

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION



EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK—Page Six

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1947 • VOL. 21; NO. 91 • 40 CENTS



There can be no real civilization which does not take into account justice to dumb animals. How, so far, has the human race met its duty toward the great creation of dumb creatures committed to its care? It has met it without intelligence, without justice, and without mercy.—ROBERT INGERSOLL.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published quarterly by
The National Parks Association

An independent, non-profit organization with nation-wide membership
guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

October-December 1947	CONTENTS	Vol. 21, No. 91
THE COVER: The Everglades at Sunrise.....	<i>National Parks Association</i>	
THE OLYMPIC STRUGGLE PROGRESSES—Editorial.....		3
JACKSON HOLE AND THE LANDGRAB.....		4
A DONATION FOR GLACIER.....		5
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK.....	<i>Gilbert D. Leach</i>	6
MUSEUMS OF THE OUTDOORS.....	<i>Carl P. Russell</i>	11
NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS		
Old Kasaan.....	14	Tuzigoot..... 18
Ocmulgee.....	14	Walnut Canyon..... 19
Tonto.....	16	Wupatki..... 21
	Yucca House.....	22
OUR MEMBERS VIEW YOSEMITE.....		23
A WORD FOR WILDLIFE.....		23
FURBEARERS CRY FOR MERCY.....	<i>Minnie Maddern Fiske</i>	24
YOUR SECRETARY VISITS ARIZONA AREAS.....		27
THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF.....		30
CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE.....		31
NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION, Board of Trustees.....		32
WHY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION.....		33

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.)

Letters and contributed manuscripts and

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National Parks Association

Olympic rain forest.—Shall we lose sight of the original purpose for which the Olympic National Primeval Park forest is being preserved, and regard its material resource as constituting its chief value to the nation?

The Olympic Struggle Progresses

ANOTHER milestone in the history of Olympic National Primeval Park has been passed. On September 16 and 17, Rosemary Inn, on the shore of beautiful Lake Crescent within the park, was the scene of Congressional hearings on the bills pending before Congress to bring about the disintegration of the park's magnificent rain forest by making it available to the local loggers.

Your Field Secretary, Fred M. Packard, representing our Association, reports from Port Angeles on the hearings. Opponents of the bills, he says, were present in force. To name a few, there were representatives of the Wilderness Society, State Grange, Northwest Conservation League, State and National Federations of Women's Clubs, the Mountaineers and American Alpine Club.

Proponents of the bills were mostly men connected with commercial forestry. There was Mr. James Girard, a forester, who gave facts and figures to show why he thought the park's west boundary should be moved back to the borders of the former Olympic National Monument. (This would remove from the park most of the rain forest.—*Editor*). Mr. Packard says, however, that Mr. Girard's facts might be interpreted in more ways than one. The CIO was among the proponents, as well as representatives of local lumber interests of Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Port Angeles and Port Townsend.

Mr. Packard tells us that his own testimony was well received, although he had expected otherwise when he explained to the committee why the Association felt it could not serve on the commission to study the Olympic National Park as proposed in H. R. 4053 introduced July 1 by Congressman Mack. (This bill is similar to H. J. Res. 84, introduced earlier in the year by the late Congressman Norman. For the sake of clarity here, it should be stated that

six of the nine members of the proposed commission would represent local interests, including representatives from the lumber employees, the West Coast Lumberman's Association, the civic and farming interests of Gray's Harbor, the towns of Port Angeles and Port Townsend and the state game commission, while the remaining three would represent the National Park Service, the U. S. Forest Service and the National Parks Association.—*Editor*.)

On this subject, Mr. Packard spoke to the committee as follows:

"The Association appreciates the honor of being invited to serve on a commission proposed to be established by Congress. It has served on such commissions in the past. While the Association is eager to cooperate with Congress in any way to promote the national welfare, the integrity of the Association requires that it serve only on commissions honestly designed to come to unbiased conclusions. It is proper that the various members of a commission represent various points of view, but any commission established by Congress should represent primarily the people of the entire country, not a local segment of the population, since it deals with matters of national interest."

Mr. Packard says he believes the lumber interests made an error in bringing up too many "big guns," for the committee obviously resented the feeling that it was being pressured. Congressman Jackson made it clear that although he had introduced one of the bills, he had not at all made up his mind about the matter, and was certainly not in favor of the withdrawal of lands from the park as things stood at the start of the hearings. Congressman Jackson added that he had introduced his bill, not at the request of the National Park Service, but in order to have the issue declared for discussion.

According to Mr. Packard, Mr. John

Osseward, representing the Northwest Conservation League, presented perhaps as sound a testimony as anyone in defense of the park. He gave figures showing that the present cutting in this region is in excess of growth; and as an example of wilderness preservation, Mr. Osseward said that Canadian provincial parks have been increased from thirteen in 1930 to fifty-four today. Five and a quarter percent of British Columbia, he said, is in provincial and national parks, while two and six-tenths of Washington is in park lands. Canada's Yoho, Jasper, Banff and Glacier national parks total 7859 square miles, he said, and added that Canada has 30,412 square miles of land reserved for parks, which is 10,000 more than we have.

Mr. Packard, while in the Olympic region, was interviewed by the editor of the Port Angeles *Evening News*, and his discussion of Association views was largely quoted in that paper. He also was invited twice to speak over the Port Angeles broadcasting station.

One of the most encouraging events of past weeks has been the letter sent to the House Public Lands Committee by the Department of the Interior in which the latter withdraws approval of the bills to eliminate 56,000 acres from the park, and saying that a final opinion will be withheld until the conclusion of hearings. It appears that the Department now recognizes its error in approving these proposals. More hearings will be held in Washington, D. C., this winter.

The final outcome of the Olympic struggle rests with the people in every state. However logical the case for park preservation may be, each member of Congress will, as usual, feel obligated to represent the wishes of his constituents, rather than merely his own opinion. The importance, therefore, of expressing your wishes on the Olympic matter to your representatives and senators and Chairman Richard J. Welch of the House Public Lands Committee, Washington, D. C., cannot be over-emphasized.

Jackson Hole and the Landgrab

A NEWS release was issued by your Association on April 3rd urging you to make known to your Congressmen and members of the House Public Lands Committee your views on H. R. 1330 to abolish Jackson Hole National Monument. The release outlined briefly the Jackson Hole situation as it stood at that time.

On April 14 and 15, hearings on the bill were held before the House Public Lands Committee. Representatives of every important national conservation organization, including your Association, were present, and all testified overwhelmingly in favor of killing the bill.

Your Field Secretary, Fred M. Packard, spoke to the committee in part as follows:

"Jackson Hole, as the foreground of the

Grand Tetons, affords one of the most inspiring sights in the world, famous for its beauty since the days of its discovery. . . . All of the people of the United States have an interest in Jackson Hole, and are concerned with how it is administered and what sort of development takes place there. The traveling public is increasingly aware of the pleasure to be derived from visiting the region. . . . Of the 200,000 people who visited the valley since 1943, half of them did so in 1946. . . . It is logical to anticipate that more people will come to Jackson Hole every year, and that the accommodation of these visitors will continue to be the major business of Jackson. . . . The hearing on H. R. 2241 (similar to H. R. 1330), 79th Congress, shows that

eight percent of the area, 17,000 acres, is in private ownership. All but one or two of the livestock ranches are located in one section, known as "Mormon Row." . . . In 1943, 6300 head of cattle grazed on these lands. The establishment of the monument has not interfered with the private rights on these private lands, and the permits to graze these cattle on former national forest lands remain in effect. . . . It is becoming increasingly evident that the future prosperity of the people of Jackson Hole depends upon facilities offered visitors."

H. R. 1330, amended to add most of the Jackson Hole Monument lands west of the Snake River to Grand Teton National Park, and the remainder to the Teton National Forest, was subsequently reported out favorably by the Public Lands Committee.

Congressional hearings are usually printed, but Congressman Barrett, author of the bill and chairman of the committee, did not have these hearings published. The testimony refuted every argument supporting his bill. As Mr. Barrett was not through with his efforts to abolish the monument, it may be that he wanted to have the refutation stop at the committee room's doors.

On the last day of the past session of Congress, July 29th, Mr. Barrett attempted

to have his bill considered by unanimous consent in the House. Fortunately, this was blocked by three alert Congressmen.

We have not heard the last of H. R. 1330, however. When Congress reconvenes in January, this bill will be presented again for consideration. It is important for Association members to keep this in mind, and when the time comes, be ready to take immediate action if called upon to do so by your Association.

Besides the bill to abolish Jackson Hole Monument, there is the landgrab scheme contrived by a few big livestock men to bring about the disintegration of our federally owned lands—grazing lands, national forests, national parks and monuments—and turn them and their resources over to state ownership and to exploitation by the livestock interests. This scheme was exposed in an article entitled "Your Heritage" by Kenneth A. Reid, Executive Director of the Izaak Walton League, in the foregoing issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, Number 90. If you have not had time yet to become thoroughly informed on this serious national problem, be sure to read that article at the earliest possible time. Read also "The West Against Itself" by Bernard de Voto in *Harper's Magazine* for January 1947, and "They Kicked Us Off Our Land" by Lester Velie in *Collier's* for July 26, 1947.

A DONATION FOR GLACIER

Association member, Mrs. Frank R. Oastler of New York, has given \$3000 for the acquisition by the National Park Service of privately owned lands in Glacier National Primeval Park. Through this act of public-spiritedness, Mrs. Oastler helps to relieve the serious private land problem in that park. The gift is a memorial to her husband, Dr. Frank Oastler, who was an active member of the educational advisory committee of the National Park Service, and was one of the first white men to explore Surprise Pass in Glacier. Mrs. Oastler, who accompanied her husband on this early adventure, has for many years spent part of each summer in the park.

Privately owned lands are creating difficulties of protection and administration in most of the great parks and in many monuments, particularly Glacier, Yosemite, Lassen Volcanic, Olympic, Carlsbad Caverns national parks and Joshua Tree National Monument. These private inholdings are estimated to cost \$20,000,000. Mrs. Oastler's example should lead the way for other donations.

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

By GILBERT D. LEACH

DECLARATION of the Everglades National Park by Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug on June 20, 1947, pledged to the nation the preservation of the only great tropical wilderness in the United States.

