

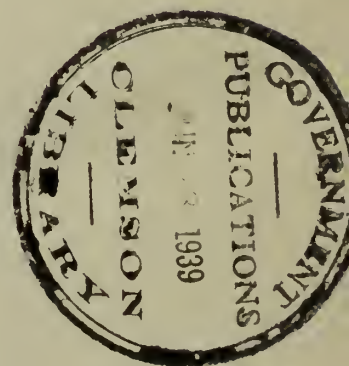
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THE REGIONAL REVIEW



The Graveyard Of The Atlantic ~



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION ONE
RICHMOND VIRGINIA

JUNE 1939

VOL. II - NO. 6

THE COVER

The waters of the Atlantic are nowhere more treacherously capricious than along the Outer Banks of North Carolina. This is particularly true of the region of Cape Hatteras where, for unnumbered years, ships have tossed mercilessly ashore, buried in the restless sands, disinterred, entombed again. Samuel O. Smart, Assistant Landscape Architect, has caught with his air brush the spirit of desolate helplessness which is the tragic lot of one of the sea's rapidly disintegrating victims cast up on Chicamacomico Island, a part of the area authorized for inclusion in the proposed Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

THE REGIONAL REVIEW

VOL. II · NO. 6

JUNE 1939

M. R. TILLOTSON
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

HUGH R. AWTRY
EDITOR

SAMUEL O. SMART
ART EDITOR

THIS MONTH

STOLEN WATERS — IN TENNESSEE

BY H. S. LADD PAGE 3

THE OLD PHILADELPHIA CUSTOMHOUSE

BY STUART M. BARNETTE PAGE 7

BLACKBEARD THE PIRATE BREAKS INTO PRINT

BY HUGH R. AWTRY PAGE 11

WHITHER STATE PARKS?

BY HERBERT EVISON PAGE 21

FIRE TROUPEERS OF THE CCC

BY GERALD HYDE PAGE 27

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES THE CCC

CUMULATIVE INDEX FOR VOLUME II

PEOPLE MISCELLANY

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



THE TENNESSEE VALLEY ABOVE ITS GORGE

View from Point Park at Northern End of Lookout Mountain

STOLEN WATERS - IN TENNESSEE

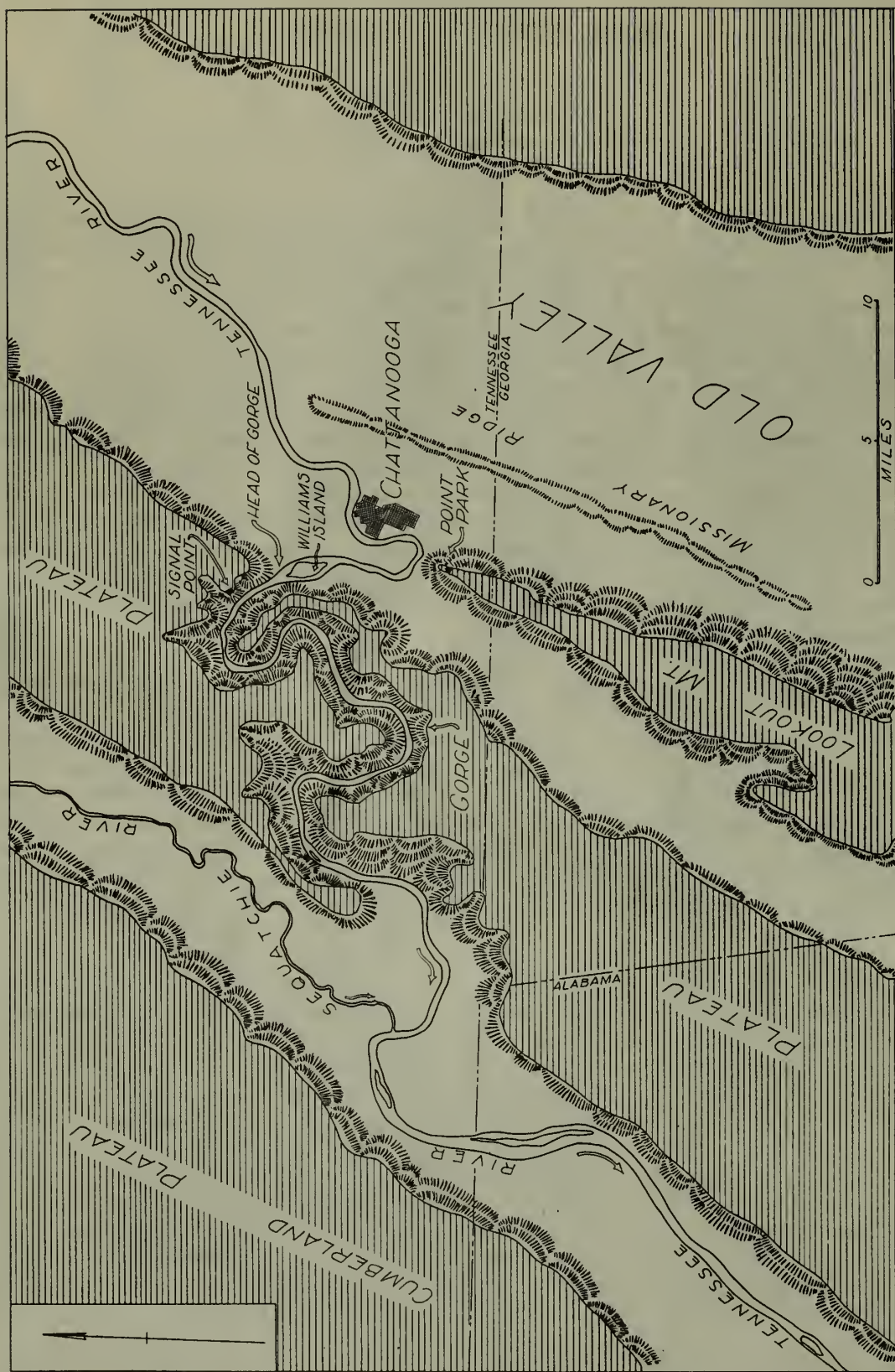
By Harry S. Ladd,
Regional Geologist,
Richmond, Virginia.

Through his long association with rivers, man has endowed them with many personal traits. To some primitive peoples rivers are gods to be feared, to others they are gods to be worshiped. The Hindus, for example, firmly believe in the healing powers of the filthy Ganges. To the American Negro our Father of Waters is more human than god-like. The Negro speaks of him affectionately as "Ole Man River" yet pleads with him to "stay away from my door!" In point of fact, the analogies are not far fetched for some rivers do have personal traits that ally them with many human beings and some of the lesser gods. Powerful streams are ambitious and single-minded. They wage a ceaseless battle with the land that supports them, trying constantly to reduce it. They even fight among themselves for this privilege. A stream that is more powerful than its neighbor may cut down a divide and divert a portion of the neighboring stream itself. Such a stream is called a pirate and the unfortunate stream that loses a part of its drainage basin is said to have been beheaded.

Many cases of stream piracy have been recognized and described for it is well nigh impossible for the pirate stream to obliterate all evidence of the crime. Once of the most famous cases involves the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Chattanooga and it is our purpose to describe this case briefly. We might mention in passing, that the steal took place in early prehistoric times, that no accusation was made until the year 1894 and that the trial (conducted by geologists!) has been going on ever since. Evidence recently uncovered by geologists of the Tennessee Valley Authority leads us to suspect that a verdict of guilty will shortly be brought in.

An excellent view of the scene of the crime can be obtained from the northern end of Lookout Mountain, in Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Doubtless many thousands of visitors have clicked their shutters with satisfaction as they recorded the view shown on the opposite page. We see the river meandering toward us in broad curves on its wide valley floor until it washes the foot of Lookout Mountain. Beyond the bend in the right foreground lies the City of Chattanooga. Beyond the city, portions of other broad meanders can be seen. In the left side of the photograph the stream takes another broad curve, divides to enclose Williams Island and reaches the head of its gorge. It should be pointed out that this part of the valley is comparatively old. For countless years the stream has shifted its course from side to side, wearing back its valley walls to produce the wide flat.

As the river enters its gorge the character of the valley changes completely. It abandons the wide open valley that it has been following southwestward for 75 miles. It makes a right angle turn to enter a comparatively narrow gorge whose walls rise upward for a thousand feet.



SKETCH MAP SHOWING PRESENT DRAINAGE CONDITIONS NEAR CHATTANOOGA
and a Portion of the Old Valley Abandoned by the Tennessee



Gorge of the Tennessee as Seen from Signal Point, a Part of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

This, says the prosecution, is an anomalous course. Why, they ask, should the river abandon the wide valley that continues southwestward and is eventually occupied by the Coosa River? Why should it leave the easy grade of the old established valley to enter a youthful gorge cut in solid rock? We shall return to this question in a moment. First let us follow the river itself.

For twenty miles the stream twists and turns between its rocky walls (see sketch map opposite), at last reaching Sequatchie valley which, it should be noted, is an open valley similar to the one that the river abandoned near Chattanooga. This second open valley parallels the first and the Tennessee follows it southwestward for 60 miles.

If the significance of the evidence presented is not entirely clear to the jury, it may become so if we proceed to re-enact the crime. There was a time, says the prosecution, when the ancestral Tennessee did not détour through its present gorge. It flowed serenely southwestward to the sea --past Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, to join the stream that we now call the Coosa. Its course was comparatively straight and all parts of its valley were equally well developed.

Nearly twenty miles to the northwest the Sequatchie likewise flowed southwestward in an open valley comparable to that of the ancestral Tennessee. (See sketch map). The Sequatchie, however, flowed along at a somewhat lower level. Between these two parallel streams rose a high, unbroken plateau. The prosecution claims that at an early date a west-flowing tributary to the Sequatchie began to cut a narrow gorge into the high plateau. Slowly it cut its channel downward and extended its headwaters eastward. It is claimed that the power of this stream was increased by a warping of the earth's surface. Finally the tributary cut through the plateau and tapped the waters of the Tennessee. Since its valley offered a quicker escape to a lower level, the Tennessee was di-

verted to its present tortuous course through the newly made gorge. The old valley south of the point of diversion was left with but a trickle of water flowing southwestward to the Coosa.

The early prosecutors built up a strong case against the pirate. They cited other types of evidence in addition to that mentioned above. Many, including writers of conservative geological text books, believed that the pirate was guilty. The lawyers for the defendant, however, dug up new evidence and appealed the case. They built up an alternative explanation that sounded very plausible to many readers. They contended that the gorge and the open valleys above and below it were carved by the streams that now occupy them. Differences in age, they said, are more apparent than real. The gorge is just as old as the open valleys. Its walls are steep and its floor narrow because it is cut in rocks that are harder and more resistant than the rocks of the open valleys. They likewise attacked the other types of evidence offered by the prosecution but all these arguments cannot be reviewed here. They rested their case, having won many supporters, — having, in fact, successfully hung the jury!

