

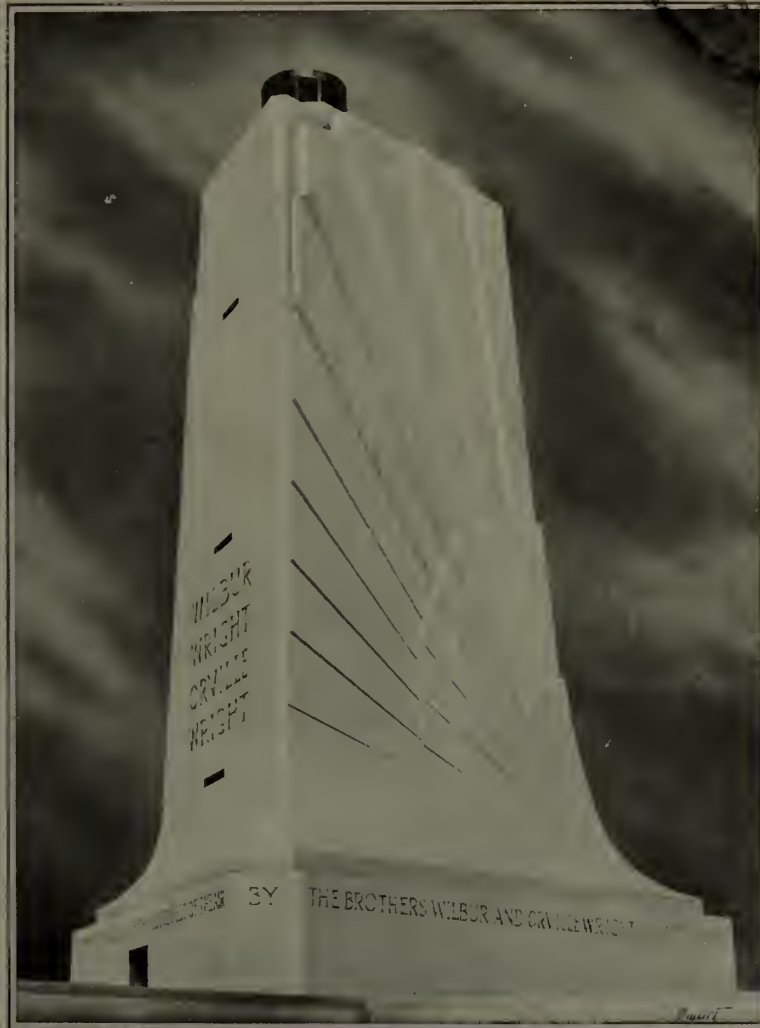
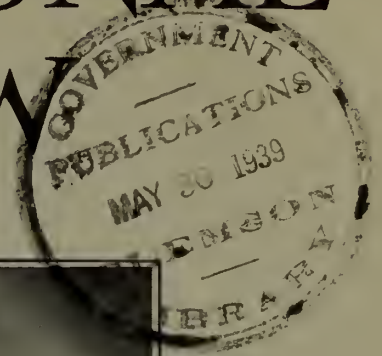
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THE REGIONAL REVIEW

Clemson University



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KILL DEVIL HILL NATIONAL MEMORIAL • NORTH CAROLINA.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION ONE
RICHMOND VIRGINIA

MAY 1939

VOL.II-NO. 5

THE COVER

The handsome white granite memorial on the crest of Kill Devil Hill was dedicated in 1933 to Wilbur and Orville Wright "In Commemoration of the Conquest of the Air." The air brush drawing on the cover is by Assistant Landscape Architect Samuel O. Smart.

THE REGIONAL REVIEW

VOL. II · NO. 5

MAY 1939

M.R. TILLOTSON
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

HUGH R. AWTREY
EDITOR

SAMUEL O. SMART
ART EDITOR

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RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREAS

PEOPLE MISCELLANY

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



NEW MUSEUM OF ARCHEOLOGY, MOUND STATE MONUMENT, MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA
The upper photograph shows the facade of the monolithic concrete structure and below are some of the 2,000 persons present at the dedication.

UNIQUE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM COMPLETEDAlabama, CCC and Service Share in Erecting Structure at Ancient Mounds

By Herbert Evison,
Associate Regional Director.

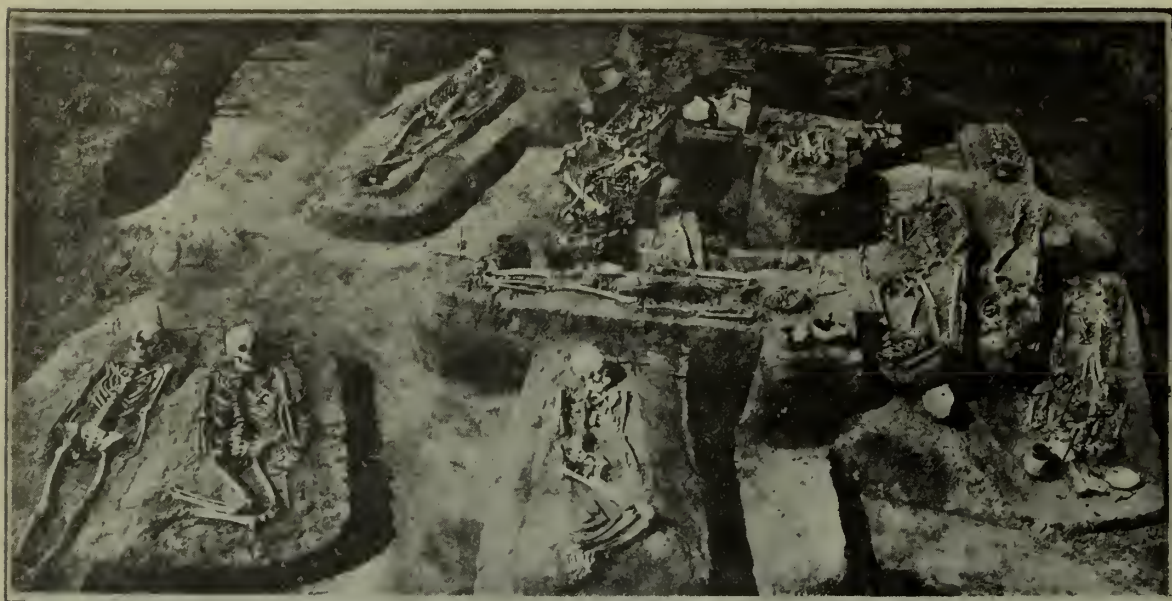
To the accompaniment of several brief oratorical flights, delivered under a benign Alabama sun, the Moundville museum, in Mound State Monument, constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps with materials provided chiefly by the CCC, was dedicated and thrown open to the public on the afternoon of May 16. The opening of its heavy bronze doors to a gathering which had just listened to the dedicatory speeches marked the culminating point in an effort which has extended over many years — an undertaking whose success is attributable to many, but which centers chiefly in the person in Dr. Walter B. Jones, Director of the Alabama State Museum of Natural History, State Geologist and at present Commissioner of Conservation.

Of monolithic reinforced concrete construction, the new museum, designed to aid in the interpretation of one of the most remarkable archeological sites in America, backs upon and looks out from a group of a score of ancient mounds, the highest of which rise 65 feet above the plain, and across the valley of the Black Warrior River which forms the northern boundary of the Monument.

As previously reported in The Review [Vol. I, No. 5, pp. 7-8], the principal of the museum's unique features is that its two wings shelter groups of exposed burials which, from the standpoint of museum design and display, are happily placed. In the two groups lie what remains of no less than 37 skeletons with the pottery and other artifacts that were buried with them, all in exactly the position in which the excavators discovered them, on pedestals of the earth on which they lay, and with the surrounding soil excavated down to undisturbed "hardpan."

These burials in situ form the principal raison d'être for the museum structure. A good cemetery having been located, the entire area was excavated and all material except that lying within two 20' by 20' squares was removed. The material remaining was covered with temporary structures and the permanent museum constructed over and around the wooden shelters. Upon completion of the building these were removed. Surrounded on three sides by a parapet and walkway, and on the fourth by the wall separating the wings from the central section, each pit is lighted on all four sides by tubular lamps concealed beneath the cap of the parapet. The two groups of burials chosen are excellent for several reasons. They show the bodies lying in almost all the typical positions characteristic of the Moundville area; some were surrounded by a great variety of artifacts, others by none at all; in one place, four bodies were laid one on top of another.

The large center section of the building is devoted to the story of the Moundville dwellers as it has been revealed by the extensive excava-



At the top is a view of the exposed south burial pit as it appeared in August, 1936. At the left center Mr. Fechner is giving to Dr. Jones the key to the museum doors. Above is seen an aboriginal Moundville hunting and fishing display, and at the left is shown the ingenious mould described in the accompanying article.