This action was timely, for the rare birds were being killed or driven away; the wild animals were being slaughtered by both legal hunters and poachers; the rare orchids, some of them gorgeous, with eight-foot stems of blossoms, were being hauled away by the truckload, and the exquisite and colorful tree snails were being decimated by collectors and curious visitors.

With this increased tempo of spoliation and destruction, immediate action became imperative. The State of Florida arose to the occasion and appropriated a lump sum of two million dollars to the Department of the Interior of the United States, with an agreement that the park would be declared immediately and this money used to acquire the remaining acreage to bring the park boundaries to the limits set in an agreement made late in 1944.

Under this agreement, the State of Florida had conveyed conditionally approximately 865,000 acres which had been placed under protection of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This step, however, did not provide against the growing spoliation of the flora of the region, a problem to which close attention was given in several conferences between federal and state officials. The final result of these conferences was the declaration of the Everglades National Park by order of Secretary Krug. His National Park Service is obligated to acquire approximately 400,000 acres now held by private owners, which will bring the Everglades Park area to something more than one and one-quarter million acres.

The Everglades National Park ranks

third in area among the twenty-six great national parks, being exceeded only by Yellowstone and Mt. McKinley. It is located at the extreme southwestern tip of Florida, taking in the Gulf coast from a point about one mile north of the mouth of Lostman's River south to and including Cape Sable, then including Florida Bay with its numerous small keys and islands to a point west of Lower Maticumbe Key where it follows the line of the Intra Coastal Canal to and across Blackwater Sound to a point southwest of the Overseas Highway where that road leaves the mainland and strikes Key Largo. Here the boundary is irregular, running northwesterly and westerly to omit the fertile lands of the Redlands but taking in Royal Palm State Park, a 4,000-acre area deeded by the State of Florida to the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and maintained by that organization with a small fund appropriated biennially by the Florida Legislature. The boundary line then runs north to the Tamiami Trail, which it follows for a distance of approximately ten miles, thence south ten miles and west to the Gulf of Mexico.

The only existing paved road leading into the park is the Ingraham Highway which branches off U. S. Highway 1 at Florida City, passes through the Royal Palm State Park and extends to Flamingo and Cape Sable. Other highways probably will be constructed by the National Park Service which now has jurisdiction over the development plans for the park. An entrance from the northwest leading to Shark River is being considered, which will connect with water transportation through Whitewater and Coot bays, intercepting the Ingraham Highway at Coot Bay Landing. Highway construction probably will be held to a minimum in order to leave the great bird rookeries undisturbed. For the benefit of visitors, these will be made



George A. Grant

Orchids and other epiphytic plants clinging to the trunks and limbs of trees in the Everglades are an interesting and surprising feature of the park.

accessible by small boats and footpaths.

The Everglades Park's extremes in both animal and plant life are remarkable. Here are birds seldom seen elsewhere on the continent. The roseate spoonbills and the snowy egrets are few in number because of the spoliation practiced in recent years, but their great beauty is high reward for the effort of locating them. With the careful nurturing that will be given these species by the National Park Service, they should increase steadily.

Those familiar with the park area over a long period remember that about 1910 and 1911 Cape Sable was the home of more than a thousand full-grown flamingos. They were wantonly slaughtered until they finally disappeared. About 1940 one large male was seen there and for five successive springs he appeared alone. In 1946 he came with a mate, but some heartless gunner shot him and the mate disappeared. One of the objectives of the National Park Service is to restore these colorful birds and the equally beautiful roseate spoonbills to this area.

Among the plentiful birdlife at present, the herons offer great variety. Seen in large numbers are the Ward's, named for the late

Charles Willis Ward who explored the Everglades for the Smithsonian Institution about the turn of the century; the little blue heron which, when young, is snow white and gathers in such numbers around shallow waters that the scene resembles a vast white leghorn chicken yard; and on down the heron line to the black- and yellow-crowned night herons who do their foraging after dark. Popular with visitors is the white ibis. There are countless thousands of these large birds, white except for their black-tipped wings and orange bills. Night and morning they literally fill the sky above their rookeries. Also there are bitterns, grebes, ospreys, hawks, eagles, limpkins, cranes, painted buntings, and at least a half-hundred other birds, including turkey and migratory ducks and geese.

Land animals now making their home in the park are the Florida black bear, deer, panther, wildcat, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, squirrel and smaller field rodents. Two amphibian mammals, the manatee or sea cow, and the otter, and two amphibian reptiles, the alligator and the crocodile, intrigue the interest of all explorers, whether scientists or sightseers.

It is in the plant life of the Everglades

Park area that the greatest extremes exist and these are amazing to all types of visitors. Probably the most interesting plant feature is the growth of orchids and other epiphytes. There are orchids so minute that their well-formed blossoms are no larger than the head of a pin, while others have a glorious wealth of blooms on stems four, six and even eight feet in length. Eighty-four varieties of orchids have been classified in this area, twenty-five epiphytic, fifty terrestrial and nine humus.

Vines grow to almost unbelievable stature. The strangling fig, starting as a tiny shoot on the bark of a large cabbage palm, attains proportions that envelop the tree and finally kill it—by strangulation. Another enveloping growth, but one that does not kill the tree, is the shoestring fern which completely hides the trunks of some trees with its pendant leaves, each no larger around than a shoestring but several feet in length. Another plant called Blodgett's potato shrub, which grows a foot or so in height elsewhere, in parts of the Everglades area reaches a height of ten to twelve feet.

Most majestic of all plants in the area are the towering royal palms reaching heights up to 100 feet or more. These and the coconut palms, which grow along the coast, are the most admired of the palm family, but there are many varieties, each with its own particular appeal. Near the mouth of Shark River is a mangrove forest, the only forest of its kind in the world, reaching sixty to eighty feet in height and seeming to be impenetrable, but actually so spaced that small boats can go through the water avenues for miles, the tops of the trees forming an arch over every water lane.

Every hammock in the Everglades has its own peculiar attraction for the nature lover. The vast expanses of marsh and stunted cypress, with thousands of acres of sawgrass and reeds, interspersed with land and water plants that in their season show millions of bright blossoms, sometimes seeming to carpet square miles of

the flat glades prairie, are of outstanding interest.

Here the sportsman may fish to his heart's content and the variety of his catch is almost unlimited. But he cannot shoot. Killing of wildlife in the park area is over.

Some of the rarest shells are to be found along the beach at Cape Sable and in the forests are beautifully colored tree snails, some of them said to be found nowhere else in the world.

Throughout the area are traces of the Seminole Indian occupation. The Seminoles have been given another reservation north of the park but it is probable that the National Park Service will arrange to use some of them as guides when the development of the park has progressed sufficiently to extend an invitation to the people of the United States to come and see this newest addition to the system.

Events and activities leading up to the declaration of the Everglades National Park cover a period of nineteen years. That long ago Ernest F. Coe, a landscape architect from New England, undertook to rouse interest in such a park and, with several Florida citizens, organized the Everglades National Park Association. With funds contributed by citizens, the association conducted a publicity campaign by personal contacts and through the press, and the following year the United States Congress passed a resolution approving the area as possessing national park qualifications. The Florida Legislature the same year set up the Everglades National Park Commission with authority to acquire lands in the area and convey them to the United States for park purposes. Mr. Coe was named executive chairman of the commission, and thus the two organizations, one purely altruistic and the other with state authority, functioned together.

The original commission became involved over boundaries that had been proposed, taking in more than two million acres, and while the publicity went on there was no land acquired during the four years of the life of that commission. Succeeding



George A. Grant

Most majestic plant of the Everglades National Primeval Park is the royal palm which attains heights up to 100 feet.

governors did not appoint full new commissions or reappoint the original members and the commission as such passed out of existence. The office was kept open in Miami with biennial appropriations, but there was no effort made to acquire land beyond setting up a complete set of abstracts of title on all the land in the original boundaries. These were run to and including the year 1936 and notes were taken for subsequent years.

Meanwhile complications developed in land holdings, some large tracts being in litigation and some small lots being sold to persons in various states until the list of private owners in the area numbered more than 4,000. Late in 1944 Governor Spessard Holland, whose term was about to expire, opened negotiations with the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, and called in the governor-elect, Millard F. Caldwell. An agreement was made whereby the State of Florida would issue a conditional deed to the Department in return for protection of the wildlife of the area during the necessary procedure of acquiring privately

owned land in an area of approximately a million and a quarter acres. The time limit was set at ten years. If the park was not established in that time, the area was to revert to the state. This transfer covered 847,175 acres of dry and submerged lands. Congress approved this agreement by an Act passed December 6, 1944.

When Governor Caldwell came to office, he made a thorough investigation of the park activity. The association was still functioning as a publicity organization, but nothing had been accomplished by the commission in the direction of acquiring privately owned lands. In agreeing to the new boundaries, Secretary Ickes had eliminated all the private holdings except approximately 400,000 acres owned by less than 150 persons or corporations. The Governor decided to appoint a new commission that would undertake the task of securing the private property. On April 25, 1946, the present commission was named and the "reactivation" meeting held in Miami, with August Burghard of Fort Lauderdale, as chairman. Operating through an execu-

tive committee with Burghard as chairman and John D. Pennekamp, associate editor of the *Miami Herald*, as co-chairman, with Will M. Preston of the legal staff of Florida Power & Light Corporation cooperating in handling legal matters, many contacts were made with owners, with Florida state departments and with the higher officials of the Department of the Interior of which Julius A. Krug had become Secretary, and the National Park Service. The twenty-four members of the commission agreed that the only solution was quick finding of the money with which to acquire the private holdings.

As the raising of funds by subscription was known to be slow and expensive, an appeal was made to the Governor for permission to ask the legislature, soon to convene, for an appropriation of two million dollars for this purpose. In order to facilitate action on land acquisition and stop spoliation of plant life, which was increasing, the Florida Cabinet made available the first \$500,000 as an advance, and recommended to the legislature that the full sum asked be appropriated.

Seeing the purposeful manner in which the acquisition was being undertaken, Secretary Krug and Director Newton B. Drury of the National Park Service, held conferences with members of the commission and the Governor of Florida, resulting in a proposal that the National Park Service undertake the acquisition of the remainder of the land in the new boundaries if the proposed fund was authorized by the Florida Legislature and turned over to the Department of the Interior.