For a long time there were no new developments and it seemed that the case might never again be brought to trial. Finally, however, some important new evidence was uncovered in a wholly

nexpected quarter. The TVA began extensive geological explorations in the valley of the Tennessee River. A part of this work consisted in putting down an enormous number of borings, drill-holes and test pits on numerous potential dam sites (1). Some of these sites lay in the open valleys previously referred to — that of the Sequatchie and that of the Tennessee near Chattanooga. Drill holes in these areas revealed ancient channels and



Hard Sandstones Cap the Plateau through which
the Pirate Stream Cut its Gorge

solution levels 100 feet below the present river bed. In connection with the controversy over piracy the discovery of these solution caverns was interesting but not particularly significant until holes had been put down on the site of the Hales Bar Dam in the gorge itself. At this site, though the river is running over the most soluble of all the limestones of the area and though the immediate bed is literally honey-combed by solution, no very deep solution cavities were found. Remembering that underground caverns are formed slowly by solution it would appear that the open valleys above and below the gorge actually are appreciably older than the gorge itself. The distribution of the solution cavities does not offer conclusive proof of piracy but, as Mr. Eckel states (2), it is highly suggestive. It appears to us to be the most damning bit of testimony yet offered against the pirate.

(1) All information covering TVA activities is taken with the permission of Edwin C. Eckel, Chief Geologist, TVA, from his mimeographed bulletin, Geological Work of the Tennessee Valley Authority, issued in 1935.

(2) Personal communication, May 29, 1939.

THE OLD PHILADELPHIA CUSTOMHOUSE

An Architectural Monument

By Stuart M. Barnette,
Assistant Architect,
Richmond, Virginia

The recent designation of Philadelphia's 115-year-old Customhouse as a National Historic Site, to be administered by the Service, assures the preservation of a magnificent public monument which will bear to future America a dual message of political and architectural history.

Rising in stately though somewhat gloomy desolation among the modern office buildings which gradually have encroached upon the most historic section of the city of William Penn, the edifice serves simultaneously as a tombstone marking the passing of the "Wall Street" of Andrew Jackson's day and as a significant milepost in the development of the Greek Doric style of classical architecture in this country. Begun in 1819 and completed in 1824, the structure first housed the Second Bank of the United States. As the headquarters of that institution it was the center of the historic controversy between President Jackson and his followers on one hand, and Nicholas Biddle, Henry Clay and Whigs on the other. When Jackson won his victory and thereby changed the entire fiscal system of the



federal government, Biddle turned the bank into the Second Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania. Forced to close in 1841 because of the panic of 1837, the building soon was sold to the government. It was occupied in 1845 by the Customs Service and served it until 1934 when that branch moved to new quarters.

As the result of an appraisal of the historic associations and architectural merits of the building, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended its designation as of national importance. At the request of the Department of the Interior it was transferred to the custody of the Service. Early articles on the building provide interesting information concerning its history. Equally valuable are the contributions of Dr. Fiske Kimball, an Advisory Board member who is director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art. His efforts on behalf of the structure did much to effect its preservation.

From the viewpoint of historical associations the setting of the old Customhouse, on Chestnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, is appropriate and sympathetic. In the immediate neighborhood are Independence Hall (1732-41), Carpenters Hall (1770), the First Bank of the United States, Christ Church (1727), St. Peter's Church (1761), the Morris House (1787), the Merchants Exchange Building, the Betsy Ross House and Elfreths Alley.

Adaptation of the Greek Doric style to the building problems of this country was first urged as early as 1814 by the Port Folio, a Philadelphia publication. Nicholas Biddle, first American in public life to travel widely in Greece, was at that time editor of the Port Folio and later active in developing the policies of the bank. Joseph Fox and John Blakely, charter directors of the institution, also were advocates of the classical style. It is therefore natural to expect that the program governing the design of this structure should restrict the competitors to some expression of Greek or Roman antiquity. Part of this program read as follows: "In this edifice the Directors are desirous of exhibiting a chaste imitation of Grecian Architecture, in its simplest and least expensive form."

It is not known how many architects, in addition to Latrobe, entered the competition, but it is believed that among the others who sought the commission were Godefroi, a French designer in Baltimore, and Hugh Bridport and William Strickland, of Philadelphia.

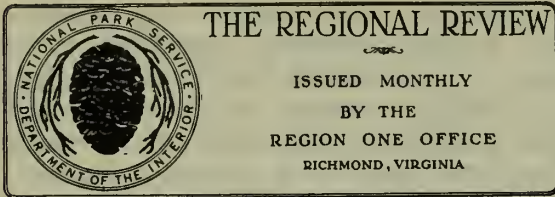
When finally Latrobe was awarded the \$500 prize money and the responsibility of erecting the building, other professional activities in Baltimore and New Orleans occupied so much of his time that he was compelled to allow Strickland to take over supervision of the erection of the bank. Latrobe, in a letter to an English publisher, wrote that the Bank of the United States now building by one of his pupils, Mr. Strickland, is his design, but that the principal room is a deviation from it.

As finally executed, the design of the Bank is a free copy of the Parthenon. Both Chestnut Street and Library Street porticos incorporate the purest details of the Greek Doric order. In the index to Latrobe's Private Letters to members of Congress (1806), Latrobe is quoted as saying: "The Bank of the United States has been much admired, but it would have been much handsomer if Joseph Fox and the late John Blakely, Esqrs., directors, had not confined me to a copy of the Parthenon (sic) at Athens." Latrobe himself in a tribute to Samuel M. Fox said the "existence and taste" of the building were due to him.

The massive drums of Montgomery (Pa.) marble are beginning to spall, but are in no sense inefficient and this physical sign of antiquity merely adds to the weathered charm of the building. Many changes have been made in the interior, but none is in really bad taste. The entrance lobby and stair hall was remodeled about 1875, as were the offices opening off it. Fortunately, the atrium, which in matter of design is certainly the tour de force, has been little changed. When it was built it was accredited by a foreign visitor as being the finest banking room in the United States, if not the entire world. Some of the stockholders' rooms as well as the other offices have suffered chiefly from having their ceilings changed from what in some instances were vaulted to the present cast iron and brick arched type. A number of the original fireplaces are still intact and in their original position. Virtually all the stairways have been altered and others have been introduced, but few of these revisions are objectionable.

Whether the architectural features which are anachronistic with the date of erection of the building will be replaced by features of authentic restoration is now under consideration. The less classic details which at some time supplanted the original ones are probably representative enough to justify their retention solely as records. Until the ultimate use of the building is determined to be of sufficient importance to justify a complete restoration, it is likely few changes will have to be made to prepare the building for occupancy.

It is upon the construction of this building, along with the Virginia State Capitol, the non-extant Mason House on Analostan Island, the First Bank of the United States and several buildings of lesser importance, that we base our claim to have led Europe in the revival of classical architecture. As the Virginia Capitol preceded the building of Madeleine Church in Paris, as influenced by the Maison Carrée at Nîmes, France, so did the erection of the Second Bank of the United States ante-date by ten years or more the completion of foreign prototypes of the Parthenon such as the National Monument at Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Walhalla at Regensburg, Germany. Aside therefore from the universal esthetic appeal this fine building naturally makes on its beholders, it also is recognized as one of the most distinctive American contributions to style.



Volume II June, 1939 Number 6

MAIL NOTICE

In order to comply with new postal regulations governing the distribution under frank of all governmental bulletins, which become effective July 1, The Regional Review will make a complete revision of its mailing list before issuing its next number.

Affected primarily by that revision will be those readers who are not employees of the National Park Service and who have not made a personal request, in writing, for regular receipt of the monthly issues. Their names must be removed from the list unless a signed request is transmitted to the Service at its regional headquarters in Richmond. Non-employees whose applications for the journal already are in our files need not repeat their requests. Not affected by the new regulations are libraries and educational institutions. They will continue to receive The Review.

ANNIVERSARY AHEAD

With this issue, Vol. II, No. 6, The Review completes its first year in swaddling dress. To jump to other rhetorical figures, next month will mark the date which (a) new-wed partners are wont to describe as the "paper" anniversary, and (b) more pessimistically-minded citizens as the end of the honeymoon.

Thus openly confronted by three metaphors, The Review hastens to be wary of commitments. It readily acknowledges the uncountable errors

of its infancy but, seeking to profit the best it may by the weary record of human experience, hesitates discreetly before obligating itself to idealistic reforms. It hopes with the utmost sincerity, however, that it has achieved a few of the improvements for which it has labored, somewhat ineptly perhaps, but with considerable editorial perspiration, since that long past day of 1938 when Vol. I, No. 1 emerged timidly from the awesome chrysalis of the multilith. Meanwhile, it has received a good many encouraging words —so many that it wonders whether adverse critics either fear to offend or disdain to take the pains of citing flagrant sin. Always peaceable by nature, it does not wish to provoke the boisterous clamors of a trouble hunt, yet it wishes to invite each interested reader to feel at liberty to offer any suggestions which he feels may promote its betterment.

In any case, a trifle emboldened but not yet fearless, The Review will appear next month in the more matured habiliments of Volume III with the hope that its new apparel will please its most modish readers. Incidentally, a cumulative index of Volume II is appended to this issue. New volumes are assembled semi-annually for greater ease in reference and binding.

SALUTATIONS

Region III Quarterly, a journal issued by the Santa Fe regional headquarters, will make its début during the first week of July. Its attractive cover will show the new building occupied by the regional office and there will be illustrations of outstanding areas of the Far West.

The Review is happy to welcome a companion bulletin to its humble editorial pew, and to wish for it a notable longevity devoid of trial and care. —H.R.A.

BLACKBEARD THE PIRATE BREAKS INTO PRINT

How the News Was Carried from Ocracoke to Boston in 100 Days

By Hugh R. Awtrey,
Associate Recreational Planner,
Richmond, Virginia.



Wounded by five pistol balls and 20 "dismal Cuts" from swords, a savagely fearless, cruel, whimsical giant, breathing liquor fumes and strong language, staggered drunkenly and fell to the deck, dead at last. Eager hands hacked off the great hairy head, worth 100 English pounds, and tied that grim trophy to the bowsprit; the burly frame was tossed unceremoniously overboard. Thus ended the brief but horrific career of Captain Edward Teach (1), known to every sea-farer of the Atlantic coast as Blackbeard the Pirate. The spectacular finish was not an inappropriate climax to a lurid record of crime beside which the mightiest deeds of a modern Dillinger appear as the petty mischief of a village rowdy. It happened November 22, 1718—221 years ago—in Ocracoke Inlet where the waters of Pamlico Sound mingle with the Atlantic and form the southernmost boundary of the 100-square-mile area authorized for inclusion in the proposed Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The reckless life and dramatic death of the murderous, over-married sea rover, who took a showman's pride in his preposterously plaited black whiskers, offer a romantic chapter of Colonial America which the National Park Service well may relate some day to its visitors on the North Carolina Banks. But that is taking the story by its heels.