Mounds O, P and R and the temporary shelters protecting the two excavated burial pits are seen in the upper photograph. At the left center is one of the exhibits in the museum. The speaker at the right is Dr. Jones. In the lower corner are some of the CCC enrollees who built the novel museum structure.



tions that have been carried on in the area. As was to be expected by anyone familiar with the archeological displays in the Alabama State Museum of Natural History at Tuscaloosa, 17 miles away, the displays in this central unit of the new museum set a high standard of effectiveness. One is particularly impressed with the studious avoidance of "overload."

James T. DeJarnette who, as Superintendent of the CCC camp which brought the museum to completion, has so valuably complemented the services of his archeologist brother David, representing the State Museum in the work, says of the new displays:

They are arranged in a logical sequence so designed as to give (1) the casual visitor something to remember, (2) the careful visitor a rather intimate knowledge of the Monument, and (3) the expert a few salient facts about the primitive Moundvillians which would require him some time to determine otherwise. Conservatism has been stressed in the wording of all descriptive label material. Color has been freely used in the make-up of labels to reduce the monotony of an apparently endless series of black and white descriptive matter.

The six wall cases on the front of the building are divided by the entrance into two groups of three cases each. One of these groups is devoted to physical features of the Monument. The other three cases depict a brief story of prehistoric mankind, his origins, migrations and physical characteristics.

The eight wall cases along the rear wall are arranged serially to illustrate the cultural traits of the early Moundvillians, treating the following cultural manifestations: Architecture and House Life, Ceremonial Complex, Costume and Dress, Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting, Tobacco and Smoking, and Economic and Artistic Complex.

Five table cases and a relief model of the Monument complete the displayed materials. The table cases are devoted to the everyday activities of the people. The relief model shows the mound group with various excavated areas indicated thereon. Space has been reserved at each end of the center room for two dioramas showing a reconstructed family group and a model village site. . .

The finished appearance of the exhibits viewed by visitors on the dedication day resulted from work days of 18 to 20 hours, during the three days preceding the ceremony, by a staff of State Museum personnel headed by David DeJarnette, and by James DeJarnette and members of his supervisory personnel. Every exhibit was in order, explained by neatly hand-lettered labels.

Features of the exterior of the building, both visible in the accompanying photographs, are the frieze extending around the entire periphery of the central section, and the decorative design above the door. (I was about to say "the main entrance," but there is only a single entrance to the museum. The basement, in which the heating and ventilating apparatus is installed, is reached only by a separate outside entrance. The building has no windows.) Of this interesting type of CCC undertaking, Super-

intendent DeJarnette points out:

Ornamentation of the doorway and frieze was obtained with the use of plaster waste moulds constructed on the job. The ornamentation was enlarged exactly from designs found on artifacts by making a rubbing of the original design and projecting the image on a screen of detail paper to full scale.

The full size detail was then modeled in clay from which the plaster waste mould was struck. The frieze design consisted of a motif repeated 58 times around the periphery of the structure. One model was constructed, a waste mould struck and a reverse master mould was obtained from the waste mould. From the master mould enough waste moulds were constructed to form half the frieze. Careful stripping of the moulds from the concrete and the absence of undercuts in the design enabled us to re-use the entire set of 29 moulds. Private construction experts predicted this could not be done. . .

The manner in which the waste moulds were used in conjunction with masonite forming is shown in one of the photographs on page 4. Mr. DeJarnette says further:

All exterior walls of the museum are 9 inches thick with a 2-inch air space between the concrete and a 4-inch clay tile. Interior walls are 5/8-inch gypsum plaster, sand float finished. The floor is a concrete slab laid over a well tamped fill and supported by wall footings and concrete floor beams. The roof of the center room is 4½-inch concrete slab; other rooms are of concrete joist and slab construction, formed with ribbed metal pan tile.

All exterior concrete was placed against oiled masonite-lined forms. Concrete in exposed roof slabs and interior beams and columns was placed against masonite-lined forms treated with two coats of shellac before oiling.

The building is heated with a forced air type furnace. Due to the lack of openings a mechanical ventilating system was indicated. This consists of an 18,000 C. F. M. blower fan discharging air from a basement opening into the main floor through six grilled vents connected to a 2-foot 6-inch by 7-foot 8-inch concrete duct running longitudinally under the building.

All lighting is artificial with inconspicuous rectangular opal glass ceiling fixtures for general illumination. . .

While he who moves slowly may read and get the story the museum is trying to tell, the plan of operation contemplates that virtually all visitation shall be guided. A small fee is to be charged to all who enter the Monument, and this will entitle them to view the mounds, the reconstructed prehistoric lakes and one or two small exposed burial groups located away from the museum. A slightly larger charge will be imposed on those who wish to enter and be guided through the museum.

The dedication ceremonies were brief, perhaps an hour long, with the principal address by Dr. George H. Denny, Chancellor of the University of Alabama, and short talks by Conrad L. Wirth, Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning for the National Park Service, Dr. Halsey, Fourth Corps Area Educational Adviser, and the writer. Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, made a short speech extolling the work of the enrollees, and presented the key to the bronze doors of the museum to Dr. Jones, who accepted them in characteristically jocular fashion. Some 2,000 persons were in attendance.

Much work remains to be done around the exterior of the structure and elsewhere in the 260-acre monument area. There are work and service roads to be eliminated, other roads to be built, with archeological investigation on the line of the road to precede its construction; completion of excavation, and filling from artesian wells of the prehistoric lakes; construction of a contact station, service residences and other service buildings; further erosion control work, and a variety of other jobs. But Dr. Jones is breathing more easily. He has the principal thing he was aiming at, and archeologists exploring the site 2,000 years from now are quite likely to find most of it still there. It was built to last.

EMINENT SCHOLARS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN ALIKE PRAISE OCMULGEE

How the interesting archeological remains at Ocmulgee National Monument appeal to visitors representing greatly varying stations of life has been pointed out editorially by The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, which urged Middle Georgians to take greater advantage of the exhibit of prehistoric civilization that is so readily accessible.

"The varied appeal of the place is amazing," said The Telegraph. "Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, chairman of the department of anthropology in the University of Chicago, was here recently and after inspecting the monument expressed deep interest and approval, saying he expected to send a group of students to Georgia to work in the laboratory at Ocmulgee. That is an example of the importance of the development to advanced scholars.

"But among other recent visitors to the site was the second grade of a Macon grammar school. After the visit the teacher wrote to attendants at the monument: 'As my class is only a second grade, I had some doubt as to how much they would profit by the trip, but if you could hear their reports, you would be pleased and flattered how complete they are. Often you plan a trip and then feel the children's time has been wasted. Last Tuesday's experience was quite the reverse.' If a university anthropologist and a public school second grader can find the Ocmulgee National Monument worth visiting, there must be a medium somewhere between which would provide interest and education for almost any adult resident of Macon.

"It's pretty silly to have to tell visitors 'I haven't been out there yet,' when they ask something about the monument. After all, the sites have been there many, many centuries. Everybody has had time to go across the river and take a look at them."

HISTORIC SITES IN THE SOUTH

By Roy Edgar Appleman,
Regional Supervisor of Historic Sites,
Richmond, Virginia.

/Editor's Note: The article below has been adapted from a paper presented by Mr. Appleman before the Southern Historical Association at its meeting last November in New Orleans/.

The federal law commonly known as "the Historic Sites Act," which was placed on the statute books August 21, 1935 to provide for preservation of historic sites, buildings, objects and antiquities of national significance, directed the National Park Service to make a general survey to determine which of them "possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." Accordingly, efforts now are being made to place under federal control for perpetual protection those areas that were the scenes of crucial events in our history, for, as Director Arno B. Cammerer pointed out on one occasion, "it is humanly possible, and eminently desirable, to select those sites and objects which will best portray the developing life and characteristics of our nation."

The survey has proceeded for the last three years as rapidly as available funds and personnel would permit. More than 100 sites in the South have been listed, classified and made the subject of preliminary reports. Several have been the object of detailed studies and the Service's Advisory Board has approved a few as qualifying for inclusion in the National Park and Monument system. From the beginning of a movement to establish an area as a National Historic Site it generally will be found that the project is initiated by a community group and has the support of local clubs, patriotic societies, historical organizations and legislative bodies. For the successful preservation of historic sites in the South, as elsewhere, the interest, support and cooperation of federal, state and municipal governments and of various non-profit organizations are therefore indispensable. Some of the fruits of these cooperative undertakings now may be cited.

