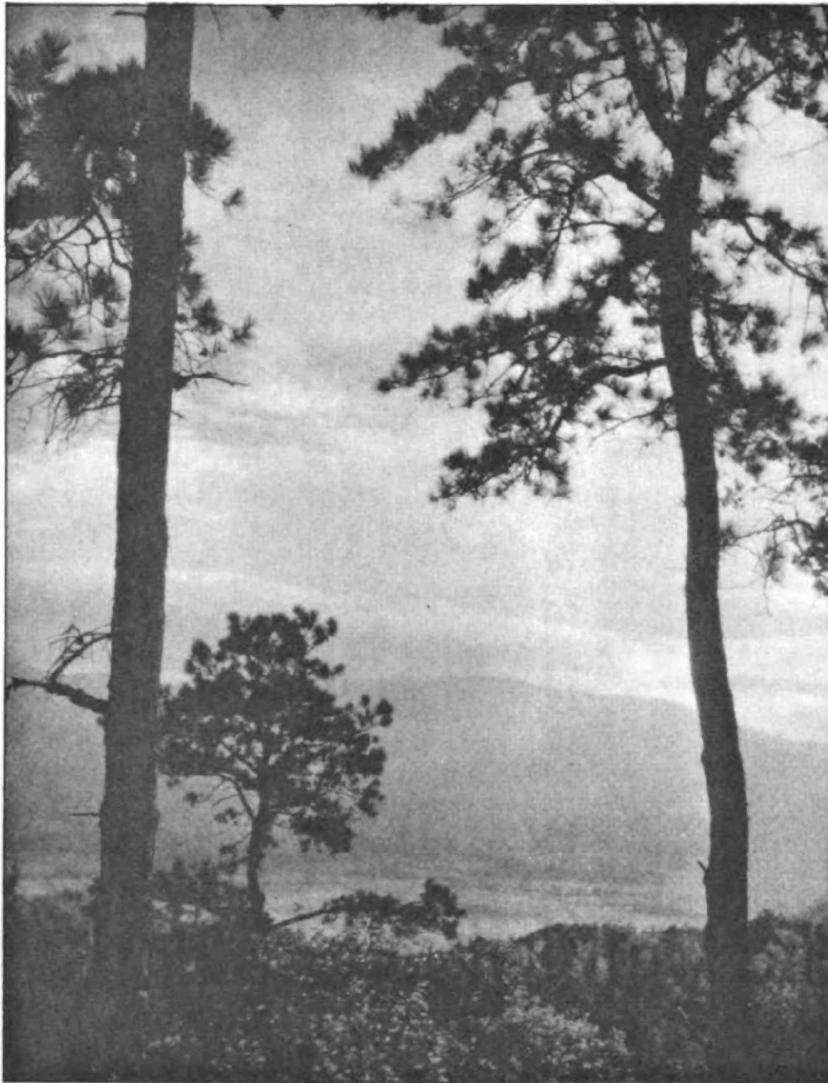


THE REGIONAL REVIEW



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION ONE

Richmond, Virginia

JULY-AUGUST 1941

VOL. VII - NOS. 1 & 2

THE REGIONAL REVIEW

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THOMAS J. ALLEN, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Charles Elliott, Editor

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THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
· NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ·
REGION ONE ~ RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

GREAT SMOKY PIONEERS



DeSoto, the first white explorer on this continent, possibly may have viewed the Great Smoky Mountains in their deep blue haze. The Great Smokies were the home of the Cherokees until the advancing frontier of the white man drove them from their home. During the "Great Exodus" of 1838 when the Cherokees were rounded up and moved to a new home west of the Mississippi, a small band under the leadership of Tsali, hid in the mountains. The descendants of this group now occupy the Qualla Indian Reservation on the southern fringe of the park.

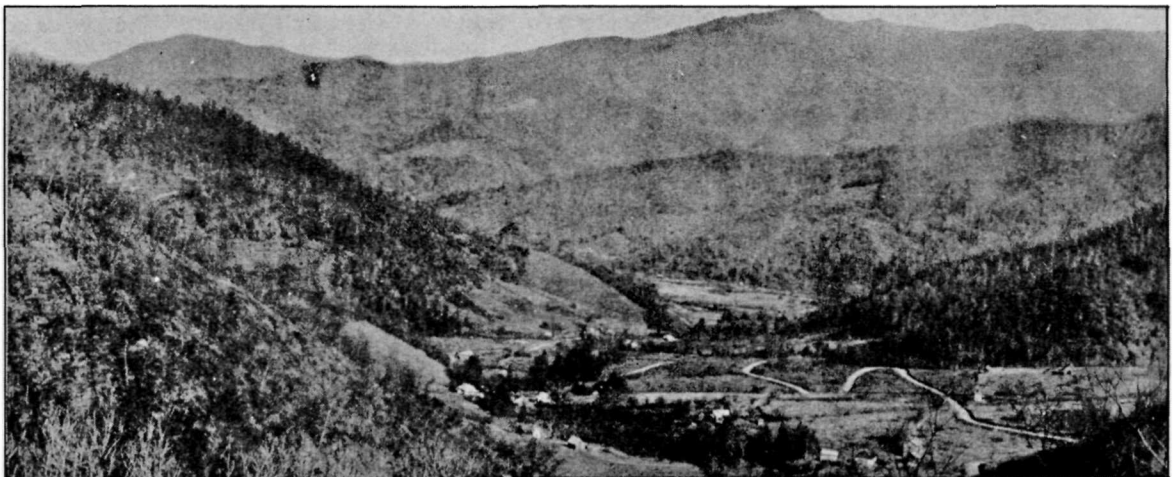
Hunters and Indian traders were the first white men to penetrate the rugged slopes of the Great Smoky Mountains. During the war for American Independence the Cherokees were allies of the British. In 1776 General Rutherford swept through the Cherokee settlements destroying their crops, burning their towns and driving the survivors into the mountains. During this expedition Rutherford and his men penetrated as far as the valley of the Oconaluftee. Records indicate that some of the men who accompanied General Rutherford were the first to make entries of land in this area, evidently being impressed with the richness of the river bottoms.

The first settlers came during the last years of the eighteenth century or the early part of the nineteenth century. By 1820 several settlements were established on both the north and south slopes of the Smokies. These early settlers were descended from English, German, and Scotch-Irish stock who had previously settled in Pennsylvania, western Maryland, Virginia and along the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge of North Carolina and South Carolina.

Habits of thrift, hardihood, and independence characterized these people.

Most of the settlers came with only the bare necessities. An ax, an auger, a long rifle with lead and powder, a pot, an oven, and seeds to plant the first crop, and a cow, if the trail they followed was not too steep and rough, constituted the means for establishing their new homes and providing a livelihood. Many of these folk were descended from craftsmen such as metal workers and wood workers; the women were resourceful; and all together, by force of environment, were able to supply the necessities of life from the materials at hand.

The first settlers in the Oconaluftee valley were soldiers who had accompanied General Rutherford on his expedition against the Cherokees. In Cades Cove, John Oliver and Job Jones made the first permanent settlement about 1818. These two men had fought with Washington in the "Jerseys". The early settlers in the vicinity of Gatlinburg made their way from Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia over trails through gaps in the Great Smokies. The trails these first travelers followed were rough, impassable except on foot or on horseback, and goods had to be carried on men's shoulders. As the choice lands along the larger streams were occupied, individual families moved up into the narrow valleys and into the coves and almost inaccessible areas of the mountains. By the time of the War Between the States about all of the areas in the park that have ever been inhabited, had been occupied, and that state of stagnation or social inertia occasioned by isolation had set in.



The first task of the settlers was to clear a patch of land and plant a crop against the coming winter. Their first shelter was a crude structure built so as to afford the quickest possible shelter and protection to their precious possessions. It was usually located near a spring near the foot of a hill. The walls of the house were of round logs with the chinks filled with moss. The roof was covered with rived or split shakes. To construct the doors, slabs were split from a log and pegged to crude wooden hinges with wooden pegs. Stone on the site and mud for mortar supplied the materials for the chimney and the hearth. The only window consisted of a small shuttered opening cut through the logs on one side of the fireplace. During the winter the shutter remained closed. From time to time as necessity demanded or time permitted, a barn, a corn crib, a bear-proof pig pen, and a bear-and-fox-proof chicken house, all built of logs, were added to the group. On a stream nearby a pounding mill or a "tub" mill would be constructed to crush or grind the family corn.

As the family increased in size or just pure pride of ownership demanded, larger and finer houses were built to replace the first crude houses. It is the later building, many of which still remain in the park, which reflect the skill and pride of craftsmanship which many of these people possessed. In some of the finer log buildings poplar logs 24 by 30 inches in diameter were used to construct the walls of the house requiring only three rounds of logs for the first story. These logs were hewn in two sides, usually to a thickness of four or five inches. Hewn with a broadax, their faces are true and smooth. In one such house the logs were hewn on four sides and all joints so accurately made that no chinking was required between the logs. In three known examples the chimneys of these later cabins are of hand made brick, that was moulded and burned nearby. The ultimate in log cabins is reached in Cades Cove. A bridegroom promised his bride to build her the finest cabin in the mountains. Not being satisfied with a fine hewn log cabin he took the logs to the Johnny Cable sash saw mill and had them sawn four square. The cabin is one and a half stories and the chimney is one of the three hand made brick chimneys mentioned before. To the rear of this new cabin stands the original one story cabin with its rough round logs and saddle-notched joints.