The legislature responded wholeheartedly and the appropriation was authorized the first week of the session, receiving unanimous vote in the Senate, and all but six votes in the House. The fund was turned over to Secretary Krug in Washington on June 20, 1947, and he immediately declared the Everglades a national park.

National interest in the new park is so

great that for the first two or more years the National Park Service will be embarrassed by too great a number of visitors. While the area is open the entire year, the winter season naturally will bring the greatest influx of visitors. Until improvements are made by the federal staff, there will be almost no accommodations for these visitors unless they use their own trailers and carry their provisions. National publicity is growing and some of the leading magazines with circulations in the millions have illustrated articles prepared and scheduled for publication in the near future. Reservations are already pouring in, but there is nothing in the way of accommodations to reserve. The National Audubon Society is taking a limited number on trips of one and two days, but long before the park was declared, these accommodations were swamped and more reservations were returned than accepted.

Florida as a state will benefit more than most states where parks are located, because of the distance motor visitors will travel within the state going to and from the park. The shortest round trip is 780 miles and the longest 1370. Every county in Florida will be traversed by some of the visitors who will need many things besides a place to stay and something to eat. That is why the legislature looked upon its appropriation of two million dollars as a good investment and not a donation.

Sometime in early December it is expected that dedication ceremonies will be held in the vicinity of the park. These rites, it is hoped, will center around President Truman who is expected to dedicate the area formally to the use and pleasure of the people of the United States. Everyone who has had a part in the long struggle towards the establishment of this great wilderness as a perpetual exhibit of primeval America, will be invited to take part in this celebration. It will be a great day in their lives and in the life of the state and nation.

Museums of the Outdoors

CARL P. RUSSELL, Chief Naturalist

National Park Service

AS A METHOD within the public relations activity of the Service, interpretive programs have held prominent place, since the beginning of coordinated national parks administration. Stephen T. Mather visualized the present park naturalist activity when, in 1915, he conceived of the organized programs that were to become the National Park Service. It was Mr. Mather's personal money as well as his original thinking that launched the "Yosemite Nature Guide Service," and it was at his insistence that an "Information Office" was established as a part of the central organization in Washington even before the bureau was established. Out of the pioneer efforts of the first naturalists or "nature guides" and public relations specialists, has grown the educational institution that now finds representation throughout the system of areas administered by the National Park Service. Consistent with Mr. Mather's ideals, research and interpretive endeavors underlie the broad administrative structure of the Service. The natural and scientific aspects of this work fall within the precincts of the Branch of Natural History.

Gradually through years of trial it was determined that the average park visitor in scenic areas wants the guidance and information provided by the naturalist. This visitor demand caused Service officials to write into the Administrative Manual: "The basis for interpretive programs in national parks is found in the desire of the visitor to develop his understanding and appreciation of characteristic park features; to be stimulated in his thinking and to be guided in the full use of the parks."

Canadian officials in 1930 patterned their park naturalist programs in part after those established ten years earlier by the United States National Park Service. The Canadians stated their objectives in this work as

"Simply to open the eyes of the visitors to the interesting things which most of us miss, and to explain their meaning; to act as curators of the natural treasures and curiosities of the parks, and to introduce all who are interested to the living things and the rocks which can be seen along the trails." The simplicity of the Canadian definition of objectives has much to commend it, and the recognition of *curatorial responsibility* embraces nicely the same protective and research aspects of the work which the United States National Park Service takes upon itself under the heading, "interpretive work."

The Scope of Interpretive Work in Parks

"Interpretive work" in any park service has a much wider connotation, of course, than the public service represented by nature study trips and history tours. It means also research and much of the investigation upon which preservation, management and use of natural and historical values of park areas are based. It means information service, lectures, radio programs, motion pictures, photographs, lantern slides, signs, markers, museum exhibits and a variety of other visual aids employed in conveying the story of America to a multitude of park visitors. It means, too, a library program designed to serve staff members and visitors alike and it embraces a publications program which, potentially, extends to all the world an informational and educational service in Americana not duplicated or paralleled by other agencies and organizations. "Curators" of the natural and historic treasures of the parks is a fitting title for the workers in this varied program.

The national parks sometimes have been referred to as "the great museums of the outdoors." In the light of public service rendered in the parks and monuments this



Death Valley National Monument.—Through years of trial it was found that the average park and monument visitor wants the guidance and information provided by the naturalist.

is an apt appellation. Actually, this styling appears to be the more fitting when the objectives and methods of the Service are given full review. The functions of even the central administrative offices of the Branch of Natural History conform to the *museum* idea quite as do the programs of the park naturalists in field areas. Webster defines *museum* as “a place of study. A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, historical, or literary curiosities or objects of interest, or works of art.” Some educators go further in the interpretation: “*Museum* is an idea, like church or state.” The National Park Service institution, too, is an idea—an American idea that has spread throughout the world—an idea that has matured on the food for thought that

grows out of conservation needs and citizen pride in the nation’s character. There is a close parallel between the general museum concept and the national park idea inasmuch as the national parks and monuments constitute the foci of natural and historical treasures of America.

Executives and technicians in the central offices and in field areas shape Service policies, and project master plans “so to administer each area as to maintain its highest values and its distinction. Only by doing this can the Service provide the highest and most deeply satisfying enjoyment that the areas are capable of yielding, and through these areas expand understanding of the natural and historical processes which they exemplify. As a means to that

end, it is the responsibility of the Service to acquaint itself fully with all that these public properties contain; to determine their significance and value and the uses to which they may be properly and safely put; and to utilize the most effective methods at its disposal, on the basis of this knowledge to add to public understanding and enjoyment of the great works of nature contained therein, to public appreciation of the reminders of our historic past and to public realization of responsibility for safeguarding these national resources."

In the paragraph above, taken from the statement of objectives of the National Park Service, is contained the idea that *research* and *interpretation* are necessary to the attainment of the fundamental objectives of the broad Service program. In last analysis—it may be concluded that the activities engaged in by the Service in national parks and monuments in opening its areas to public use are directed in large part to the final ends of preservation and interpretation. The functions and methods of this program in America's cultural scheme may be outlined as follows:

Functions and Methods in National Parks Interpretive Work

I. Objectives.

A. Diffusion of knowledge. Popular translation of the American story.

1. The general promotion of the conservation idea.
2. Advancement of public appreciation of Service areas and of all things American.

B. Increase of knowledge. Research.

1. Preservation of vanishing data.
2. Scientific investigation.

II. Methods.

A. Discovery and preservation.

1. Field and laboratory research.
2. Scientific and historic collecting.
3. Ecological (habitats) restoration.
4. Publication (preservation) of findings. Interpretive, technical and administrative.

B. Exposition.

1. The exhibits program.

- a. Central museums, focal point museums, trailside exhibits, exhibits-in-place, nature trails, Indian demonstrations, wild-flower gardens, historic restorations, historic house museums. All of these may be regarded as elaborate labels; the true museum is the park itself.

C. General interpretation and special instruction.

1. Information service, popular lectures and radio programs.
2. Guided field trips.
3. Special schools or classes, public.
4. Special schools or classes, in-Service training.
5. Technical advice to administrative staff.
6. Publications for Service use. Administrative and technical.
7. Publications for popular use, Informational, and interpretive.
8. Facilities for research.

- a. Biological preserves, organized collections, laboratories, bibliographies and libraries.

Obviously, the work suggested by the outline is specialized and must be done by specialists. It does not follow, however, that responsibility for the success of the interpretive program rests entirely upon the employees commonly designated as information specialists, park naturalists, ranger naturalists, historians and museum curators. The coordination of planning, conducting research, and general supervision of work programs pertaining to all park museums and to public contacts such as guided trips and lectures in scenic-scientific areas is the particular responsibility of the Branch of Natural History. To it are linked some sixty scientific and technical positions, yet an obligation in the successful prosecution of the work is met by field superintendents and all executives in the central offices.

National Archeological Monuments^{*}

OLD KASAAN NATIONAL MONUMENT, in southeastern Alaska, is located on the east shore of Prince of Wales Island, and is surrounded by the Tongass National Forest. The monument including twenty-six acres, was established in 1916 to protect the ruins of the Haida Indian village of Old Kasaan. Originally this village extended 600 or 700 feet along the island's shore, just above high tide, and inland 300 feet to the virgin forest. Built centuries ago, only remnants of the buildings are left standing; and groups of monuments, totem poles and grave houses, which are disintegrating, can still be seen.