In 1937 Congress enacted legislation authorizing the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. As proposed it includes over 100 miles of the outer sand barrier along the North Carolina Coast, extending from north of Kitty Hawk past Cape Hatteras to the southern tip of Ocracoke Island. Here are situated Kill Devil Hill and the impressive Wright Monument, embraced in a national memorial honoring those famous brothers who in 1903 on this sand waste made the epochal flight that started men's conquest of the air. Easily seen from Kill Devil Hill is Roanoke Island, on which was planted Raleigh's "Lost Colony", the first attempt at English settlement of North America. Here the first child on American soil of English speaking parents began her tragic life, the course of which is still a mystery to us, - reason enough that the site of Fort Raleigh has had an enduring interest for the English speaking world for the last 350 years. Some distance to the south is Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, marking Diamond

Shoals, the "Graveyard of the Atlantic." Between the northern and southern tips of this stretch of sand where the turbulent Atlantic meets the American shore are situated many 16th and 17th century Indian village sites, archeologic sites which may hold the key to the story of the "Lost Colony." At Ocracoke Inlet the pirate "Blackbeard" met his death, and some miles to the north, near Nags Head according to tradition, the beautiful and celebrated Theodosia Burr went down to a watery grave in a storm at sea. Between Cape Hatteras and Oregon Inlet there is hardly a mile that does not disclose a hull or some other vestige of ships that were destroyed by the storms that rage over the treacherous shoals along this forbidding coast. What better place on American soil to tell the story of piracy as it concerns American history, or to relate the chronicle of man's struggle with the sea and to pay tribute to the heroism of the United States Coast Guard Service?

Interest centers on Roanoke Island and the site of the ill-fated colonists who link American history to the brilliant court of Queen Elizabeth, to the Golden Age of English history, to the period of Drake, Raleigh, Bacon, and Shakespeare. During the last two years Paul Green's remarkably successful pageant play, "The Lost Colony", produced on Roanoke Island, has focused public attention on this site and its story. After several years of effort, and due largely to the splendid cooperation of the Governor of the State, of Congressman Warren, and of the North Carolina Historical Commission, which now administers a restricted state-owned area at Fort Raleigh, the establishment of a National Historic Site here under the administration of the National Park Service seems about to be realized.

A few hundred miles to the south along the coast is another memorable historic site. To the present generation it seems almost incomprehensible that a scant 200 years ago newly planted English colonists were contesting with the Spanish from St. Augustine for the control of Georgia. Fort Frederica, built by Governor Oglethorpe in 1736 on St. Simons Island, one of the Golden Isles of Georgia, was the military outpost intended to absorb the shock of hostile incursions against the new colony. It constituted the first line of defense against the Spaniards to the south not only for Georgia, but for the Carolinas and all the rest of the English colonies as well.

The scene here is one of mellow antiquity. The waters of the Altamaha River lap lazily at remaining fragments of aged brick and tabby walls. On top the ruins a scarred and half-buried cannon points toward the channel, as if still challenging the approach of an enemy. Large water oaks, heavily draped with Spanish moss, are everywhere in abundance, growing over the site of former guardrooms, the foundations of which are still visible in the ground. The old moat which encircled the fortified area shows plainly. A short distance away, located in a dense thicket of live and water oaks, shrubs, and vines, all covered with a canopy of Spanish moss, is the so-called old Spanish burial ground. Here, raised tombs of brick and tabby and one arched vault mark the site of forgotten dead. Although authorized by Congress in 1936 for federal ownership, vesting of title in the United States still remains to be accomplished.

Inland from the coast and beyond the rolling Piedmont hills is a site known to every American school boy. Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750 gave the name of Cumberland Gap, in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, to a natural opening in the Appalachian mountain barrier beyond which lay the great interior valley. The famous "Warriors



FORT FREDERICA

Path" led through the Gap, and over it, for generations before the advent of the white man, raiding parties from beyond the Ohio travelled southward, and resolute warriors bent on reprisal traversed it going north. Through this natural gateway to and from Kentucky went noted traders and explorers. After his first trip in 1769 Daniel Boone made many journeys through Cumberland Gap, one of the most memorable being that of 1775 when, with a party of about 30, he blazed a trail from the Watauga settlements on the Holston to the mouth of Otter Creek on the Kentucky River where Boonesborough was founded. Cumberland Gap was a bottle neck through which white civilization passed to Tennessee and Kentucky. It served the historic period of trans-Allegheny expansion.

In the summer of 1937 a powerful move was initiated in Kentucky looking toward establishment of a national area at Cumberland Gap. Following an exhaustive study of the project, the National Park Service expressed itself as being in favor of the establishment of a National Historical Park or a National Historic Site, depending on the acreage obtained. Related to the Cumberland Gap project is that for the establishment of Pioneer National Monument. In 1934, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Boone, Congress passed legislation authorizing the establishment of Pioneer National Monument, naming the sites of Boonesborough, Boone's Station, Bryant's Station, and Blue Licks Battlefield for possible inclusion in the Monument. Boonesborough is one of the most important sites in the United States for commemorating and interpreting our frontier life and history, early westward expansion, and those unnamed but stout and courageous people who constituted "the cutting edge of the frontier." Here was convened the first legislative assembly ever organized west of the Alleghenies, and here was conducted the first religious service in Kentucky. Symbolic of the pioneers and woodsmen who led the way into Kentucky and the great interior valley was the man who gave his name to that early settlement on the Kentucky River. Perhaps the most sympathetic appreciation of Boone was penned by the late Carl Russell Fish who, in an unpublished manuscript, said of him, "without questioning it he loved nature in all its parts, and in his talk, slight as was his vocabulary, he dwelt more on beauty, than on fertility. More permanent a contribution than his guidance of his con-

temporaries into Kentucky has been Boone's guidance of America's youth to the enjoyment of uncontaminated nature; and to the preservation of its beauty."

Far to the south along the lower Mississippi in January, 1815, occurred an event that bequeathed to posterity an important historic site,—the area at Chalmette where Jackson won his incredible victory over Pakenham's veterans in the Battle of New Orleans. In 1933, by virtue of a Presidential proclamation transferring all historic sites in Federal ownership to the National Park Service, that bureau found on its hands a small area of 18 acres at Chalmette having the status of a National Battlefield Site. It was soon realized that only after an extensive program of land acquisition had been carried out here to include important features and points of historic interest could development of an historical park be undertaken. The Louisiana legislature passed an act directing the State Parks Commission to purchase lands on which the Battle of New Orleans was fought, and appropriated \$300,000 for that purpose. The legislation provides that transfer to the National Park Service of title to the lands purchased shall be subject to conditions that will assure the establishment and development of a National Military Park.



FORT MARION

The Chalmette episode is dramatic and unique. No other American scene can show Tennessee and Kentucky frontiersman standing shoulder to shoulder with Frenchmen, Spaniards, Indians, and Negroes in defense of United States territory. Present also were outlaws and pirates, desperate

characters from many countries. Strange and arresting names are on the roster of those who were at Chalmette with Jackson. From the Barrataria Bay pirates came such men as their leader, Jean Lafitte; also Dominique You, and Flaujeac, an ex-gunner for Napoleon. A few remains contemporary with Jackson's victory may still be seen at Chalmette; the old LaCoste plantation house, part of the Rodriguez Canal, behind which Jackson formed his line, the ruins of the De la Ronde mansion, built in 1805; and the famous Versailles Allée of Oaks, planted with slave labor by Pierre Denis de la Ronde on his 21st birthday in 1783. Research has disclosed that since 1815 eight hundred feet of Jackson's line at Chalmette has been lost in the river. /Editor's note: A more detailed study of Chalmette and associated sites is contained in Mr. Appleman's "A National Military Park for 'Old Hickory,'" The Regional Review, Vol. I, No. 3, September, 1938/.

Within cities, the problems of historical conservation are complex and difficult of solution. This was fully realized by representatives of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, of the National Park Service, and

of the City of St. Augustine when they met in the summer of 1936 for the purpose of evolving plans for an historical and archeological survey of St. Augustine. Founded 40 years before Jamestown, this old Spanish post became the first permanent white settlement in what is now the United States. Financed jointly by the Carnegie Institution and the City of St. Augustine, with Dr. John C. Merriam, Director of the Carnegie Institution, serving as temporary chairman of a national committee to determine broad objectives, the survey was launched in November, 1936, under the immediate direction of Verne E. Chatelain, former chief historian of the National Park Service. The Carnegie report, after more than two and a half years of research, now is in the final stages of preparation.