As the tide of emigration swept down the river valleys of east Tennessee and across the Blue Ridge, more and more settlers penetrated into the Great Smokies. In the larger coves several families were soon settled and a form of social life was established. Churches were organized and church houses built, grist mills for custom grinding, sash saw mills and iron forges made their appearance. On June 17, 1827 John Oliver and a group of men organized the Primitive Baptist Church in Cades Cove. In the year 1828 Davis Fout built the Cades Cove Bloomery Forge on Forge Creek. This forge continued to operate until 1859. About half a mile downstream from the forge Johnny Cable built his grist mill and sash-saw mill. This evidence of progress noted in Cades Cove was equally true of other large coves and creek bottoms. In the narrow and inaccessible coves and valleys individual families continued to live in isolation.



Above. The house and garden of the Walker sisters in the Little Green Brier, Elkmont, Tennessee. The split picket fence is the type commonly used by the Smoky mountaineers.

Below. This typical corn crib and gear shed is one of the "carry-alls" for the mountain farm. The strap hinges on the crib door are hand-wrought iron.



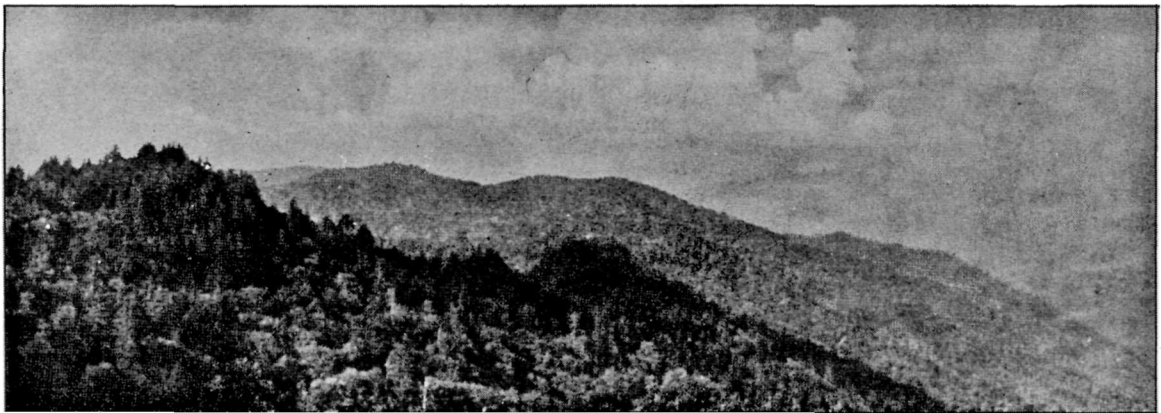
It is interesting to note how topography and environment influenced the activities and architecture of the various areas in the park. The settlement along the Oconaluftee was located on an old Indian Trail which followed along the Oconaluftee, crossed the Smokies and along the West Prong of Little Pigeon. As settlements developed on both sides of the Smokies this trail became a stock trail over which mules, horses and pigs were driven from Kentucky and eastern Tennessee to South Carolina and Georgia. This traffic afforded an outlet for the products raised on the rich lands along the banks of the Oconaluftee. The rich flat floor of Cades Cove permitted extensive agriculture. During the summer months herds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were grazed on Thunderhead, Spence Field, and Gregory's Bald, large grassy meadows on the crest of the Smokies. In the fall, fattened by their summer's grazing, the cattle were driven over the narrow trails to market. Whenever it was possible for the people to raise a surplus above the bare needs of existence, and secure a market for their surplus they prospered. Their prosperity was reflected in their buildings and their community life. Barns were large and their contact with the world outside was reflected in their homes and social life.

In the narrow rock strewn valleys, as the Sugarlands Valley near Gatlinburg, the people had a hard struggle for existence. Trails were rough and steep and communication with the world outside was extremely difficult.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park presents a unique opportunity to preserve frontier conditions of a century ago, which have vanished elsewhere. The cultural and human interest aspects of this park are as outstanding as its scenery and vegetation.

The white population of the region still exhibits the pristine ruggedness and self-sufficiency of the pioneer period shortly after the American Revolution.

Several typical mountain communities remain intact within the park boundaries and may constitute valuable outdoor exhibits in a proposed "museum of mountain culture". Already large collections of household goods, tools, farm equipment, weapons, chiefly primitive and hand-wrought, have been assembled. Studies of the folklore, ballads, linguistics, genealogy and local tradition, initiated several years ago, are being continued. These cultural studies contemplate a regional picture of native folk life in the Great Smokies.



JAMESTOWN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



AMERICA'S FIRST SETTLEMENT

Photographed from the National Park Service auto-giro, Jamestown Island presents a view never seen by John Smith, Pocahontas or Powhatan, but which, no doubt, they would recognize. One aspect of this modern view would astonish them, however, for Jamestown Island in 1607 was not an island but a peninsula. The point of land in the lower left corner, now known as Glass House Point, formerly extended as a narrow neck joining Jamestown Island to the mainland. Across this neck ran the colonial road from Jamestown to Williamsburg. Many years ago the connecting link was worn away by the forces of erosion, but in the near future this geographical feature will be restored by the National Park Service. The original Jamestown settlement was probably in the wooded area just below the docks which may be seen jutting out from the island. Here the shore line has also been worn away by erosion and the James River now covers a part of the historic site.

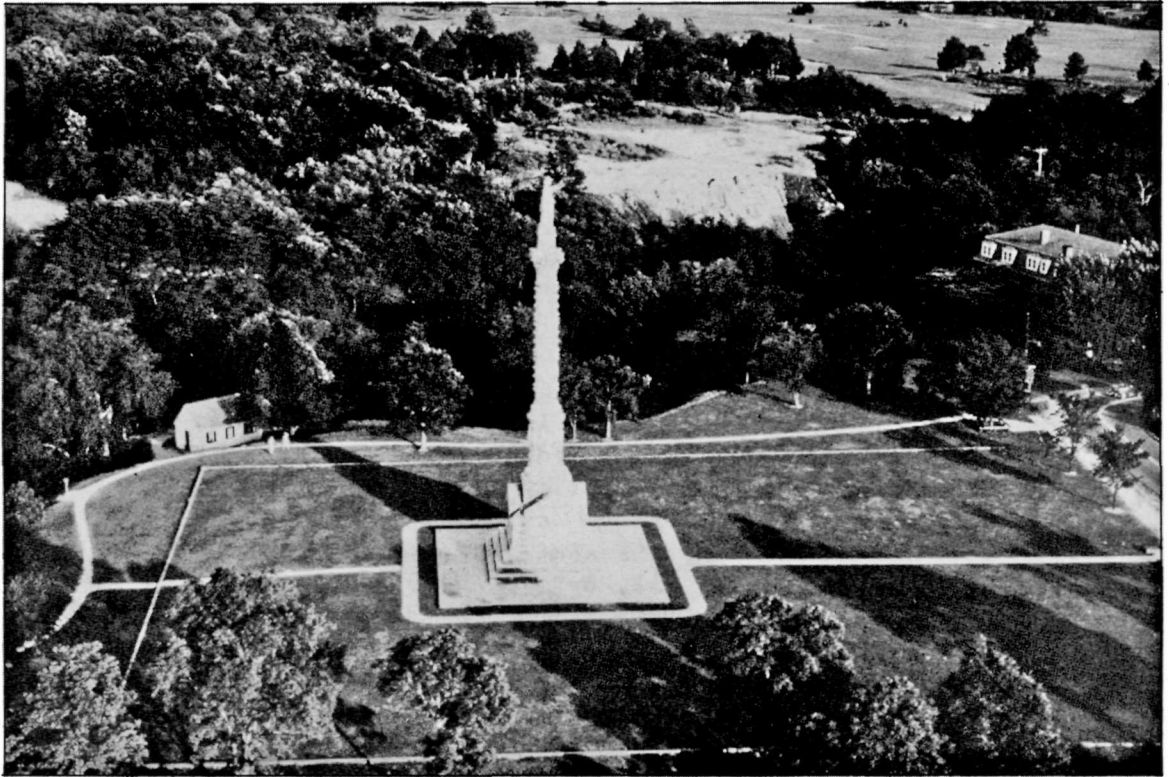
Fortifications which played an important part in the siege of Yorktown Virginia, in the War of the American Revolution. The enclosed work on the right is the British Redoubt No. 9, and in the center is Battery No. 2 in the Second Parallel of the American line.

Battery No. 9 was constructed by Lord Cornwallis between July and the latter part of September, 1781. It formed a part of the outer defenses of the British line encircling Yorktown and was stormed and captured by 400 French soldiers on the night of October 14, 1781. The next morning construction was begun on the American Battery No. 2 and the British redoubt was incorporated into the American siege works. After Cornwallis surrendered, these fortifications were completely leveled for strategic purposes and were reconstructed a few years ago by the National Park Service.