How Blackbeard first appeared in the West Indies as an apprentice privateer under Captain Hornigold and soon after became a forthright buccaneer who hoisted the black flag on the mast of Queen Anne's Revenge, captured many rich prizes, brought sudden death to scores of innocent voyagers, brazenly blockaded the port of Charleston, connived with the terrorized (or venal) Governor Eden of North Carolina, took some 14 wives in doubtful legal circumstances resulting from the exigencies which arise from the determination of a strong-willed man for expeditious matrimony, and buried his blood-begot treasures along the lonely creeks and inlets of Pamlico—all those facts, some of them weighted with the accretions of two centuries of legend, have been recited by more than a score of chroniclers of Atlantic piracy. Yet, one interesting aspect of that famous marauder's two-year history of ruthless depredations apparently has been neglected. It is Blackbeard's role in the press as America's Public Enemy No. 1.



The Bristol pirate was a leading figure in the colonists' news of the day during many months before his fate-

(1) Also Tach, Tache, Thach, Thack and Thatch. The Dictionary of National Biography (edn. of 1921-1922, London), XIX, 481-482, admits Thack and Thatch to its reputable pages and cites them (erroneously) as the only names appearing in official papers; but it cautions against the acceptance of either spelling. Teach is the orthography which has gained widest currency, although some writers advance the opinion, without conclusive substantiation, that Drummond was the true family name of the notorious Bristol sailor. Cf. Philip Gosse, The History of Piracy (Longmans, Green and Company, London, New York, Toronto, 1932), p. 193.

ful meeting at Ocracoke with Lieutenant Robert Maynard, officer of the royal navy commissioned by Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia to bring an end to the rogue's high-handed pilferings off the Carolina Capes. His defiance of South Carolina and his demoralization of coastal and West Indian shipping had brought his name frequently into the meagre columns of America's first — and at the time only — regularly issued newspaper, The Boston News-Letter, a weekly publication established April 24, 1704, by John Campbell, postmaster of Boston (2). Altogether aside from the historical interest which attaches to his heroic exit as a significant episode in the decline of New World piracy, Captain Teach's gory departure at Ocracoke affords an arresting exhibit to illustrate, with a certain grisly humor, the record of laborious progress achieved during the infantile struggles of America's press. The belated and postponed manners of The News-Letter in reporting to the public the exciting particulars of Blackbeard's nefarious comings and goings, and of the climactic reaping of his wild piratical oats, provide a diverting contrast with the customs of 1939 when nothing is so outmoded as yesterday's newspaper.

The News-Letter, a two-columned single sheet about 6x10 inches printed on both sides and charged with an obligation "to carry on the Threed of Occurrences as methodically as it will admit of," (3) informed its readers as early as June 16, 1718, of some of Teach's deviltries. Quaintly punctuated and containing a heavily freighted 385-word sentence, the account is a noteworthy example of the early American reportorial interview:

Boston, On the 31st of May last, arrived here the Sloop Land of Promise Thomas Newton Master, who says that about the 5th of April last at the Island Turness he was taken by Capt. Edward Teach Commander of a Pirate Ship of 40 Guns, and about 300 Men, and a Sloop of 10 guns. Capt. Teach told Capt. Newton after he had took him, that he was, bound to the Bay of Hundoras to Burn the Ship Protestant Caesar, Commanded by Capt. Wyer who had lately fought the abovesaid Sloop, that Wyer might not brag when he went to New England that he had beat a Pirate.

In the same Sloop came also Capt. William Wyer late Commander of the Ship Protestant Caesar burthen about 400 Tuns, 26 Guns Navigated with 50 Men, who on the 28th of March last about 120 Leagues to the Westward of Jamaica, near the Latitude 16, off the Island Rattan, espied a large Sloop which he supposed to be a Pirate, and put his Ship in order to Fight her, which said Sloop had 10 Guns and upwards of 50 Men, and about nine a Clock at night came under Capt. Wyer's Stern, and fired Several Cannon in upon the said Ship and a Volley of small Shot, unto which he returned two of his Stern Chase Guns, and a like Volley of small Shot, upon which the Sloop's Company hail'd him in English, telling him that if he fired another Gun they would give him no Quarter, but Capt. Wyer continued Fighting them till twelve a clock at Night, when she left the Ship, and so he continued his Course to the Bay of Hundoras where he arrived the first of April last, and

(2) Willard Grosvenor Bleyer, Main Currents in the History of American Journalism (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1927), 47 et seq.; James Melvin Lee, History of American Journalism (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1917), 17 et seq.

(3) The Boston News-Letter, May 10-17, 1708, cited by Bleyer, op. cit., 51.

[illegible]

for executing the Pirates at Boston (4). And on the 12th of the said April Capt. Wyer saw the Pirates go on Board of his Ship, who set her on Fire and Burnt her with her Wood, and Capt. Wyer took his passage hither in Capt. Thomas Newton's Sloop, taken from him by Capt. Teach the Pirate unto whom he gave back his Sloop again, because she belonged to Rhode-Island. Capt. Wyer, Capt. Newton and three others have attested upon Oath to the Truth of the above Account (5).

If Editor Campbell, a cautious Scotsman, appeared to lack enterprise in accelerating the publication of news while his information still was youthful enough to merit that definition — he once fell 13 months behindhand in his reports from Europe — he compensated in a measure by turning that failing into something of a virtue. His modest columns were exemplars of journalistic conservatism and his "stories" bear evidence of verifications which possibly were as thorough as the circumstances permitted (6). He received letters from his correspondents in all the colonies, and the sea captains who passed in and out of Boston harbor served not only as his messengers but, in many cases, as reporters also.

The postmaster-editor generally let each report stand on its own bottom, so to speak, and apparently made little effort to coordinate intelligences emanating from different quarters even when they concerned the same topic. An entertaining instance of that casual editorial habit occurred in the issue of June 30-July 7, 1718, when he published the news from South Carolina (dated June 6) that Blackbeard had blockaded Charleston, set its business at a virtual standstill, and exacted a chest of medicines from the city (7). The item ends with a portentous notice to the shipping of eastern ports: "We hear they are bound to the Northward and Sware Revenge upon New England Men & Vessels." Yet on the same page, separated by unrelated materials, is a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 26, reporting the grounding of Teach's flagship at Topsail Inlet, North Carolina. The latter incident was described in greater detail the following week by a report from New York, dated July 14, "that Capt. Teach the Pirate and his Crew of about 300 Men were ashore and had surrendered to the Government, and that on purpose they Run their Ship ashore at Topsail Inlett, and also a Sloop which are lost, the other two Sloops they carried up into the Country as far as Pentlico." (8)

For the next four months Editor Campbell printed no news of Black-

(4) Presumably Simon van Woret and five companions, hanged November 15, 1717, "within flux and reflux of the sea." See John Franklin Jameson, editor, Privateering and Piracy in the Colonial Period: Illustrative Documents (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932), pp. 303-306.

(5) The Boston News-Letter, No. 739, June 9-16, 1718, p. 2, col. 1.

(6) In the issue of April 26-May 3, 1708, (cited by Bleyer, op. cit., p. 50), the editor regretted that in a description of a Plymouth fire, published in the preceding number, "whereas it is said that Flame covering the Barn, it should be said Smoak."

(7) Blackbeard's "dictatorship" at Charleston and other episodes of his career are described by the noted pirateographer, Captain Charles Johnson, in his authoritative A General History of the Pirates, which appeared in many editions from 1724 to 1736. Probably the most useful is the third edition, dated 1725, edited by Philip Gosse (The Cayme Press, Stanhope Mew West, 1925) pp. 21-35. Cf. also Philip Gosse, The Pirates' Who's Who (Dulau & Company, London; Charles E. Lauriat Company, Boston, 1924), pp. 291-296; S. Wilkinson, The Voyages and Adventures of Edward Teach, Commonly Called Black Beard, the Notorious Pirate (Book Printing Office, Boston, 1808); John S. C. Abbott, Captain William Kidd, and Others of The Pirates or Buccaneers Who Ravaged the Seas, the Islands, and the Continents of America Two Hundred Years Ago (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, /c1874/; C. Lovat Fraser, Pirates (Robert M. McBride Company, New York, 1922); Charles Ellms, The Pirates Own Book (Boston, /c1836/, reissued as Publication No. 4 of the Marine Research Society, Salem, Mass., 1924); Charles B. Driecoll, Doubloons, the Story of Buried Treasure (Farrar and Rinehart, New York, /c1930/); Lloyd Haynes Williams, Pirates of Colonial Virginia (Dietz Press, Richmond, 1937).

(8) The Boston News-Letter, No. 744, July 14-21, 1718, p. 2, col. 2.

beard and his reading public was left in doubt concerning the activities of the ocean rover who, according to the recent warning, might be planning an incursion into New England waters. Although The News-Letter contained during that period many reports of piratical operations by Yeatts, Worley and other freebooters of lesser magnitude, it was not until November 10-17 that Teach reappeared in its columns. Then a Rhode Island item dated November 16 provided the news of disquieting developments:

Arrived here one Isaac Freeman . . . a Passenger on Board the Brig Elizabeth, who . . . also informs, that Teach the Pirate has brought in a Ship to Oackrycook Inlet and Unrig'd her, and suffer no man to go on board except a Doctor to cure his wounded Men, and is gone up the Country to Pimlicoe to Kill Beef for a Voyage, but knows not where he is designed to go. (9)

In the next issue of the paper, November 17-24, buried in the middle of a long report from Philadelphia (dated November 13), appears more definite news of the event which had been suggested the week before: "They say Capt. Teach alias Blackbeard is out on the Pirating account again." (10). That and nothing more. Then, in the number of December 22-29, published five weeks after the death of Blackbeard, there appeared the information that a reward of 100 pounds would be given for his destruction:

Boston, By a Gentleman from Virginia we are informed that the Assembly there for Encouragement to destroy the Pirates, have granted the same reward that His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation gives, viz. L.100 for the Captain, L.50 for the Lieutenant, L.30 for other Officers, and L.10 for each Sailor. Capt. Teach the Pirate who took and burnt Capt. Taylor and Wairs Ships, made his escape with four of his Men, and they were in hopes of catching him: His Quarter Master and the rest of his Men being apprehended, the Quarter Master is condemned to be hanged, and hung up in Chains at Point Comfort. (11)

Besides being badly in arrears in spreading the already stale news, the editor was in error here in most of the details reported by the confused "Gentleman from Virginia." The royal proclamation of September 15, 1717, provided a reward of 20 pounds for sailors, and the allowance of 100 pounds for captains was to be doubled in the event of conviction. (12) The "Quarter Master" was William Howard, who once had been an aide of Blackbeard, but Howard's seizure in Virginia had no connection with the expedition to Ocracoke. It is possible that the execution of Major Stede Bonnet in Charleston, an event described in the same issue of The News-Letter, led to some confusion in identities. Bonnet, who reputedly took to piracy to flee the managerial nagger of a tireless-tongued wife, also had served for a period as an officer of Blackbeard. Howard was spared by royal amnesty, while Teach's "escape" is altogether a fiction (13). Yet, despite its historical discrepancies, the item deserves a golden page in the dog-eared scrapbook of American journalism. It is entirely possible that it contains the only sentence on record in which a proper but unforced distinction is drawn between "hanged" and "hung".