The old Spanish coquina-built "Castillo de San Marcos", the oldest masonry fortification in the United States and the most important historic remain in St. Augustine, has been for many years in federal ownership. Since 1933 it has been administered by the National Park Service as Fort Marion National Monument. Closely connected with it in forming the defenses for the old Spanish town were the moat which ran from the fort to the San Sebastian River, the palisades which surmounted the embankment along the moat, and the City Gates. The latter, built of coquina like the fort, still stand. Archeological work and research in old maps have located the moat and discovered the type of construction of the palisades. Because of their connection with Castillo de San Marcos, the reconstruction of these features will most certainly require the close collaboration of the National Park Service, and it is conceivable that the land on which they are situated may be added to the National Monument area. A preliminary report of the Carnegie Institution stated that the success of any plan would depend upon "the willing cooperation of the citizens themselves, upon their ability to see clearly their own future welfare as a part of the related program, and upon their cheerful compliance with certain features of stabilization, preservation, and conservation which must be stressed and which must be respected by local citizens and tourists alike."

The State of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans by means of statutes and ordinances have taken steps calculated to preserve for posterity the unique cultural, architectural, and historical qualities of the Vieux Carré in the Crescent City. Recently the federal government was invited by a commission to cooperate with it in formulating a conservation program for the Vieux Carré. This old town, founded in 1717 by Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, possesses significant historical values and traditions worthy of preservation and perpetuation by our people. At the Cabildo and the Place d'Armes the transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States occurred in 1803. Quaint patios and Castilian wrought iron still abound in the "Old Quarter" as reminders of Spanish dominion.

The past has given us historic sites, hallowed ground reminiscent of events which survive as great landmarks in the story of our growth as a nation. Let us be motivated in the treatment of these sites by what Carl Becker has described as "a sense of the past." To preserve or to recreate this "sense of the past" in our historic sites is a high ideal; it will impart a cord of continuity from cherished antecedents through our living present to a promising future.

43 YEARS AGO

On January 2, 1896, Thomas M. MacBride, professor at Iowa State University, presented before the Iowa Academy of Sciences a paper entitled "County Parks." Reproduced in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, Vol. XLIX, pp. 369-373, July, 1896, it has been preserved as a late nineteenth century exposition of certain conservation-recreation principles which endure today. Its comparative antiquity renders it doubly interesting to sponsors of state, county and metropolitan parks. Said Professor MacBride, in part:

"If, in every county or even in every township, there were public grounds to which our people might resort in numbers all the summer season, a great step would be taken for the perpetuation, not to say restoration, of the public health. We are proud to call ourselves the children of hardy pioneers, but much of the hardiness of those pioneers was due to the fact that they spent much of their time, women, children and all, in the out-of-doors. All the land was a vast park in which that first generation roamed and reveled. They breathed the air of the forest, they drank the water of the springs, they ate the fruits of the hillsides, plum thickets were their orchards, and all accounts go to show that hardier, healthier or happier people never lived. Such conditions can never come again, but we may yet by public grounds for public enjoyment realize somewhat of the old advantage.

"Again such parks as are here discussed are an educational necessity. Our people as a whole suffer almost as much on the esthetic side of life as on that which is more strictly sanitary. How few of our landowners have any idea of groves as desirable features of their holdings? If, in any community, a farm occurs on which a few acres are given over to beauty, the fact is a matter for comment miles in either direction. A county park, well kept and cared for, would be a perpetual object lesson to the whole community, would show how a rocky knoll or deep ravine on one's own 80-acre farm might be made attractive until presently, instead of the angular groves with which our esthetic sense now vainly seeks appeasement, we would have a country rich in groves conformable with Nature's rules of landscape gardening if not Nature's planting.

"In the third place, county parks would tend to preserve to those who come after us something of the primitive beauty of this part of the world as such beauty stood revealed in its original flora. I esteem this from the standpoint of science, and indeed from the standpoint of intellectual progress, a matter of extreme importance But such is the aggressive energy of our people, such their ambitions to use profitably every foot of virgin soil that, unless somewhere public reserves be constituted, our so-called civilization will have soon obliterated forever our natural wealth and left us to the investigation of introduced species only, and these but few in number.

". . . That the effort will one day be made there is no doubt. Whether it shall be made in time to save that which Nature has committed to our hands is a question. . . ."

LOOKING BACKWARD TO SEE AHEADA Plea for An Adequate Public Domain

By C. R. Vinten,
Inspector in Florida.

If our national, state, county and city fathers would pause a moment for serious reflection and review the growth of their respective bailiwicks during the last generation they would be confronted immediately with the following picture in a majority of cases:

Frontiers have given way to civilization. Wilderness lands are now improved, forests are now farms, rural scenes are now urban, country is now city, and cheap land is now costly.



AN EVERGLADES SKETCH BY WALTER A. WEBER

Growth merely happened. Little survived in the path of expansion. Urban and rural slums developed. Juvenile and adult delinquency increased and the public conscience became warped.

Open areas for public use were considered secondary to commercial exploitation. Certain agencies salvaged later what private enterprise had overlooked. Others continued to drift. Lands for parks and playgrounds were purchased as current demands dictated. They cost a great deal. In too many cases they could not be found. In some cases there were wise planners who looked into the future. Where lands were set aside for public use, prior to a specific demand for them, it was noted that this demand later announced itself in no uncertain terms. Often the original area had to be enlarged because early estimates were too conservative; it was found to be inadequate because of public support far beyond the ambitions of the planners.

This is not a discussion of park development, construction or operation. That would be mere routine, full of technical expositions, calculations and programs. We are simply talking about land, something that can be acquired in a dozen different ways, but which is the only single element in a sound park program which cannot be ignored. With it, you can go the limit, intensive or extensive, as conditions dictate. Without it, there is no place to start. In other words, any park program is predicated upon the possession of land, and we contend that no national, state or local

park agency can have too much of it. Such a policy is good business, good economy and good politics.

Good Business: Suppose we consider a unit as being the United States, one state, one county, one city or one community. The problem is the same in all cases. Look ahead 10, 20, 50, 100 years, it makes little difference. We shall make mistakes if we try to be too definite. Then look back and see what the old-timers did. They usually did nothing. Let us determine then what would happen if we got too much land and become really reckless.

1). Parks lands must be acquired before the demand is apparent, otherwise costs will be prohibitive. Acquisition for this reason should be based on a generous program. If the community grows up and justifies the development of the area such acquisition is surely in the best public interest. If the guess was wrong and the area unjustified it can be sold at a profit in most cases; at least it will cost nothing to hold as a guarantee against the high cost of lands which are invariably needed for park purposes.

2). About five years ago land in Florida was not worth the taxes. Nobody paid. Suppose a dozen tracts had been acquired which now would seem worthless as park lands and were sold today at current market prices. There would be no loss in any case; in most instances a fine profit. If they had been good park lands, so much the better. The cost was little or nothing.

A certain area of several thousand acres was acquired a few years ago as a state forest park. It cost nothing save the expense of the tax foreclosures, recording fees and legal charges. It is being sold now for \$10,000 and the revenue applied to the operation of an area that has greater public support. It cost nothing to hold this land. Nothing was spent in development. It was a good business stroke.

Good Economy: The fact that the old-timers did not dedicate park areas when they drove out the Indians and cleared the forests is no reason for continuing the same code of ethics or policies. They did set aside Section 16 in every township as school lands. If they had known what we know today they would have created a Recreational Study and would have dedicated, with the utmost permanency, a public domain adequate for the needs of coming generations. If this had been done we would not be buying back this land today. Those old-timers were certainly short-sighted in that respect. They were concerned primarily in shooting Indians and chopping down trees.

We have shown some progress in recent years which indicates we are giving more study to park and recreation problems. There is, however, a definite undertow in the present tide which is apt to carry us back to a point where our perspective will be that of the old-timer. He was a wasteful cuss with the resources available to him. Much of our national debt has resulted from paying for what he did and did not do. Looking ahead from where we sit right now, with an understanding of what the old-timer did, we can see no reason why there should be any fear of having too much land in the public domain. The odds are against the exponent of

conservative acquisition when the factor of time is considered.

Good Politics: The current tendency of our statesmen to view with pride or alarm indicates the common desire of the political fraternity to take no small amount of satisfaction in the accomplishment of acts for the benefit of the rank and file. In most cases a political campaign based on land would involve serious risks if nothing beyond the acquisition of land was concerned.