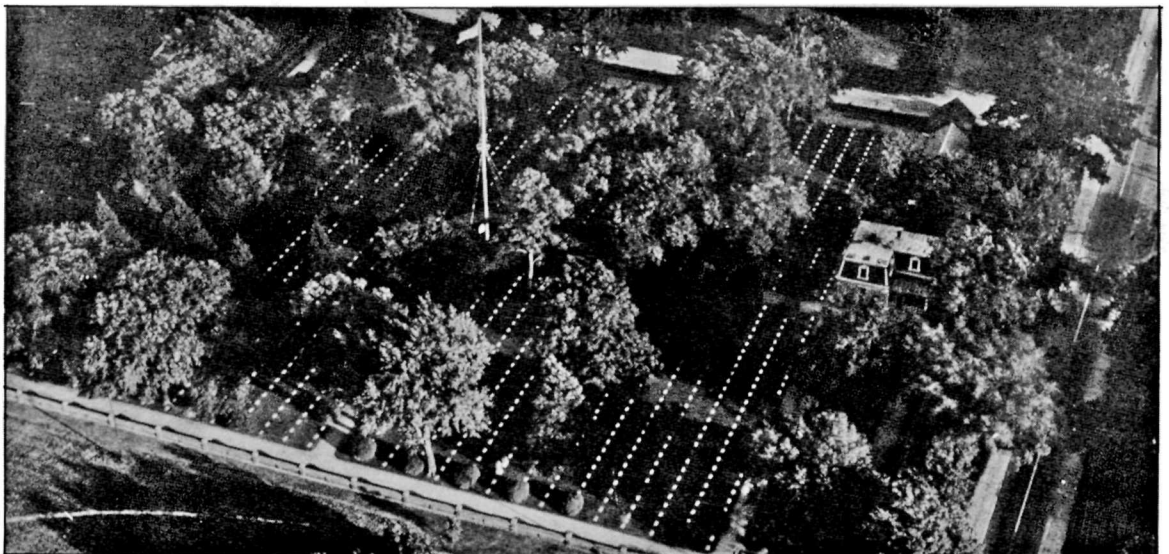
Yorktown Battlefield

Colonial National Historical Park



YORKTOWN BATTLEFIELD

The Yorktown Victory Monument was erected by the United States to commemorate the French alliance and the victory over Cornwallis. The cornerstone of this monument was laid in 1881, at the celebration of the centennial of the surrender. It is located near the upper end of Main Street in Yorktown and overlooks the York River.



Yorktown National Cemetery

Colonial National Historical Park

LABEL WRITING

is a tough job

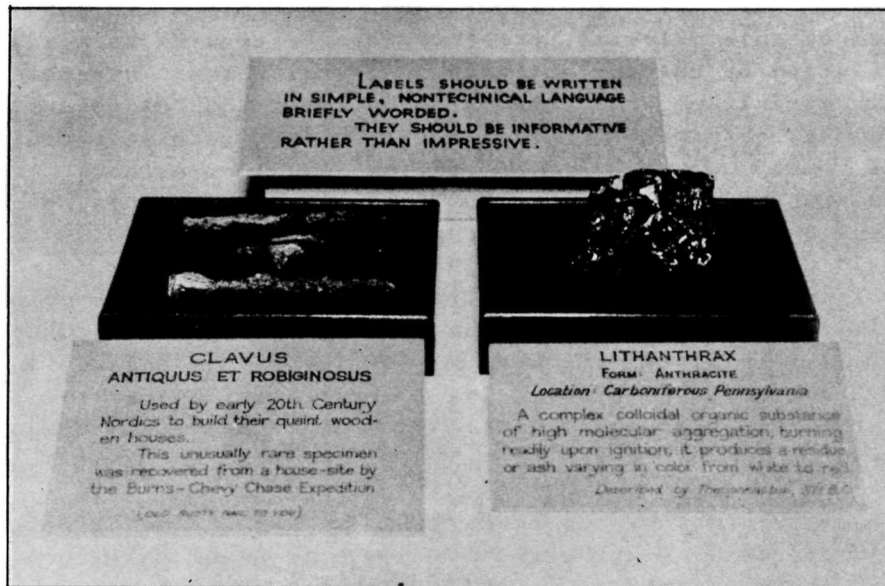
James McNeil Whistler once remarked that it took two artists to paint a picture -- one to paint the picture, the other to kill him when it was finished and didn't know enough to quit. Writing labels and pamphlets for the information of the visiting public also requires similar teamwork omitting whenever possible, the little detail about killing. One member of this team is the historian or scientist with a complete knowledge of the events or processes involved, the second is a public contact man who has a complete knowledge of the educational limitations of the average visitor plus the ability to write in a plain and entertaining manner to reach the level of experience of these people. Both abilities are seldom found in the same person. Usually the profound student of history or science has, by the very nature of his work, lost contact with "the man in the street" who is identically the same person encountered in the park. It is equally true that the public contact man rarely has the time to engage in the original research necessary to become intimately familiar with all the phases of history and science, hence the need for teamwork.

It is more likely that the researcher will look with some contempt at the results produced by the public contactor. Possibly he will regard the finished product as childish or naive. The writer also may show a certain impatience at the researcher's insistence on including certain items which appear to be of tremendous importance. Herein lies the kernel of the problem. Details assume an ever-increasing importance as the researcher goes deeper in his quest for facts. The contact man knows how difficult it is to read a primer when one has but recently learned the alphabet and the futility of trying to teach algebra to a student who has not yet mastered arithmetic.

In writing a label or other description, it is essential to separate the wheat from the chaff. The question is what shall be regarded as wheat. The writer will undoubtedly want to throw out some item as chaff which the researcher treasures as a very precious grain. Everything being relative our team should endeavor to keep in sight the common objective toward which it is working; namely, the production of a description which is basically true and yet not over the heads of those who will read their label and profit, or pass it up in whole or in part. If they read and understand, the work is a success. If they become puzzled or go away unsatisfied, the result is obviously a failure. The sole purpose of the label is to interpret and any attempt to impress the visitor with the writer's erudition should be punished by roasting over a slow fire.

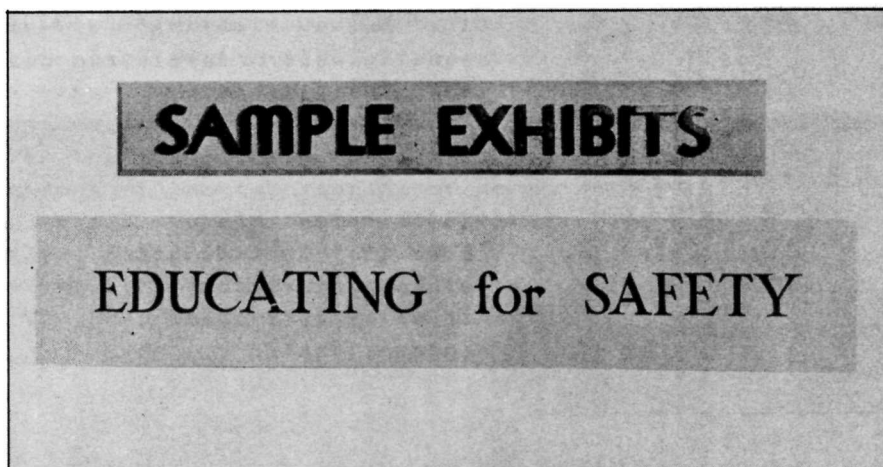
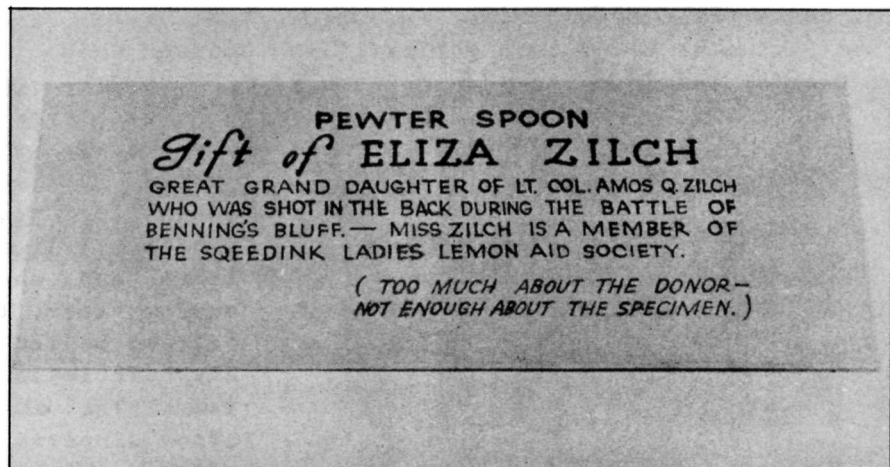
A satisfactory method of procedure is for the researcher to first prepare a statement embodying what he considers to be the essential facts

by NED J. BURNS, Chief, Museum Division



*Such labels
as these are
imperiously
technical but
usually mean-
ingless to
the layman*

