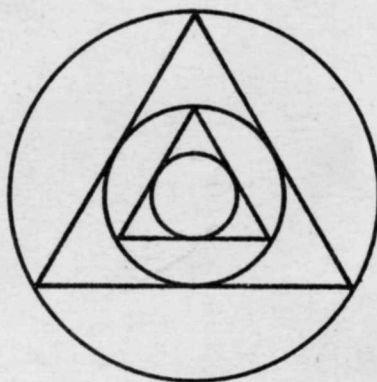


National Parks Service

Atlantic Region Staff Report

Visit To U.S. National Parks
Interpretive Facilities And Programs

JUNE 18 — JUNE 26, 1967



NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

REPORT OF ATLANTIC REGION STAFF,
VISIT TO U.S.A. NATIONAL PARKS
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

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NATIONAL PARKS SERVICEREPORT OF ATLANTIC REGION STAFF,
VISIT TO U.S.A. NATIONAL PARKS
INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMSPart 1Introduction

With the emphasis that is now being given to park interpretation, the need became apparent for administrative staff to learn more of interpretive facilities and programs. In the summer of 1966 the idea was advanced of the Superintendents visiting a number of National Parks in U.S.A. in which interpretation programs have been functioning for thirty years or more. After an exchange of correspondence between the regional office, the Director in Ottawa and the U.S.A. National Parks Service, it was agreed that the visit should take place in June 1967. An itinerary was prepared by the U.S.A. National Parks Service.

The members of the party who made the trip are as follows:

Mr. A. F. Helmsley, Chief Park Naturalist - Ottawa.
Mr. P. A. Lange, Regional Supervisor - Halifax.
Mr. H. B. Webb, Superintendent of Cape Breton Highlands National Park.
Mr. D. M. Lohnes, Superintendent of Fundy National Park.
Mr. C. E. Doak, Superintendent of Kejimikujik National Park.
Mr. H. T. Cooper, Superintendent of Point Pelee National Park.
Mr. J. A. Sime, Acting Superintendent, Prince Edward Island National Park.
Mr. J. B. Heppes, Superintendent of Terra Nova National Park.

Arrangements were made for the entire party to arrive at Roanoke, Virginia, headquarters of the Blue Ridge Parkway by air. The first leg of the flight between Halifax and Boston created a few tense moments; firstly, because it seemed we would not be able to land in Moncton to pick up Mr. Cooper. However, a break in the cloud appeared and Mr. Cooper joined the party. This short delay, however, resulted in our flight arriving late in Boston and missing the connection, Eastern Airlines flight, for the next leg of the journey to Washington D.C. The problem was soon overcome. By hurried negotiations three members of the party reached Boston via Northeastern Airlines flight, while four members of the party managed to get there by a Pan American Airlines flight. Strangely enough, all members of the party arrived at Washington in sufficient time to get the Piedmonte Airlines flight from Washington to Roanoke. Appendix "A" is a copy of the itinerary which was rigidly adhered to. Two cars were rented at Roanoke and the journey was completed by that means of transportation. This involved driving 1,700 miles in about

seven days. It would have perhaps been better to have flown from Hopewell Village to Cape Cod, thereby eliminating the need for about 500 miles of driving. A breather at this stage of the journey would have left the party fresher in order to absorb more at the next two parks visited. This is mentioned only as it may be useful in the event that other groups make similar trips.

After some discussion at the Blue Ridge Parkway, it was decided that two members of the party would be assigned to report on each day of activities. It was left to individual members of the reporting teams as to whether they compile individual or combined reports.

Many coloured slides were taken and it is assumed that each member of the party could make an interesting presentation of his own slides. In addition, Mr. H. B. Webb had black and white film in his camera. The results of his photography provides a worthwhile addition to this report in the form of Appendix "B".

Part 2Blue Ridge ParkwayJune 18 & 19, 1967

by H. T. Cooper & C. E. Doak

We arrived at Peaks of Otter located at mile 85 on the Blue Ridge Parkway on Sunday evening, June 18. Mr. John Palmer, Chief Naturalist of the Parkway met the party at Roanoke Airport and accompanied us until Monday evening. After checking in to the very pleasant and modern Peaks of Otter Lodge, we viewed the area individually.

Monday morning we met with Mr. Palmer and planned our day. Mr. Palmer gave us a short and informative talk on the history and purpose of the Parkway. A roster was prepared for two persons to report on each day's activities.

Mr. Palmer explained that development of the Blue Ridge Parkway was started in 1936 and is near final completion, to include a total distance of 470 miles. The area is primarily a strip through the southern Appalachians between Shenandoah and the Great Smokies National Parks and was designed especially for motor recreation. Commercial vehicles are restricted from the Parkway and speed limits are restricted to a maximum of 45 miles per hour. The country seen was primarily forested mountains with a large number of developed viewpoints. Although it is classed as a National Parkway, it is administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Basically the administration of the park, under a resident Park Superintendent, is composed of four divisions:

1. Administration and accounts;
2. Maintenance and Engineering;
3. Naturalist; and
4. Rangers.

Except for the Naturalist's functions, the Parkway is broken into four districts with a ranger in charge of each district. For the Naturalist Program the Parkway is divided into two districts:

1. Virginia,
2. Carolina.

We first visited a typical submaintenance area. Such areas are located each 30 miles along the Parkway. They contain the usual road and park maintenance equipment, oil and gas storage, incinerator, etc. Each maintenance area is under the direction of a maintenance supervisor and a small staff, approximately 15 employees.

The highway itself is landscaped throughout with many paved parking viewpoints, some having interpretive features which will be described later. There are no toilet facilities at the viewpoints, but drinking water is available. Plastic garbage bags are used in all garbage cans. The cans are 30-gallon drums and are locked to concrete posts. Signs throughout the park are routed in natural rough sawn wood treated with a preservative and bleached to grey, the letters are yellow.

We visited the Peaks of Otter campground and picnic area. Individual campground sites with parking and concrete tables are provided with small fire pits. This campground was designed for self-registration, but we were informed that this did not work out and therefore a ranger attendant was on duty for portions of the day. The tent pads are gravel packed in concrete frames and are not completely satisfactory from the campers point of view. There is one comfort station for every 35-40 lots. These contained flush toilets and cold running water. Hot water or showers are not available. There is no curfew in the picnic areas.

We visited the Peaks of Otter Visitor Centre which contains an information booth and small exhibition hall. The theme of this centre is "forest-plant-animal community". The exhibits comprise push-button, finger-tip slides and an audio-visual display using telephones. The display lacks a public address system to handle larger groups, such as, conducted bus tours. Immediately behind the visitor centre building is a small amphitheatre for showing slides and movies. It is of a simple design using the back of the building to hold the screen. It seats about 400 visitors.

Originating at the side of the amphitheatre is a short hiking trail entitled, "The Elk Run Trail". There is a metal type registration device on a pedestal which, when opened, contains self-registration sheets and booklets describing the trail. The booklets have a sale price of 15 cents each - on the honour system. Two booklets are available - one designed for adults, the other for children.

