was accomplished.

The third and last theory, and the least probable of the three, is: The Indians may have
used Big Meadows as a quarry for the quartz and quartzite from which they fashioned their artifacts. A great quantity of this stone may be found in and about this area. Much of it is chipped and flaked, showing that at least some of the arrow points and spear points were made on location. This theory would also account for the fact that there are no evidences of permanent settlement at Big Meadows, as expeditions of a few days to that place for the purpose of gathering "quarry blanks," as the unfinished pieces of stone are called, would not necessitate the elaborate comforts of clay pots and kitchen utensils.

Among the foothills of the Blue Ridge, adjacent to the Shenandoah National Park and on both the east and west sides of the mountain, the writer has found artifacts resembling in workmanship and materials those found at Big Meadows. On one area, the Everett Koontz farm, along the south branch of the Hawksbill Creek, near Marksville, numerous stone 'utility' implements have been found in addition to nearly a bushel of arrow heads. Two excellent polished celts or skimming knives, several hoes, axes and hammerstones, as well as a few pottery shards, are among the finds. These artifacts point to a more or less permanent village site on this area.

Could it be, then, that the "headquarters" of the Big Meadows Indians were in the Page Valley, close to the mountain, and separated by only about nine miles from a tribe of an entirely different culture, the savage Maffawomees? That does not seem likely. It is here, then, that the time element must enter. It is probable that the two tribes were not in the same locality at the same time. The artifacts of the Big Meadows Indians show considerably more weathering than those of the River Indians. This may be due either to a difference in materials or to a great difference in age. The jasper, flint and chalcedony, from which a great number of the artifacts found along the Shenandoah River are made, would show weathering less than the quartzite, greenstone, and greystone of the mountain artifacts. Thus, the time element must be purely one of conjecture. The writer chooses to believe that the culture of the mountain Indians preceded by many years the culture of the tribes which inhabited the Shenandoah River bottoms.

One interesting fact which warrants mention is that, on the hill above the June Weakley house at Big Meadows, the writer has from time to time found artifacts, some of them broken and others in perfect condition, which are undoubtedly of a very early American Stone Age. Altogether, about six such specimens have been found and are now in the writer's collection at CCC Camp NP-2 at Big Meadows. These pieces are believed to be of a much earlier date than most of the other artifacts of this area because of three facts: (1) The material is coarser and more weathered; (2) The workmanship is cruder and of a different pattern; (3) It is only at this one spot that they have been found.
One of the pieces is a leaf-shaped spear head or large arrow head, with a straight, well-defined haft. The material is coarse greystone or greenstone. Small artifacts, that is, arrow heads and spear heads, of this material are extremely rare, although hoes, celts, tomahawks, and axes are usually made from it.

In conclusion, it may be said that, from the facts gathered and the evidence presented by the numerous artifacts, Big Meadows and the area surrounding it along the mountainsides were favored spots of the Red Men. Tourists of a romantic turn of mind may visit the area and make their own visions of the activity and life which thrived there even before Columbus was born. Many red warriors and many red chieftains roamed these meadows and the then flourishing chestnut groves rang with their shouts. Today, the Shenandoah National Park and the Skyline Drive make it possible for everyone to visit these ancient haunts of the First Americans.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No. of Fires</th>
<th>Man Hours or Days</th>
<th>Protection Agency</th>
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**CAUSES OF FIRES**

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<td>(1,206 man hours CCC)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>(750 man hours CCC)</td>
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<td>(550 man hours CCC)</td>
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<td>(70 man days DCC)</td>
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**Cooperation**

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<th>Park or Monument</th>
<th>No. of Fires</th>
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<td>(6,728 man hours CCC)</td>
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<td>Chickamaunagas-Chattagous</td>
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<td>(60 man hours CCC)</td>
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### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
**ANNUAL FIRE REPORT**

January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936.

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<th>Brush Acres</th>
<th>Grass Acres</th>
<th>Total Acres</th>
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<th>Personal services dollars</th>
<th>Supplies, transportation, etc. dollars</th>
<th>Indirect costs of personnel $</th>
<th>Total dollars</th>
<th>Salaries of park employees not paid from F.P.F. dollars</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historical Parks:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippewa</td>
<td>3,126</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>4,071</td>
<td></td>
<td>380</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>3,126</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>4,071</td>
<td></td>
<td>380</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Smoky</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,261</td>
<td>12,241</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td>11,877</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>3,971</td>
<td>16,141</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,100</td>
<td>21,800</td>
<td>5,368</td>
<td>37,768</td>
<td>7,207</td>
<td>44,975</td>
<td>39,977</td>
<td>39,977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** CCC labor valued at $1.50 per day used in above table.

Emergency allotment from F.P.F. not included in fire suppression costs:
- Glacier 1936
- Yellowstone 1936

Total: $977.