*This specimen
label conveys
the wrong
information*

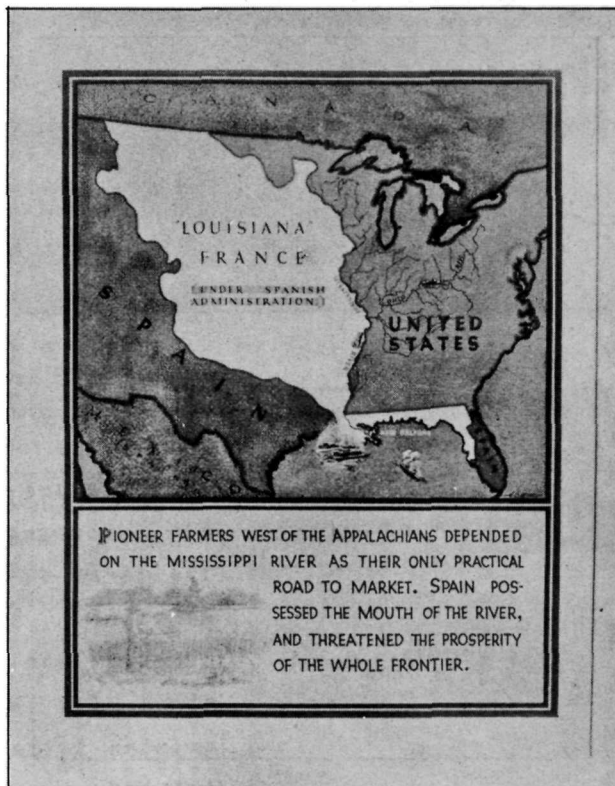


*Two styles
of title lab-
els. Compare
the three di-
mensional
plastic label
above with the
painted letter-
ing below*

with an evaluation of their relative importance. Secondly, the public contact man, guided by this material, prepares what he regards as a satisfactory interpretation by cutting out what he considers non-essential and elaborating or explaining what appears to be important but obscure. Thirdly, the researcher examines the result and checks again to be sure the facts have not been altered by this editing. If the partners are still good friends and willing to speak to each other after this back and forth, the result is ready for public scrutiny, but the job is not finished. It should now be subjected to the merciless criticism of any and everyone who, in all likelihood, will try to improve it. Some quiet observation and discreet questioning of the visitors who have read the label or booklet will soon reveal whether or not the result can be finally regarded as a success. The foregoing is slightly overdrawn to place emphasis on the care with which labels and other descriptive matter must be prepared.

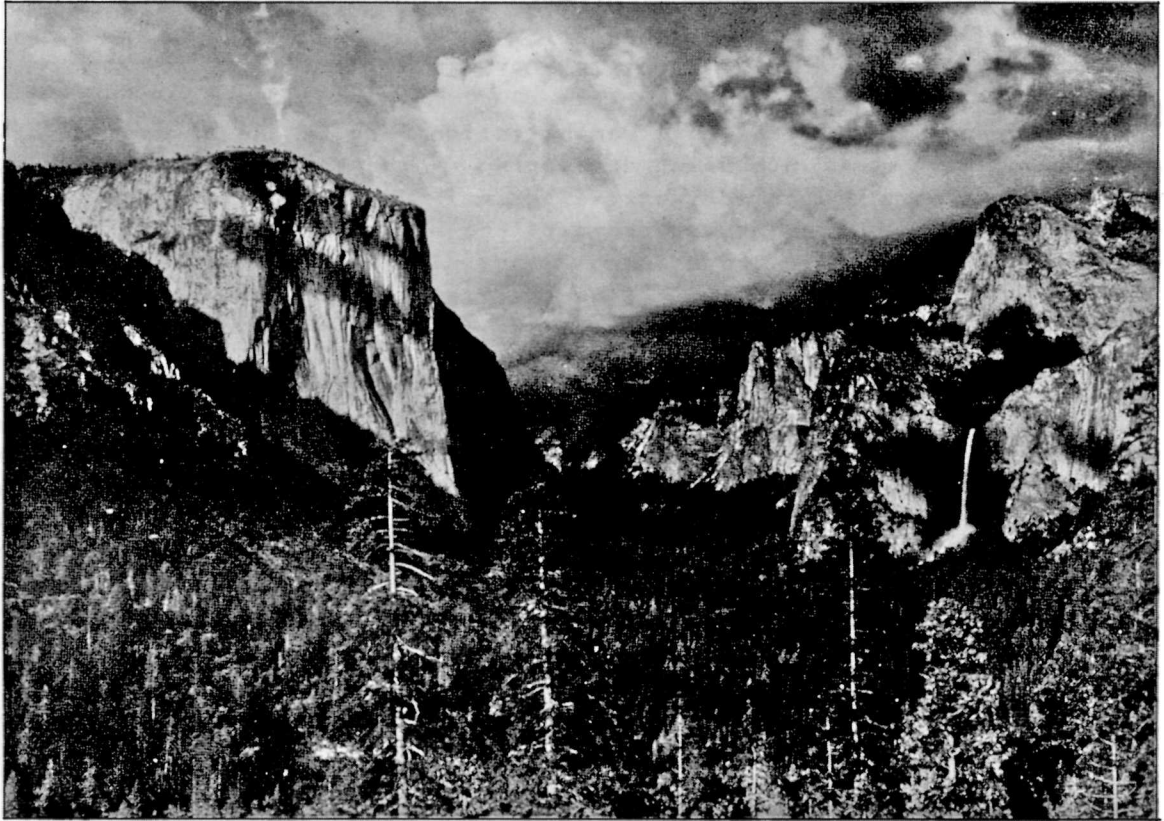
Clarity and brevity are the two essentials in a good descriptive label or booklet. The daily newspapers have been aware of this for a long time and teach their reporters to write with a vocabulary within the range of the average reader. *The Teacher's Word Book*, by E.L. Thorndike contains a list of 20,000 words selected from some 5 million. Each word bears a number showing its frequency of use. Insofar as possible words listed as being in the first five thousand should be used in label and booklet writing, and when necessary to go up the scale, increasing caution should be exercised. Frequently technical terms not familiar to

the average layman must be employed. It should never be taken for granted that the visitor will comprehend such terms, and when necessary to employ them, they should be defined before launching into any description involving their use. The old recipe for an after-dinner speech, compared with a woman's skirt "which should be long enough to cover the subject, but short enough to be interesting" applies equally well to labels and descriptive pamphlets.



*Illustrated label --
Note that the inclusion
of map and sketches help
to make label clear and
interesting*

NATIONAL PARKS - STEEPED IN UNBELIEVABLE SPLENDOR



Most of the people who visit the National Parks, whether they realize it or not, or whether they put it into words, are impelled to visit them because of the quest for a supreme experience. The gleam of glaciers on a mighty mountain; the shimmering beauty of a lake indescribably blue, resting in the crater of an extinct volcano; the thunder and mist of water falling over sculptured granite cliffs; the colorful chapter in the book of time revealed by the strata of a mile-high canyon gashed by a gushing river; the sight of strange new plants and animals living in natural adaptation to their environment and to each other; the roar of surf raging its eternal battle with the land; the silence that hangs over the ruins of the habitations of forgotten peoples; the lengthening shadows of the towering Sequoias - these and a thousand other vivid impressions are at the heart of the experience that national park visitors travel many miles to seek. All else that they do or that we do in the National Parks is incidental. If we can remember this, we can remain true to our high calling as trustees for the great things of America.