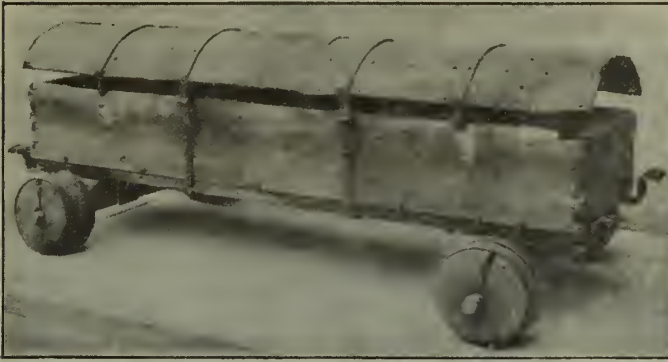
There is no doubt, however, regarding the success of those who have included in their political philosophy the promise of benefits which result from efforts to improve the health and increase the happiness of their constituents. We have witnessed in recent years the rise of men who are concerned sincerely with the park problems of their communities and who realize the importance of providing facilities for future as well as present generations.



Our population continues to increase. It likewise becomes more and more concentrated and the demand for open public areas, rural or urban, becomes more audible. Since the old-timers failed to recognize the demand, would it not be wise for us to take this problem of land seriously? It is a dry subject, void of any of the inspiring satisfaction of planning and development, but one upon which the whole structure is built. If you doubt it, just look at what the old-timer has done to us!



OBSERVATION MOUND, GREYNOLDS COUNTY PARK, NEAR MIAMI, FLORIDA

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY AMMUNITION CART PRESERVED AT MORRISTOWN

Stored for 50 years in the Ford House (Washington's headquarters) in what is now Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey, a narrow, wooden-wheeled wagon eight feet long has been identified as an ammunition cart assigned to infantry regiments of the Continental Army for transporting spare musket cartridges. The novel conveyance, built

from a design suggested by General Washington, was protected by a curved armored roof which turned on hinges like the lid of a trunk. The interior was divided into 14 compartments having an estimated capacity of 16,000 paper cartridges of the Revolutionary period. The body rested on oaken axles upon which turned solid wooden wheels 12 inches in diameter bound with two bands of two-inch iron. The cart was presented to the Washington Association of Morristown during the nineteenth century and it is considered possible it is the same object which was donated in 1879 as the "Washington specie box." Identification was made by Alfred F. Hopkins, Park Museum Curator, who received a confirming opinion from J. C. Fitzpatrick, editor of the Congressional Memorial Writings of George Washington.

REOPENED SHIP GRAVE STIRS NEW INTEREST IN ATLANTIC GRAVEYARD

For several centuries, no one knows how many, the capricious waters of the Atlantic, sometimes benevolent, sometimes cruelly destructive, have driven to the North Carolina Banks hundreds of doomed vessels which they indifferently bury in the shifting sands, carelessly exhume, then inter again, according to the vagaries of wind and wave. One of these exhumations was observed this month three miles north of the Bodie Island Coast Guard Station when a freakish storm uncovered the remains of a vessel which a veteran "Banker" said he had seen exposed temporarily in 1903. Speculation on the age of the ship was rife. Some said she dated from 1550; others from recent years. Examination disclosed she was an oaken craft 65 feet 5 inches in overall length, having planks $2\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and 9" to 12" wide fastened to 6"x6" ribs by trunnels and bronze spikes.

A Service representative, cooperating with the Mariners' Museum of Newport News, Virginia, measured and photographed the wreck. Their studies are expected to determine more definitely the origins and age of a potentially historical exhibit relating to the proposed Cape Hatteras National Seashore.



THE PARK AT OLD GUILFORD COURTHOUSE

By William P. Brandon,
Acting Superintendent,
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

Quite apart from its particular page in the story of the American Revolution, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park has an interesting history of its own. The story is well worth telling for its own sake, representing as it does the desires of a few individuals to do in their own locality and for one episode of history, what the National Park Service is attempting to do in historical conservation for the nation as a whole. It is interesting, too, because this area is the first of the Revolutionary battlefields to be set apart for national use.

The park exists as a living memorial to the enthusiasm, the energy, and the devotion of one man---the late Judge David Schenck of Greensboro. In the early eighties of the last century he began to visit the area and to study the battle which took place there. His visits were frequent and his studies valuable. Within a few years the idea of the park was born. In his own words, it was

"in October 1886,....on the road, near this historic spot, [that] the idea was conceived in his mind very suddenly to purchase the grounds and 'redeem them from oblivion.' It was nearly sundown



MEMORIAL TO NATHANAEL GREENE

but an irresistible and impatient impulse to carry out this scheme induced him to.....set about it immediately. When the twilight came he had bargained for thirty acres of land....the purchase was completed and the money paid a few days thereafter."

Within a short time after Judge Schenck's initial activity he had drawn some of his intimate friends into the enterprise, and it was decided to place the movement upon a firm base. The state legislature met early the following year and request to that body resulted in the chartering of the Guilford Battle Ground Company. The act of incorporation passed by the legislature and ratified on March 7, 1887, set forth:

"That it was for the benevolent purpose of preserving and adorning the grounds on and over which the battle of 'Guilford Court House' was fought....and the "erection thereon of monuments, tombstones, or other memorials to commemorate the heroic deeds of the American patriots who participated in this battle for liberty and independence."

In May of the same year the stockholders mentioned by the charter held their first meeting, organized the company and elected Judge Schenck to the presidency, a position he held for a number of years. The company set to work vigorously to carry out the purposes for which it had been formed. Stock was sold at \$25 a share and, as money came in from the sale of stock, land was purchased. It appears to have been an accepted indication of good citizenship in the community to own one or more shares of stock in the company. By 1893 an even 100 individuals and corporations were listed as stockholders.

As it obtained land the company proceeded with the "adorning" thereof. Clearing of woodlands was begun and the policy of erecting monuments to commemorate individuals or events inaugurated. During the 30 years of the company's existence some 20 or 30 monuments were erected in the area, some by the company itself, some by individuals and some by governmental units, including the United States and the State of North Carolina.

The company also erected a small museum and acquired a number of eighteenth and early nineteenth century items for exhibit therein. Part of the museum collection is now on display in the park, but the larger number of items, including probably the most interesting ones, have been removed.

The company likewise inaugurated the policy of obtaining, where possible, the remains of distinguished individuals for reinterment on its property. As a result of that policy there now are in the park the graves of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, a distinguished North Carolina senator, and a governor of the state. Of those mentioned, only the governor, so far as is known, had any connection with the battle of Guilford Courthouse, or with this immediate section of the state during his lifetime. The others were reinterred in the park in accordance with the plan of making it an historical shrine, their remains, in some cases, having been brought from distant parts of the state.

Under the auspices of the company annual celebrations were held on the "Battle Ground" as the park still is known locally. These usually were held on July 4, and were notable occasions on which the community turned out almost en masse. Special trains were run to the park, there was the parade with the orator, the poet or poetess of the day, the marshalls, the distinguished guests in carriages, brass bands, military companies and the citizens generally. The day witnessed a "feast of reason and flow of soul" in the grand manner followed by bicycle races, ball games, balloon ascensions, or other forms of general entertainment.

One of the most notable of these celebrations appears to have been that of 1893 during which one of the monuments was unveiled. Delivered that day were ten addresses, not including the invocation, itself no mean oration, and the poem. The printed record of the day's proceedings requires 62 pages. These formal celebrations continued to be held until 1931 at which time there was a re-enactment of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse by the local National Guard troops in commemoration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the battle. There remains the tradition of visiting the park on the Fourth, a large number of local citizens making the pilgrimage annually.

Even before the days of the Guilford Battle Ground Company there is evidence of occasional celebrations of one kind or another in what is now the park. Local tradition ascribes leadership in the first celebration to Andrew Jackson who almost certainly was living in the neighborhood in 1787 or 1788. The tradition says that this celebration included "speaking", "horse racing, and gander pulling". These amusements, particularly the two last, are in keeping with the "Old Hickory" of later fame. There are vague traditions of other meetings in the area, including a celebration in honor of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. There also was a great celebration with an estimated attendance of 5,000 held in 1856. This seems to have been primarily a political rally, and was possibly the dying gasp of the "Old Line Whigs" in North Carolina.

An effort to have its property declared a national preserve was inaugurated by the Battle Ground Company in the years succeeding 1910. Several bills to effect this transfer were introduced into Congress, but it was not until 1917 that the final act creating Guilford Courthouse National Military Park was passed. Promptly after passage of the act, the Battle Ground Company deeded its lands to the United States, wound up its affairs, and went out of existence.





THE REGIONAL REVIEW

ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE
REGION ONE OFFICE
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Volume II May, 1939 Number 5

ACADIANS AGAIN

The Review continues to receive letters indicative of the interest stirred by Wilton P. Ledet's article on the Acadians in the March issue. Some of the responses would be serviceable to the author who sets out to write a history of the eighteenth century migration from Nova Scotia.