(9) *Ibid.*, No. 761, November 10-17, 1718, p. 2, col. 2.

(10) *Ibid.*, No. 762, November 17-24, 1718, p. 2, col. 1.

(11) *Ibid.*, No. 767, December 22-29, 1718, p. 2, col. 1.

(12) Cf. Williams, *op. cit.*, 133-135. Actual payment of the rewards was not authorized until May 2, 1719. See *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia* (published by the Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1928), III, 501.

(13) Cf. Driscoll, *op. cit.*

The News-Letter disclosed somewhat apologetically in its issue of January 19-26, 1719, that a speech made on the preceding December 1 to the Virginia Assembly by Governor Alexander Spotswood had been omitted by the editor the week before because, "finding it too long, . . . we reserved it to begin our second Sheet." It is a question whether Campbell, upon his first examination of the speech, which dealt chiefly with governmental affairs in Virginia, noted a significant statement tucked away near the conclusion:

I must not part with you without rendering thanks for your ready compliance with my Proposition of giving Rewards for Suppressing Pirates, and I may now tell you that I have fitted out two Sloops, and taken such measures against those in North Carolina, that I am pretty confident of soon destroying that wicked Crew there, and by a letter received last night from thence, I expect that Notorious Pirate Teach is seized. (14)

Fourteen days later, some 11 weeks after Blackbeard's spectacular passing, Campbell's news hinted something might be piratically afoot in the South. The issue of February 2-9 reproduced an item written January 12 in New York: "It's variously reported that Teach the Pirate is taken at North Carolina by some Vessels fitted out from Virginia. . . ." (15) The editor stepped backward into his own tracks the following week, however, when he published a proclamation (dated December 24) by William Keith, "Governor of the Province of Pinsylvania and of the Territories upon the Delaware," which itself reproduced "in the same words as it has been issued" the proclamation of Governor Spotswood (of November 25), offering rewards for Blackbeard and his plunderers (16). At long last, in the next issue, the unhurried purveyor of public intelligences began to get down to cases. Said he:

Boston, By Letters of the 17th of December last from North Carolina, we are informed, That Lieutenant Robert Maynard of His Majesty's Ship Pearl (Commanded by Capt. Gordon) being fitted out at Virginia, with two Sloops, manned with Fifty Men and small arms, but no great Guns, in quest of Capt. Teach the Pirate, called Blackbeard, who made his escape from thence, was overtaken at North Carolina, and had ten great Guns and Twenty one Men on board his Sloop. Teach when he began the Dispute Drank Damnation to Lieutenant Maynard if he gave Quarters, Maynard replied he would neither give not /sic/ take Quarters, whereupon he boarded the Pirate and fought it out, hand to hand, with Pistol and Sword; the Engagement was very Desperate and bloody on both sides, wherein Lieutenant Maynard had Thirty five of his Men killed and wounded in the Action, himself slightly wounded. Teach and most of his Men were killed, the rest carried Prisoners to Virginia, by Lieutenant Maynard to be tryed there; who also carrys with

(14) The Boston News-Letter, No. 771, January 19-26, 1719, p. 1; Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1712-1714, 1715, 1718, 1720-1722, 1723-1726 (H. R. McIlwaine, ed., Richmond, 1912), 233; of. also The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1710-1722 (R. A. Brook, ed., 2 vols., Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, 1882), II, 272-275; 305-306.

(15) The Boston News-Letter, No. 773, February 2-9, 1719, p. 4, col. 2. The paper had added two pages, not, perhaps, as a result of prosperity, but because Campbell had been superseded as postmaster and probably devoted more time to his editorial functions.

(16) Ibid., No. 774, February 9-16, p. 1.

him Teach's Head which he cut off, in order to get the Reward granted by the said Colony. (17)

Finally, in the number of February 23-March 2, exactly 100 days after Blackbeard had gone to his doom at Ocracoke, the harassed Boston editor distributed to his subscribers the printed details of the death of the most redoubtable pirate afloat. The belated story, although containing here and there a few of Campbell's favorite rhetorical infelicities and orthographical peculiarities, conforms roughly to the historical account. It reads:

Rhode-Island, February 20. On the 12th Currant arrived here . . . Humphry Johnston in a Sloop from North Carolina, bound to Amboy who sailed the next Day, and informs that Governour Spotswood of Virginia fitted out two Sloops, well manned with Fifty pickt Men of His Majesty's Men of War lying there, and small Arms, but no great Guns, under the Command of Lieutenant Robert Maynard of His Majesty's Ship Pearl, in pursuit of that Notorious and Arch Pirate Capt. Teach, who made his escape from Virginia, when some of his Men were taken there, which Pirate Lieutenant Maynard came up with at North Carolina, and when they came in hearing of each other, Teach called to Lieutenant Maynard and told him he was for King GEORGE, desiring him to hoist out his boat and come aboard, Maynard replied that he designed to come aboard with his sloop assoon (18) as he could, and Teach understanding his design, told him that if he would let him alone, he would not meddle with him; Maynard answered that it was him he wanted, and that he would have him dead or alive, else it would cost him his life; whereupon Teach called for a Glass of Wine, and swore Damnation to himself if he either took or gave Quarters: then Lieutenant Maynard told his Men that now they knew what they had to trust to, and could not escape the Pirates hands if they had a mind, but must either fight and kill, or be killed; Teach begun and fired several great Guns at Maynard's Sloop, which did but little damage, but Maynard rowing nearer Teach's Sloop of Ten Guns, Teach fired some small Guns, loaded with Swan shot, spick Nails and pieces of old Iron, in upon Maynard, which killed six of his Men and wounded ten, upon which Lieutenant Maynard, ordered all the rest of his Men to go down in the Hould, himself, Abraham Demelt of New-York, and a third at the Helm stayed above Deck. Teach seeing so few on the Deck, said to his Men, the Rogues were all killed except two or three, and he would go on board and kill them himself, so drawing nearer, went on board, took hold of the fore sheet and made fast the Sloops; Maynard and Teach themselves two begun the fight with their Swords, Maynard making a thrust, the point of his Sword went against Teach's Cartridge Box, and bended it to the Hilt, Teach broke the Guard of it, and wounded Maynard's Fingers but did not disable him, whereupon he Jumpt back, threw away his Sword and fired his Pistol, which wounded Teach. Demelt struck in between them with his Sword and cut Teach's Face pretty much; in the Interim both Companies ingaged in Maynard's Sloop, one of Maynard's Men being a Highlander, in-

(17) Ibid., No. 775, February 16-23, 1719, p. 4, col. 2.

(18) Bartholomew Green, Campbell's printer, who succeeded to the editorship in 1722, was a careful typographer. This error is one of the few observed in the pages of The News-Letter.

gaged Teach with his broad Sword, who gave Teach a cut on the Neck, Teach saying well done Lad, the Highlander reply'd, if it be not well done, I'll do it better, with that he gave him a second stroke, which cut off his Head, laying it flat on his Shoulder, Teach's Men being about 20, and three or four Blacks were all killed in the Engagement,

excepting two carried to Virginia: Teach's body was thrown overboard, and his Head put on the top of the Bowsprit.

(How many of Lieut. Maynard's Men were killed in the Action besides the first six, we know not, only his Letter to his Sister in Boston, which mentions 35 killed and wounded). (19)

The most scrupulous research probably never will bring to light the identity of the patient gentleman who made careful marginal annotations, in an elderly penmanship, on those pages of The Boston News-Letter which are preserved photostatically in the Library of Congress. In many issues of 1718 and 1719 there are notes in an ancient calligraphy which direct attention to such matters of public interest as "Thunder and Hail," or "Venice Monies," and, in No. 775, "Teach the Pirate." A concluding note was written at the top of the last page of No. 776, shown at the left, when the annotator indited on the margin: "Nov. 22. 1718. Teach pirata Succiditur." It is placed above the column which contains a report from North Carolina that supplements and rec-

Nov. 22. 1718. Teach pirata Succiditur.

(How many of Lieut. Maynard's Men were killed in the Action besides the first six, we know not, only his Letter to his Sister in Boston, mentions 35 killed and wounded.)

Outward bound, Abraham Borden for Barbadoes.

(The Southern Post came so late in, that we could not give you this Paragraph in our last)

Rhode-Island, Feb. 27. Arrived here are Peter Coggeshall from St. Christophers, and James Codrue arrived here last Lord's Day from New York in 17 Hours passage, the like never known before, and bound there again, who informs, that the Dolphin Gally belonging to New York Capt. Wells Commander, was taken by the Spaniards, in his passage homeward bound from Jamaica, and made a Prize. Outward bound, Abraham Borden for Barbadoes.

Boston, His Excellency our Governour intends to ~~hold~~ here, the General Assembly of this Province. On Wednesday the 11th of this Instant March, being the Day unto which they were last Prorogued, the 4th of December past.

By Capt. Thomas from Bilbao, who was beat off the Coast to Antigua, we are informed, that there are still a great many Pirates in the West Indies, he met on this Coast Capt. Bull bound hither from Surranam, who was rified by them of some Rhum and Molasses.

Besides what we gave you in our Last and this, of the taking and killing of Teach the Pirate by Lieut. Maynard, we have this further account of it by a Letter from North Carolina of December 17th to New-York, viz. That on the 17th of November last, Lieut. Maynard of the Pearl Man of War Sail'd from Virginia with two Sloops, and 54 Men under his Command, no Guns, only small Arms, Sword and Pistol, Mr. Hyde Commanded the Little Sloop with 22 Men, and Maynard had 32 in his Sloop, and on the 12th Maynard Engaged Teach at Obeacock in North Carolina, he had 21 Men, Nine Guns Mounted, Mr. Hyde was killed, and one more, and Five wounded in the Little Sloop, and having no body aboard to Command them they fell a Stern and did not come up to Assist Lieut. Maynard till the Action was almost over, Maynard shot away Teach's Gibb and Fore-halliards, and put him ashore, then run him aboard, and had 20 Men killed and wounded, Teach Entered Maynards Sloop with Ten Men, and he had 12 stout Men Left, so that they fought it out Sword in hand. Maynard's Men behaved like Hero's, and kill'd all Teach's Men that Entered without any of Maynards dropping, but most of them Cut and Mangled, in the whole he had Eight killed, and Eighteen wounded. Teach fell with Five Shot, and 20 dismal Cuts, and 12 of his Men killed, and Nine made Prisoners, most of them Negro's, all wounded, Teach would never be taken had he not been in such a hole that he could not get away.