Numbered posts are located along the trail. The feature located at the numbered posit is described in some detail in the booklet. The trail is cleared to about six feet wide with a two and one-half foot gravel walking surface. Split log bridges with handrails are installed to cross small streams. Seats constructed of split logs and posts are found at several sites along the trail. Throughout the park trails are laid out by teams comprising a naturalist, landscape architect, and engineer. They are constructed and maintained by the engineering maintenance crews.

The visitor centre is a stone faced building with imitation stakes. Close by there is a service station of matching design. Considerable use of stone has been made throughout the Parkway as was the use of split chestnut fences which were in common use when this was one of the predominate species in the area. The chestnut became extinct through an uncontrollable blight.

At a typical viewpoint a sign described how the ice, snow, wind, and other elements pruned the mountain top forest which now gives the appearance of an apple orchard. It is primarily a gnarled, lichen covered northern red oak forest.

We visited a "drive-off" which contains a paved parking lot, a few tables, and a short trail to a viewpoint which is referred to in the park as a "leg stretcher". The philosophy behind leg stretcher trails is to "ride a while - walk a while". There are a large number of these trails throughout the Parkway. The "leg stretcher trail" idea could be well adopted to scenic roads in our larger parks. The trail which we visited contained a very short section of the famous Appalachian Trail which runs from the State of Maine to Georgia.

Before stopping for lunch we visited the "James River Visitor Centre". It is a fairly large modern open-front stone building overlooking the James River. There is a recording device which gave a one and one-half minute message on the area describing the river and abandoned canal. A self-guiding trail is located immediately adjacent to the building. Small metal pedestal signs are used to identify species of flora. The building also has a number of displays relative to the old canal and its use. A small section of the canal is presently preserved and the Parks Service plans to reconstruct more of it.

At Yankee Horse Ridge there is a leg stretcher trail having as an attraction a section of an abandoned logging railroad.

Our next stop was a visitor centre, "Mountain Farm Trail". This visitor centre consists primarily of a restoration of a typical mountain farm. The buildings were acquired in the area and restored to the condition they were in the late 19th century. A trail booklet is available on payment of a fifteen cent fee on the honour system. The nature centre is a typical farm building depicting the isolation and primitive conditions which existed in the Blue Ridge Mountains up to 1940. The building preserved include: a mountain farm cabin, brood coup, weasel-proof chicken house, bee hives, root-cellar gear loft, barn, bear-proof pig pen, cow shed and spring house.

A great deal of stone is used in the buildings of this area. Other features included a picnic area, hiking trail and service station.

At 4:30 PM we entered Shenandoah National Park and bid a fond farwell to Mr. Palmer who was a most obliging host, to say the least.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

1. James River appeared to be an expensive building. However, it certainly enhances the displays.
2. Otter Peaks - The main audio-visual display was an excellent way of dealing with a complicated but essential subject. It avoided long and cumbersome text by tape.
3. Interpretive boxes were located through the Parkway. These were metal boxes with piano-hinged top to present a sketch plan and message.
4. Roads - It is obvious that much handwork was done throughout the Parkway. It is understood that relief and prison labour was used in this regard.
5. Films are not used in evening presentations.

Part 3Shenandoah National ParkJune 19 & 20, 1967

by H. B. Webb & J. B. Heppes

Shenandoah is one of seven national parks east of the Mississippi River. Set in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia its most celebrated features are the succession of panoramas from the crest of the ridge and the lush beauty of the slopes. The 105 mile skyline drive winds along the Blue Ridge Highland crossing and recrossing the crest. It roughly bisects Shenandoah National Park which encompasses over 300 square miles of scenic mountain country and claims sixty peaks that rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Seventy-five parking overlooks on the drive give you panoramic views of the Piedmont to the east and Shenandoah River Valley to the west.

The itinerary called for the group to establish headquarters at the Big Meadows Lodge which is roughly in the centre of the park.

Administration

Organization - A Superintendent heads this organization and he has an Assistant Superintendent. There are four sections which come directly under the Assistant Superintendent. They are headed by: the Chief Park Naturalist; the Chief of Maintenance; the Chief Park Ranger; and the Chief of Administration, which includes the accounting function.

Establishment

The full complement of personnel during the summer months is 150 and full time people numbers 35. The Park Naturalist at establishment is: four permanent and nineteen seasonals.

Uniform

Of interest here is all park personnel are in the same uniform. There is no special designation for the various divisions. The park naturalists for example have a badge which reads park ranger; also of interest here is the fact that park naturalists have the full authority of constables and they are expected to enforce park regulations the same as the park ranger - the equivalent of our park wardens.

Budget

The operation and maintenance budget in this park is approximately \$900,000 per year. This is divided fairly equally between maintenance and visitor services.

Attendance

The attendance for the 1966 summer season was approximately 2,300,000.

Location of Headquarters

The headquarters area is located outside of the park. The main reason for this being that persons who do not have housing provided for them must have accommodation available in a nearby community. Housing is provided only for those members in the staff who are subject to transfer.

Fees for Use of Park Facilities

A person entering the park pays a daily or annual fee for his vehicle. The fees are: daily \$1.00 and annually \$7.00. The annual permit covers camping as well as park entrance fees. There is no charge made for the use of campgrounds other than what is collected at the entrance gates.

Concessions

There is one concessionaire only in the park. This is the Virginia Skyline Company Incorporated. This company provides hotel and motel accommodation, stores, restaurants, gas station, horseback riding. In addition, the concessionaire sells wood, ice, and provides laundry and shower facilities in the campgrounds.

Visitor Facilities

(For the purpose of this report only those facilities where major interpretation is provided have been included.)

Location of Main Interpretive Facilities

There are three main locations: (1) Dickie Ridge, (2) Big Meadows, and (3) Another area to be established south of Big Meadows.

These areas are located at about 30 to 40 mile intervals. Interpretation at Dickie Ridge is primarily concerned with geology. Interpretation at Big Meadows is human history and ecology and in the future geology will be covered along with displays of the various types of fauna. The centre to be established will primarily concern itself with plant and animal displays. As mentioned previously, the group would be concentrating in the Big Meadows area. Consequently, the balance of the report will deal with facilities at that location.

Facilities - Big Meadows Area

There is a lodge and restaurant which accommodates 260 persons. A campground and trailer park accommodates 246 units. There is a gas station, restaurant including a curio shop, campers supplies, etc. A riding stable, visitor centre, amphitheatre, ranger station and maintenance area are included in this complex.

Harry F. Bird Visitor Centre

This centre was dedicated to Senator and Former Governor of Virginia, Mr. Harry F. Bird Sr., because of his interest in the formation of the park.

The theme at the centre is the story of "Man and The Mountain".

The entire centre is under one roof composing a main floor, housing a reception area, theatre and underglass displays around the perimeter of the building. Ranger office for the park and interpretive personnel are also on the main floor. A full sized basement provides library, storage and work area space. The centre cost about \$250,000 and provides 12,377 square feet of floor area.

Theatre

The theatre is used for prepared talks (taped) and for illustrated slide lectures. It is used primarily during inclement weather and to accommodate large groups visiting the centre. During our visit to the centre, we observed a prepared talk and also an illustrated slide lecture.