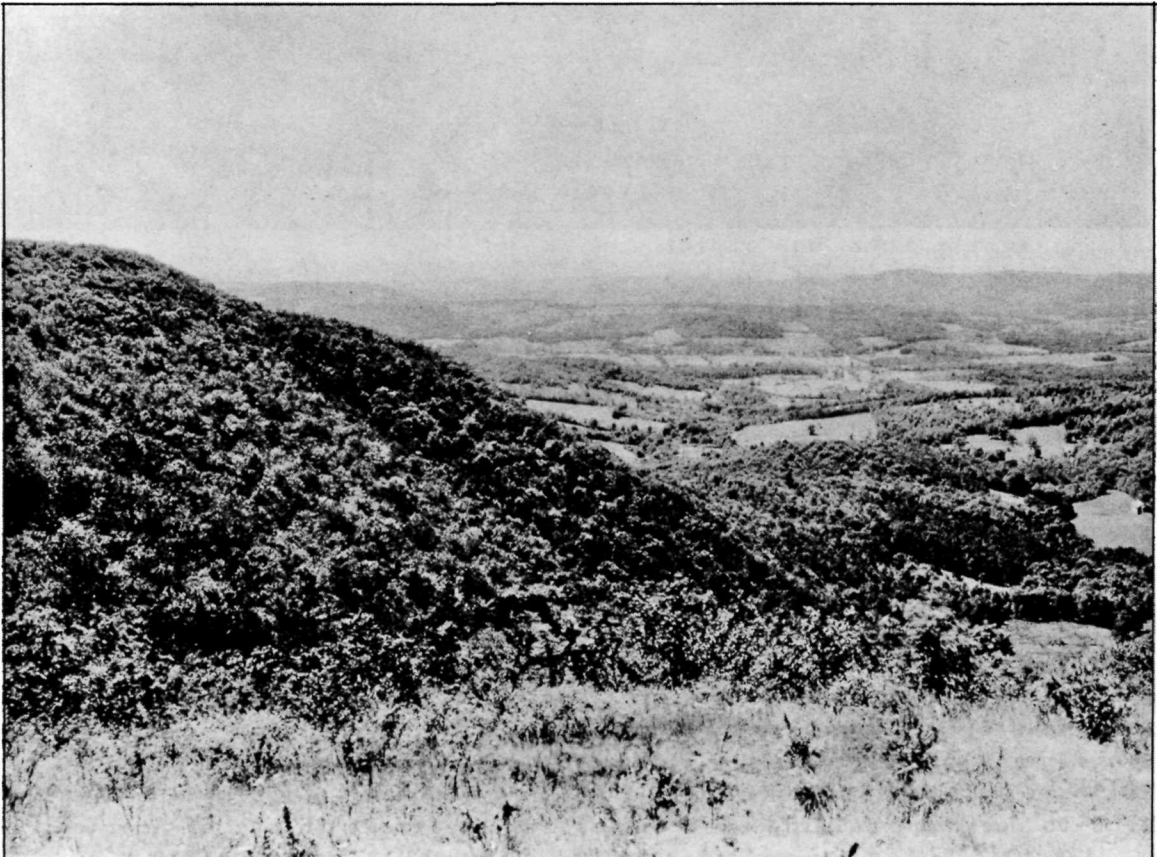
--Newton B. Drury

REFORESTING FOR BEAUTY

BY
RALPH W. SMITH
ASSOCIATE FORESTER

Raccoon Creek Recreational Demonstration Area is one of many moderate sized park areas now being developed by the National Park Service. Its 5,033 acres are located twenty-eight miles west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and comprise the watershed of one of the small tributaries to the Ohio River. There, thousands of people from nearby tense, drab, smoke-laden industrial centers find the restoration of spirit which is inspired by contact with the processes of unhurried nature.

At the time of its acquisition the area had been ravished many times by man. It lay over the great Pittsburg coal bed. The broad gentle slopes of this area on the western edge of the Appalachian plateau were divided into farms. These farms were worked until their fertility was sapped and economic change caused their abandonment. For years, except for spasmodic grazing, many abandoned fields lay idle with an incomplete



The broad gentle slopes on the western edge of the Appalachian plateau were divided into farms

and thinning vegetation of such plants, as poverty grass and briars. There were few trees. The forest stands were largely the heavy-seeded species, on the steep valley slopes and did not extend into the fields. The forests were slashed for their small pit-posts for temporary use in the mines.



Trees native to the section were chosen

Even now, in the vicinity of this park, irregular mounds and gashes in the earth are being made over an expanding area. Surface coal-mining is being accelerated and extended until all about, as Stuart Chase stated in *Rich Land, Poor Land*, "The skin of America has been lain open."

Two thirds of the park itself consisted of abandoned fields. The question should they not be restored to forest brought an immediate affirmative answer from all of those interested in development of the area. A preliminary study of the area in the spring and summer of 1937 emphasized the need for restoration of forest cover. Vegetation was not properly healing the scars in the fields. Sheet erosion was evidenced by the silt and clay carried by streams after heavy rains. The streams dwindled to mere trickles during the summer. Fishing was poor. Wildlife was neither abundant nor varied and the larger animals were not present. The experts said that the esthetic background for recreation could be improved by an increase in the acreage and variety of forest.

The preparation of this first restoration plan involved the collection and study of several types of information. A student forester from Pennsylvania State College sampled and studied the composition of the wooded portions of the area. Soil samples from representative sites, were analyzed by the Department of Agronomy at Pennsylvania State College. Although much of the fertile top soil had been gradually washed away, these analyses indicated the presence of enough plant foods to grow trees, but generally not enough to grow farm crops. Weather records were examined. With this basic information it was possible to prepare detailed planting plans for the various sites.

At this point certain decisions had to be made. What type of planting should be done? The objectives did not include the production of commercial timber. There was a need, instead, to protect watersheds and improve the beauty of the park. There was a need to restore depleted soils. To serve these needs any type of forest cover in natural arrangement would perhaps also supply the other deficiencies which were observed. Consequently, the objective decided upon was the establishment of native forest stands - containing a large number of shrub-bordered openings of the same composition which would occur by natural regeneration.

From this point the planning proceeded rapidly and smoothly. Using as a guide the presence of species in existing woodlands on the area and the forest type descriptions published by the Society of American Foresters, the planners listed the composition of each mixture to be used. An example of the detailed plan of type composition, as it appears in the plan, follows:

SCARLET OAK-BLACK OAK TYPE

Symbol: So-Bo

Color: Yellow

Site: Dry ridges, southern and western slopes

Composition

Scarlet oak, *Quercus coccinea*
Black oak, *Quercus velutina*
White oak, *Quercus alba*
Hicories, *Hicoria* species
Pitch pine, *Pinus rigida*
Black gum, *Nyssa sylvatica*
Black locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*
Sourwood, *Oxydendron arboreum*
Dogwood, *Cornus florida*.

In this type scarlet oak and black oak comprise more than fifty per cent of the seedlings established by planting or seed spotting. The balance of the species are used in varying proportions.

On the dry southern and western slopes the type described above is considered climax. But much of the area needed improvement of the soil and moisture relations before climax species could be expected to do

well. On such sites black locust serves as a nurse crop and comprised ninety percent of the 1,100 seedlings per acre. The remaining ten percent are of species which are expected eventually to occupy the area. This ten percent, composed of all type species in the proportion assigned in the detailed plan is the future source of seed. The representation of any native species in the ultimate stand is of less importance than the establishment of a natural association relatively immune to widespread epidemic attack by insects or disease. On badly eroded slopes black locust is planted very thickly.

By the spring of 1938 the planning was complete except for certain refinements. While the plans were being prepared National Park Service officials secured cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service and the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters in providing seedling trees for planting during the spring of 1938. A one-acre temporary nursery was established for growing planting stock of species not commonly available. The need for this nursery is shown by the fact that nursery stock available did not include all of the species in any of the mixtures to be used.

The forester and the project superintendent of the Civilian Conservation Corps camp of veterans which is doing this work were busy men during that first spring when nearly a million seedlings were planted. Supervising the digging of a large quantity of seedlings at a distant nursery, training and supervising an entire CCC camp in a new type of



The skin of the earth had been laid open

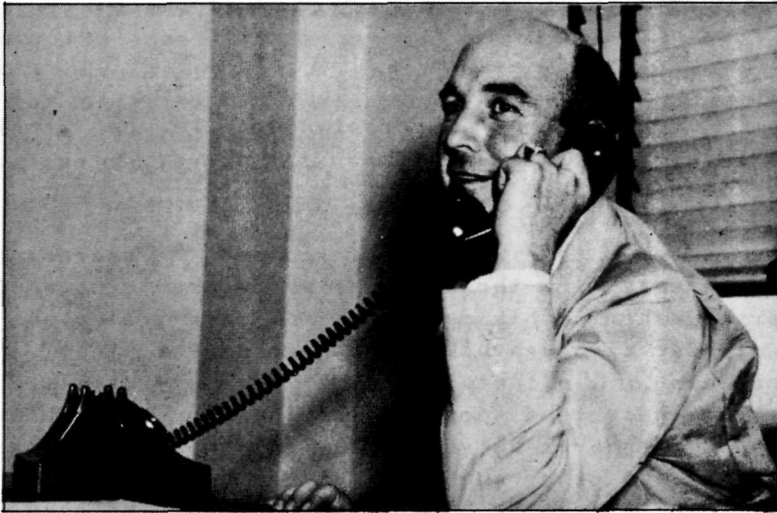
work, establishing a nursery, all within a period of a few weeks, was an overtime job. At the peak of activity a WPA crew was also employed in order to get the seedlings in the ground before the hot, dry weather of summer.

To date approximately two million seedlings have been planted. The program has been quite successful. The forester observes that nine out of each ten planted seedlings are successfully established. To one who was familiar with the area before this work was started a number of improvements are apparent. Vegetation is now healing the scars. Erosion has been decreased and will progressively diminish as the growth of established forest stands provide full overhead shade, a ground cover of leaves, and a surface layer of soil teeming with worms and other small organisms which cultivate the soil and transform it into a sponge. Although there is at present no noticeable effect on stream levels, this spongy cover of leaves, leaf mold, and dark humus-filled topsoil which is replacing the heavy clay will absorb much of the rain-water that formerly sped to the brimming Ohio River, with its added burden of silt. This stored water, gradually released through the cool, underground channels in the forest, will not only stabilize the stream-flow; it will help lower temperatures of streams so that the sporting, native speckled trout may again delight the fisherman.

The established forests studded with sheltered openings bordered by native shrubs bearing food will afford havens for wild creatures. The white flag of the startled deer, the noiseless motion of the graceful fox will delight the eye; the mad scramble and noisy chatter of the disturbed squirrel, the pure sweet melody of the bob-white's call in the early morning sun will enchant the ear. The esthetic background shows some improvement now. Fields formerly partly brown and shimmering with heat on a clear summer day are now clothed in green of varying shades. Winter's snow bring into sharp relief the evergreen pines whose shade will retard its melting. In spring the hiker may travel through a variety of fragrant forest, glades, and dells.