AS THE BOSTONIANS READ IT

Fragment of News-Letter of March 2, 1719

testifies in several particulars the story from Rhode Island, published in an adjoining column. It said:

Boston, . . . Besides what we gave you in our Last and this, of the taking and killing of Teach the Pirate by Lieut. Maynard, we have this further account of it by a Letter from North Carolina of December 17th to New-York, viz. That on the 17th of November last, Lieut. Maynard of the Pearl Man of War Sail'd from Virginia with two Sloops, and 54 Men under his Command, no Guns, only small Arms, Sword and Pistols, Mr. Hyde Commanded the Little Sloop with 22 Men, and Maynard had 32 in his Sloop, and on the 22d Maynard Engaged Teach at Obercock in North Carolina, he had 21 Men, Nine Guns Mounted, Mr. Hyde was killed, and one more, and Five wounded in the little Sloop, and having no body aboard to Command them they fell a Stern and did not come up to Assist Lieut. Maynard till the Action was almost over, Maynard shot away Teach's Gibb and Fore-halliards, and put him ashore, then run him aboard, and had 20 Men killed and wounded, Teach Entered Maynard's Sloop with Ten Men, and he had 12 stout Men Left, so that they fought it out Sword in hand. Maynard's Men behaved like Hero's, and kill'd all Teach's Men that Entered without any of Maynard's dropping, but most of them Cut and Mangled, in the whole he had Eight killed, and Eighteen wounded, Teach fell with five Shot and 20 dismal Cuts (20), and 12 of his Men kill'd, and Nine made Prisoners, most of them Negro's, all wounded, Teach would never be taken had he not been in such a hole that he could not get away.

And that is how the news, always a bit garbled and never fully corrected, was carried in fourteen weeks and two days from lonely Ocracoke Inlet to the office of America's only newspaper.

(20) Virtually all writers agree that Blackbeard received 25 wounds. A notable exception is Ellms, *Op. Cit.*, who said there were "20 cuts, and as many shots." Samuel Odell, one of the prisoners acquitted at the Williamsburg trial because he had been forced to join Teach on the eve of the battle, is said to have suffered 70 wounds. Cf. Johnson, *Op. cit.*, p. 32.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC TO EXPLORE NEW MAMMOTH CAVE SECTION

The large new section of Mammoth Cave, which bore no evidence of previous explorations at the time of its discovery last October, will be investigated during the summer by representatives of the National Geographic Society. A reconnaissance survey will be conducted by that organization sometime after July 15. It is possible the Society will make a photographic record of the caverns which, at the time of their discovery, were described as the most remarkable portion of the area brought to light since white men first learned of its existence in 1798. (See The Review, Vol. I, No. 5, p. 32, and Vol. I, No. 6, pp. 6-10.)

Meanwhile, members of the Service staff at Mammoth Cave National Park have been carrying forward a survey designed to determine a practicable means of linking the old and new sections. A small hole was drilled into the new portion during the month and a telephone line was installed for the safety of the underground workers.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND BECOMES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Santa Rosa, a slender barrier island with a glistening beach more than 40 miles long on the Gulf of Mexico south-east of Pensacola, was added to the National Park System by a recent proclamation of the President which gave it a status of National Monument. The new area, containing approximately 9,500 acres, is notable for its historical background as well as for its

fine Gulf sands, its marine scenery and its geological interest. Since 1696, when Fort San Carlos was established on the mainland nearby, the island has had five different flags planted upon it: Spanish, French, British, Confederate and American.

Formerly a military reservation, the major portion of Santa Rosa was sold to Escambia County, Florida. Local officials abandoned interest in the land and title reverted to the United States. Fort Pickens, which played a part in the War Between the States, still is retained by the War Department as a post at the western tip of the island. All the remaining area, including the long central section which is roadless and entirely unmodified, is embraced by the Monument. The only road on the island is a highway link of about five miles situated at the eastern extremity and making accessible the development known as Tower Beach. A second development, restricted in area, is near the western end. It is reached by bridge from the mainland.

Different in character, Acadia National Park, Maine, the proposed Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina, and Santa Rosa National Monument will constitute the three Service areas of the East which embrace coastal islands having ocean beaches.

THE GOOD EARTH

"Through the National Park Service the American people have come into possession of some of the most superb scenery, primitive wildernesses, rare phenomena and archeological treasures this continent boasts. They are learning how precious is such a heritage.

"To live close to nature is to wonder at her infinite variety and matchless economy; to desire to know her better. In this modern age of machinery and stepping-up processes we may all profit from a closer acquaintance with the good earth." —Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

WHITHER STATE PARKS?Informal Comment on and Reactions to the 1939 Meeting of the National
Conference on State Parks

By Herbert Evison,
Associate Regional Director.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks, held early this month at Itasca State Park, Minnesota, doubtless produced as many different collections of reactions as there were persons in attendance --- slightly more than 100 in all. One common to everyone, I am sure, was that it was held in one of the loveliest state parks in America. Itasca is a really big state park, with a gorgeous stand of ancient white and red pine, hundreds -- yes, actually hundreds --- of lakes, big and little, and an abundance of wildlife. The beaver whose lodges appear along the shores of several of the lakes got a lot of attention; those who hiked early in the morning or late in the day invariably reported seeing numerous deer; bird life was especially varied and abundant.

Except during the very early days of the conference, few of the twelve meetings I have attended have been marked by livelier discussions. Several things stand out prominently in my memory of those discussions. One of them is the red flag called "organized recreation"; another is "fees and charges".

To most of the group in attendance, "organized recreation" was just another way of saying "regimented recreation", recreation so wholly directed that the participant is left with little opportunity either for freedom of choice, or for self-expression - and it was a thing to make a lot of the delegates a little hot under the collar. That seemed to me most unfortunate. Admittedly there may be those who would like to pick up urban, directed play and transport it bodily to those samples of the out-of-doors that comprise our state park systems. But let's admit that this field has been notable on the one hand for land acquisition and development, - and on the other hand for creation of a plant which is not put to more than 10 per cent of its potential effective use on at least five days of every week. Because of this situation, it seemed to at least one observer at or close to ringside that there is a lot of room for a quite different organized recreation, - which will result in stimulation of public use of those facilities for enjoyment that belong in a natural or naturalistic environment; that will at least show urban folk, still unaccustomed to such places and whose tendency is to demand the same types of recreation that they get at home, what in the way of new and different experiences these areas have to offer. That takes wise organization, wise, unforcing, stimulating leadership, and the provision of supplementary public use facilities, of all of which there is still a noticeable dearth in the great majority of states, whether they are new or old in the business of creating and running parks.

Somewhat apropos of all that, there were excellent talks on "Conser-

vation Education", by Sam Brewster of Tennessee, who read a paper but who has the faculty of doing so in a rarely effective manner; on "Week-Day Use of State Parks", by Charlie Elliott of Georgia, and on "Naturalist Programs in State Parks", by George Baggleley of the National Park Service. (The latter two were delivered by candle light when a heavy storm put the electricity out of commission.) There is a close kinship among all three subjects that is readily apparent. Among the means of building up week-day use of parks, a sound naturalist program looms up as possibly the most important and, to the park visitor, the most valuable. Another of importance and value, in many ways, is bringing an understanding of conservation - all that it means - to the younger generations, certainly a stimulus to closer acquaintance with such examples of conservation as state parks. These in turn can be and should be used; to an immensely greater degree than is now the case, as classrooms for a different and more inspirational type of conservation education than the usual classroom can possibly offer.

There was sporadic, and, on one occasion, slightly acrimonious reference to "fees and charges", and there were certainly two camps, though by no means all those present joined one or the other. As nearly as I could make out, however, the division was not actually of those for and those against fees and charges in state parks. Virtually the sole actual difference was on whether there should be entrance fees or not. There seemed to be no person (at least none was apparent) who felt that all facilities and all services in state parks should be free. At the same time statements heard in the general meetings, and in the small-group arguments that were more or less heatedly in progress all the time between sessions, indicated a considerable feeling that in many places there was serious over-insistence that state parks be made to "pay their way" and that social usefulness was being relegated to second place in the park operation picture. The latter point was more forthrightly put than at any previous meeting in my experience.

Two of the best papers were delivered --and well-delivered -- at the last afternoon session. They were by Roberts Mann, of the Cook County Forest Preserve, who did the heavy work in arranging for the holding of a one-month course in "landscape management" at the New York State College of Forestry last February and March, and Dr. Laurie D. Cox, Landscape Architect of the Central New York State Park Commission, who ran the course. It was designed to be of particular service to those engaged in any aspect of operation of parks of naturalistic character, though the majority of the 30-odd who attended were superintendents or foremen from CCC camps which carry on under the general supervision of the National Park Service. There were several employed by metropolitan and county parks, but New York was the only state represented by state employees.

Though nobody said it in quite this way, the underlying idea of the whole undertaking is this. Those concerned with state and county and metropolitan parks have been very largely preoccupied of recent years with acquisition and development, and hundreds of men have learned a technique of development such as few schools in the country can teach and with which most landscape schools are still too little concerned. But

training in how to manage -- to operate -- a park or a system has not kept pace with training in development. In fact, the quality of planning has not been what it should be because so few of those engaged in it have been able to visualize their results in terms of operating efficiency or operating economy. Headaches are being endured now and others are ahead because of this fact, which would cause operating difficulties even for the trained operator, if there were anything like enough of him. So while the course as given at Syracuse concerned itself with design, its concern with it was from the standpoint largely of practicality. It supplemented this with a sort of bird's-eye view of all the professions concerned with development - and protection. This was in order that the person or the agency charged with operation might overlook no bets when it came to getting a finished product in the form of a usable, economically operable park capable of performing all the functions properly to be expected of it.

I wish I might quote Bobs Mann's and Laurie Cox's papers entire. Since they will appear in the American Planning and Civic Annual, however, I am going to take only a part of one paragraph out of Bobs Mann's paper, and Laurie Cox's "credo". Mann writes:

....When the schools of landscape architecture relegate to proper emphasis the design of Italian gardens for wealthy widows and recognize the practical limitations in the design of recreational areas for actual operation and public use, then we can safely entrust the training of our successors to them. We are willing to concede that the basic technique of the landscape architect is an indispensable element in the background of a successful landscape manager. Also that the basic training of the forester and that of the engineer tend to be so technical as to neglect the esthetic, cultural and social values inherent in the landscape. But we hold their training to be broader, more administrative and equally indispensable. Therefore we propose to "meld" the three - as they say in pinochle - with training in business administration, public relations, some of wildlife management, and a little of architecture. We've left recreational planning out of it because we believe organized recreation has no place in the state park and forest picture.