The centre is very impressive structure and certainly space has been used to advantage. The displays are extremely well done. The story of the early settlers in this region is excellently portrayed. Artifacts used by early settlers are included in the displays. Diagrams are also included of the original habitation scenes. The whole display illustrates the ecology of the area. The effect that man had on the forest and the way the forest is changing since the national park came into being. Another aspect of the ecology of an area is the tragedy of the chestnut tree which played such an important part in the economy of this area. A fungus disease wiped out the chestnut trees by about 1930. Chestnut trees were valued for lumber and nuts. When the chestnut trees were wiped out, many of the people residing in this area moved to other locations. Some people remained on and there is still evidence of the early inhabitants of this area. Botany displays in the centre show how men used plants for medicine, dyes and stains, barter and sale, craft and building woods.

Interview with Chief Park Naturalist, E. Ray Schafner

The group spent approximately three hours on the morning of June 20 reviewing the interpretation program with the Chief Park Naturalist. The time spent with Mr. Schafner was extremely interesting and certainly very enlightening to the group. At the end of our discussion, Mr. Schafner showed us the projection equipment and consequently put on a taped program. This was a complete automatic taped talk illustrated with slides. This program was a general talk about the park. In the early part of the afternoon the group hiked over a self-guided nature trail known as the Swamp Nature Trail. This trail is approximately two miles in length (there was little evidence of swamp along the trail).

From 4:30 until 6:00 PM the group went on a conducted hike through the Big Meadows area. Our guide was a young lady and this is the first year that girls have been employed for this purpose. Each of the naturalist has to conduct about three hikes a week and also they participate in three campfire programs and spend some time meeting the public in the visitor centre.

General

- (1) Most publications are sold and not given away free. Material for publications is normally prepared by the Chief Park Naturalist. Publications are printed by the Shenandoah Natural History Association. The natural history associations are organized throughout the U. S. Parks System and are controlled by the park naturalists. Congress has approved a bill authorizing park naturalists to spend up to fifteen per cent of their time organizing the associations. Monies derived from the sale of publications is ploughed back into the park service and the Natural History Association for the purchase of any items required for the interpretive service such as cameras, projectors and other interpretive devices. All publications advertising visitor activities and campground information are all printed by the associations and are given free. Circulars are all printed and of a high standard.
- (2) Prepared slide programs are proceeded with when sufficient people are in the centre for a presentation. They are about 10 minutes in duration and are intended to give the visitor an introduction to the park and the naturalist program.
- (3) The Chief Park Naturalist informs us that tape recorders are the best training aid for naturalists to improve their delivery. New seasonal staff are provided with tape recordings prepared each year in order to give them an idea of how to prepare for their presentations. They prepare their talks and record them. They are played back for self appraisal.
- (4) The theatre in the visitor centre accommodates approximately 270 persons. The amphitheatre adjacent to the campground accommodates approximately 400 persons.
- (5) Total campground accommodation in the park is approximately 680 units which is supplemented by about 250 units in overflow areas. Commercial accommodation will house 700 persons.
- (6) The Chief Park Naturalist initiates plans for new exhibits. He enlists the aid of an artist. When their plans are drawn up, it is then sent to the regional office for approval or alternatively forwarded to their head office. This stresses the need for a complete park inventory to be done by the park naturalist staff before any plans are initiated.

- (7) As in other national parks in the U.S., landscape architects are on the park permanent staff. The landscape architect is in charge of all project work. The naturalist will lay out trails and the architect will look at them and in conjunction with the engineer does the construction work. The engineering division also provides the cost for the project. The park naturalist, of course, continues to observe the trail construction and makes suggestions as required even though it is not under his immediate supervision. The Park Superintendent is responsible for the final result.
- (8) The rangers, the equivalent of our park wardens, have no maintenance staff. He requests help from the maintenance supervisor. A work-order system is used.
- (9) Nature trails are often combined with fire trails and other existing trails in the area.
- (10) Camping is permitted in areas other than where fire-places are available and campers must agree not to light a fire in those areas.
- (11) It was mentioned previously in the campground operations that showers, laundry facilities, etc., are not provided. The concessionaire sells wood for 52 cents a bundle. The bundles are small. Two employees were used in bundling the wood which was made up of slabs. Approximately a cubic foot of wood is given for this money. Showers cost 35 cents. They are not coin operated and an attendant is on duty to collect revenue for showers, laundry facilities, and ice and wood sales.
- (12) An honour system is in use in this park for the sale of many publications. For example, at the start of nature trails there is a small structure in which is housed a register and also a publications describing the trail. The publication costs 15 cents and the purchaser is requested to deposit the money in the small container.
- (13) The naturalists are in fact known as ranger naturalists. The naturalist and the ranger both require at least two years college education, preferably a B. Sc. degree. Rangers and naturalists are interchangeable. Often rangers become naturalists and naturalists become rangers.
- (14) The maintenance foremen had a slight grey uniform on similar to that worn by the Confederates during the Civil War.

June 21 we drove from the Big Meadows area to Dickie Ridge. This is a visitor centre located approximately five miles south of the northern entrance to the park. It has excellent displays primarily concerned with geology of the region. It touches briefly on human history and also some fauna is displayed. There is a 66-seat theatre where slide presentations are presented periodically, when sufficient visitors have gathered. The presentation lasts for 14 minutes and is a general orientation feature. It is extremely well given.

Worthy of note at the northern gate entrance is the traffic light system. used. There are several traffic lanes to register visitors and to collect revenue. When traffic is light only one lane is used. At that lane this green light is on, while at other lanes red traffic lights are on.

Part 4Hopewell Village National Historic Site

June 21, 1967, p.m.

by A.F. Helmsley

Arriving at Hopewell Village around three in the afternoon, we were met by Mr. John Riddle, the Park Superintendent. This is a National Historic Site in Pennsylvania and is a reconstruction and restoration of one of the oldest ironworks standing in this country today. It is a symbol of industrial enterprise in colonial and early America and representative of the many furnaces of southeastern Pennsylvania. There is no need, here, to go into the complete history of Hopewell Village and all its enterprise. Our main interest is the method of interpretation and the various ideas incorporated in communicating this story to the visitor. An interesting sidelight here is that the National Historic Site is adjacent to French Creek State Park and many of the people visiting the Park come to Hopewell Village. There is no other day use attraction at Hopewell Village; it is simply people coming to see this specifically.

Mr. Riddle, the Superintendent, guided us into the Visitor Centre, which is a very attractive building. The high quality exhibits tell the story in very simple form. The Centre tells the story of Hopewell Village, shows objects, artifacts, ironworks, different techniques and shows the locations of other ironworks. In addition to the exhibits, there is a small auditorium, which seats about 60 to 70 people with a 14-minute slide talk activated by a push button so that anyone, even if he were alone, could push the button, sit down and get the 14-minute introduction to Hopewell Village and its early ironworks.

