VOLUME III NUMBER 1

The Monadnock

of the

CLARK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

"From an age that is past
To an age that is waiting before."

CONTENTS

The next issue of the MONADNOCK reaches your hands in May 1929. For its preparation we should appreciate greatly the information requested on the inclosed sheet. Kindly return the questionnaire to the MONADNOCK before April 15, 1929.

As for your contributions, we need only state that in addition to being gratefully received they alone can render possible the maintenance of our publication. The MONADNOCK is the chronicle of all those of the Clark University School of Geography and it behooves each and every one of us to further its cause.—C. G.

THE MONADNOCK OF THE CLARK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

VOL. III DECEMBER, 1928 NO. 1

PIONEER TRANSCONTINENTAL FIELD TRIP

DURING the summer of 1928, Clark University conducted a transcontinental field trip as a part of the summer session. The party consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Preston E. James, of the University of Michigan, and twenty-three students. One week was spent at the University in preparation for the trip.

The party left the University grounds on Monday, July 9, and returned seven weeks later on Friday, August 24. The route of travel is shown on the accompanying map. The route passed through Chicago, Yellowstone Park, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Yosemite Valley, Los Angeles, Grand Canyon, Fort Worth, Memphis, Knoxville, and New York City.

The trip was made in a modern 29-passenger motor coach in charge of two men who were skilled drivers and expert mechanics. The motor coach registered 7,936 miles from Worcester to Worcester. Travel in Yellowstone was made by the special park busses and included 150 miles. A side trip at San Francisco included a journey up Mt. Tamalpais on the "Crookedest Railroad in the World."

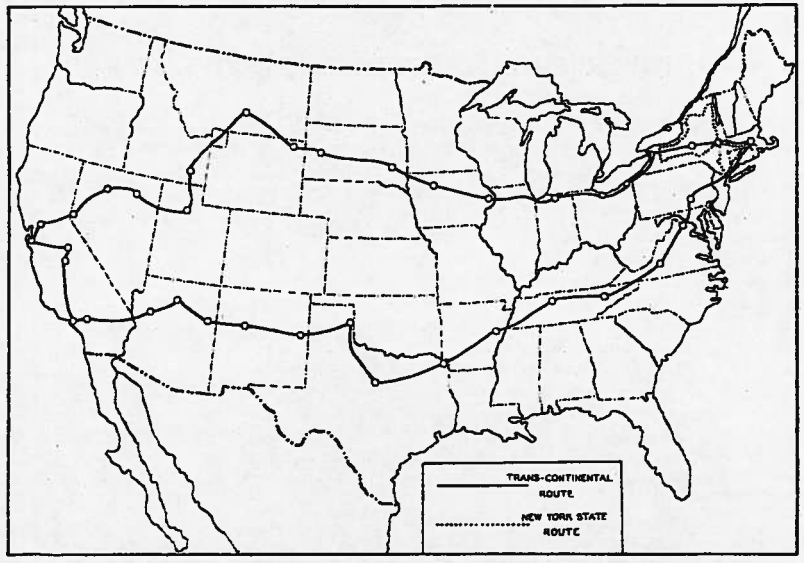
The travel by motor coach enabled the students to observe two complete cross sections of the United States. They felt that what they had studied in books and on maps now stood before them as a living reality.

Field notes were kept and turned in soon after the completion of the trip. For satisfactory field notes a college credit of six semester hours was allowed. This gave the same credit as would have been obtained in the six weeks summer school on the campus. Each student was permitted to select a special subject for further study and report, on or before January 15, 1929, and to receive an additional credit of two semester hours. Graduate credit was allowed for qualified graduate students.

The experiences of this pioneer trip and conferences with members of the National Park Service in Washington and with park naturalists in the national parks show how educational advantages of future transcontinental field trips may be increased. Time limitations require that the trip occupy no more than eight weeks to include the six weeks of the summer session and two weeks additional. By spending Monday and Tuesday of the first week at the University and starting on Wednesday, the motor coach trip would be extended from 47 days to 52 days. This will make a better schedule for a journey of 8000 miles.

Interviews with the park naturalists in Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Grand Canyon National Parks disclosed a fine spirit of cooperation. By making arrangements in advance, it will be possible to have a park naturalist assigned to the field party for direction and instruction by one who has made a special study of the park for educational purposes.

The transcontinental field trip of 1928 has opened an interesting line for development by the Clark University Summer School. The trip gives students and teachers of geography and history a concrete experience for the better interpretation of geographic and historic reading which they have done in the past and which they will do in the future.—D. C. R.



CLARK UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL AFIELD—1928

Watch for details of the Clark University Breakfast, to be held on the morning of December 28, during the meetings of the A. A. A. S., New York.

WITH THE FACULTY

PRESIDENT Atwood, following his addresses at the International Geographical Congress in London early last July, returned to the States in August. Since his arrival a full program of engagements has required further travel in all parts of the United States.

At the invitation of the National Academy of Sciences, in September Dr. Atwood spoke to several groups at hotels, camp fires, and at the Grand Canyon Observation Station, in pursuance of the plans of the Academy to have the co-operation of scientists in a project intended to encourage the greater use of our National Parks for scientific and educational purposes.