That practical observer and pungent writer has something there. I think his last sentence contains his only major error, and that is based on a misconception of what a recreational planner is. Since, no matter what the character of a park may be, its purpose comprises one or several types of recreation, sound planning for them, so that they can be satisfactorily enjoyed, without either under- or over-development, is basic. It certainly has been our experience, in the consideration of master plans and layout plans, that the recreation planner has a very concrete contribution to make. Perhaps Bobs needs to pay a visit to the Planning and Development section of a Regional Office, where he could both learn and teach. We should like to see him in Richmond.

And here is Laurie Cox's seven-point credo, "A Basic Philosophy for

State Park Administrators," one of the real gems uncovered at the meeting.

First, naturalistic recreational areas such as parks or forests or whatever we may call them are not luxuries but are vital and essential factors in our life and time, if our modern mechanized civilization and our American individualistic culture are to endure.

Second, there are two forms of recreational use or recreational values for such areas -- we may call them active and passive recreation, as Mr. Wirth named them; or intensive and extensive recreation, as Mr. Mann prefers; or as I have named them to you, play recreation (thinking in terms of the body) and rest recreation (thinking in terms of the spirit); or just recreation and scenic appreciation. Of these two definite forms, whatever we call them, although the great mass of the general public prefers and emphasizes the active or intensive form much more keenly, it is the scenic appreciation or rest recreation which is, in the last analysis, by far the more vital and important.

Third, while the "public" must be served, if it is to be served best and in the long run, its use of such recreation areas must be such that it does not use them up, and the determining factor of use is wise use -- a use which leaves no slightest question but that the area will supply indefinitely this vital factor of rest recreation. Perhaps the best catchword to express this wise use is "scenic saturation" -- a phrase I coined some years ago and which is now in quite general use. If it is within our power to do so, we must always try to keep our use of natural areas safely within the limit of such scenic saturation.

Fourth, to accomplish these aims we must have good design; and the great fundamental questions of public need, recreation possibilities, and sound economics, are the chief considerations on which a design must depend. Personal whim, old precedent or standardized detail have no place in good design. The best method of arriving at good design is probably the master plan method, but always remember that even with such a master plan no design -- no park plan -- is ever static. If the design is not good, satisfactory use and administration are hopelessly handicapped, and likewise bad administration permitting unwise use will eventually destroy even the finest design.

Fifth, no one park executive, however able, can know everything or successfully function without the aid of the various sciences, arts and techniques. The successful park and the successful design need the aid of all, such as the landscape architect, the engineer, the forester, the architect, the science technician, etc.

Sixth, while nature is generally a rather safe guide to follow, we must always realize that there are very few (practically no) examples of scenery with which we have to do in state parks and forests today that really are natural scenery. They are virtually always the result, to a greater or less degree, of man's long-continued abuse, and

it is very clear that what man has abused he can also improve or possibly in time restore. I sometimes think there are fully as many evil results in park and recreational planning and administration which emanate from the false premise that all natural-appearing landscapes are natural, and therefore that in handling them we should adopt a hands-off policy, as there is destruction of "scenic values" by unnecessary man-made improvements; and there are an awfullot of both.

Seventh, and finally, there is one and only one complete test of any park or recreation area, both as regards its design and its administration. Submit it to these three criteria:

- 1). Does it perform its major functions of supplying rest service with reasonable assurance of permanence?
- 2). Do the people like to go to it over and over again?
- 3). Is it beautiful?

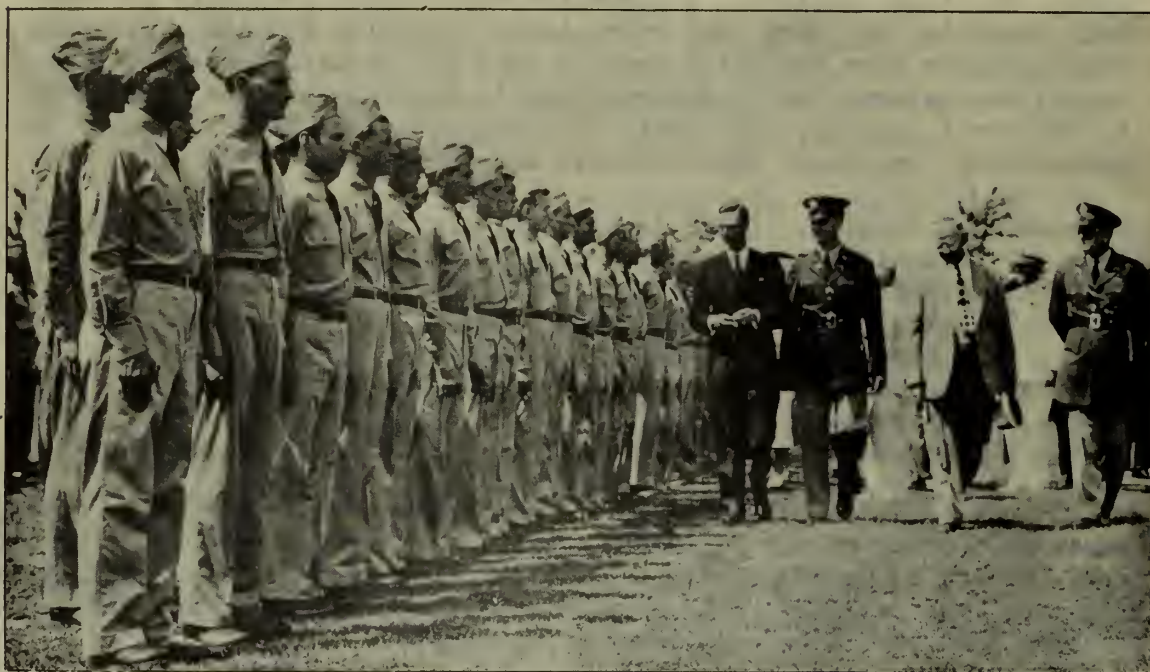
If it fails in any one of these respects, it fails in toto.

Through a letter quoted in full in an address by Frederick C. Sutro, Executive Director of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, my old friend Albert M. Turner of Connecticut probably drew as many chuckles as anyone on the program. His jibes were at those who plan, and it is unfortunate that the jibes went largely unanswered.

"If I get the Big Idea", he wrote in his concluding paragraph, "it is that when the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, they should have sat down and drawn up a Master Plan for America, and so saved us all the headaches and cut-throat devil-take-the-hindmost free-private-initiative and all the rest of it, - mebbe - mebbe not."

Well, I believe Mr. Turner has good Biblical precedent for advice against taking thought for the morrow, which of course is what the planners do. I suppose the combination of Turner and Bible ought to be sufficient discouragement to the planner to make him crawl back into his corner. But knowing that there are good plans and bad ones, and feeling certain that the experience of the past must have produced something that can be applied to the future, I suspect that many of us still will prefer to follow Daniel Burnham's advice, not only to plan, but to "make no little plans". As Mr. Turner himself likes to say "Nuf sed".



C.C.C.

One hundred ninety-seven Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, most of them Pennsylvanians, stood in formation on a hot Friday afternoon this month in the camp assigned to the National Park Service at Fort Hunt, Virginia (NP-6), and waited expectantly for the arrival of their guests.

Finally, as a line of automobiles moved toward them from the Mount Vernon National Parkway, the youths froze stiffly to attention. A lean, tanned, pleasant-faced gentleman, and a smiling lady dressed in white and carrying a parasol, walked slowly down the line and spoke to seven of the boyish workers. The man, formally attired but bareheaded, paused at the right of the front rank and, to the ever-lasting gratification of Senior Leader John Draganza, 23, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, singled him out for a handshake with George VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominion Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

King George, escorted by CCC Director Fechner and Company Commander Blair E. Henderson; Queen Elizabeth, escorted by Assistant CCC Director Taylor and Colonel H. McE. Pendleton, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, escorted by A. E. Demaray, the Service's Associate Director, spent nearly 30 minutes inspecting the camp, a barracks building, the messhall and kitchen, the day's menu, the educational program, and a display of photographs illustrating the work accomplishments of the CCC. The King requested that extensive informational materials be sent to him for study after his return to England.

President Roosevelt, many times a CCC camp guest, did not alight from his car at Fort Hunt. Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and Lady Lindsay, and members of the President's cabinet accompanied the visiting party.

FIRE TROUPERS OF THE CCC

By Gerald H. Hyde,
Inspector.

Soon after the disastrous New England hurricane of 1938, Civilian Conservation Corps camps were shifted to new locations to take up the important task of reducing the immense fire hazard which was left in its path. In the middle of one of these severe "blow-down" areas a site was selected for the company then assigned to Pittsfield State Forest, Massachusetts. The camp was moved in December to Warwick State Forest (SP-30) and, since its occupancy of that area, has made noteworthy advances in spreading the word of fire prevention.

During February the CCC Educational Adviser and our National Park Service personnel prepared a dramatic story on fire prevention, and with this and an orchestra using camp-made musical instruments, the Camp SP-30 Troupers were born. Many hard hours of training by Junior Foreman William Chapman were necessary to give the show its finishing touches.

Word spread that the Civilian Conservation Corps at Warwick had a fire prevention show, and it was first presented to the public on March 8 at the local Town Hall to a group of 300 townspeople. After this many calls came for a showing in neighboring towns. The following speech, given by Enrollee James Pike, was so expressive that every public-spirited citizen who heard it wanted his neighbor to hear it:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I desire to ask you a favor. A favor which if performed will save you thousands of dollars and probably human lives.

As a result of the September hurricane, fire hazard exists in your forests. In the words of forestry experts, it is the worst fire hazard that has ever existed in the eastern United States. Because you were near the center of the hurricane and because of the many pine trees in your forests, many Massachusetts towns are in an especially dangerous position.

During the coming fire season these pine trees will dry out to tinder. They will ignite from the smallest spark. Should fires occur, timber and buildings will be destroyed. Once they become large, whole towns could be wiped out. Every fire will destroy the forest floor. This prevents new trees from growing. Every fire will increase the flood hazard. Every fire will destroy our wildlife and game. These are real dangers, which my fellow workers and I can see every day.

To help prevent this destruction the Government and the State have called here every available agency to work on the reduction of the fire hazard. But despite our greatest efforts, the hazard will be

reduced only partially when summer comes. The dangers will still be present.

Therefore, to protect life and property a forest fire fighting organization is being built in the CCC. Each enrollee is receiving intensive training in the best methods of combatting forest fires. These men will be on hand to answer a call from proper authority to fight at any time within their assigned area. In addition selected CCC enrollees are receiving instruction in fire detection. These men during the fire season will patrol the dangerous areas.