From the Visitor Centre, the visitor is guided or directed out on a tour. He may take this tour by himself and read the pamphlet as he progresses or, if there are eight or more people in a group, they may request a personal guide. The pamphlet has a map showing the tour which one should follow and the visitor proceeds from one numbered site to another from one to sixteen. At one site, for example, No. 12, the Office Store, the visitor reads in the pamphlet - "In the Office Store, nerve centre of the village, a clerk kept the furnace records and sold nearly everything needed by the workers, their families and the neighbours of Hopewell". But in addition to this, the visitor may push a button and through a small PA system in this Office Store, the clerk actually speaks. The voice starts off by saying "Be with you in just a moment" and then, after a pause, continues with "Sorry to keep you waiting but I had to finish this bill for Mr. Buckley" and then proceeds to tell the story of what he does in the Office Store and in Hopewell. At many other stations like this, too, we have the voice of a local person or

what could be a local person using a little bit of the accent and the jargon of the time to give this interesting local colour. It gets away from the usual stereotyped commercial voice to which we are accustomed in radio and television presentations. Of the sixteen interpretive stations, eight are equipped with push-button, repeater tape presentations. Another interesting thing is that in one location all the tapes are housed and these are all wired in, so that the push-button, regardless of its location, activates that particular tape and then it amplifies in that particular place. These tapes have counters on them and the staffs are able to tell which push-buttons are getting the most use. This is useful in studies of visitor attention and visitor use.

Mr. Riddle explained that he would like very much to have more demonstrations. At present, their charcoal expert, a local man, is piling logs to be made into charcoal in a very, very particular way. It will take several days to build this particular pile and then by the 4th of July, it is scheduled to be lit and it will take many days to produce the charcoal. The logs are four feet long and consist of many species, beech, elm, hickory, maple and a few others. This charcoal production through the years has produced an abundance and now they are thinking of bagging it and selling it locally in the State Park.

Mr. Riddle explained that they take on ten seasonal people. They are mostly teachers, who live locally and, as a result, there is no accommodation problem. In addition to Mr. Riddle, there are three other permanent staff including two Historians and another Interpreter. There are also a ranger and a maintenance man. In the evening in early July, they give evening campfire presentations not on the ironworks itself but on natural history; such as birds, the forest and the wildlife of Hopewell.

The research, here, is not complete by any means. Archaeology is still being undertaken with plans for even further archaeological research. For instance, there is research to be done on the blacksmith shop which is now only temporarily arranged; there is research to be done on the greenhouse, because they really are not too sure just how this greenhouse was constructed. Archaeological investigations have just unearthed a stone bridge, which had been entirely covered. So there are many other things yet to be done and the research is far from completion. Mr. Riddle added that there is still research going on at Gettysburg, which covered only three days. Hopewell covered 113 years!

Hopewell Village despite the snow, and they get quite deep snow here, is open all year round. Tours are available any time and they keep the roads ploughed out so that people are able to take the tour through the restored and reconstructed village.

Finally, in summary, we have the interpretation of a reconstructed, restored historic site. The interpretation consists of a Visitor Centre with exhibits, an audio-visual room with a 14-minute slide talk, a tour which may be conducted or self-guiding out the back of the Visitor Centre after the visitor has seen the exhibits and experienced the slide talk. The tour consists of sixteen numbered stations; eight of these have push-button-activated repeater tapes which give a text of one, two or three minutes.

Cape Cod National Seashore

June 23, 1967 a.m.

by A.F. Helmsley

Friday, June 23rd, was spent at Cape Cod National Seashore. We were met by Mr. Edison Lohr, Historian, who conducted us on a quick tour of the Administrative Building. Both the Superintendent, Mr. Stanley Joseph and Mr. Lohr gave freely of their time for most of the morning and we discussed all aspects of Cape Cod National Seashore. The Cape ultimately will contain some 27,000 acres. It is not a National Park but a National Seashore with a fair amount attention paid to recreation. The main reason for the national seashore, however, is the preservation of a sea coast.

This is a very highly developed area. It was established as a National Seashore in 1961 and the first master plan came out in 1963. It was evident that there was a terrific need for preservation of sea coast to guard against the usual development of the motel strip and generally crowded free enterprise development of the present Upper Cape. There are many families here. Back many, many years ago and as early as in the 1930's these families thought of Cape Cod as being remote with a tremendous feeling of solitude, which they wanted to preserve. At the present time, both water and land within the Federal Government ownership consist of 44,000 acres. Of this, 27,000 acres are land. Along the Cape there are bits and pieces in private ownership and in Federal ownership. Some of the day use areas come right up to the cottages. The present Advisory Committee, made up of a number of "Cape Codders" and government representatives meet regularly to discuss mutual problems and to come to agreement over the solutions to some of these problems.

At the present time, "beach buggies" produce one of the major problems. A beach buggy is any kind of a vehicle, usually a four-wheel drive truck or even a milk wagon with oversize tires and perhaps fitted with sleeping accommodation, cooking facilities and what have you. There are designated areas for these, but many times they get away from them and over the dunes, where they tear up the grass and the bearberry. This opens the way to erosion. At the present time, there are four professional beach buggy operators. They rent beach buggies by the day, week or other period. There are no campgrounds in Cape Cod National Seashore. The emphasis is placed on day use, the use of the beach and, above all, the enjoyment of the natural environment and the wild remoteness of this National Seashore.

There are five permanent interpretive personnel - The Chief Park Naturalist, the Park Naturalist, the Historian and two park guides. The seasonal staff

includes 15 guides, naturalists and historians. Most of the seasonal people are teachers. There is a training period for inexperienced seasonals of three days. During these three days, they give practice talks, which are criticized and commented upon by the people with experience. The conducted hike training consists of the observation, during one or two weeks, of experienced conducted hike leaders and then gradually the seasonal people work into the job. Any time during the season, and probably several times during the season, experienced interpreters observe conducted hikes and talks given by the seasonal staff. The critics fill out assessment sheet (samples are provided in this report) to guide their criticism of the performance.

Of interest, is the position of the Historian. There are over 340 years of history and archaeology at the Cape and although usually the emphasis is placed on natural history, there is a great emphasis placed on human history. The Chief Park Naturalist and the Park Naturalist are academically qualified people with degrees in zoology, botany and ecology. A guide is not usually academically qualified but through his interest and technical knowledge, is an asset in this work. The Naturalists conduct research up to a point and aid considerably in advising the proper management by the management staff and the Rangers. They also help greatly in the planning of the Park. There is also an indoctrination period for all Park Staff, especially the seasonals, which total 100. The indoctrination is given through literature which is handed out to these people on arrival and, of course, they are given a fairly good grounding in the Cape and its staff and what they are there for. The Historian has four seasonal historians.

There are four specific historical talks, one on the Pilgrims, one on general history, one on whaling and one on Champlain and the Indians. There are also two historical walks, which deal mostly, of course, with the historical features of the Park. The Naturalists may use these same routes for their hikes but dwell on both the human history and the natural history. Primarily, the Cape is a natural history area but the historians and the naturalists are being given cross-training so they can deal fairly well with all subjects because here natural history and human history are certainly interwoven. In effect, little here is natural. At one time there was a huge forest here. The Cape was completely denuded by the 1820's. There are many exotic species here - these were brought in by wrecks and settlement. Little is really native. The origin of the Point goes back to the glaciation. The beginning of it was a moraine and then from the moraine, the winds, the waves, the currents formed this sandy hook.

The present Visitor Centre deals generally with the Park with reasonable emphasis on both natural and human history. The future indicates two more Visitor Centres. One will deal with nature entirely and will be on Griffin Island, accessible from the mainland, but quite untouched and unspoiled. The other Visitor Centre will be at Provincetown and will be principally outdoor exhibits dealing with four main features - the Pilgrims, the art colony, the fishing industry and the weather station.