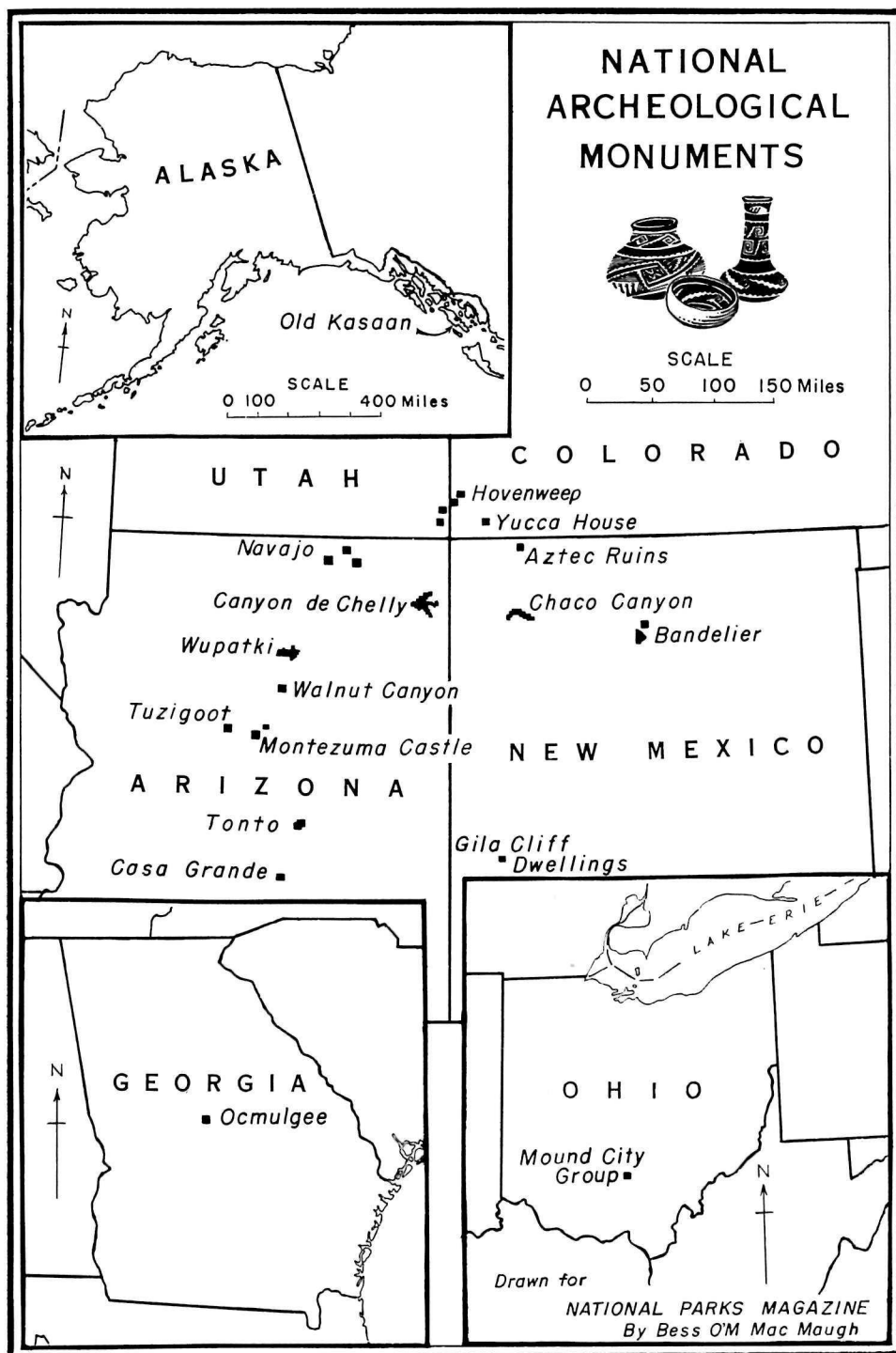
The Haidas came from British Columbia, the largest number of them having lived on Queen Charlotte Island. Another tribe, the Tsimshians, also from British Columbia, settled on nearby Alaskan islands. Both tribes selected shore sites for their villages. Their low buildings were arranged in rows facing the water, and were constructed of spruce and cedar planks and round timbers hewn with stone or shell tools, the marks of which are visible in the wood. The wall planks were tongued and grooved along their edges to form secure and weather-tight joints. With the coming of the white man, modern building methods were adopted by the Indians. Using boards and nails, they merely imitated the houses of the white men. Most of the old Indian villages were deserted when towns and fish canneries sprang up, for there the Indians found employment. Present-day Haidas now live at a new town called Kasaan. The new Kasaan is twelve miles from the old village, and is located near a salmon cannery where a number of the Indians work in summer.

When Old Kasaan was deserted, no one considered the archeological and historical value of the Haida relics. Bone, wood, metal and shell articles used in dances, rites and ceremonials, as well as utensils for cooking, were taken away and sold in the Pacific coast cities of the United States, scattering what should have been preserved as a fine collection of artifacts.

The monument is under the administration of the Region Four Office, 601 Sheldon Building, San Francisco 5, California. There is no resident custodian, and there are no accommodations of any kind for visitors. The area can be reached by boat from Ketchikan, Alaska. It may be possible to visit the monument occasionally by special arrangement with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the U. S. Forest Service, whose patrol boats sometimes stop in the vicinity.

OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT, in central Georgia, was established in 1936. The reservation, in two separate sections, comprises a little more than one square mile, and has as its chief feature nine mounds built by prehistoric Indians. Located on bluffs along the east bank of the Ocmulgee River, the main section, the Macon Plateau, contains seven mounds including those for ceremonial and burial purposes. The first Indians to live in this area, about 800 years ago, are known today as the Swift Creek people. The only remnants of their culture are utensils and tools including pottery of fine design and spears used for hunting. The decoration of their pottery represents the finest known to the Southeast. About 1350 another group known as the Macon Plateau people came from a region now part of Kentucky and Tennessee. This tribe, an agricultural people, defeated the former, and built the mounds. These in turn were conquered by, or possibly merged with, the Hichiti tribe of the Creek Indians, and they occupied the area until 1720.

^{*} This concludes the series on our National Archeological Monuments begun in the foregoing issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.



A great deal of excavating and some restoration has been done on the reservation, and the results of this work provide a number of outstandingly interesting exhibits. Foremost among these are a restored round ceremonial earth lodge forty-two feet in diameter containing a clay platform in the shape of an eagle's head, a clay bench and a fire bowl; a large pyramidal ceremonial mound forty feet high and 300 feet at the base that has been found to have been built up in four successive stages, and a cone-shaped burial mound thirty feet high and 200 feet long built on five levels clearly seen in the cross-section cut made during excavation by archeologists. In addition, there are five smaller mounds, all of which served some religious purpose. There are also the remains of a village, whose function is not clear, although it may have been used for defense. Here, too, are an ancient corn field and the excavated outlines of an early English trading post.

In the smaller section of the monument, two and a half miles south, lived the Lamar Village people. The culture of these Indians represents the Muskogean towns at a period about the time of Hernando de Soto's visit to southeastern United States. Here there are two mounds facing each other across a court. One is rectangular and served as a base for buildings used for religious purposes; the other is nearly round and is probably a rotunda similar to those described by the naturalist and traveler, William Bartram. There are indications that a stockaded village once existed here.

Part of the monument is a sanctuary for plants and birds. A nature trail winds through a swamp, across meadows and woods, and a museum contains an exhibit to help visitors understand the story and significance of the reservation.

Headquarters is within the monument, and the address is Macon, Georgia. Accommodations are available in Macon, which borders the reservation on the west. The monument is reached over U. S. Highway 80 a hundred miles east from Columbus, Georgia, and over the same highway 183 miles west from Savannah. From Atlanta, it is reached over U. S. Highway 41, a distance of ninety-three miles. The Central Railroad of Georgia and the Southern Railroad serve Macon. The monument is open all year.

TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT, in southern Arizona, was established in 1907. Comprising a little more than one and a half square miles, it contains two well-preserved cave dwellings in beautiful Cholla Canyon. Before it was established as a national monument, vandals pushed over some of the walls. The lower ruins are at the base of a quartzite cliff, in a cave eighty-five feet wide and forty feet deep. The site affords a magnificent view of Cholla Canyon and Roosevelt Lake far out on the lowlands of the Salt River Valley, with the Sierra Ancha beyond. Reached over a half mile of trail from monument headquarters, the lower ruins consist of seventeen ground floor rooms and five second floor rooms.

The upper ruins, about half a mile farther and 300 feet higher than the lower ruins, are not easily accessible. Quite similar to those below, they are better preserved and have thirty-two first floor rooms and fourteen above. From here, an even wider view of the surrounding country stretches away to the east.

Tonto ruins, built of masonry laid with adobe mortar, are crude and irregular, lacking the quality of workmanship characteristic of most other Southwest cliff dwellings. The adobe still shows the marks of the fingers and hands of the ancient builders. In each ruin, one original ceiling remains in place. A network of grass or reeds, covered with a layer of adobe, rests on a layer of pinyon or juniper poles overlaid with cactus skeletons or strips of juniper wood to form the ceilings.

Tonto is a Spanish word meaning fool, and it was applied to a small group of Apache Indians who lived in the Tonto Basin. Why this name was given is not known. The Salado, which is Spanish for salt, has been given to all the prehistoric Pueblo Indians of the Salt and Gila river valleys to distinguish them from other groups. The Salado of the Tonto dwellings built and occupied these villages about 1350, the date having been computed by tree-ring chronology. The Salado were a farming people

who grew cotton, corn, beans and squash along the Salt River bottomlands, and their irrigation system there was still visible before the valley was flooded by the building of Roosevelt dam. Besides the food from cultivated crops, they used wild berries and nuts, cactus fruit and mesquite beans, while meat was secured from deer and possibly other animals.

Tonto pottery was of superior quality, and a considerable amount of it, with various other artifacts, was found in the ruins. At monument headquarters there is an exhibit of jars, bowls, ladles and plates of plain brown or red ware, and others with red, white and black designs. Several pieces of the plain pottery were used for cooking as shown by their fire-blackened sides. The Tonto Indians also made finely woven cotton cloth, and mats, sandals and rope of yucca fiber, remnants of which have been found in the dwellings. Jewelry of shell, and tools of bone, stone and wood, mesquite clubs and bows and arrows are among the artifacts and implements also left by the Tonto people.

In its wild desert setting, Tonto National Monument holds much of interest for the botanist and the ornithologist. The slopes are a wild garden of desert plant life. Ten species of cactus, including the saguaro, grow here. Sycamore and elder grow in the canyon bottom, mesquite and palo verde on the dry slopes, as well as yucca with its stalks of densely crowded white flowers, ocotillo with its long whip-like thorny stems tipped with red flowers, and the large agave which blooms at the end of its life by sending up a tall candelabra ablaze with yellow flowers. Phainopepla, hooded oriole, Mearns gilded flicker, Gila woodpecker, canyon and green-tailed towhees, Gambel quail, canyon, cactus and rock wrens, violet-green swallow, white-throated swift, verdin, Arizona cardinal, white-winged and western mourning doves, red-tailed hawk and American raven inhabit the reservation. Phoebe, canyon wrens and swifts nest in the cliffs, and during the winter ravens sometimes roost in a cavity above the lower ruin, while a few bats live in crannies of the walls.

Tonto's lower ruins stand in a quartzite cave

Devereux Butcher



Mammals of Tonto include the peccary or wild pig, ringtail, rock squirrel, cottontail rabbit and an abundance of skunks. Occasionally bobcats, coyotes, and cougars are seen in the vicinity, and in winter white-tailed deer come onto the reservation from higher elevations. Rattlesnakes, coral snakes and bull snakes are numerous, as well as many species of lizards from the Gila monster to the tiny ghekkko.