"Your researchers deserve great credit in unearthing many interesting things of the Acadians in Louisiana," commented Robert M. Clutch, Philadelphia advertising executive. "There were 300 or 400 Acadians shipped here during the expulsion time and their plight was very pathetic. Many of them died of hunger. Some Quaker took pity on them and rented them some ramshackle shanties. . . Some were sold on the block the same as slaves. The whole thing was a terrible arraignment of man's inhumanity to man."

ATTENTION: WILDLIFE DIVISION

A rare opportunity for useful public educational service appears to be afforded the Branch of Research and Information if it is prepared to move quickly. The "Swapper's Columns" of Yankee, the New England magazine, contains an item: "My stuffed pileated woodpecker has mites but no moths. I want mounted moths or butterflies. Can't we get together?"

MORNINGTIDE

Ever desirous of marching in the forefront of the parade of events, The Review dispatched its alertest agents this month to conduct a door-

to-door canvass on the joys and sorrows of the 8 o'clock réveille of summer. As expected, there were "yeas," "nays," and "undecided."

Those voting in the affirmative described the rollicking matutinal pleasures which regale him who, bounding calisthenically from bed at 6 ante meridian, welcomes an early opportunity to transfix with his shining lance the workaday foes besetting his office path. Those registering a contrary verdict cited the doubtful value of the emancipated hour from 3:45 to 4:45 p.m. in which, they stoutly insisted, life's most trivial inconsequentialities occur. Unmeasured, however, was the cautious ballot of the undecided who revealed, in some cases, that they habitually stayed up all night to assure a timely arrival at the morning deadline. The latter two groups hinted that 8 a.m. appeared just as early among the flowers of May as during the showers of April.

Fearful lest it release an undigested report on the colder statistical aspects of its arduous survey, The Review, to stop the gap, summoned the full complement of its Branch of Poesy and ordered verses appropriate to Aurora's glorification. The result, Poem No. 10-dash-14B, does not appear, somehow, to be altogether mete and proper from the psycho-administrative standpoint; yet, lacking more uplifting strophes, we reproduce, with fitting Goldbergian salutations:

DAWN SONG

Punctual, precise Percy Neverlaid,
Always at his desk at the stroke of eight,
Did labor mightily the whole day through
Doing what others took an hour to do.

While belated, sheepish Von Schloh McBlip
Began each day by signing a leave slip;
At quitting time so gripping were his chores,
He worked firmly on as others slammed their doors.

Now time has fled and Life has played her prank---
The hare runs behind, the tortoise front rank:
Punctual Percy is sub-Inspector,
Schloh signs mail as Regional Director.

---H. R. A.

"Natural wonders are not all that the National Park Service conserves for the enjoyment and inspiration of the American people. Within the past few years the scope of this bureau of the Department of the Interior has been broadened to include national historic shrines and landmarks. With this step has come a still broader conception of America as a whole. We cannot honor our heroes and sages; we cannot visit the places hallowed by them without deepening our own consciousness of what true patriotism means. It is good for all of us to pause now and then to recall some of the costs and sacrifices that have gone into the making of America." —Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

OUT OF THE LETTER BOX

To the Editor:

I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of Indian Wild Life, the only magazine devoted to educate and building up public opinion about the wild life in India and hope you will very kindly place it on the exchange list with your valued magazine from January 1939.

India is shamefully backward in the preservation of wild birds and animals and they are being rapidly exterminated by various agencies. She has much to learn from your highly advanced country in matters relating to the preservation of wild life and I am sure your magazine and publications will stimulate the public in the right direction as they will be put in the free reading room of the All India Conference. Many foreign societies, magazines and publishers are helping the noble cause of wild life in this manner. . . I assure you that your kind and generous cooperation will be most gratifying to the members of the Committee and will be keenly appreciated by the educated public. I need hardly assure you that your magazine too will have good publicity in this far off Continent.

Trusting this will receive your generous consent and will open a

way of cooperation between your country and India in a most deserving and noble cause.

Yours faithfully,
Hasan Abid Jafry,
Managing Editor,
Indian Wild Life.

Butler Palace
Lucknow, India
April 22, 1939

To the Editor:

Your magazine each month spends so much time on my desk, instead of in the library where it belongs, that I finally cannot resist a letter to express my admiration. . .

Since practically every issue I pass on to someone who is interested in one or more of the articles, before I send it up to our library shelves, I am curious to know what sort of circulation you have. Do ordinary citizens see it or only those who are carrying on the work with which it deals? I hope that it has a wide distribution because it certainly has great interest, and seems to cover its fields most adequately.

Carol H. Woodward,
Editor of The Journal,
New York Botanical
Garden.

May 12, 1939.

RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREAS

2,221 CAMPER DAYS IN APRIL ON 12 AREAS

A total of 2,221 camper days by 986 persons, covered by 46 permits, was the April record of short term use on 12 Recreational Demonstration Areas of Region One. Shelby Forest, near Memphis, Tennessee, received the greatest use with 28 per cent of the total of camper days, 33 per cent of the persons and 50 per cent of the permits. The area offers one four-unit, 112-camper capacity center and one short term lodge. Recreational Specialists of the Service believe the Shelby Forest record might be surpassed by other areas, including the 10 which reported no short-term use, if communities and organizations were acquainted with, and took advantage of, the recreational facilities now available.

NEW AGENCIES GET CAMPING PERMITS

Four newcomers already are listed among the non-profit organizations which have obtained seasonal permits for occupancy of Recreational Demonstration Area camps during 1939. They are the Bangor Brewer Y. W. C. A., for Camden Hills, Maine; the Blue Knob Camp Association, for Blue Knob, Pennsylvania; the Labor Camp Committee, of Pittsburgh, for Raccoon Creek, Pennsylvania, and the Otter Creek Camps, Inc., for two camps at Otter Creek, Kentucky.

Swift Creek Camps Association is being organized to occupy one camp at Swift Creek, near Richmond, Virginia, and several additional community organizations are expected to be in operation during the summer. Other groups which will be making use of Recreational Demonstration Area organized camps for the first time include the Medford, Massachusetts, Council of Girl Scouts, for Bear Brook, New Hampshire; the Washington, D. C., Welfare and Recreation Association, for Catoctin, Maryland, and the State Teachers College, of California, Pennsylvania, which will occupy Laurel Hill on a seasonal basis instead of sharing with another group as it did for a short time last summer.



The current issue of The California Bulletin, published by Teachers College, is devoted entirely to "Camp California" and its program. The summer schedule provides:

- 1). A corrective program for the individual with defective speech;
- 2). A training course for prospective teachers of speech rehabilitation, and
- 3). A program of nature education for teachers, students and nature counselors.

At the left may be seen one of the informal lessons in speech correction which a young camper was receiving at Laurel Hill last summer when Associate Recreational Planner James F. Kieley snapped the photograph.



WATER AS A RECREATIONAL RESOURCE

By Nelson Dangremond,
Junior Recreational Planner,
Richmond, Virginia.

PUBLIC BATHING BEACH, SWIFT CREEK RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA, VIRGINIA

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of water as a recreational resource. Millions of vacation travelers select the area which they will visit almost solely upon the basis of facilities offered for direct participation in such activities as swimming, boating and fishing. Others find that the enjoyment which they derive from activities to which water is not essential is enhanced nevertheless by its cool, damp smell, its sparkling surface or its music at a cascade. Many of the most popular trails and motor drives are those which follow the seashore, lake-side or stream bank. The scenic value of water has been a theme of verse and song since man became articulate.

While it is evident that the presence of water is sufficient to draw large numbers of participants wherever it is offered under attractive conditions, the appeal can be greatly increased by a well planned program of activities featuring informal games, educational projects and special events. If properly directed, such a program not only will add materially to the enjoyment of an outing by those who participate, but it likewise will expand the recreational interests of park visitors by offering them an opportunity to acquire skills in new activities. The area which gives an opportunity for instruction in diving, swimming and life-saving, which teaches the visitor how to handle boats and canoes or how to cast adroitly, and then stimulates him to put that knowledge to use by exercising it

in a lively game or contest, may become a center of leisure time influence for the entire section of the state which it serves.

The smaller attendance on week days offers an opportunity for classes in the various techniques of water sports and water safety, thus materially stimulating individual knowledge and skills. Space permits the mention of only a few of the activities which may be included in such a program. The "learn-to-swim" campaign long has been a favorite method used by municipalities and even commercial aquatic resorts to popularize water activities. They know that the person taught to swim generally becomes a steady patron. Free instruction in swimming and diving, with awards for those who pass the various tests, followed by contests which enable the beginners to try out their newly acquired skills, are popular methods. Such a project may be a cooperative undertaking of all aquatic resorts of a locality, each contributing something to the total knowledge of water activities and each gaining by increased public interest.