We met Mr. Vernon Dame, the Chief Park Naturalist, who has been here only six weeks. He showed us some new exhibits, which were ready for installation. These are small, roughly about 18 inches to 24 inches long and about 15-16 inches wide. One deals with marine life of Nauset Bay and one the Nauset Indians; another, archaeological excavation, another, birds of spring and summer and finally one, birds of fall and winter. He explained how they were obtained. If they are built in the Washington Museum Laboratory, the cost is prorated to include salaries of designers, artists and all the other people involved, so that an exhibit as described above, would cost \$1,600. However, if the exhibit falls within the prescribed recommendations of the master plan, the Park may have these exhibits made by private contract. When they do this, they cost less. There is use made of the metal photo process and they recommend ordering five of each for replacement. They like the black photo reproduction and also the golden shade because these stand up to sunlight very, very well.

There are two self-guiding trails, both quite wet at present. For estimating visitor trail use they use the combination of guest register, spot check, and a car count at certain times and eventually come up with a factor, which they can apply to the register to obtain an estimate of the number of people using self-guiding trails. Conducted hikes total 72 per week and as many as three at one time go out. They have large numbers here and quite often they send three Naturalists to split up groups or to divide groups into reasonable numbers. They like about 36 to 40 people in the group. Sometimes the Naturalists are able to go out in different directions, sometimes they have to follow a specific route and they simply stagger the starting times. One trip on the beach is rather hard and this is arranged by reservation only with a limit of 20 people on the hike. At present, they do use labelled trails or self-guiding trails for conducted hike purposes but they are aiming for conducted trips on unmarked trails.

Full length, evening slide talks last 45 minutes. Advertising for the main events, the conducted hikes and the illustrated talks in the evening, is posted within 85 miles radius of Cape Cod so that all the hotels and motels in the interests of their guests, know of this interpretive service.

At the Visitor Centre, there is an auditorium with a seating capacity of 403. A ten-minute orientation, general information and some interpretation slide talk is given whenever enough people are present. They do not use the auditorium for evening talks simply because it is too small. To cope with the evening sessions, an outdoor amphitheatre has just been completed adjacent to the Visitor Centre. Its capacity is approximately 1,000. We witnessed the ten-minute orientation, interpretation, general information talk using slides and a good professional voice with some background music. It started off with the emphasis on mood, atmosphere and natural history and swung into human history quite heavily with the use of the clipper ships and the packets, the whaling and great emphasis on the sea and men.

From the Centre one sees an extensive view of the salt pond and a large salt marsh. The exhibits show a slight departure from the other exhibits which we had seen previously. The first one consisted of five separate panels which showed the build-up of Cape Cod itself from the glaciation, the changes which have taken place, the build-up of the moraine and then finally the development of the sand spit by the action of currents, waves and wind. This exhibit had no text. A push-button activated the exhibit and the visitor was led through the five panels in sequence. This was very well done. It certainly put across the idea of how the Cape was built up. The next exhibit, "Signs of Glaciation and Sea Action", was also button-activated and following this was "Indians of Cape Cod" and following that "Early Explorers". The latter two had simple, very brief texts. Another button-activated exhibit was about the salt marsh. It was a very well done diorama employing the use of carved, wooden, life-size models of birds. Another exhibit is a cross-section of the Cape. It was entitled, "across Cape Cod from Bay to Sea". It consisted of salt marsh, abandoned farm lands, cedar swamp, oak forest, shrub land and seashore. Each one of these was illustrated by a large photograph and in front of this was mounted a carved model of a bird, characteristic of that particular environment. Three other exhibits completes the exhibit hall. One was "Early Farming, Fishing and Truck Farming". Another was "Harpoons" and finally, "Champlain and the Indians". This last one was a very nicely done diorama.

We were given the tour of the Centre, the offices and the lab where we saw how the slides are kept in a locally made cabinet which hold horizontal trays of slides. These could be placed over an illuminated sheet of plastic for viewing. A second sheet was available for the makeup of the talk as the slides were taken out and placed in order. We also saw the herbarium and the library. The building was built in 1965. This is their third summer of operation and the total cost was \$400,000, including exhibits.

Cape Cod National SeashoreJune 23, 1967 p.m.

by J. A. Sime

Mr. E. Lohr, the Park Historian, showed a restored residence which will be used as part of the human history interpretive program for Cape Cod. This residence was the home of a retired whaling captain. It was built in 1867 with plans brought from France. Most of the expensive construction was on the outside of the building with the interior being generally very poorly finished. The restoration of this building cost \$40,000 and is part of the whaling history of Cape Cod. Historically, whaling is part of the Cape Cod area as it was originated there by one Ichabod Paddock in 1730. Visitors will not be allowed to enter the interior of the house but a plaque describing the history will be erected on the grounds so that the self-guided information will be practical. This residence will be one of the interesting points of the human history interpretive trail that is being developed.

The human history trail will include lands, farmed by the original habitants and which are now growing up in wild hay, cedars and other plants which were once cultivated but have now returned to a wild state. An unmanned exhibit which is not yet complete was visited. The structure is open on three sides with the fourth side having the bottom half closed in. Main exhibits will not be housed in the structure. A 20-ton granite boulder which has the markings indicating its use by the original Indians for sharpening harpoons, scrapers and other tools was moved to the site from the marsh below. This exhibit is not yet complete. It is the commencement point of two interpretive trails.

We were shown a short section of the Red Maple Swamp Interpretive Trail. There is a boardwalk through the swamp area. The trail is designated as an interpretive, self-guiding type with some individual plants being marked by individual text markers. The markers in this case were plastic. The tubular standard and brief text were all made of plastic and cost \$18 per unit. The text plate is removed during the winter months for storage. There is vandalism in Cape Cod area that is quite serious if interpretive markings are left out over the winter. The boardwalk on this trail was constructed by the Job Corps. This is a group of young men 16-18 years of age who are being educated in park management and do labour tasks as part of the program. During our visit there were from 30 to 50 young men being educated at Cape Cod who are used for labour tasks such as the boardwalk on this trail

The area of the tidal marsh used for scheduled guided walks was pointed out and it was explained that no more than 25 persons are allowed in the area with one guide. No children in arms or crippled persons are allowed on the hike as it is emphasized that hip boots are a must. An indication of the research that is undertaken in connection with laying out their interpretive trails is the fact that they know that this marsh has the same outline as when Champlain first mapped the Bay. The tidal marsh interpretive trail is not marked and there are no fixed markers. It is used solely as a guided interpretive hike.