Headquarters is within the monument, and the address is Roosevelt, Arizona. There are no overnight accommodations. Such facilities are available at nearby Roosevelt, and at Globe and Phoenix. The monument is reached sixty-five miles east from Phoenix over U. S. Highway 60 to Apache Junction, and from there on State Route 88, the scenic Apache Trail, to Roosevelt and the monument. Northwest from Globe, it is reached over U. S. Highway 60 about three miles to the junction with State Route 88, thirty-one miles to the monument. Tonto is open all year.

TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT, in central Arizona, was established in 1939 to protect forty-two acres containing a number of prehistoric Indian ruins. The area and a museum housing a complete collection of artifacts recovered from the ruins, were donated to the people of the United States by a group of public-spirited local citizens. The chief feature of the monument is the large ruin called Tuzigoot on top of a limestone hill 120 feet high overlooking the valley of the Verde River.

With the permission of the United Verde Copper Company which owned the land, excavation and some restoration work was done in 1933-34 by Dean Byron S. Cummings of the Department of Archeology, University of Arizona, and two graduate students, Edward H. Spicer and Louis R. Caywood. The Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce cooperated. Before excavation, the Tuzigoot ruin was completely covered with wind-blown sand, rock and debris. Today the masonry walls of the ruin, standing on the slopes of the hill, form an array of dwellings descending from a large, central rectangular room or "citadel of the pueblo" on the crest of the hill. Containing 110 rooms, the ruin is 500 feet long and a hundred feet at its maximum width. Built with few doors, the Indians used ladders to enter through the roofs.

The first Indians of the Verde Valley lived in pit houses—hollows scooped out of the ground and roofed over with poles and brush. These earlier Indians raised crops and made red-on-buff pottery. The pueblo-builders came into the Verde country after 1000 A.D. and built small masonry dwellings of fifteen to twenty rooms, each building accommodating about a hundred people. It was one of these dwellings that was the

Construction of Tuzigoot was begun about 900 years ago. The pueblo is a good example of the Verde Valley's hilltop villages.

National Park Service



beginning of the large Tuzigoot ruin of today. In the latter part of the 13th century a severe drought occurred in northern Arizona, which lasted for twenty-three years—1276 to 1299. The Indians wandered south in search of water, and many reached the Verde Valley to settle along the river. This influx of population made it necessary to enlarge the Tuzigoot pueblo, and from time to time it was added to until it attained its present proportions. In the early 14th century, other pueblo dwellings sprang up throughout the surrounding country; more than twenty of these can still be seen. The cause of the end of this civilization is not known. It may have been brought about by disease from lack of sanitation, overcrowding and a polluted water supply. Many graves have been found, some in the piles of refuse below the pueblo, and 170 infant graves were discovered beneath the floors and in the walls.

Because of the buried condition of the ruins, they suffered no vandalism prior to scientific excavation. Therefore, an unusually fine collection of artifacts was unearthed and placed in the monument museum where visitors can see it today. Among the clay artifacts are bowls, pots, giant storage ollas, ladles and pot covers, some with designs, others plain. There are also small modeled clay figures depicting human beings, deer and birds, which may have been used as toys. The turquoise and shell jewelry that adorned many burials comprises one of the finest collections of its kind in the pueblo country.

Tuzigoot National Monument is only twenty-seven miles by a paved road from Montezuma Castle National Monument, and Tuzigoot visitors who have not seen the Castle should be sure to go there. The reward is great.

Tuzigoot headquarters is at the monument, and the address is Clarkdale, Arizona. Overnight accommodations are available at Clarkdale, Cottonwood, Prescott and Flagstaff, Arizona. The monument is reached over U. S. Highway 89A fifty-three miles south from Flagstaff to Clarkdale, and two miles east to the monument. From Prescott it is reached over U. S. Highway 89 to the junction with U. S. Highway 89A east forty miles to Clarkdale and the monument. Tuzigoot is open all year.

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT, in central Arizona, was established in 1915 and enlarged in 1938 to enclose an area of two and a half square miles. The reservation is about three miles long, and through it winds a canyon 400 feet deep. The lower walls are of Toroweap sandstone, while the upper are of Kaibab limestone, horizontally stratified in alternating soft and hard layers. It is in this upper part of the walls that the prehistoric Indian dwellings occur. During thousands of years, the softer strata weathered away leaving recesses between the more resistant layers. In this way, nature provided an ideal setting for the homes of the Indians. Today we find the ruins of 200 small cliff dwellings built of adobe and stone distributed throughout the length of both walls of the canyon. Each home had one room and no doorways in the dividing partitions, and apparently sheltered one family. Numerous rock mounds on the canyon rims show that there were many dwellings outside the canyon.

This scenic area provided all the necessities of life. There was a constant supply of water in the stream flowing through the canyon; an abundance of deer, elk, antelope, bobcat, bear, rabbit, mountain lion, coyote, wolf and turkey provided food, skins and sinews; and there was fuel in the forests that stretched away for miles across the level plains back of the rims. The Indians of Walnut Canyon probably reached their height of cultural development between 1000 and 1200. Skilled in making baskets and pottery, they also knew how to grow agricultural crops, for they raised squash, beans and corn. With other tribes they traded shells, turquoise, pottery, cotton and salt.

It is not known why the canyon was abandoned. The earliest report of the area was made in 1883, at which time the dwellings were probably fairly intact, although they had been deserted for several hundred years. During the thirty-two years that intervened between its discovery and its establishment as a national monument, the site suffered the same fate as have many other Southwest prehistoric Indian ruins. It was visited



Devereux Butcher

Walnut Canyon's ancient little dwellings, sandwiched between limestone strata, are coated inside with soot from cooking fires of their prehistoric inhabitants.

by vandals who pushed over the walls and carried away most of the valuable artifacts.

Besides the ruins, there is much at Walnut Canyon to interest the nature lover and the geologist. There are several species of cactus with pink, yellow and red flowers that bloom in early summer; and there is Spanish bayonet with lily-like blooms borne on a stalk that rises from the center of the plant. Other species are the wild geranium, pentstemon, buckwheat, Indian paintbrush, lupine, globe mallow, purple aster and cliff rose. Birds to be seen on the reservation are the pigmy and Rocky Mountain nuthatches, long-crested and pinyon jays, western robin, several species of juncos, red-shafted flicker, chestnut-backed bluebird and Merriam turkey. The Kaibab limestone contains fossils of sea animals that lived here when this area was a sea bed. There are brachiopods, corals, crinoids, bryozoans, sponges and the teeth of sharks. Many of these fossils can be seen along the trail that leads to the ruins.

People going to Walnut Canyon should not fail to visit nearby Sunset Crater and Wupatki national monuments, as well as the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff. The museum's exhibits present the story of the whole region. These points of interest can readily be included by motorists on a trip to Grand Canyon National Primeval Park.

Headquarters is at the monument, and the address is Rural Route 1, Flagstaff, Arizona. There are visitor accommodations in and near Flagstaff, ten and a half miles away. There is a picnic area at the reservation. The monument is reached over U. S.

Highway 66 west from Winslow, Arizona, to a road branching south two miles west of Winona, six miles to the monument. It is reached three and half miles east from Flagstaff on U. S. Highway 66, and seven miles south on a branch road to the monument. The Santa Fe Railroad serves Flagstaff. The monument is open all year.

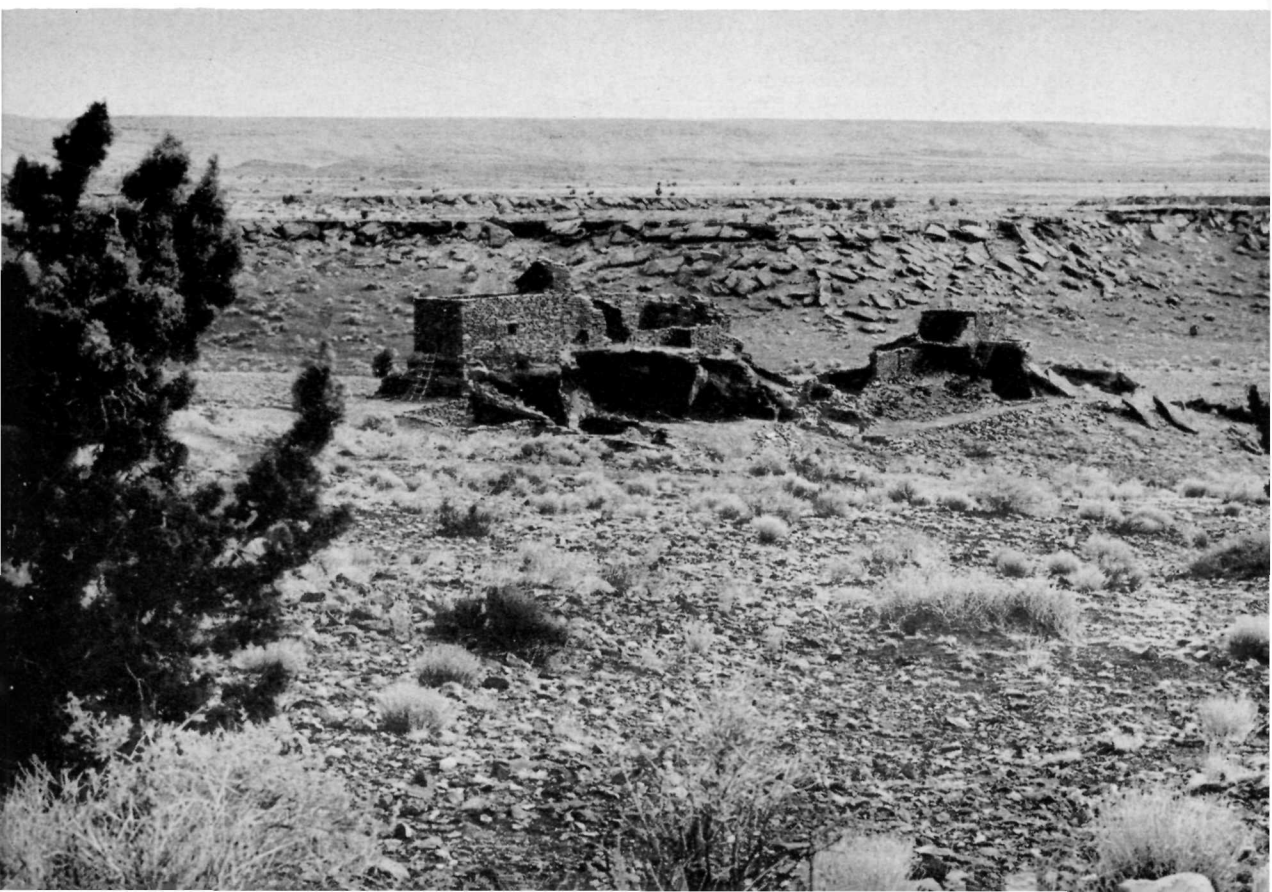
WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT, in north central Arizona, was established in 1924. The reservation contains fifty-six square miles, and is known for its many well-preserved prehistoric ruins, mute evidence of an Indian land rush which was touched off in the 11th century by the eruption of a volcano. Here is an ecological story, closely associated with Sunset Crater National Monument, which is unique: the dramatic interplay of volcanic cinders, prehistoric man, plants and animals.