Progress has been good but the work is far from complete. Skillful planning is now required to fill in the details of the broad foundation which has been laid. Nature will add the final touches and provide the miraculous succession of vegetative types which will reach the climax successfully if protected from the abuse which is being heaped upon the surrounding land. By contract with the progressive desecration of the productive coal field in which it lies, Raccoon Creek Recreational Demonstration Area will improve as the need for recreation increases.

Recently the American Forestry Association published a report on the big trees of America, and listed the largest trees of 102 species. Of the trees recorded, 84 were located in Region One. One of the largest trees listed for the east was the Bald Cypress near Sanford, Florida. This forest giant was said to have a circumference of 42 feet at 4½ feet above the ground and to be 126 feet in height.



NEW REGIONAL DIRECTOR

On August 1, 1941, Fred T. Johnston, who had been Acting Regional Director since April, turned over the administrative reins of Region One to Thomas J. Allen. The new Regional Director came to Richmond from Region Two, which embraces the great north central portion of the United States.

The present Regional Director is an easterner by birth. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, some forty four years ago. He comes east again after a western trek of almost forty two years.

Tom Allen received his training in Engineering and Forestry at the University of Washington. His first Park Service job was in Mt. Ranier National Park, where he served as temporary or summer ranger during the seasons of 1920 and 1921. In 1922 he accepted a position as Park Ranger in Rocky Mountain National Park. He remained in this park until 1928, graduating in those years from Ranger to Chief Ranger and then to Assistant Superintendent.

In 1928, Tom Allen went across the broad Pacific to Hawaii, where he was assigned to Hawaii National Park as Superintendent. In 1931, he came back to the states as Superintendent of Zion-Brice National Park and the next year he was shifted to Hot Springs as Superintendent of the oldest recreational reservation in the United States. In 1936 he was again sent to Rocky Mountain National Park, this time as Superintendent. There he remained until the regionalization of the National Park Service, when he was selected to head Region Two. He was here from 1937 until he came east to take the post in Region One.

The Regional Director says that his hobbies are photography, mountain climbing, and golf, so if you've got a picture to be taken (colored preferred), a mountain that needs climbing or think you can outgolf Bobby Jones, call Tom Allen. You'll find him ready to take you on if he isn't engaged in his most important hobby of all, that of traveling cross country from one park to another.

RECALCITRANT BEARS

A press release from J. Ross Eakin, Superintendent of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, warns visitors about the danger of teasing or playing with the bears in his park.

"Visitors," says the release, "are warned not to feed the bears and to keep a reasonable distance away from those bruins which are to be seen along the roadsides. Persons who are hiking along the park trails need have no fear of these animals, although hikers who spend the night in the Appalachian Trail shelters or in tents pitched in remote areas of the park are advised to keep their food supplies outside their sleeping quarters and out of reach of the ever-hungry bears. A number of these animals, stimulated by sweets and other such desirable food items, have become overly bold and will permit rather close approach along the park's highways and it is these bears that become dangerous. Numerous visitors have been bitten or scratched this year and investigation has invariably proved that the injured persons have been at fault. Some of the accidents have come about as follows:

One man was occupied with feeding candy to two small cubs when the mother bear appeared and insisted upon having some of the food. Shoving the big bear aside with one hand the man continued offering bits of the candy to the cubs when suddenly he was struck a fierce blow in the face. The scars which resulted will probably remain for some time.

One person placed his foot upon a sandwich which some unthinking lady tossed out in front of a bear. The act may have been prompted by bravado; at any rate, the bite in the leg required medical attention.

A bear, prompted by the food which a lady kept offering to the animal, entered the car where this generous person was sitting. The lady's efforts to coax the bear out of the car resulted in injuries.

One man retreated to his car after the food which he had fed to a bear ran out. The bear followed him. The man then thought it might be interesting to see what the animal would do when a lighted cigarette was applied to bruin's nose - - !

A number of persons have been injured who attempted to pose with a bear for a photograph. Numerous other incidents could be cited. All the injuries have come about due directly or indirectly to the feeding of these animals---a practice which is unlawful in all national parks.

Bears have enormous appetites. Hands which feed them are occasionally bitten or scratched. The bruins almost invariably insist upon more food and their insistence creates a hazardous situation.

Rangers are being stationed along highways in the park in an attempt to prevent injuries by bears, but there are more bears here than there

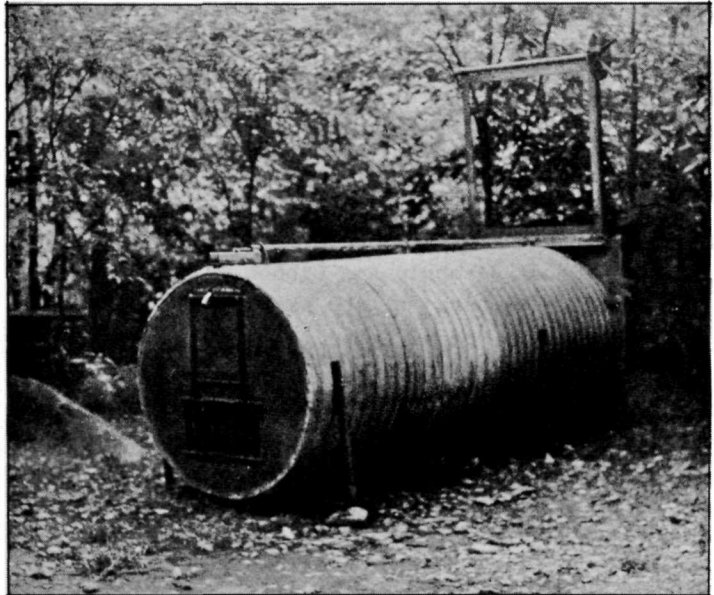
are rangers. Park officials will either have to have the cooperation of all visitors in the matter of not feeding the bears or else the bears may have to be driven away from their haunts along the park's highways. The latter expedient would be most unfortunate since visitors naturally enjoy seeing the bears. With complete cooperation from park visitors we can continue to view the bears and at the same time eliminate bear injuries.

Recently bears have been responsible for a number of depredations in the park. A bear killed a cow belonging to a lessee on the park border; another day bears chewed up three saddles belonging to a horseback party at Little Indian Gap shelter cabin. It was also reported that on the same day a bear got in a spring house at Elkmont and drank four gallons of milk, then got his head stuck in the pail and couldn't get loose, in which unfortunate condition he was found, and it was another case of a ranger to the rescue -- of the bear. On the 13th a bear destroyed the tent and camping equipment of a party at the Cosby camp ground.

On June 23 a bear who had apparently established a domicile in the Chimneys camp ground, having found living accommodations much to his liking there--to the extreme annoyance of everybody--was ingloriously caught in a trap set there for that purpose. The following day he was taken to Deals Gap, at the extreme western end of the park, marked with paint, and there released.

Here is the trap in which the bear was taken.

It was constructed of 32-inch Armco iron culvert, eight feet long, with locking bait door in the rear end and a sliding door in the front end, which drops and locks with a spring lock when it falls down. Both doors are of quarter-inch boiler plate. The baiting apparatus consists of a box containing the bait, in this case bacon was used, and a treadle, so arranged that when the bear steps on the treadle to get to the bait, the treadle falls down and releases the spring on the front door, and the bear is locked in.



August 25th marked the 25th anniversary of the passage of the Act which established the National Park Service as a Bureau in the Department of the Interior.

The enactment of this legislation was but one of the dramatic climaxes in the chronology of National Park milestones since the first land in the United States was set aside by Congress for the purposes of preservation and enjoyment by the American people.

The following dates have been listed as significant in the history of the National Park movement:

1832 - Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, established by act of the Congress to assure protection of its thermal phenomena.
(Attained national park status in 1921).

1870 - Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition investigated the reports hitherto considered fables, of the Yellowstone region, finding all but a few of them to be true.

1870 - Famous campfire conference at junction of Firehole and Gibbon Rivers, by members of the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition. Here Cornelius Hedges, a lawyer from Montana, proposed his idea that instead of exploitation by individuals or privileged groups, the wonders of the region become the perpetual heritage of the American people. *Birth of the national park ideal.*

1872 - President Grant signed the act establishing Yellowstone National Park thereby setting a precedent for the socialized use of masterpieces of nature.





1890 - Next important recognition of the national park ideal with the establishment of three more areas, all in California -- Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks.

1890 - Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park established as the first of such parks commemorating the great battles of the War between the States. Established under the War Department and transferred to National Park Service supervision in 1933.