Thus everything possible is being done by the National Park Service, the Forest Service and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, to protect you and your property. But all these efforts may mean nothing. The worst can happen. Fire can ravage this section. It all depends on you. Yes, each individual here. Fire once started in these forests, especially in a wind, will be almost impossible to control. The only cure is to prevent them from being started. Ninety-eight per cent of all forest fires are caused by human carelessness. Thus they can be prevented. It will mean obeying these four simple rules:

1. Never throw away a match, cigarette or cigar without first being positive that it is out.
2. Do not burn rubbish, brush or grass during dry weather.
3. Obey all laws and regulations in regard to open fires. Be sure there isn't a single spark left alive when you leave a camping fire.
4. Insist that all lumbering mills, railroads and other machinery are equipped with spark arresters, and that proper fire lanes are maintained.

By strictly obeying these rules you will be helping me and all the others now doing forestry work to prevent forest fires.

But the favor I ask is more than this. I ask that you warn and teach others. Don't be content to watch yourself. Use every chance you have to drive the message home to others. Remember that a careless ten per cent of the people will destroy our work. I beg that you do me this favor - prevent fires.

Fourteen husky enrollees make up the musical novelty show to accompany Enrollee Pike. The group has spread the word of fire prevention in Town Halls, Grange Halls, American Legion Meetings, Rotary Clubs, Rod and Gun Clubs, and have broadcast from WHAI, Greenfield; WTAG, Worcester, and WBRK, Pittsfield. Aside from the radio broadcasts, the attendance records show that 6,195 men and women have heard the message.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

VIRGINIA BATTLEFIELDS BOOKLET ISSUED

Manassas to Appomattox, an illustrated booklet of 32 pages 8" x 10½" in size, has just been distributed by the Service as the first in a series of eight pamphlets, all dealing with historical areas, which have been made possible through a special allotment of funds. It was prepared editorially by the historical staff of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park and produced by the Government Printing Office. Designed for distribution to visitors in the national military parks of Virginia, the booklet contains half a dozen maps and numerous photographs, some of them made during the War Between the States, others showing battlefield scenes of today.

It would be hard to find anywhere in a narrative of similar length a more accurate and satisfying account of the campaigns and battles of 1861-65 in eastern Virginia than is contained in the new publication. In a one-page description of a tour of the Virginia Civil War parks, illustrated by a route map, the authors define the areas to be discussed and explain how they best may be visited. Virginia's place in the national conflict is brought into focus in a brief "The War as a Whole", after which the struggle in the eastern theater of war is outlined. Following are one-page descriptions of the long series of battles which occurred in the five service areas situated around Manassas, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. Altogether, the booklet is an achievement in compressive writing which affords, in restricted space, a series of sketches of the campaigns and battles so clean-cut that they are capable of conveying not only to the average uninformed visitor an intelligent idea of the war operations but also of providing even the critical military student with a substantial reference work when he finds himself on the fields of battle.

Manassas to Appomattox sets a high standard for the other booklets soon to be published. Each will contain 16 pages and will be illustrated by maps and photographs. Areas to be described by the series are Colonial and Morristown National Historical Parks, Ocmulgee and Forts Marion, Matanzas and Pulaski National Monuments, and Gettysburg and Vicksburg National Military Parks. —————Joseph Mills Hanson.

KING'S STUDY SURVEYS REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF SMOKIES

"A Survey of the Herpetology of Great Smoky Mountains National Park," published in the May issue of The American Midland Naturalist, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 531-582, describes the results of some five years of field work carried forward by Associate Wildlife Technician Willis King in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and lists 31 species previously unreported in the area and a new salamander, first described by the author in 1937. Completion of the survey gained for Mr. King this month a doctorate from the University of Cincinnati. A reprint of his paper is expected to be available soon.

The new species, designated as Desmognathus wrighti in honor of the late George M. Wright, former Chief of the Wildlife Division, was discovered on Mt. Le Conte at a high elevation where its chosen habitat is under small logs and stones in moderately moist spruce-fir forests. The author's complete list totals 70 species of reptiles and amphibians comprising 25 salamanders, 11 frogs and toads, 8 lizards, 21 snakes and 5 turtles. A collection is on display at the park headquarters in Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

WESTERN OFFICE DISTRIBUTES NEW TRAVEL BULLETIN

The inaugural issue of Travel News made its appearance this month in the San Francisco office of the United States Travel Bureau. The first number, a 10-page mimeographed pamphlet, was prepared by J. A. Fraser, news editor, under supervision of J. L. Bossemeyer, in charge of the bureau. It is designed to "aid in disseminating up-to-the-minute travel information to civic and commercial agencies and to individuals interested in travel within the United States and its Territories".

JACKSON PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION ASSEMBLED

The Service has assembled for permanent record a collection of 342 photographs of western areas made by William H. Jackson, pioneer camera-man who, in the 1870's, was first to snap many scenes now famous to travelers the world over. The photographs, ranging from 3x4 to 11x14 inches, represent remarkable triumphs of the days of wet plate picture-making. Two copies of the collection have been made. They are accompanied by an introduction by Director Arno B. Cammerer and a reprint from The American Annual of Photography (1939) of "William H. Jackson, Photographer, Artist, Explorer," written by Fritiof Fryxell.

Mr. Jackson, born April 4, 1843, and still an active, sharp-headed worker despite his 96 years, was a member of the United States Geological Survey expedition of 1871 under the leadership of Dr. F. V. Hayden. An interesting biographical sketch of the hardy photographer has just appeared in Readers Digest, Vol. 34, No. 206 (June, 1939), pp. 29-32, "Portrait of a Pioneer," condensed from a Washington Post article by Karl Detzer.

RARE SNAILS OF FORT PULASKI

Acting Superintendent James W. Holland, of Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia, transmits a bibliographical item of 1938 which, he suggests, may not have come to general attention in the Service. Prof. Henry Van Der Schalie, of the University of Michigan, published in Nau-

tilus, Vol. 51, No. 4 (April, 1938), pp. 132-135, an article, "On The Occurrence of Helix lactea Müller in North America," which points out that so far as biologists now know, the edible snail in question is confined in North America to two localities. They are Cockspur Island, in the mouth of the Savannah River, once guarded by old Pulaski, and Long Key, a coastal island off south Florida. The item adds to the zoological interest of the Monument, which has been largely restricted hitherto to its ornithological aspects.

PEOPLE

E. K. THOMAS has succeeded Peter J. Pimental as Chief of the Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways of the Rhode Island Department of Agriculture and Conservation. Mr. Thomas, formerly superintendent of parks of Providence, has recently been in charge of roadside development operations of the State Department of Public Works. Mr. Pimental had been division chief and park authority since 1937.

FRANK W. BAKER has entered on duty as Acting Superintendent of Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee. J. GORDON BENNETT, who had performed those duties, is an Assistant Landscape Architect assigned to Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee.

RANDLE B. TRUETT, formerly assigned to the Natchez Trace Parkway Project, Mississippi, as Assistant Research Technician, is Acting Superintendent of Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia. Harper Garrett has been transferred from the Memorial to the Washington office.

DAWSON A. PHELPS, Assistant Research Technician, has been transferred from Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi, to the Natchez Trace Parkway Project with headquarters in Jackson.

RALPH W. SMITH, Associate Forester, has been transferred to the Region One office and IVAN H. SMALLEY, Associate Forester, has left the office for an assignment embracing the states which comprised Mr. Smith's territory. They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

FREDERICK RATH, JR., is on duty at Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia, as Junior Research Technician (Civil Service).

GEORGE F. EMERY is on duty at Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia, as Temporary Park Ranger-Historian.

CLARENCE L. JOHNSON has been transferred from Tchefuncte State Park, Louisiana, to Gulf State Park, Alabama, as Senior Historian Foreman. He will be engaged in historical work at Fort Morgan, Mobile Point.

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CUMULATIVE INDEX, VOLUME IIA

Abraham Lincoln National Park, American Shrine, 21-24, February.
 Acadians Find Peace in Louisiana, 9-14, Mar.
 Ammunition cart, Morristown National Historical Park, 18, May.
 Antietam National Battlefield Site, Burnside Bridge Farm, 32, February.
 Appomattox National Battlefield Site, transfer of land, 31, March.
 Appleman, Roy Edgar: Historic Sites in the South, 9-13, May; review of Schneider's report to Secretary of Interior, 34, January; Ocmulgee's Trading Post Riddle, 3-11, January; Lincoln's Birthplace - American Shrine, 21-24, February.
 Appropriations, North Carolina obtains funds for parks, 29-30, April.
 Archeology, Ocmulgee's Trading Post Riddle, 3-11, January; Ocmulgee National Monument, 8, May; Mound State Monument, museum, 3-8, May.
 Architecture, Old Philadelphia Customhouse, 7-9, June.
 Arnold, Fred H.: Our Nation's Forests, reviewed, 33, January; Fire Protection Handbook, reviewed, 30, May.
 Atwrey, Hugh R.: Blackbeard the Pirate Breaks into Print, 11-19, June; biographical note, back cover, June.

B

Barnette, Stuart M.: The Old Philadelphia Customhouse, 7-9, June; biographical note, back cover, June.
 Beard, Daniel: Be Wary of the "Facts" of Wildlife, 19-22, April.
 Bear Mountain Trailside Museum, 23-27, January.
 Belt, Sam Browne, invention of, 10, February.
 Bernard, Simon, and America's Coastal Defences, 3-8, February.
 Be Wary of the "Facts" of Wildlife, 19-22, Apr.
 Birds, Illustrations, Walter Weber, 32-33, Apr.; Weig, Mrs. Melvin, list of, 29, February.
 Borresen, Thor: Simon Bernard and America's Coastal Forts, 3-8, February; biographical note, back cover, February.
 Brandon, William P.: The Park at Old Guilford Courthouse, 19-21, May; biographical note, back cover, May.

C

C & O Canal, dedicated, 14, March.
 Camping, Group, Leadership in Organized Camps, 15-17, March; Recreational Demonstration Areas, new agencies, 24, May; number of camper days, 24, May.
 Cape Hatteras National Seashore, reopened ship grave, 18, May; Blackbeard the Pirate Breaks into Print, 11-19, June.
 Carr, William H.: Signs and Labels for Nature Trails, 23-27, January; biographical note, back cover, January.
 Case for Nature Study in State Parks, A, 23-26, April.