At its opening assembly on October 25, he addressed Randolph—Macon Women's College on the *Place of Geography in Higher Education.* The occasion marked also the inauguration of a new department of geography, to head which a Clark Ph. D. has been appointed—Langdon White. Numerous additional papers already presented and several coming in the near future further mark the President's calendar. His paper at the December meetings of the Association of American Geographers concerns *Open Problems in the Physiography of North America.*

Professor Ellen Churchill Semple, in residence for the first semester of this year, in addition to her research in the *Geography of the Ancient Mediterranean,* has delivered several papers to various societies in New England during recent months. In the April and July 1928 numbers of *Agricultural History* appeared articles dealing with ancient Mediterranean agriculture. A paper on *Ancient Mediterranean Pleasure Gardens* will appear in the *Geographical Review* for April 1929. During the spring, plans take her to her Louisville home, then back to the east, and in September she returns to residence at Clark.

In the coming spring Dr. Brooks plans to make personal observations across the Gulf Stream in the Straits of Florida. He now has in hand a chapter on marine meteorology for a book on the physics of the oceans to be published by the National Research Council next fall. In addition he has presented papers at the meetings of the American Geophysical Union and at the sessions of the Association of American Geographers will deliver a paper on the *Climate of New England.*

Dr. Brooks announces that research in meteorology and climatology now in progress at Clark comprises: I. The rainfall and temperatures of New England, compilations of temperatures for southern New England having been finished by Dr. Gragg M. Richards and Floyd Cunningham; at present students in residence develop northern New England. During 1928 the Journal of the New England Waterworks Association published a series of papers on the rainfall of New England, including studies by J. Henry Weber (A. M. thesis and a smaller paper) and by Dr. Richards. Guy H. Burnham has prepared most of the graphical materials for the amplification of tables by Weber and Richards to be published in early 1929 by the Massachusetts Department of Health.

Work on the climatology of North America and in marine meteorology, of which more will appear in our next number, goes forward on a large scale also.

In addition to his manifold occupations in connection with *Economic Geography,* Dr. Ekblaw has had a number of speaking engagements during the past months. In residence during the full period of the Connecticut Valley Field Camp to direct field work, he took charge of the annual three-day trip to Cape Cod also.

At latest reports Dr. Jones has reached Jamaica *en route* to Clark. He has now passed more than five months travelling in the West Indies and in northern South America. In all probability he will reach the University in the latter part of this month. Field studies have taken him to Grenada, where he worked with Harley P. Milstead who gathered materials for his doctorate dissertation, to Trinidad, British Guiana, the northern coasts of Venezuela and Colombia, up the Magdalena valley to Bogotá, overland to Caracas, and to Jamaica, whence he proceeds to the United States.

At the close of the 1928 Summer School session, Dr. and Mrs. Ridgley set out on an extensive trip through the western and southern states, their itinerary coinciding in large part with that followed by the transcontinental tour as illustrated on the accompanying map. Dr. Ridgley has prepared a summary of his findings in our article concerning the cross-continent tour and in addition announces plans for the Summer School of 1929 in these pages.

Dr. van Valkenburg, leaving the United States on June 11, passed three pleasant weeks in reconnaisance survey of the island of Jamaica, before undertaking his summer work. He speaks to the Association of American Geographers on a *Physiographic Study of the Longitudinal Depression of the Swiss Alps.* Publishers release his forthcoming *Geography of Europe* in the coming year.

Dr. Bruno F. A. Dietrich, whom some of us have had the pleasure of hearing, returns to us from his work at the University of Breslau to give a series of lectures on the Economic Geography of Central Europe, sometime early in the second semester of this year.

Dr. Curtis F. Marbut, who suffered serious injury in an automobile accident early last summer, arrives at Clark in March to present his series of lectures treating soil geography.

Those in attendance this year enjoyed an eagerly anticipated lecture by Albrecht Penck, Professor Emeritus at the University of Berlin, delivered on Friday, September 28. The noted physiographer discussed *Essential Factors in Training for Research in Geography.*

SUMMER SCHOOL 1929

THE Clark University Summer School has had eight sessions, 1921-1928, inclusive. Courses have been offered in six departments: Geography, History, Economics, Psychology, English, Modern Languages. The larger number of enrollments have been in Geography, History, and Economics. Dr. Ridgley announces that the Summer School of 1929 will offer courses only in these three departments, thus centering the summer school more largely on Geography and its closely related lines.

Students with their chief interest in geography may proceed to the Bachelor of Education degree by means of summer school sessions and candidates for the Master of Arts degree may secure graduate credit for a half year of residence by means of three summer sessions, completing their required residence work in one semester of the academic year. Courses in Geography for the Summer School of 1929 will be offered by President Atwood, Dr. Ridgley, Dr. Ekblaw, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Koeppe. Dr. Brooks will direct research for advanced students in meteorology and climatology. The Summer School Bulletin will be ready for distribution in February.