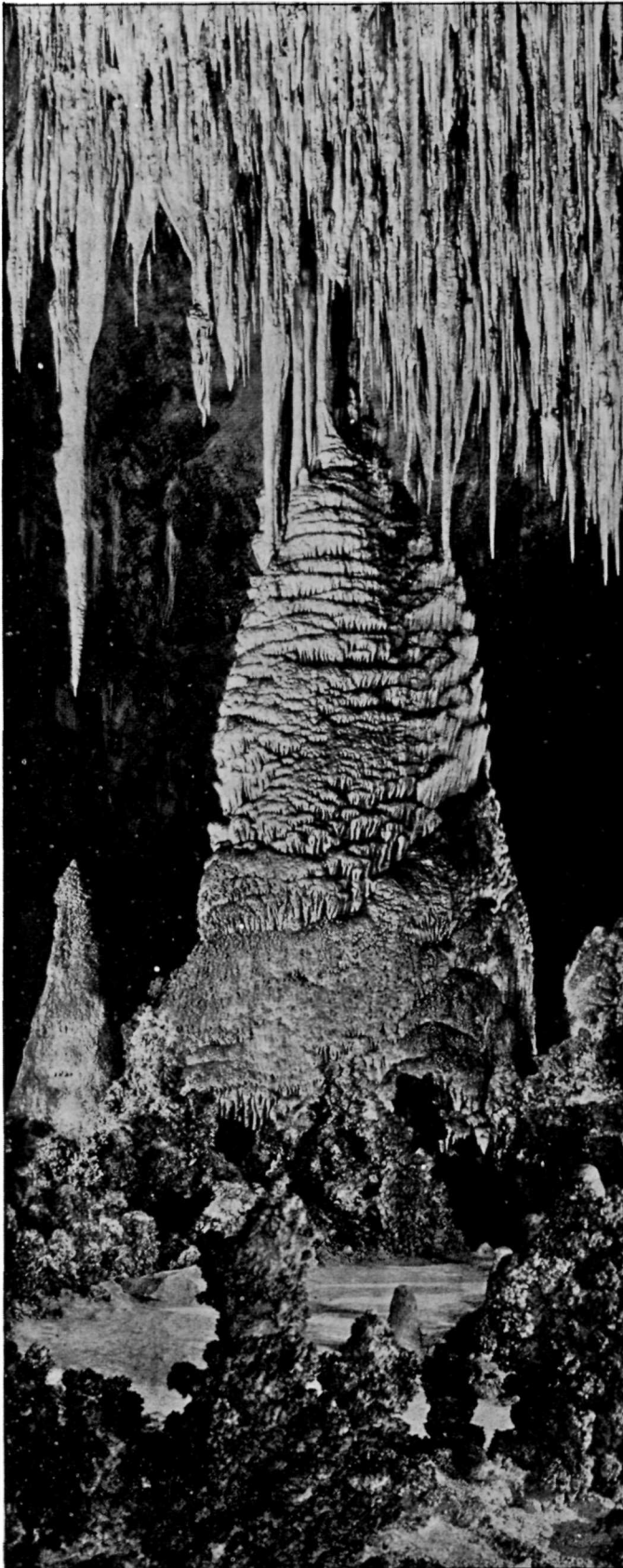
1906 - Congress approved the "Antiquities Act." This legislation authorized The president of the United States to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments.

1906 - Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, first archeological national park established to conserve the world's largest and best known cliff-dweller ruins.

1906 - First national monument, Devils Tower, Wyoming, proclaimed as such by President Theodore Roosevelt.

1906-1915 - Period of growth for the national park ideal with a number of additional national parks and national monuments established.

1915 - The late Franklin K. Lane, then Secretary of the Interior, realizing the specialized nature



of the national park administration and the need of an integrated system appointed Stephen T. Mather to take charge of these areas.

1916 - Passage by Congress of the organic act establishing the National Park Service as a bureau of the Department of the Interior.

1929 - Stephen T. Mather resigned because of ill health after having greatly advanced the national park ideal, and added by his influence and energy, and often through his private fortune, many new areas to the system.

1929 - Horace M. Albright, former Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and assistant to Mr. Mather, succeeded him as director of the National Park Service.

1933 - Horace M. Albright resigned the directorship of the National Park Service.

1933 - Executive Order of President Roosevelt consolidated all Federal park activities bringing them into the National Park System.

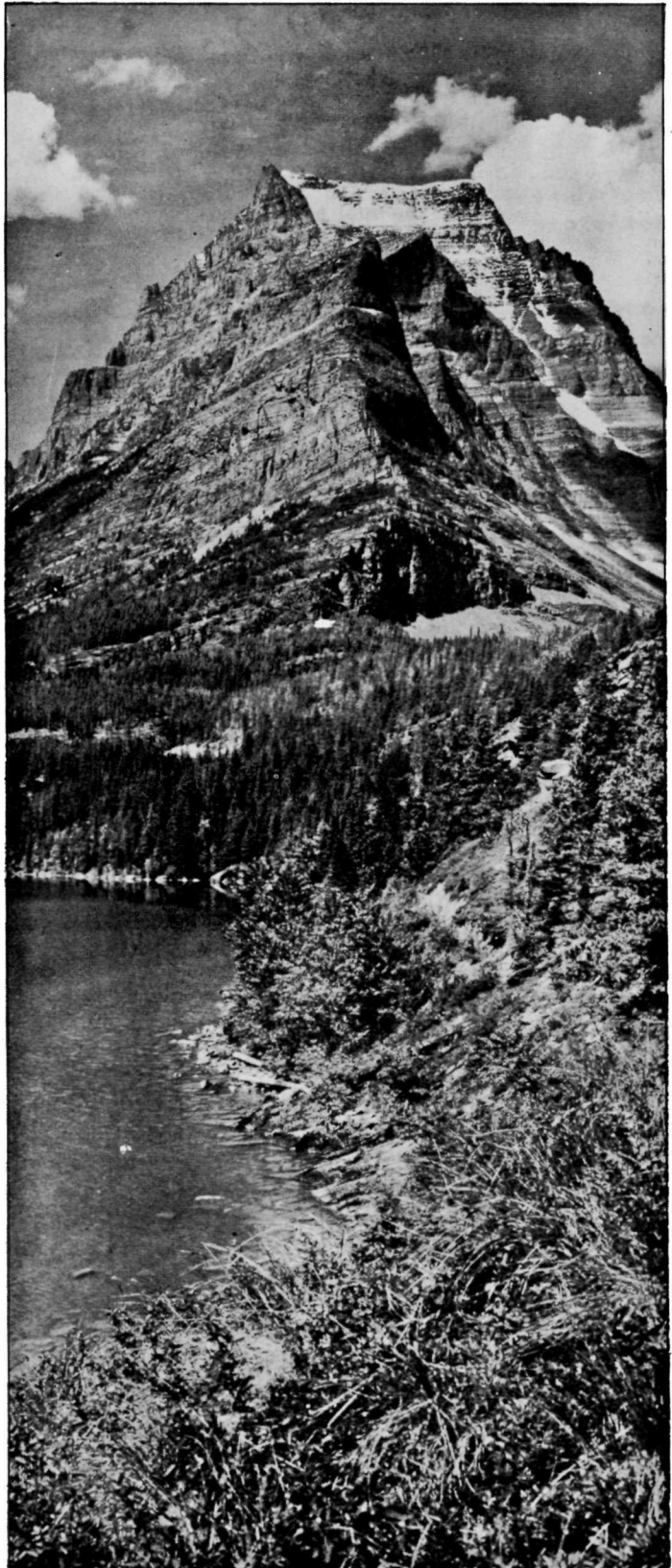
1933 - Arno B. Cammerer, formerly assistant director and associate director, appointed director of the National Park Service.

1933 - President Roosevelt's Executive Order of June 10, 1933 became effective, adding to the National Park Sys-

tem 65 historic areas previously administered as military parks, battle-field sites, national cemeteries, etc. Enormously augmented obligations and responsibilities were added at this period to the duties of the director and the scope of the National Park Service as thousands of the beneficiaries of new social legislation were given employment in national park areas, their labors being financed with emergency funds.

1933 - The Historic American Buildings Survey, initiated as a Civil Works Administration project was the first of its kind to be undertaken nationally. Material thus accumulated is filed in the Pictorial American Archives of the Library of Congress.

1935 - Congress approved the Historic Sites Act under which the Secretary of the Interior is empowered to make a Nation-wide survey of historic structures and areas and to inventory and classify them as being of national or local significance and to designate those integrated with our national history as national historic sites administering them accordingly.
The Historic Sites



Act further provides for cooperative agreements with State, local and private agencies in developing and administering such areas and structures regardless of whether titles to such properties are vested in the United States.