We then proceeded down the Cape toward New Providence while en route we visited the Pilgrim Heights on-site interpretive exhibit. This structure has the same open sides with the fourth portion closed as at the other location and is completed with the interpretive exhibit being located outside the covered area. At this location there are two types of interpretive exhibits, human history depicted by the pilgrim fathers' travel routes on Cape Cod and a geological exhibit showing the geological formation of the Cape Cod complex. It is interesting to note that a small ramp is being built so that children can view the exhibit. It is intended to place an interpretive guide at this location during the busy season as there is some concern that the exhibits will be destroyed by vandalism. Two interpretive trails depicting both the natural and human history are at this location. Both these trails are now of the guided type, as the literature and markings have not been completed to permit the public to utilize them fully as self-guided interpretive trails. It is the intention to have some pamphlets published which will describe the human and natural history along these trails, thereby allowing the public to utilize them on a self-guiding basis. The exhibits at this location are all visual with no audio assistance. Three types of exhibits are used, the geological exhibit being housed under glass which causes problems with condensation and dust. The human history exhibits are the gold and black photographs on aluminum and the standard interpretive exhibit produced as a metal plaque with raised black lettering and an outline map. On the map was the route the pilgrim fathers followed and the significant stopping points marked in red. We were shown the new parking lot and newly developed beach area where the beach interpretive outing will be conducted during the coming summer. This is a new venture and only the experienced guides will be utilized to interpret the phenomena on the beach to the public. The inexperienced guides will gain knowledge in this aspect of interpretation by accompanying the experienced guides on their trips. Two other items of interest and the swimming area were a discussion with the lifeguard in which he explained the equipment and method used in Cape Cod and the transporting of dune grass to stabilize the sand dunes. This is quite successful.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The development of the human history interpretive program appears to be developing faster than the natural history interpretation program. This is worthy of note only because the Superintendent emphasized that natural history interpretation took precedence over human history interpretation.
2. Mr. Vernon Dame is the third Chief Naturalist in the four years of the Park operations. Mr. Joseph is the second Park Superintendent.
3. The interpretive program is well developed despite the fact that the park has been in operation only for four years.
4. It is interesting to note that Cape Cod National Seashore is within one day's drive of one-fifth of the population of United States. It is within 600 miles of 40 million people and the anticipated visitor count during 1967 will be 3 million visitor days. With completion of Highway 195 to the area they anticipate 7 million visitor days in the very near future.

Acadia National ParkJune 25, 1967

by P. A. Lange and D. M. Lohnes

Acadia National Park was designated a National Monument in 1919 with 6,000 acres. It is now classed as a National Park and comprises 32,000 acres. It represents the rocky coast of Maine and the mountain range coming to the sea. Actually, it is an island that is connected to the mainland by a causeway. It is located on the north eastern coast of Maine. The park has seven entrances and in some places it is rather difficult to distinguish private land from park land. It would take some time to become fully familiar with the complete park area. Freeman Tilden, the famous author naturalist, was at the park and he explained that even, he, after many visits to Acadia is confused between private land and park land.

The park staff consists of 15 full-time employees and about 60 seasonal. There is a Chief Park Naturalist with one permanent naturalist under him. In addition there are five seasonal naturalists engaged for the summer season. On our arrival in the park, the seasonal naturalists had just completed a week of in-service training. Their program was to start on the evening of Saturday, June 24. However, the evening program was washed out and the program started with hikes on the morning of June 25. Prior to going on the first hike, we had a general discussion with the Chief Park Naturalist. Among the items that came out were:

1. There have been as many as 510 people attend one beach walk last year.
2. The Chief Park Naturalist is too busy with administrative work and training to personally engage in the program with the public.
3. The Chief Park Naturalist does manage to give some talks in the winter.
4. The collecting of exhibits is considered to require additional attention by the Chief Park Naturalist. With the staff he has there is not time for collecting and to put on a program during the summer when biological specimens are available.
5. He has engaged a university student to collect marine specimens under contract. This was proven to be very satisfactory and proposes that other types of specimens will be collected in a similar manner.

The first part of the program we had the opportunity to witness was a nature walk and presentation at the Otter Point Tidal Pool. The walk started from a parking lot some distance from the seashore. Unfortunately, we missed the beginning of the presentation, although we were there on time. The naturalist must have started the hike a few minutes earlier than the time it was scheduled to start. He explained to us after, that he starts on a trail

in the woods and first explains the forest and some species of trees. The group then proceeds to the Tidal Pool. The Tidal Pool is at Otter Point and is extremely well situated as the rocks form something similar to a natural amphitheatre and are staggered in height. People can stand or sit to watch the naturalist's presentation. On the hike we attended there were approximately 100 visitors present. The naturalist's equipment comprised a battery operated shoulder megaphone, model STA 209 DC90, output maximum 10 watts, manufactured by Wilson and Walz. The cost is approximately \$75. The naturalist explained that lighter models are available and that he considered a lighter model would be more desirable. However, the megaphone performed very well. It operates from six flashlight batteries. The naturalist first collected some seaweed and spoke of the different varieties. He had on hip-waders and consequently was able to enter the pool. He then collected various specimens of animal life from the sea. In addition, he had brought along some specimens such as a live lobster, starfish, and a few other items. In explaining the items that he had not collected locally, he mentioned that they had been brought along and had been supplied by the local fishermen. The naturalist introduced a certain amount of humor as he went along, not too much and not too little. His presentation was excellent. However, it is considered that the material could be improved somewhat. We could not really see the reason for starting a Tidal Pool talk on a nature trail. It was considered by our group that it would be more effective to concentrate on one topic and possibly to work in the trail on the return if some people were interested in specific items. However, the naturalist in explaining his presentation to us in the initial stage mentioned that he started in the woods to get in the mood for the talk and to explain that fire had ravaged a large part of the island in 1947. Also, he apparently explains in his introduction the type of forest and that it is typical of the cooler areas and how the forest gradually changes as you proceed south from the Borealis to the deciduous type trees. Following the Tidal Pool presentation, Chief Park Naturalist Paul Favour explained that each of the seasonal naturalists is expected to perform eight to nine activities per week. That is two per day on five-day week basis. In addition, they ~~donate~~ considerable time on other activities that are generally helpful to the program.

We visited the Thunder Head Interpretive Exhibit which is a crack in the granite rock that has been worn away by the sea. Wave action of the surf rushing into the confined area which is a small cave gives a sound comparable to a roar of thunder. The roar was **not** too impressive when we were present. The area has stone steps built to it and is well fenced with a steel railing. There is a lot of room for public viewing. There are no explanatory signs at this location. Mr. Favour explained that it is proposed to put in an audio station, that is, a station where one presses a button and a tape recorder gives a talk explaining the feature. This would be an ideal location for an audio tape. At the parking lot for the thunder hole exhibit there is a concession that has been in existence for some time under a twenty year lease. The lease expires in 1972 and it is not proposed to renew it. Other information passed on by Mr. Favour was:

1. Story lines for nature centres are prepared by Park Naturalists. They are sent to the Washington Museum Laboratory where exhibits are prepared. Park Naturalists contribute substantially to all interpretive facilities and the naturalist has quite a lot to do with planning of them.
2. Two books written by Rachel Carson are highly recommended by Mr. Favour. They are "The Edge of the Sea" and "The Sea Around Us". They are published in paper back form by Signet Science Library.
3. Naturalists go out daily on commercial boat tours. The boat tours are operated by private companies or individuals for profit and equipment is supplied by the company for the naturalist to speak into. That is amplifying equipment with microphones, etc. The naturalist explained features of the sea and park to visitors. Unfortunately, the weather was such that we could not attend this part of the program. Fog washed out the boat tour we were to attend. There is no formal written agreement between the park service and the operator. No money changes hands. That is, the naturalist merely rides on the boat and does his interpretation and the operator does not pay him or the park service any money nor does the park service pay the operator to have the naturalist ride on the boat and speak to the public.
4. Naturalist equipment is not standardized within the park service. Even within the region. It is left largely to the discretion of the Chief Park Naturalist to standardize on the equipment in his own park. The naturalist is left fairly free to select his equipment within his budget. There is quite a variation of equipment between parks across the country.
5. In the case of Acadia National Park, the Regional Naturalist visits rather infrequently. He has apparently been here only once in the past two or three years. This is possibly understandable as Chief Park Naturalists are left largely to run their own shows as they have had years of experience. The situation is completely different in our case, as practically all of our naturalists are new recruits to the Government Service and have not had any experience in this type of work.