Closely allied with the "learn-to-swim" campaign is a life-saving school which includes instruction and examination in life-saving and the organization of a volunteer life-saving corps for emergencies and for life-saving exhibitions. Volunteers may be encouraged to assist the regular waterfront staff by notices posted at the bathhouse or on the beach requesting all visiting life-savers to report to the head life guard for assignment to a specific duty in case of an emergency. This will require a prearranged schedule of duties which can be filled in when volunteers report their presence. Needless to say, the volunteer life-saving corps can be a valuable asset to an area by stimulating interest in life-saving, increasing waterfront protection and creating public confidence. A properly handled exhibition of waterfront safety is popular with spectators, has substantial educational merit and tends to lessen water accidents by calling public attention to the dangers involved in water activities.

Games in the water amuse participants and spectators alike and have an instructional value which cannot be overlooked. Informal water games, such as dodge ball, catching fish, tunnel racing, tug-of-war and follow-the-leader, are great favorites, particularly with children. A game of water baseball when only a few swimmers are present appeals to youths and adults as well, while the more vigorous may prefer a hard-fought game of water polo.

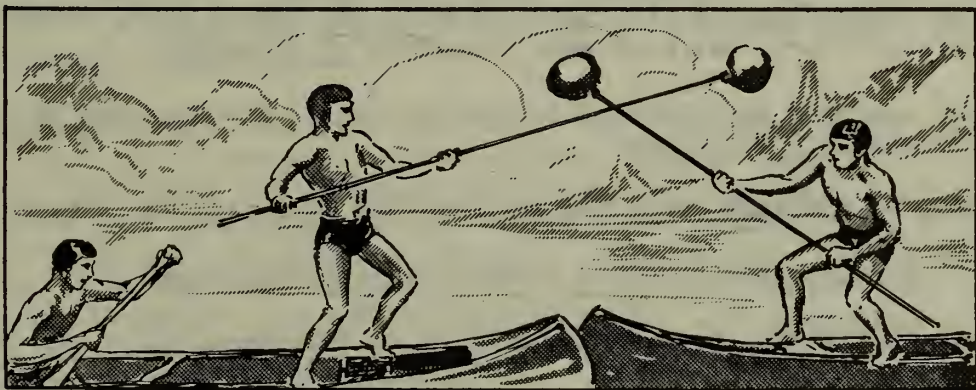
Most people like to go boating but few really know how to handle a boat, fewer still a canoe. A class in boating during the slack periods of the week will enhance greatly the pleasure derived by participants and will increase skill in managing water craft, create good will and contribute to the saving of human lives by helping to eliminate boating mishaps. Aquatic pageants and regattas, crew racing, and such stunts as tilting contests are well tried methods of stimulating interest in the use of water craft for recreation.

While an area which can offer good fishing will get all the fishermen it can accommodate, there are certain related activities that may serve as added attractions. Instruction in casting and casting tourna-

ments have proved popular, while the nature study program can contribute to the fisherman's chances of success by giving him a few pointers on fish habits.

It is a well known fact that a majority of those who flock to beaches and swimming pools spend the largest part of their time on the beach, where they derive their satisfaction from relaxation and participation in beach activities. The beach becomes, therefore, an important factor in the planning of a water recreation program. A little stimulation on the part of the waterfront director and a judicious use of volunteer leaders is generally sufficient to keep a wide range of activities going. If physical limitations make for a confined waterfront development, there should be provided nearby play areas for such activities as volley ball, badminton, horseshoes, soft ball and trials of skill. A small children's play and wading area, enclosed by a low fence, provides a safe place where parents may leave their children while enjoying other activities.

The value of a waterfront development in catering to the needs of the visiting public will be enhanced by judicious use of existing facilities and the proper type of leadership available for carrying out a varied program. The most useful waterfront development will provide a well rounded variety of facilities for active recreation by all age groups. Adequate paid and volunteer leadership in waterfront and related activities not only will facilitate maximum use of an area to the greatest advantage of the park, but it also will encourage better public appreciation and respect for the area.



PEOPLE

HILLORY A. TOLSON has been appointed Regional Director of Region III after having served as Acting Regional Director since January. He formerly was the Service's Chief of Operations.

FRANK M. SETZLER, Head Curator of the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum, has been appointed by Secretary Ickes as a member of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. Dr. Setzler, leader of Smithsonian Institution archeological expeditions in southwest Texas and in Louisiana, is a specialist in North American archeology with particular regard to the Mississippi Valley and the Big Bend region. His acceptance of the Board appointment brings its membership to 11, the total planned originally.

ORVILLE WRIGHT, who with his brother WILBUR made airplane history on December 17, 1903, at Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina, recently drove unannounced into the grounds of the National Memorial and expressed pleasure at the appearance of that historical monument administered by the Service. He explained that he had business in Virginia and was unable to forego a visit to the scene of his pioneering days.

JESSE D. JENNINGS, Assistant Archeologist who has been Acting Superintendent of Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia, has been appointed Associate Archeologist at large with headquarters at Tupelo, Mississippi. His duties will include general archeological activities in the Southeastern areas.

MANNING C. VOORHIS has entered on duty as Assistant Research Technician assigned to the Regional Office. Formerly a member of the staff of Petersburg National Military Park, he more recently completed his advanced studies at the University of Virginia.

DANIEL T. BLANEY, formerly Inspector in Tennessee, has begun similar duties in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and GERALD HYDE, formerly in the latter territory, has been made Inspector of Kentucky.

Other approved transfers of Inspectors, which are expected to become effective by July 1, include:

GEORGE W. NOSTRAND, from New York and New Jersey to North Carolina.

J. E. BISHOP, from Virginia to New York and New Jersey.

C. G. MACKINTOSH, from North Carolina to Tennessee.

R. D. BRYANT, from Kentucky to Louisiana and Mississippi.

GRAHAM RUSHTON, from Louisiana and Mississippi to Virginia.

STERLING MYRICK, from Michigan to Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

EDOUARD N. DUBÉ, from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont to Missouri.

GEORGE F. WHITWORTH, from California to New York.

JOHN V. LARKIN, from New York to California.

FIRST LANDING DUNE DEDICATED

On April 26, 1607, a group selected from the voyagers who had just arrived off Cape Henry aboard the *Sarah Constant* set foot on the tawny sands of the Virginia shore and gave thanks for their safe journey to a new world. Later they planted a rough wooden cross to mark the site, pushed up river, chose a small island, and there established Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America. That struggling village was 13 years and 8 months old when the Pilgrims landed at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Last April 30, just four days after the 332nd anniversary of the arrival of those pioneers in the Chesapeake, another group gathered on the beach at Cape Henry and witnessed the dedication of a small plot (.23 acre within the Fort Story Reservation) as the First Landing Dune, an outlying unit of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown. A commemorative granite cross had been erected at the site by patriots in 1935. On June 15, 1938, Congress authorized transfer of the area from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, and on January 19, 1939, administration was assumed by the Service.

Presiding over the dedicatory ceremonies was Mrs. Frantz Naylor, Speaker of the Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women and Chairman of the Cape Henry Pilgrimage Committee. Among the speakers were R. Walton Moore, of the Department of State, who represented the President; James H. Price, Governor of Virginia, and Regional Director M. R. Tillotson. Said Mr. Tillotson, who was speaking when the above photograph was made: "I pledge that this outstanding historical site shall be faithfully guarded, carefully protected and forever held sacred."

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

BRANCH OF FORESTRY ISSUES FIRE PROTECTION HANDBOOK

The regional office received late last month the first field copies of the Service's Fire Protection Handbook which was completed recently by Associate Forester J. S. Barrows. It is a comprehensive and well prepared 344-page manual intended for the use of foresters, park rangers, CCC and ERA foremen and other personnel responsible for giving training in the principles, methods, techniques and safety factors involved in forest fire protection.

The Handbook is divided into five major parts, each arranged in several subdivisions. Its subject matter covers a review of the CCC and Service regulations concerning fire protection training, a discussion of training methods, job analyses of various protection positions, and contains complete lesson plans for teaching the use and inspection of forest fire fighting equipment. A final section is devoted to planning and conducting fire schools and to a bibliography of forest fire protection literature. Copies have been sent to National Parks and Monuments, foresters, inspectors, project managers of Recreational Demonstration Areas, CCC project superintendents, CCC liaison officers, Corps Area commanders, state foresters and certain United States Forest Service personnel.