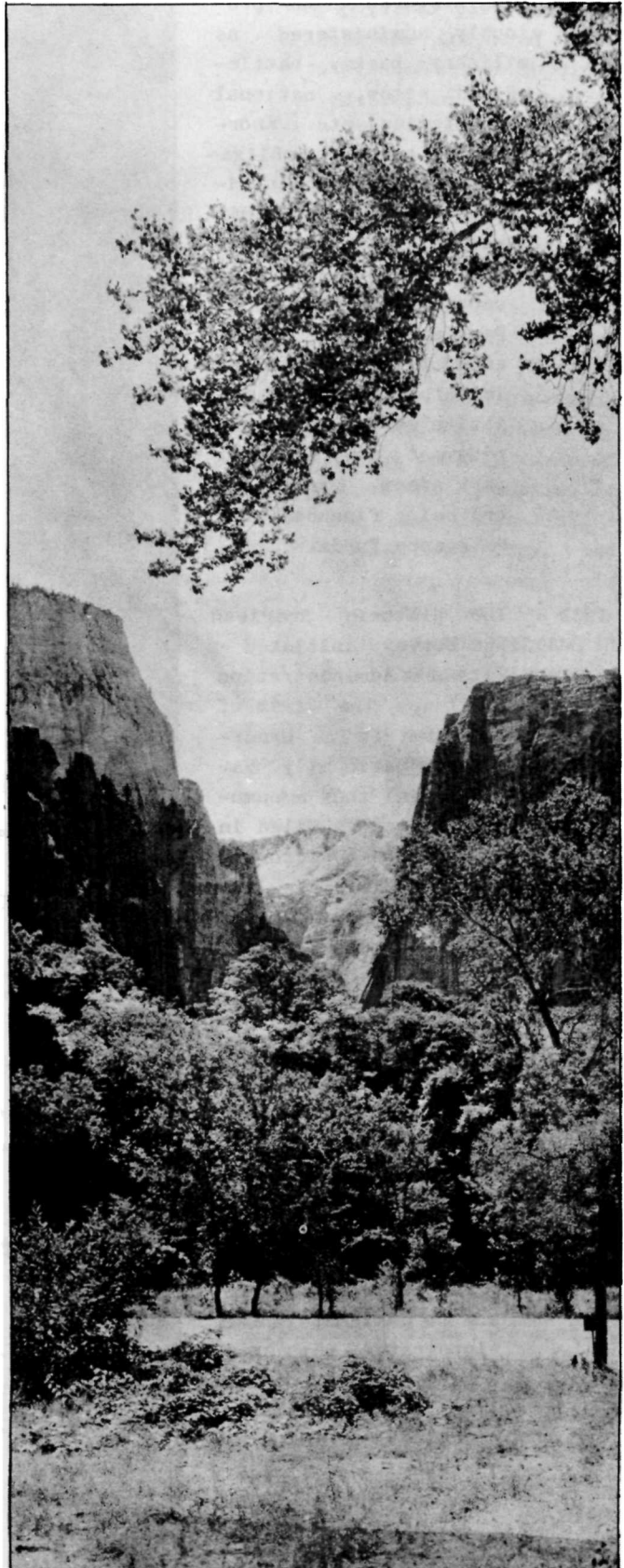
1936 - Legislation approved by President Roosevelt on June 23, authorized the National Park Service to extend its cooperation to the various States and political subdivisions thereof "beyond the period of the emergency."

Through this enabling legislation, the Service was authorized to undertake a Nation-wide survey of public park, parkway and recreational areas of the United States.

1940 - June - Arno B. Cammerer retires from directorship of National Park Service because of ill health, accepting a post as regional director of Region One with headquarters in Richmond, Virginia.

1940 - August - Newton B. Drury, formerly executive secretary of Save-the-Redwoods League, appointed director of the National Park Service.

1941 - April 30 - Death of Arno B. Cammerer, after more than 37 years of service in the Federal Government.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

On page 14 of the excellent May-June issue of The Regional Review appears the statement about white-tailed deer, "Where they are protected in State and national parks, they rapidly become tame."

That statement should be supplemented by these facts: Deer are provided with very dangerous hoofs that are almost razor sharp at the edges. Their behavior is unpredictable, so that under any circumstances it is wise to observe a supposedly tame deer at a respectful distance.

During the mating season, any buck deer, no matter how tame he may be during the rest of the year, is an extremely dangerous animal. His hoofs are then supplemented by antlers which can be fatal.

Several years ago, a friend of mine was very seriously gored by a buck deer on his estate in the San Juan Islands. John Diggs, now a field supervisor for the National Park Service still bears the scars of an attack which took place in Pokagon State Park in Indiana in 1930 or 1931. The attack on him occurred immediately after the same buck had killed Jake Bergman, who was then park custodian.

If anyone wants to be photographed with a deer, it is an excellent idea to be on the opposite side of a fence from him.

Herbert Evison
Assistant Supervisor of Recreation
and Land Planning

Dear Editor:

I keep hearing about your Regional Review. Could I get put on your taxpayer's list for same? I used to read it day and night and now I don't see it any more? My Congressman said it'd be O. K. to ask you about it so I'm asking.

I think your national forests are grand but it would be fine if you beautified them now and fixed up the street cars a little comfortabler. Me, when I rough it, I really want it just terribly rough, especially if everything is free and quite comfortable. I guess it's my pioneer stock, yes indeed.

Please send me your R. R. from now on,

Sincerely,

Hugh R. Awtrey

FAITHFUL VISITOR

BY R. TAYLOR HOSKINS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

A flash of red followed by a quick flutter of beating wings tells the Guides at Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, that Pete, the summer tanager (*Piranga rubra rubra*) has returned once again. Peering down from his perch on the corner of the guidehouse, Pete must know that his arrival has attracted the attention of tourists and natives as well. One of the guides quickly produces a lunch biscuit or crust and he will immediately be singled out by the crimson beggar. Hopping from his perch down to the food-laden hand, Pete quickly falls to. He is entirely oblivious to the clustered visitors, snapping cameras or excited children closely surrounding him. After eating furiously for several minutes he chirps a sharp note, interpreted by the guides to mean, "thanks" and flies off.

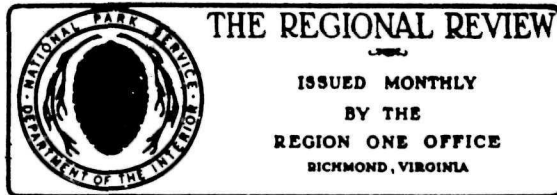
Each year, about April 20th, since 1938, Pete has returned to his favorite nesting tree at the Mammoth Cave Hotel. Once returned, he visits his never-failing food supply at the guidehouse several times each day all during the summer. About the 20th of September and for a week or so thereafter, his appearances become more frequent and his appetite gets stronger. Well fortified with this week of concerted feeding, Pete makes one farewell call before migrating southward late in September.

The widespread appeal and popularity of the tanager is not entirely due to his brilliant color or to his unbelievable tameness, but also to his timetable arrivals and departures and his many humorous antics. His yellow-colored mate frequently follows him to the guidehouse, but she has never become bold enough to eat from the hand. However, Pete gallantly carries large mouthfulls of bread up to her perch on the telephone lines and patiently feeds her piece by piece. In his four years of visiting and begging, Pete has lead several of his young to the guidehouse. They, too, are too timid to be fed by anyone except their dynamic father. When the young birds have grown old enough, or at least until Pete thinks they are old enough, they are apparently told that it is time that they should learn to shift for themselves. If they persist in trying to cut in on their father's food graft, they are none too gently chased away. Other envious birds, similarly inclined, are more violently dispersed. Pete's low crouch, ruffled head feathers and impatient shifting of feet are unmistakable signs that he is angrily watching some would-be intruder.

Finally, it may be pointed out that although the summer tanager is quite common in the protected confines of Mammoth Cave National Park, other cases of such tameness and persistence of appearance have not been described. The hundreds of people who have seen and photographed Pete as he feeds from the hand all bear witness to the remarkable behavior of this particular summer tanager. It would be quite interesting to hear from any others who have observed similar or any other unusual bits of behavior on this species.



*"Pete" the summer tanager feeding from
the hand of Guide Roe Estes*



Vol. VII July-August Nos. 1 & 2

NATIONAL MAGAZINE

For almost four years now the *Regional Review* has run a smooth and steady course toward prominence in national and state park affairs. It was started in Richmond in 1938, shortly after the new regionalization program combined 23 eastern states into Region One.

Hugh Awtrey, Editor of the *Regional Review* from its first appearance until a few months ago when he was called from the National Park Service back into the Navy to do his bit toward helping Uncle Sam through these troubled times, brought this magazine from its conception to its present high station among the interesting and valuable scientific publications in the country. Today the *Regional Review* ranks among the leaders of its field in the nation.

During the years of its existence many requests have come in from colleges, libraries and individuals for reprints of articles and stories. The mailing list of *The Review* has grown into most of the states and many foreign nations. Each month a copy goes to Ecuador and another to Lucknow, India.

Now the *Regional Review* is growing in more ways than one. For some time there has been a proposal to combine the *Region Three Quarterly* with the *Regional Review*, invite the other two regions to participate and create out of these two papers a new and larger magazine

which would be national in both scope and importance. This proposal which had the approval of Park Service officials generally, was hammered into line for definite action at a meeting of the Regional Directors in San Francisco several months ago. There the idea was discussed and agreed upon by Mr. Drury, National Park Service Director and his regional chiefs. Thus where the two magazines had covered only the east and southwest, the new proposed publication was designed to touch parks and recreation wherever the American flag was flown.

In view of this change, this issue will probably be the last appearance of the *Regional Review* as a review of events and features and activities in the eastern United States. Many of us who have followed it closely and who have watched it grow from a foundling under the capable and guiding hand of Hugh Awtrey, will be glad to see it blossom into a wider field of usefulness. This does not mean that either the *Region Three Quarterly* or the *Regional Review* will discontinue in any manner to serve where they have served before. It is the thought of those who proposed this change that the two magazines may be able to serve more forcefully and more comprehensively as a single unit with the combined efforts of all the regions.

As yet, this new literary member to American letters has not been given a name. A number of names have been suggested, but none has been declared suitable. The editors of this new publication have offered a gander egg, which they hope is in no manner prophetic, to any individual, group or corporation suggesting the proper name for this magazine.