Erupting about the year 1066 A.D., Sunset Crater covered more than 800 square miles with a blanket of black volcanic cinder. Temporarily, a heretofore sparsely settled area was transformed into a rich agricultural land by the moisture-absorbing layer of cinder. Prehistoric farmers were quick to take advantage of it. As the news filtered out over the Southwest, Indians of the different tribes from far and near took up the trek. Here was a melting pot of peoples comparable to that of any land boom community today. The archeologist can distinguish at least four distinct groups who converged upon the area: the Anasazi, the Hohokam, the Mogollon, and a group from the west about whom very little is known. Each had its own customs and beliefs and contributed to the culture which we find today. Perhaps the existence of so many small, well-fortified pueblos can be explained by the thought that these people arrived in small groups and were reticent about moving into the larger towns right away.

By the year 1100 A.D., the period of prosperity was in full swing. Cornfields

Upper and Lower Wupatki ruins, best preserved of the dozens of crumbling pueblos in Wupatki National Monument, command a sweeping view eastward to the valley of the Little Colorado River and the Painted Desert beyond.

Devereux Butcher



dotted the valleys, prehistoric trade routes were diverted into the region. The larger villages were being developed. Wupatki ruin, one of the more spectacular, nestles at the foot of a black lava mesa overlooking the Painted Desert. Containing more than a hundred rooms, it has been partially excavated and restored. Nearby is an unusual circular amphitheatre and a masonry game court, possibly a Southwestern version of the Mexican ball court. The Citadel, as yet unexcavated, was a fortified apartment house overlooking a sink hole. Within a mile radius are more than a hundred other sites.

Abandonment of the cinder area came early in the 1200's. Slowly the families moved away as their fields were bared of the cinder mulch by the sweeping winds. It is likely that some of their descendants now live in the Hopi villages about fifty miles away.

Although the cinder had a pronounced effect upon man, the abrupt change of soil type resulted in profound modifications of the pre-eruption flora. The fine, black sand controlled the character of the plant life, which, in turn, placed definite limitations upon the animal population. The relatively unknown interrelationship between plants and animals and their environment is dramatically illustrated at Wupatki, Sunset Crater and on the intervening Coconino National Forest. The black sand, contrasting with the underlying red sandstone, extensive grasslands and barren soils, ever present reminders of prehistoric man against a background of the Painted Desert, offers an unusual inspirational value to the visitor.

Those who are eager to get a more complete impression of the varied aspects of this story of the cinders should go to Sunset Crater and Walnut Canyon national monuments. At the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff is an excellent presentation of the story of these areas and the region in general.

Headquarters is within the monument, and the address is Tuba Star Route, Flagstaff, Arizona. There are overnight accommodations at Flagstaff and at Cameron. Wupatki National Monument is located on U. S. Highway 89 approximately midway between these towns, which are fifty-one miles apart. A highway runs west fifty-seven miles to the Grand Canyon from Cameron. U. S. Highway 66 passes through Flagstaff, and the Santa Fe Railroad serves that town. The monument is open all year.

YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT, embracing ten acres in the southwestern corner of Colorado, was established in 1919 to preserve the remnants of a prehistoric Indian village which lies on the eastern slope of Sleeping Ute Mountain, a few miles west of Mesa Verde National Park. Unlike the ruins in most of the other archeological monuments, these are unexcavated, and at the present time are almost completely covered by high mounds of earth that have accumulated since the village was abandoned seven or eight centuries ago. The mounds were first described in 1877, by Mr. W. H. Holmes, who referred to an upper and lower house. These two structures are still clearly evident. The upper house, larger of the two, once consisted of extensive terraced structures that rose to a height of three, or possibly four stories. Shallow depressions indicate that the village contained numerous kivas. Underground ceremonial rooms are still used by present day Pueblo Indians. The lower house seems to have consisted of a long row of one and two story dwellings facing a walled compound that contained a single large kiva.

From surface evidences it appears the pueblo was built and occupied by Indians closely related to those who once lived in the Mesa Verde and surrounding regions. Accurate dates have not been obtained, but it is probable that the pueblo was occupied from about 1000 to 1300 A.D. The land for this monument was donated to the people of the United States by the late Henry Van Kleeck, of Denver, Colorado.

The monument is under the care of the Superintendent of Mesa Verde National Primeval Park. The National Park Service has designated Yucca House National Monument as a "reserve area." The ruins are being protected until they can be excavated and thoroughly studied. The roads are unimproved, and it is impossible for visitors to find the monument without a guide.

Our Members View Yosemite

DEAR SIRs:

I have been distressed at the kind of thing that is happening in Yosemite and Yellowstone under the direction of concessioners. The cheap and vulgar entertainments, the low grade of books and magazines available, and the insistent commercialization of the regions appear to be matters that the Association might well deal with.—D. A. MacI., New York.

DEAR SIRs:

The friend with whom I was travelling, and I arrived at the Lodge (Yosemite) late one afternoon, and were unpleasantly surprised to find the place crowded with people who could hardly be called desirable. When the restaurant was opened for dinner, so long a line formed that we were dismayed at the prospect of standing at least half an hour before reaching the buffet counter. National Parks are open to all, and should be; but if something could be done to attract and hold visitors whose appreciation of natural beauty might modify their behavior, much would be added, I believe, to the pleasure of one's stay in the park.—Mrs. H. P., Massachusetts.

DEAR SIRs:

May I suggest that our Association keep a sharp eye on winter sports promoters and grandiose road and tramway plans in Yosemite National Park, particularly the present park operator—Curry Company. I am a skier myself with first class rating. I believe our parks should be open to natural skiing, as they are for hiking; but I do not want to see "Sun Valley" in a primeval park. The wilderness must come first, and winter sportsmen—"snowbunnies"—must learn that they have no special privileges in our national primeval parks and wilderness areas.—W. G. R., California.

DEAR SIRs:

My wife and I last month visited Yosemite again. Two nights in the valley to see the wonders once more, and then we fled to Tuolumne Meadows for peace and rest. We knew the valley situation was bad, but hardly realized how bad! It seems as though something ought to be done to reduce the "Coney Island" activities.—C. T. V., Arizona.

DEAR SIRs:

Yosemite is crowded beyond belief. There is not room for the "Coney Island" lot, and for those who seek rest and stimulation in contact with nature. The "Coney Island" crowd would be just as happy elsewhere.—Mrs. C. N. E., New York.

A WORD FOR WILDLIFE

Association member Paul Squibb of California writes:

One reason why land owners object to hunting on their ranches is because hunters are likely to shoot anything that is alive. If they fail to kill a buck, they will use their shells on hawks, owls, roadrunners, bobcats, coons, or even does or fawns. In our experience of managing a few thousand acres, even responsible men will think nothing of killing an owl on the way home in the evening. That is part of the day's fun, and maybe a consolation for not having gotten a buck. Some think they are doing the land owner a favor, even though these birds live largely off ground squirrels, gophers and mice.

With the number of hunters increasing, and with improved armament, we face the prospect of having all wildlife exterminated on our ranches—except the ground squirrels, gophers and other rodents. If we could count on hunters to shoot legal bucks and nothing else, many of us would not object to hunting. In many places there are too many deer. This shooting at anything alive not only increases the rodents, but robs the country of much of its interest, to which birds and animals add greatly.

FURBEARERS CRY FOR MERCY

By MINNIE MADDERN FISKE

The national parks and monuments are demonstrating to millions of people every year an ideal relationship between man and the wild creatures with which he shares the earth. This relationship, based upon a policy of live and let live, results in loss of fear of man on the part of the animals and birds, and pays immeasurable dividends of pleasure to park visitors. The general acceptance and practice of this ideal relationship by humans, not only in the national parks, but throughout our country and the world, is a goal that thinking people should strive to attain. For success, the greatest burden rests with parents and educators.—EDITOR.

WE have no system of education which informs us of the facts of daily life—I mean the facts that go to make up the mechanism of the daily life of the average good citizen. These facts may be termed “the behind the scenes of life,” and until we have learned of these, anything like a real civilization seems remote. In human activities such as child welfare, regenera-

tion of the criminal and down-trodden, much is learned of the lives of the degenerate and wicked. It is only in work connected with the protection of dumb animals that anything is learned of the crimes of human society—our crimes—against the lower animals. The daily existence of the average good citizen is founded upon unbelievable savagery—“scenes,” as Henry Salt says, “of indescribable filth and ferocity.”

These crimes are unnecessary; they persist because they are hidden from our view. It is beyond imagination that an intelligent Christian woman would wear furs if she witnessed the animals in the agonies of the trap.

At a meeting of women recently it was suggested that certain moving pictures revealing the horrors of the steel trap be exhibited. Some, however, who had seen the pictures, insisted that they be not shown as they were certain most of the women present would faint at the sight of them.

A number of anticruelty organizations are associated in a campaign to enlighten women as to what it really means to wear furs, the colossal suffering behind this phase of fashion. Once the truth is brought home it will be impossible for right-thinking women to escape the question “Shall the steel trap go or stay?” It is women, most of them unconsciously, who maintain, sustain and unflaggingly support the most stupendous concern in organized cruelty on

A coyote is captured by two traps, one on each fore foot.



the face of the earth—trapping.