Due to the heavy fog banks the planned boat trip in the afternoon was unfortunately cancelled. In its place was substituted the Wonderland Nature Walk, located approximately one mile from the Seawall Campground.

Despite the threatening skies, generally cold weather and hordes of mosquitoes, 65 people turned out for this walk. The Naturalist was a seasonal employee, at Acadia for his second season. The walk was of the general type, dealing sketchily with geology, ecology, wildflowers, plant succession, and seaweeds during the coast stop.

The walk commenced promptly at 1:30 with the Naturalist rallying the crowd around him, introducing himself and giving a short talk on what would be seen. He then proceeded approximately a hundred yards down an old tote road to a large clearing for the first stop. Following the talk it was found that the stops had been tailored more or less to suit the size of the crowd as an opportunity to have more frequent stops was definitely curtailed due to the lack of large enough openings. We noted that at each stop following that segment of the talk, the Naturalist asked if there were any questions and then went on to give a very short introduction as to what would be seen at the next stop. This served to tie the talk together very nicely, giving it continuity. While the subject matter was somewhat disorganized, it should be noted that this was the first Wonderland Walk of the season and that the Naturalist himself recognized the deficiency. The fourth stop was at the seaside, and while it was probably his intention to give the crowd a short respite from the swarms of mosquitoes, he lost control by not making an announcement to this effect. Consequently, the talk broke down quite badly at this point. However, he recovered somewhat on the return trip, one stop being at a tidal marsh.

Following completion of the walk the Naturalist made himself available for private conversations and questions, but not until he had concluded his talk in a concise fashion and had also informed the people of other naturalist activities that would be taking place that day and evening.

Following the walk the group went to see the Seawall Amphitheatre which is the newest one in the park. This facility utilizes rear screen projection and contains approximately 800 seats. The hard standing around the seats is completely covered with asphalt which has reduced the maintenance factor considerably. One deficiency is that the ground slope is not sufficient to provide unobstructed viewing of the screen even though the benches are stepped. The talk and projection is handled completely by one man utilizing a microphone and remote control for the slide projector. Since the screen is quite light to permit picture transmission it has been laced very tightly around its perimeter to prevent vibration. The public address system is based on four Phillips ohmni-volume speakers.

Following this the group visited the top of Cadillac Mountain. It is the highest peak in the area being fifteen hundred and thirty feet high, and is reached by a good motor road. It is primarily a sight-seeing stop, with the whole panorama of Mount Desert Island being visible. Interpretive signs, dealing with both human and natural history dot the mountain top.

Following the stop at the top of Cadillac, the group went to a small nature centre near the Sieur DeMonts Spring. This is an unmanned exhibit dealing with six themes as follows:

- (1) The Arrival of Sieur DeMonts
- (2) Sweet Water of Acadia
- (3) Glacial Action

- (4) Wildflowers
- (5) Tidal Zone
- (6) Sea at Work

It should be noted that in this exhibit as in many others viewed by the group, the human and natural themes are closely interwoven. In addition to the six static displays which were three years old, there was a small self-operated audio-visual display. Unfortunately, it was not working at the time of our visit.

In the evening the group attended a slide talk at the Blackwoods Amphitheatre. It was attended by about 500 - 600 people. The theme of the talk was substantially the same as that given at the Tidal Pool Walk; however, the Naturalist introduced far too much extraneous matter, such as lobster fishing, surf shots, which detract greatly from the professional standard of his talk. This extra matter also made the talk far too long, extending it to some 45 minutes and in conjunction with the preliminary sing-song to some 60 minutes. Consequently, approximately 100 of the audience abandoned the talk before it was completed. This would lead one to believe that maximum duration for an evening program, particularly when the benches are hard, should be approximately 35 to 40 minutes.

APPENDIX "A"

ITINERARY

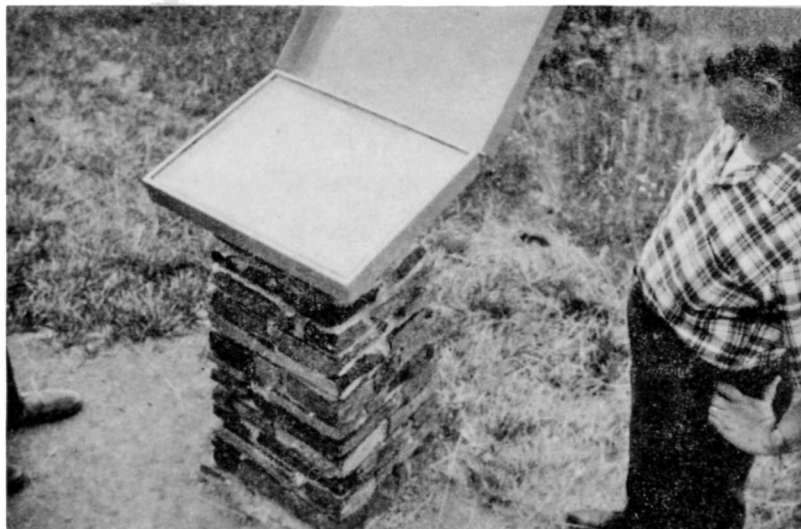
Canadian Park Superintendents
National and Historic Parks Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
Halifax, Nova Scotia

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Accommodations</u>	<u>Escort</u>
Sun., June 18	Arrive Roanoke, Virginia, via air; rent cars and drive to Peaks of Otter Lodge to spend night.	Peaks of Otter Lodge	James Eden, Superintendent John Palmer, Chief Park Naturalist.
Mon., June 19	At Blue Ridge Peaks of Otter, Observe roadside and wayside interpretive devices; discussion with park staff. Travel to Shenandoah National Park.	Big Meadows Lodge	R. Taylor Hoskins--Super- intendent. E. Ray Schaffer Chief Park Naturalist.
Tues., June 20	At Shenandoah observe Big Meadows Visitor Center, and personal service programs including an evening program; discussion with park staff.	Same	Same

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Accommodations</u>	<u>Escort</u>
Wed., June 21	Travel from Shenandoah to Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pennsylvania. In P.M. observe visitor center, historic buildings, field audio stations and discuss demonstrations with staff.	Morgan Town Motor Inn	John Riddle, Superintendent.
Thurs., June 22	Travel to Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts. Attend evening program if possible.	Cove Motel	Stanley Joseph, Superintendent. Edison Lohr, Historian
Fri., June 23	At Cape Cod, observe Salt Pond Visitor Center, attend conducted walk, observe White-Cedar Swamp and Red Maple Swamp trails and take beach-buggy tour if possible.	Same	Same
Sat., June 24	Travel from Cape Cod to Acadia National Park.	McKay Cottages	Thomas B. Hyde, Superintendent. Paul C. Favour, Chief Park Naturalist.
Sun., June 25	At Acadia, Take interpreted boat tour, Frenchman Bay. Attend tide pool guided walk, discussion with park staff, evening program.	Same	Same
Mon., June 26	Travel, Bar Harbor to Halifax.		