CCC, accomplishments, 31, May; 34, May; non-enrolled CCC workers commended, 32, April; Fire Troupers of the, 27-28, June; Gold Head Branch State Park, Florida, 29, April; Mound State Monument, museum, 29, April; 3-8, May; permanent corps, 27, March; new publication, 32, January; visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth, 26, June.
 Coastal Defences, 3-8, February.
 Colonial Gardens, 17-22, January.
 Colonial Iron Industry and Hopewell Village, 3-9, April.
 Colonial National Historical Park, First Landing Dune dedicated, 29, May.
 Conservation - Come and Get It!, publication, 33, April.
 County Parks, paper, 14, May.
 Covers, Regional Review: Acadia, January; Abraham Lincoln National Military Park, February; Highlands Hammock State Park, March; Shiloh National Military Park, April; Kill Devil Hill National Memorial, May; Cape Hatteras National Seashore, June.
 Crowe, Hilton F.: Hot Shot Furnaces, 11-12, February, biographical note, back cover, February.

D

Dangremond, Nelson: Water as a Recreational Resource, 25-27, May; biographical note, back cover, May.

E

Evison, Herbert: Museums for State Parks, 19-20, March; State Park Administration and State Park Maintenance, reviewed, 31, April; Unique Archeological Museum Completed, 3-8, May; Whither State Parks?, 21-25, June; biographical note, back cover, March.

F

Fechner, Robert, need for permanent CCC Corps, 27, March.
 Fences and Enclosures, Colonial, 17-22, January.
 Fire Protection Handbook, reviewed, 30, May.
 Fire Troupers of the CCC, 27-28, June.
 Flora, Great Smokies, 9, February.
 Fontainebleau Plantation History Related, 32, January; 32, May.
 Forestry; new publication in region, 34, Jan.; Our Nation's Forests, reviewed, 33, January; Forest Service Bulletin, CCC issue, 31, May.
 Fort Hunt, Virginia, visit of King and Queen to CCC Camp, 26, June.
 Fort Marion National Monument, Hot Shot Furnace, 11-13, February.
 Fort Pulaski National Monument, mollusks, 30-31, June.
 Forts, Coastal, 3-8, February.
 Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, new museum materials, 32, March.
 French Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, Hopewell Village, 3-9, April.
 Friedlander, Louis: Ocmulgee's Trading Post Riddle, 3-11, January; biographical note, back cover, January.

G

- Gardens. Colonial, 17-22, January.
 Gardner, Malcolm: Natchez Trace - An Historical Parkway, 13-18, April.
 Geology, Great Smokies, 13-15, January; Mammoth Cave, 19, June.
 Gold Head Branch State Park, opened, 29, Apr.
 Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Geology, 13-15, January; Flora, 9, February; Herpetology, 29, June.
 Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, history, 19-21, May.

H

- Hanson, Joseph M., Manassas to Appomattox, reviewed, 29, June.
 Hard Labor Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, information pamphlet, 32, May.
 Hawkins, Stanley M.: Leadership in Organized Camps, 15-17, March.
 Herpetology, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Survey, 29, June.
 Historic Sites in the South, 9-13, May.
 Historic Sites - Appomattox, land transfer, 31, March; C & O Canal, dedicated, 14, March; Colonial National Historical Park, first landing dune, 29, May; Fort Pulaski National Monument, mollusks, 30-31, June; Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, 19-21, May; Hopewell Village, colonial iron industry, 3-9, April; Natchez Trace, 13-18, April; Objectives and Policies of Historical Conservation, 3-8, March; Old Philadelphia Customhouse, 7-9, June; Report to Secretary on Preservation of Historic Sites, 34, January; Virginia Civil War Battlefields, publication, 29, June.
 Hopewell Village and the Colonial Iron Industry, 3-9, April.
 Hopkins, Alfred F.: Sticks and Swords, 10-11, April; biographical note, back cover, Feb.; The Sam Browne Belt, 10, February.
 Hot Shot Furnaces, 11-13, February.
 Human Factor in Recreation Planning, 14-19, Feb.
 Hyde, Gerald: Fire Troupers of the CCC, 27-28, June.

J

- Jackson, William H., photograph collection, 30, June.

K

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 Kelly, Arthur R.: Ocmulgee's Trading Post Riddle, 3-11, January; biographical note, back cover, January.
 King, Willis: Survey of the Herpetology of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 29, June.

L

- Ladd, Harry S.: Stolen Waters - In Tennessee, 3-6, June; To Move a Mountain and Make a Window, 13-15, January; Nature Trails Under the Sea, 21-26, March; Mineralogy, an Ideal Hobby, reviewed, 31, April; biographical note, back cover, January.

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 Leadership in Organized Camps, 15-17, March.
 Ledet, Wilton P.: Acadians Find Peace in Louisiana, 9-14, March; biographical note, back cover, March.
 Lee, Ronald F.: Objectives and Policies of Historical Conservation, 3-8, March; biographical note, back cover, March.
 Lincoln's Birthplace, American Shrine, 21-24, February.
 Longfellow-Evangeline State Park, Acadians, 9-14, March.
 Looking Backward to See Ahead, 15-17, May.
 Ludgate, V.R.: Gardens of the Colonists, 17-22, January.

M

- MacBride, Thomas M.: County Parks, paper, 14, May.
 Mammoth Cave National Park, exploration of new cave section, 19, June.
 Manassas to Appomattox, publication, 29, June.
 Mann, Roberts P.: State Park Administration and State Park Maintenance, 31, April.
 Maps - Colonial Georgia and South Carolina, trail system, 2, January; Natchez Trace Parkway, 12, April; Park Use Chart, 14, Feb.; Tennessee River Around Chattanooga, 4, June; Cape Hatteras, 13, June.
 Mead, James M.: CCC praised, 34, May.
 Mineralogy, An Ideal Hobby, reviewed, 31 April.
 Mollusks, Fort Pulaski National Monument, 30-31, June.
 Morristown National Historical Park, ammunition cart, 18, May, Sam Browne Belt, 10, Feb.; Stocks and Swords, 10-11, April; fauna, 29, February.
 Mound State Monument, museum, 29, April; 3-8, May.
 Museums, Fredericksburg, 32, March, Morristown, 10, February, Mound State, 29, April; 3-8, May; Ocmulgee, 8, May; State Parks, 19-20, March; Signs and Labels, 23-27, January.
 Museums for State Parks, 19-20, March.

N

- Natchez Trace - An Historical Parkway, 13-18, April.
 National Conference on State Parks, 21-25, June.
 Nature Study, A Case For, 23-26, April.
 Nature Trails Under the Sea, 21-26, March.
 Nature Trails, Signs and Labels for, 23-27, January.

O

- Objectives and Policies of Historical Conservation, 3-8, March.
 Ocmulgee National Monument 8, May; Trading Post Riddle, 3-11, January.
 Overseas Highway, concessions prohibited, 12, January.

P

Parkways, Overseas, concessions prohibited, 12, January; Natchez Trace, 13-18, April; Skyline Drive, 32, February.
 Philadelphia Customhouse, The Old, 7, June.
 Photograph collection, W. H. Jackson, 30, June.
 Piracy, Atlantic Coast, 11-19, June; stream, 3-6, June.
 Publications - CCC, 32, January; list of CCC, 30-31, January; Fire Protection Handbook, 30, May; Occasional Forestry Notes, 34, January; Manassas to Appomattox, 29, June; Our Nation's Forests, 33, January; Georgia Recreation Report, 27, March; Regional Review, 18, March; Safety Bulletin, 31, May; Service Bulletin (Forest), 31, May; Recreational Demonstration Area booklets, 32, May; Travel News, 30, June.

R

Recreation, The Human Factor in Recreation Planning, 14-19, February; Water As A Recreational Resource, 25-27, May; Georgia Report, 27, March.
 Recreational Demonstration Areas, camping, 24, May; new agencies, 24, May; information circulars, 32, May.
 Regional Review, 18, March.
 Robinson, R. C.: The Human Factor in Recreation Planning, 14-19, February.

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Safety Bulletin, 31 May.
 Sohneider, J. Thomas: Report to the Secretary of the Interior on the Preservation of Historic Sites and Buildings, reviewed, 34, January.
 Signs and Labels for Nature Trails, 23-27, January.
 Skyline Drive, near completion, 32, Feb.
 Smart, Samuel O.: covers for Regional Review: January (Acadia); February (Abraham Lincoln); March (Highlands Hammock State Park); April (Shiloh); May (Kill Devil Hill); June (Cape Hatteras).
 State Park Administration and State Park Maintenance, reviewed, 31, April.

State Parks, Case for Nature Study, 23-26, April; museums, 19-20, March; Gold Head Branch, opened, 29, April; North Carolina obtains funds, 29-30, April; Tohefuncte, Fontainebleau plantation, 32, January; 32, May; Whither State Parks?, 21-25, June.
 Sticks and Swords, 10-11, April.
 Stolen Waters - in Tennessee, 3-6, June.
 Stream Piracy, Tennessee River, 3-6, June.

T

Tohefuncte State Park, Fontainebleau Plantation History, 32, January; 32, May.
 Trails Nature, Under the Sea, 21-26, March.
 Trailside Museum, Bear Mountain 23-27, Jan.
 Travel News, first issue, 30, June.

U

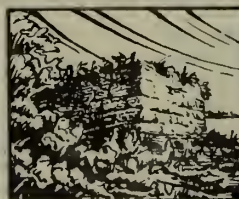
Unique Archeological Museum Completed, 3-8, May.
 United States Travel Bureau, new publication, 30, June.

V

Van Der Schalie, Henry: On The Occurrence of *Helix lactea* Muller in North America, 30-31, June.
 Vinten, C. Raymond: Looking Backward To See Ahead, 15-17, May; biographical note, back cover, May.

W

Water as a Recreational Resource, 25-27, May.
 Weber, Walter A.: Bird paintings, 32-33, April.
 Weig, Melvin J.: Hopewell Village and the Colonial Iron Industry, 3-9, April.
 Weig, Mrs. Melvin J.: Fauna of Morristown National Historical Park, 29, February.
 Whither State Parks?, 21-25, June.
 Wildlife, Be Wary of the "Facts" of, 19-22, April.



THE CONTRIBUTORS

Herbert Evison, Gerald Hyde and H. S. Ladd already have been biographized in this section.

Stuart M. Barnette, a native of Dover, Delaware, was a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy and won an architectural degree at Massachusetts Tech and a diploma at the Ecole des Beaux Arts Américaine in Fontainebleau, France. In France, England and Holland he studied the origins of European influences on early American architecture, and residence in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the South has afforded him an opportunity for examining sectional architectural characteristics. He entered the Service in 1934 at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, was transferred to Washington to assist in the Historic Sites Survey, and later was assigned to his present duties as Assistant Architect in the Richmond office.

Hugh R. Awtrey says he was born 36 years ago at Marietta, Georgia, in sight of the present Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site, received degrees from Mercer University (Georgia) and the University of Paris, and worked on newspapers in France, where he lived for five years. He taught college French, returned to the newspaper field as political and editorial writer, entered the Service in 1936 in the old Region IV (Atlanta) office and soon was transferred to Richmond as Associate Recreational Planner.