To know the truth of the fur traffic, it is only necessary to study the literature of the humane movement and the books published by the industry itself. Trapping means the unbelievable torture of vast numbers of animals every year. It means the excruciating anguish of the clutch, fever, sickness, thirst, starvation—almost every agony conceivable to the living body. These creatures are as sensitive to torture and torment as we.

How true are the words, addressed to women, in a southern newspaper: "As you lie comfortable in bed at night, remember that through the long hours, millions of creatures are groaning and tearing themselves to pieces that you may wrap yourself in their skins. And there are countless mothers of the wild among these panting things. There are acts of amazing heroism—the trapped mother bear or fox, who will somehow reach her hungry little ones, dragging her trap with her for days. If you mothers have imagination, you can imagine that mother enduring the torture of the clutch, and, at the same time suckling her young."

Edwin Markham asks: "Ladies, are the furs you wear worth the hell of this despair?"

The wearing of furs is merely the persisting into modern life of a prehistoric and now unnecessary custom. Our ancient sisters in their savagery knew of no other way to cover their nakedness than by tearing skins from the bodies of animals. There was a time when man ate man. That time has passed. The steel trap will pass when women understand what the steel trap is—the most fiendish device of arrest ever invented by the human brain.

And here is another point. Countless American boys have been made cruelists by being encouraged to trap by their parent trappers, and by advertisements of trap-selling concerns.

... There are numerous ways to bring about the reform. Many women have abandoned the wearing of furs altogether. That



W. J. Schoonmaker

**A bent sapling swings the trap
aloft upon release by a skunk.**

is one definite way. The writer has not worn furs for twenty years, although traveling in the coldest sections of the country. . . The most beautifully gowned woman I know never wears furs . . . Remember that invention always meets necessity. New and beautiful fabrics will appear if furs vanish. Thus business and advertising will go on just the same—only new business.

Cruelty in trapping led to the formation of the Humane Trapping Committee of The American Humane Association. It was founded upon the sound principle that all creatures, whether wild or domestic, used by mankind, are entitled to a merciful death. Almost all of the fur-bearers are

trapped in out-of-the-way places. Few, except the trappers, see them alive or know how the pelts are obtained. Very little information has reached thinking people, particularly the women . . .

No one of average intelligence will subscribe to the theory that millions of furbearers can be caught without an appalling amount of torture, particularly in the face of facts that show convincingly that the bulk of these animals are taken in steel traps which catch their victims by jaws designed to hold to the death, whether it be brought about by slow starvation, freezing, or the club of the trapper. Any device that must hold a wild creature of the woods must be ruggedly constructed. Man has found that the trap, operated by a strong spring, which grips with greater firmness as the animal struggles to free itself, meets this requirement. The broken bones and lacerated flesh are as nothing if the prize may be obtained . . .

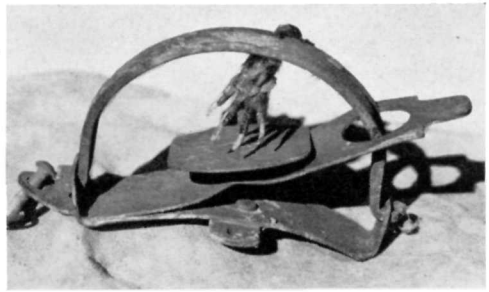
The first (important step to be taken) is education. The thumbscrew was not abolished until the world awoke to its horror. So, as to trapping, men and women must learn its inmost truths. This requires the dissemination of vast quantities of literature, news articles and illustrations; delivery of lectures, organization of local committees to study the question and spread knowledge concerning it.

The second step is legislation. Opportunity should be taken to secure improved trapping legislation in the different states. . .

Such legislation would be in line with the thought of conservation departments. None of it would be antagonistic to the best interests of the fur trade.

The third is substitutes. (Increased development of fur farming should be encouraged, as offering a way by which fur may be obtained under humane conditions.) Certain cruelties are known to have been practiced on some fur farms, but the farms can be supervised and cruelties prevented. . .

In the words of The American Humane



W. J. Schoonmaker

**So great is his will to live, that
a muskrat endures the pain of
gnawing off his trapped foot.**

Association "Shall we be permitted to achieve success or shall we continue to ignore an opportunity to effect reform in a business that owes its existence to frightful cruelty? The answer rests with the women of America."

. . . How long shall we continue to inflict upon the dumb animals torture which not one of us would have courage to face? As far back as the human mind reaches, our race has mercilessly exploited the dumb creation—exploited it for every conceivable selfish reason—for profit, for comfort, and for the so-called "sport." The exploitation has been utterly ruthless.

H. G. Wells writes: "One of the first fruits of an educated world would be the protection of animals. It is a strange thing in history how little has been done to befriend the animal life about us. Mere witless killing, which is called 'sport,' today would inevitably give place in a better educated world to a modification of the primitive instinct, and change it into an interest, not in the deaths, but in the lives of beasts, and lead to fresh, and perhaps beautiful attempts to befriend these pathetic kindred creatures we no longer fear as enemies."

(This article, reprinted here in part, appeared as foreword to a booklet entitled *From Thumbscrew to Steel Trap* published several years ago by The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and The American Humane Association.)

Your Secretary Visits Arizona Areas

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY DEVEREUX BUTCHER, accompanied by his wife, this summer visited five national monuments in Arizona and Utah, as well as Grand Canyon National Primeval Park. In California the Butchers went to Muir Woods National Monument and Point Lobos Reserve State Park. At the latter they had the rare pleasure of seeing a pair of white-tailed kites. The following excerpts from the diary of the trip tell about the Arizona and Utah monuments:

Walnut Canyon National Monument, July 18—Custodian Paul Beaubien took us around the loop trail this morning. Besides the fine scenery and plant and bird life, we saw several of the monument's more than 200 little masonry cliff dwellings perched in ledges high up along the gray canyon walls. Their insides are coated black with the soot of cooking fires, and Paul showed us where fingerprints and nail marks of the builders are plainly visible in the mortar. It is easy to visualize the canyon as it must have looked a few hundred years ago when the homes were occupied and Indians traversed these narrow ledges on their way to and from the rim country or the canyon floor. In one ledge there was a heap of rubble. Paul told us that vandals had pulled the walls down, and he said that many of the dwellings throughout the monument were in a similar condition. There is a need for more adequate guide service. For this, Congress will have to provide larger appropriations. Indeed it seems anomalous that Congress should establish the National Park Service to protect areas like this, then not give the Service enough money to work with.

Sunset Crater National Monument, July 19—Today we have explored one of the strangest landscapes to be seen anywhere. Custodian Bob Upton and I, leaving our wives at the tent headquarters, climbed Sunset Crater. A thousand feet high, this

volcanic cone is composed of small, loose cinders, red in some places, black in others. These cinders let you down two steps for every three you take, and it may require three quarters of an hour to reach the rim, but you come down flying in five minutes. We walked around the rim to look over the weird landscape. There are expanses of smooth cinders, rolling cinder hills, lava flows and red and black spatter cones; and we could look north as far as the Utah line and east across the Painted Desert. To the west stood the forested mountain mass of the San Francisco Peaks.

We returned to headquarters dusty, hot, thirsty and hungry, but the girls took care of that by having cool water and a fine lunch waiting. In the afternoon we walked across black cinder plains to see what Bob called the "squeeze-ups." These are slabs of lava set on edge. They resulted from the lava having been forced up through narrow cracks in the earth. What a fiery, smoky place this must have been a few hundred years ago—like Mexico's Paracutin today.

Wupatki National Monument, July 20—Custodian David Jones brought us to this ruin-dotted country today. From headquarters, a modern house of native red stone, we look out over endless miles of cinder flats, red buttes and mesas, almost treeless except for a few junipers, to the valley of the Little Colorado River and the pale colors of the Painted Desert beyond. Near by stand two red pueblos which, like headquarters, are almost invisible at a little distance, so well do they blend with the surroundings. Hundreds of ruins and sites are located throughout the monument. Some are perched on the edges of mesas and canyon rims, while others are on the level plains. We visited a number of them this afternoon, and this evening we drove to Wukoki ruin, a big structure atop a rock. To the south a storm dropped veils of rain,

purple in the sunset and lighted by a rainbow.

One develops a kind of sentiment about these ancient ruins. The more you see of them, the more you become concerned over their preservation. While Congress hesitates to appropriate funds for stabilization, many of them are fast crumbling. And here, as at Walnut Canyon, there is not money enough to employ guides for all who come. Some visitors have little or no appreciation, and such people frequently cause irreparable injury to the fragile structures. Dave is the only person who can serve as guide here, and he cannot be in several places at once, to say nothing of countless other duties demanded by his position.

Navajo National Monument, July 22—In the brilliant sunshine of this high altitude, we walked with Custodian Jim Brewer around the rim of Betatakin Canyon to get our first view of the incomparable Betatakin ruin. Descriptive phrases fail to convey any true impression. We spent all morning on the edge of the canyon looking down and across the vast depths just gazing at it, and watching the sunlight creep inside the great cave, lighting up a few of the tiny dwellings. It is like a stage set, the ancient village, overhung by an arch nearly three hundred feet high, with the sun acting as the spotlight.

Navajo National Monument, July 23—This day we shall always remember. There has been something sacred about it, and even more than yesterday, the experience has been beyond words to describe. We visited the ruin. Here the work of primitive man and nature are joined in superb harmony of line, form and color. The sweeping arch and its massive abutments framing the cave and sheltering the tiny, fragile village, produces a dramatic effect that is inspiring. We were alone amid the magnificent scenery of the canyons. In the cave we spoke almost in whispers. The only sounds were the notes of birds and the wind in the aspens and oaks below the cave. Along ledges among the dwellings are mini-

ature gardens of wild flowers—pale pink columbines, scarlet monkeyflowers, yellow primroses and white-flowering orchids. One can imagine these little gardens as having been originally planted by the prehistoric inhabitants.