The Service long has felt the need for a training aid of this type, especially for use in training enrollees. It is hoped that the Handbook will go far toward fulfilling this need. In order that it may be made to serve its intended purpose as fully and as effectively as possible, the Branch of Forestry is anxious to improve it on the basis of any weaknesses discovered as a result of its use in the field. For that reason, the Branch will welcome all constructive criticisms and suggestions concerning the form, technical content and practical applicability of the Handbook, and urges all who use it to send them in. ---Fred H. Arnold.

MUNICH CRISIS RE-ECHOED IN POLISH PARKS

Many minor consequences of the recent dismemberment of Czechoslovakia have escaped attention abroad because they were overshadowed by the more spectacular political developments arising from the celebrated crisis of Munich. One of those lesser results was an extension of the boundaries of two of Poland's national parks lying at the international frontier.

Kwartalny Biuletyn Informacyjny (Quarterly Information Bulletin), Vol. VIII, No. 4, 1938, published by the Ministry of Cults and Public Instruction, explains that Poland, by gaining the Jaworzyna region, enlarged its Park Narodowy Tatrzański (Tatras National Park) by inclusion of "the most romantic part of the Tatras, . . . magnificent alpine valleys, afforested in their lower parts and crowned with perpendicular granitic rocks of the highest Tatras summits, attaining 2,663 metres." Jaworzyna, long a hunting preserve, contains wilderness areas which had been closed to visitors. The forestry branch of the Ministry of Agriculture now will administer the lands. Similarly, Park Narodowy w Pieninach (Pieniny Na-

tional Park) was enlarged by addition of mountainous Czechoslovak territory lying on the right bank of Dunajec River. Two private tracts were purchased for the park during the year.

The Biuletyn also announced completion of an inventory survey of Bialowieza National Park, where 400 trees were registered as nature monuments.

SERVICE SAFETY BULLETIN URGES RENEWED CAUTION

The record of serious accidents among CCC and ERA workers during 1938 is reviewed, and there is an appeal for exercise of the utmost care during 1939 in all operations involving potential danger to life and limb, in the 16-page illustrated Safety Bulletin issued recently by the Service. A foreword by Conrad L. Wirth, Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning, admonished:

"Remember our goal of less than one lost-time accident per 10,000 man days worked and the elimination of fatal accidents. This goal is not fantastic nor impossible. Are you doing your part to instill safety consciousness into the men under your supervision?"

FOREST SERVICE JOURNAL REVIEWS CCC ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A special "CCC Activities Issue" of the United States Forest Service's Service Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 7, issued last month, contains 14 multilithed pages of praise for the useful work carried forward by the Corps since its establishment six years ago. The cover of the booklet reveals by graphic symbols that among the activities one and one-quarter billion trees were planted, four million man days were expended in fire fighting, and 73,000 illiterates were taught to read and write, while the enrollees were engaged in 165 other types of work. Special articles range from "CCC and Forestry," by Robert Fechner, Director of the Corps, to "The Charges We Watch," by Project Superintendent James R. Wilkins, of Va. F-1, George Washington National Forest, first camp established by the CCC in the momentous April days of 1933.

ROAD MAP SHOWS GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELDS

A new Shell Oil Company automobile map of Pennsylvania features a four-color 8"x7" plan of Gettysburg National Military Park, the town and environs. Outstanding historical sites, the route of official guided tours, observation towers, leading state military memorials and other features of the park are marked for motorists. Large stippled arrows show the fields traversed by Heth's and Pickett's men in their dramatic advance during the Longstreet assault on the Union lines. Principal roads into Gettysburg are delineated.

RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA LEAFLETS BEING ISSUED

A four-page multilithed information folder describing the facilities available at Hard Labor Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, Georgia, has been distributed to the field as the first leaflet in a series which is expected to include all similar areas of Region One. The new pamphlet contains a map showing the general progress of development, photographs of camper activities, and information concerning rentals and use of organized camps.

Folders for Catoctin and Oak Mountain Recreational Demonstration Areas, in Maryland and Alabama, have been prepared and await reproduction. The editorial and mechanical work is being done in the Richmond office.

TENNESSEE AREAS PICTURED IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Buffalo Springs Fish and Game Preserve and Reelfoot Lake State Park are among the federal and state recreational areas represented by photographs, some of them in color, which illustrate "Highlights of the Volunteer State," by Leonard Cornell Roy in The National Geographic Magazine, Vol. LXXV, No. 5, pp. 553-594.

A full-page color plate is devoted to reproduction of the familiar Tennessee River Moccasin Bend view which has come to be a sort of scenic trade mark symbolizing the Chickamauga-Chattanooga park. Another plate shows Fall Creek in its magnificent 256-foot plunge into the rock-walled canyon which makes Fall Creek Falls Recreational Demonstration Area outstanding for its scenic values. Other color illustrations show Abrams Falls, in the Great Smokies, and the great basin in Reelfoot Lake State Park. Black and white photographs include an aerial view of the CCC-built quail brooders and pens at Buffalo Springs, and on a foot trail at Chickamauga-Chattanooga, is shown Miss Barbara Frost, daughter of Resident Landscape Architect Robert T. Frost.

TCHEFUNCTE STATE PARK STUDIES CONTINUED

A third installment of "The Family of Marigny de Mandeville and the Fontainebleau Plantation, 1700-1938: A Brief Chronology of the Tchefuncte Park Area," by Senior Foreman Historian Clarence L. Johnson, appears in the current quarterly issue of Louisiana Conservation Review, Vol. VIII, No. 1. It brings the family record to 1829 when, Mr. Johnson's researches indicate, Fontainebleau was purchased by Bernard Marigny. The article points out that many statements concerning the entertainment of Louis Phillippe and his brothers, the Duc de Montpensier and the Comte de Beaujolais, while Bernard Marigny was a plantation host on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, are based more on legend than on fact in view of the chronological difficulties presented. Photographs and a map illustrate the article, yet to be concluded.

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C.C.C.SENATOR LAUDS CORPS

"For the past six years I have watched with great interest the program and progress of one of our conservation agencies, the Civilian Conservation Corps," wrote James M. Mead, New York's junior United States Senator, in a recent letter to the editor of The New York Times. "Since it was first established in April, 1933, it has had a vast influence on our national life -- both on the physical resources of our country, and the character of its people.



FROZEN NIAGARA ENTRANCE, MAMMOTH CAVE
As Reconstructed by CCC enrollees

"Judged on its record of conservation of natural resources and aid to unemployed youth, the CCC deserves high praise. I am of the belief that this organization should be made a permanent one. Conservation authorities estimate that the value of our national resources has been augmented by hundreds of millions of dollars through the work of the CCC, and that conservation measures throughout the country have been advanced 10 to 30 years by the CCC program.

"They also state that there is need for this work during many years. Undoubtedly there will also be need for employment by many young men for some time to come. A permanent CCC would aid in the solution of both these problems.

"This problem of unemployed youth is not new. Under the administration of President Roosevelt the situation was first recognized and measures taken to correct it, but the problem itself has been in existence for many years. It was a graver problem when the CCC was launched to help correct it, but it is still a problem -- we have always had unemployed youths who need just what the CCC can give, not only a job, but well organized guidance and leadership, to work, to develop, to study in healthful surroundings -- in a word, to become better citizens.

"Nor is the need for a nation-wide conservation program new. For years the physical assets of the nation have been drying up, wearing away and burning down. The CCC is the first program of national scope designed to combat this waste. But not in six years can this waste be checked or rebuilt. A comprehensive conservation program planned by state and federal officials, utilizing CCC camps and workers to carry out a long-range program of forest protection, reforestation, flood control, soil erosion prevention measures, development of recreational resources, and wildlife restoration would be of the greatest value to our country, now and for future generations.

"The program has been launched by the CCC. Let the corps therefore continue its excellent work."

THE CONTRIBUTORS

WILLIAM P. BRANDON entered the Service in 1937 as Junior Park Historian assigned to Guilford Courthouse National Military Park and last year was made Acting Superintendent of that area. A graduate of Emory University and of the University of North Carolina, he spent several years as a college instructor of history and political science.

NELSON DANGREMOND was transferred in 1937 from Camden Hills Recreational Demonstration Area, Maine, to the Richmond office as Junior Recreational Planner. He is a graduate of the New York State College of Forestry and was for a period an employee of the United States Forest Service.

G. RAYMOND VINTEN, who entered the Service as a Project Superintendent only a few weeks after the Civilian Conservation Corps was established, was assigned six months later to the duties of Inspector for Florida, the position he now holds. He graduated from Massachusetts State College, taught in high school and college for a brief period, and then was engaged for 10 years in the field of landscape architecture in Ohio and Florida.

ROY EDGAR APPLEMAN and **HERBERT EVISON** have been thumbnail sketched in previous issues.