APPENDIX "B"

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY



TRAIL ENTRANCE REGISTER AND LEAFLET HOLDER



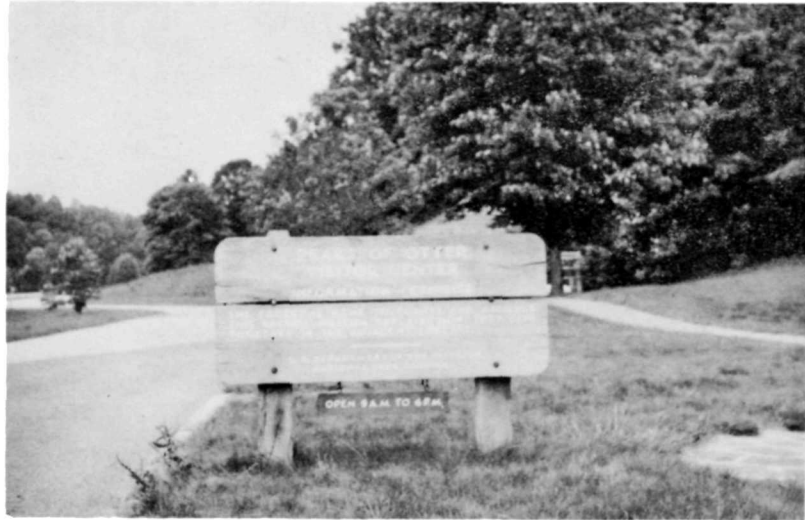
NATURAL HISTORY ROADSIDE SIGN



ENTRANCE TO NATURE TRAIL SIGN



VISITOR CENTER



ROADSIDE SIGN FOR VISITOR CENTER



TRAVELLERS AID SIGN

SHENANDOAH PARK



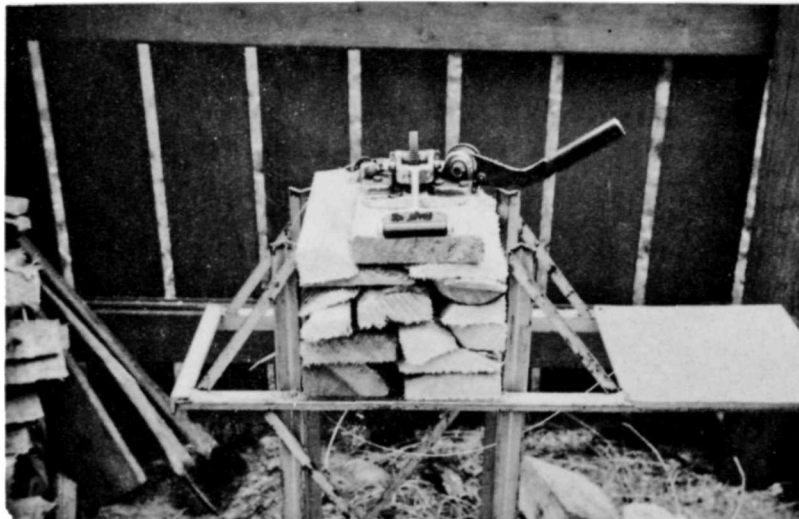
ENTRANCE GATEWAY FROM THE SOUTH



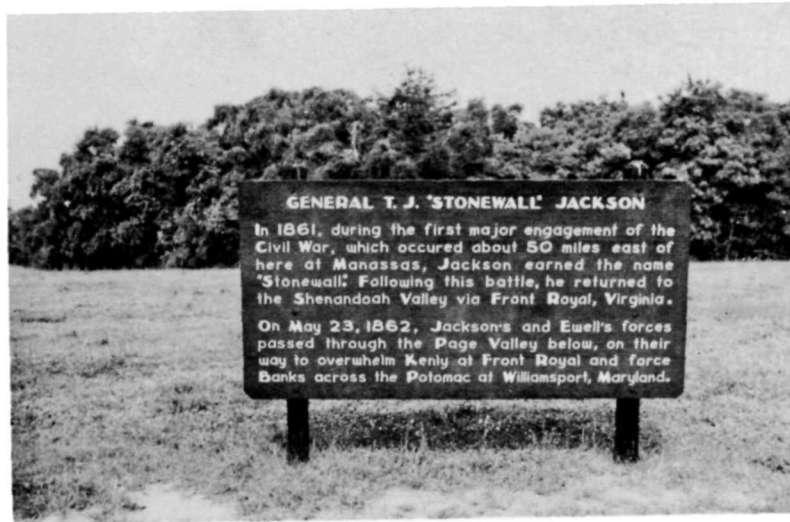
HARRY F. BYRD VISITOR CENTER – BIG MEADOWS



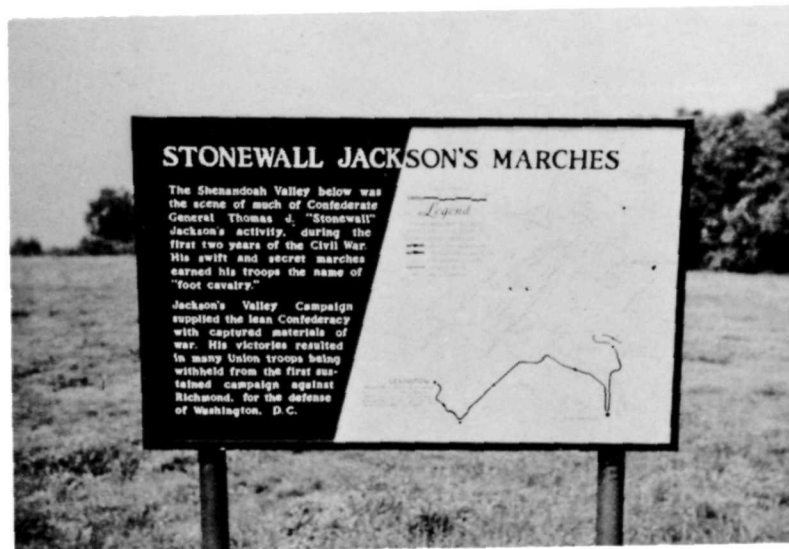
TRASH CONTAINER



WOOD BUNDLING MACHINE



HUMAN HISTORY SIGN



HUMAN HISTORY SIGN



NORTHERLY ENTRANCE GATEWAY



NORTHERLY ENTRANCE GATEWAY

HOPEWELL VILLAGE



VISITOR CENTER



VISITOR CENTER



IRON FOUNDRY BUILDINGS

ACADIA PARK



TIDAL POOL – NATURALIST GATHERING PLANTS AND SEA CREATURES



TIDAL POOL – NATURALIST GATHERING PLANTS AND SEA CREATURES



TIDAL POOL – NATURALIST ADDRESSING GROUP



PARK SIGN



MUSEUM OF HUMAN HISTORY PORTRAYING INDIAN WAY OF LIFE