Navajo National Monument, July 24—Jim had expected to accompany us on a trip to Monument Valley today, but a group of boys from a camp arrived, and he was obliged to guide them to the Betatakin ruin. Often visitors go to the ruin unescorted, because, like Dave, Jim hasn't anyone else to help him. To let people visit Betatakin without a guide is like letting the public into a great museum without guards. Fortunately, the roads into this country are so rough that comparatively few people come here. We cursed the roads while traveling over them, but they are a blessing in disguise. They should not be improved until Congress provides assistance for the custodians of the monuments.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, July 26—It was a rough, hot ride to Rainbow Lodge yesterday, but this morning we were refreshed and departed on muleback for the great "country beyond." Many descriptions have been written of Rainbow Bridge, but one seldom, if ever, hears about the trip to it. Six of us rode all day, crossing first the ridges of the lower slopes of Navajo Mountain and entering Utah. We then plunged down into a labyrinth of deep, winding, sheer-walled canyons where water holes are few and the sun's heat is searing. Jim Brewer was with us, for he acts as custodian of this monument, too. The shadows of late afternoon were stretching across Bridge Canyon when we came in sight of the great stone arch. Unsaddling at Echo Camp, three quarters of a mile away, we set out on foot to see this wonder of nature. So high are the canyon walls, that the bridge, from a half mile, seems dwarfed almost to insignificance; yet from beneath, one gazes up in awe. It seems incredible, and the tiny observer feels incapable of comprehension.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, July 27—Our dude wrangler, Johnny Bailey, has done well by us. He fed us well last night and again this morning. We slept under the stars, but the red canyon walls seemed to reflect heat all night. This morning we walked for a final glimpse of the Rainbow. We saw the first rays of the sun dipping over the east wall and glancing down to light the crest of the arch with golden light. We may never see the Rainbow again, but last night, and again this morning, when others had departed, we stood in its silent presence—an experience few have had.

Grand Canyon National Primeval Park, July 28—Late this afternoon we reached the south rim of the Grand Canyon. The green forests, high altitude and the cool air here are refreshing after the furnace-like heat we came through in the valley of the Little Colorado River.

Assistant Superintendent Lemuel A. "Lon" Garrison and I went to the park museum after supper so that I could meet Chief Park Naturalist Louis Shellback, 3rd. During the evening Mr. Shellback showed me case after case of collections made in the park. There were drawers of mammal and bird skins, butterflies, moths, dragonflies, beetles, wasps, and there were

drawers of stone and mineral specimens, an herbarium and archeological relics. The collection is one of the finest in the park system. This, together with an exhibit room, a workshop and a nature library, are housed in an antiquated frame building formerly a school house. The entire collection, representing fourteen years of untiring work by Mr. Shellback, is subject to obliteration by fire. A modern, fireproof museum building containing an auditorium for ranger-naturalist programs is urgently needed. Such a building, which should constitute a center of interest for visitors, might cost as much as \$150,000.

Grand Canyon National Primeval Park, July 30—This evening Lon Garrison drove us out for pictures of the sunset. Later, we saw two tracts of privately owned land in the park. One of these contains a night club-curio shop on the rim, and the other contains a night club some distance from the rim in the ponderosa pine forest. Both are trouble spots. The lands should be acquired, but costs are exorbitant. Years ago these tracts could have been purchased for a fraction of present prices. This is the result of Congressional negligence to appropriate funds to the Park Service for mopping up private inholdings. Such appropriations should have been made many years ago and continued through the years.

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THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

ONE HUNDRED YEARS IN YOSEMITE, by Carl Parcher Russell. Published by the University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1947. Illustrated. Index. Bibliography. 226 pages. Price \$3.75.

A book under this title by the same author was written in 1932. The new book shows extensive rewriting. Dr. Russell is Chief Naturalist, National Park Service. His story opens with the California pioneer days, recording the leading events and personalities in the vicinity of Yosemite Valley as early as the 1820's, and coming down to the present. There are thrilling accounts of skirmishes between the whites and Yosemite Indians; of fabulous fortunes made in gold; of the building of the first roads and trails into the Sierra wilderness and the primitive methods of transportation over them; and then comes the era of hostelry and tourists. Although absorbing, the author makes the story living and vivid by including passages from the local newspapers of those days—passages packed with drama, humor and pathos. The last chapters deal with establishment of Yosemite Valley as a state reservation, and its final incorporation into a great national park. This was the period of legislative battles to preserve the area, and of men like Muir, Mather and Merriam who took part in them, and who made this scenic wonder known to America. The author does not miss the opportunity to bring out national park policy and the many problems confronting the National Park Service in its struggle to hold Yosemite National Park in its primitive beauty for all time.

THE LAND AND WILDLIFE, by Edward H. Graham. Published by The Oxford University Press, New York, 1947. Illustrated. 232 pages. Price \$4.00.

Dr. Graham, who is a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association, presents here in popular style

the concept he has discussed in other more technical works, that wildlife has a place in human economy as a by-product of lands used for other purposes. He tells what agriculturists can do to make marshes, streambanks, field borders, gullies, woodlots and other kinds of lands productive of wildlife by cooperative action. The lay reader will enjoy especially the chapters that analyze man's relationship to animals in his cultural development from savagery. Dr. Graham urges that undisturbed wilderness areas, such as national parks, be preserved not only because of their beauty and intrinsic values, but also because they serve as natural points of reference for the things we do with our land: We must be able to study the natural conditions of an area to know how best to use similar regions most wisely. Interestingly written, this book will serve to introduce landowners to the possibilities for encouraging wildlife as a worthy resource of their lands.
—Reviewed by Fred M. Packard.

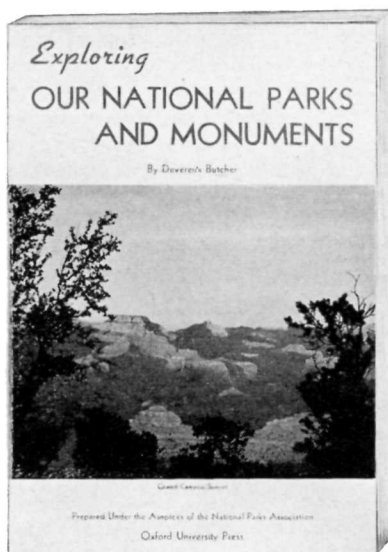
LET'S VISIT OUR NATIONAL PARKS, by Byron Steel. Published by Robert M. McBride and Co., New York, 1947. 224 pages. Price \$3.00.

This is a motorist's guidebook to the national parks and certain large cities in the United States. In a manner somewhat reminiscent of the *Automobile Blue Book* of two or three decades ago, the author, in a chapter entitled "Routes by Car," briefly outlines the highways from the large cities to the parks. He describes the features of each park and the activities available. Hotels, tourist cabins, better eating places and points of interest in the cities are listed, as well as accommodations in the parks. Illustrations consist of six maps. The author makes no attempt to help the motorist understand the origin, purpose and function of the parks, or to enlighten him on the policies governing them.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Carl P. Russell (*Museums of the Outdoors*) is Chief Naturalist, National Park Service, having been engaged in national park work since 1923. As technician and executive, his efforts have been directed toward the preservation of the historical and scientific features of the national parks and monuments. After World War I he remained in Paris, France, to work in the National Museum on the natural history and nature preserves of that country. In 1936 he visited several countries in Europe to learn about their museum programs and nature preservation movements. Dr. Russell is author of the book *One Hundred Years in Yosemite* reviewed in this issue.

Gilbert D. Leach (*Everglades National Park*) is a native of Indiana. Born in 1881, he has been in newspaper work since the age of nineteen when he became half owner and editor of the *Hoosier Democrat*, Charleston, Indiana. His experience in this field has been gained also on the staffs of newspapers in Louisville, Kentucky; Indianapolis and Marion, Indiana; Pasadena, California; Montgomery, Alabama; and in Jacksonville, Pensacola and Tampa, Florida. Until recently he has edited and published the *Leesburg Commercial*. On March 1, 1945, Governor Millard Caldwell commissioned him managing director of the Everglades National Park Commission.



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Why the National Parks Association

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE

Wanderers penetrating the wilderness that is today known as Yellowstone National Park told tales of the natural wonders of the area. To verify these tales an expedition was sent out in 1870. At the campfire one evening, a member of the expedition conceived the plan of having these natural spectacles placed in the care of the government to be preserved for the inspiration, education and enjoyment of all generations. The party made its report to Congress, and two years later, Yellowstone National Park came into being. Today its geysers, its forests and its wildlife are spared, and the area is a nearly intact bit of the original wilderness which once stretched across the continent.

Since 1872 twenty-five other highly scenic areas, each one a distinct type of original wilderness of outstanding beauty, have also been spared from commercial exploitation and designated as national parks. Together they comprise the National Park System. To manage the System the National Park Service was formed in 1916. In its charge are national monuments as well as other areas and sites.

COMMERCIAL ENCROACHMENT AND OTHER DANGERS

Most people believe that the national parks have remained and will remain inviolate, but this is not wholly true. Selfish commercial interests seek to have bills introduced in Congress making it legal to graze livestock, cut timber, develop mines, dam rivers for waterpower, and so forth, within the parks. It is sometimes possible for an organized small minority working through Congress to have its way over an unorganized vast majority.

Thus it is that a reservoir dam built in 1913 floods the once beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park; and that during World War I certain flower-filled alpine meadows in the parks were opened to grazing. The building of needless roads that destroy primeval character, the over-development of amusement facilities; and the inclusion of areas that do not conform to national park standards, and which sometimes contain resources that will be needed for economic use, constitute other threats to the System. A danger also grows out of the recent establishment of ten other kinds of parks lacking the standards of the world-famous primeval group. These are designated by descriptive adjectives, while the primitive group is not. Until the latter are officially entitled *national primeval parks* to distinguish them from the others, they will remain subject to political assaults.

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

The Association was established in 1919 to promote the preservation of primeval conditions in the national parks, and in certain national monuments, and to maintain the high standards of the national parks adopted at the creation of the National Park Service. The Association is ready also to preserve wild and wilderness country and its virgin forests, plantlife and wildlife elsewhere in the nation; and it is the purpose of the Association to win all America to the appreciation of nature.

The membership of the Association is composed of men and women who know the value of preserving for all time a few small remnants of the original wilderness of North America. Non-political and non-partisan, the Association stands ready to oppose violations of the sanctity of the national parks and other areas. When threats occur, the Association appeals to its members and allied organizations to express their wishes to those in authority. When plans are proposed that merely would provide profit for the few, but which at the same time would destroy our superlative national heritage, it is the part of the National Parks Association to point the way to more constructive programs. Members are kept informed on all important matters through the pages of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.

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