ALUMNI NOTES

WALLACE R. ATWOOD and George W. Schlesselman, now in attendance at the University of Zürich as fellows under awards of the Institute of International Education, report a most interesting year. Activities have included an extensive motor car tour of Italy, the Balkans, and south-central Europe.

Richard Saunders, whose work at the American University of Beirut was described in Volume II, Number 2 of the MONADNOCK, after three years in Syria has returned to the United States, and now as student-instructor attends Cornell University in connection with his work on the Ph. D. in history.

Leonard R. Schneider, with whom radio communication has been established by the courtesy of the American Radio Relay League, enthuses over his work as aerologist for the University of Michigan Greenland Expedition, with headquarters at Mount Evans. A recent high-light was the rescue of Hassell and Cramer, the American aviators.

Enjoying her work immensely, Dr. Julia M. Shipman has taken up her position on the staff of the University of Tennessee, following her summer's work at the University of Nebraska.

Ethel Simkins, at the conclusion of her motor tour of the United States, returned to Washington to undertake a geographic study of farm power in the United States at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, under Dr. O. E. Baker. Miss Simkins comes to Clark for the second semester to complete the dissertation.

Dr. Willem Van Royen now resides in New York City, where he works with the Chamber of Commerce of the Netherlands. This follows his summer's work at the past Clark University Summer School as instructor in geography.

NEW YORK FIELD TRIP

FOR the past few years it has been the custom of the Clark School of Geography to conduct field trips at the close of the summer session to various parts of this rather highly specialized northeastern section of the United States in order that teachers and students may have an opportunity to see geography in operation.

One of the trips conducted this past summer was the so-called New York Field Trip, the route of which is traced on the map in these pages.

A party of twenty-four left Clark on August 11 in a twenty-five passenger de luxe bus under the direction of Guy H. Burnham. Some of the many places of interest visited by the party were the moraines of Long Island; the reservoirs supplying the water to the city of New York; Hudson River Valley and Lake Champlain Lowlands; Fort Ticonderoga; Ausable Chasm; Mohawk Depression; Adirondacks; St. Lawrence Lowlands; Lake Plain Fruit Belt; Genesee Country; Portage Gorge; Jamesville Plunge Lakes; and the Catskills.

The party returned to Clark on August 25 apparently feeling that it had obtained value received. —J. L. P.

"Every day it is becoming more apparent that the relationship of man to the earth is *the* one world problem." —Joseph Collins in *The Doctor Looks at Marriage and Medicine.*

THE 1928–1929 GROUP

EULA V. AVERY, A. B. University of Michigan, has selected for research *Geographical Influences in the Milk Supply of Worcester*, one of several papers this year concerning Worcester and neighboring areas.

Carleton P. Barnes, A. M. Clark, following a summer's work with the Michigan Land Economic Survey, writes his dissertation on *Geographic Influences in the Present Distribution of North American Forests.*

Ruth E. Baugh, A. M. Clark, comes to us from her position at the University of California at Los Angeles to develop her thesis in respect to the *Geography of the Los Angeles Water Supply.*

G. Meredith Brill, who received the degree of B. S., at the University of Chicago, and who has worked in agriculture at Cornell University, prepares the *Land Utilization of Northboro Township.*

J. Herbert Burgy, M. A. University of Wisconsin, and who was with us during the past year, contributes a geographic study of the *New England Cotton Goods Industry.*

Meredith F. Burrill, A. M. Clark, Instructor in Physiography and Environmental Geography at Lehigh, completes his residence requirements for the doctorate.

Edna F. Campbell, M. S. University of Chicago, presents a study of the *Port of New Orleans* and in addition continues her studies in urban geography.

Kingsland A. Coffyn, to receive A. B. Clark 1929, selects as his field for special investigation geographic studies of exploration, particularly in Labrador.

Floyd F. Cunningham, A. M. Clark, continuing studies of phyto-geography, investigates *Forest Invasion and Succession and Their Relation to the Major Soil Types of the Central Massachusetts Upland.*

Sigismond R. Diettrich, who has received the Diploma of the Economic University of Budapest following his work in political geography under Count Teleki, pursues similar studies while with us this year.

Edith M. Fitton, A. B. Smith College, comes to Clark this year to undertake research in various fields, in particular that of regional geography.

Otis W. Freeman, M. S. University of Michigan, who has taught in many parts of the United States including work at the University of Hawaii, has come from the state normal school at Cheney, Washington, to write upon the *Geography of the Scablands in Eastern Washington.*

James Glasgow, B. Ed. Illinois State Normal University, also has elected a geographic study of the land utilization of a Massachusetts town, in this case the *Town of Oakham.*

Charles Gooze, A. M. Clark, following field work in South America during the past season, principally in Argentina, prepares his dissertation on the *Economic Geography of Northern Mendoza: An Argentine Oasis.*

Paul Huffington, B. Ed. Illinois State Normal at Normal, and erstwhile principal of the Forrest Township High School, Illinois, studies the geographic aspects of *Land Utilization in New Braintree.*

Clarence E. Koeppe, A. M. Clark, instructor in Weather and Climates of the World during the past Summer School, presents an analysis of the *Climates of Canada and Newfoundland.*

Albert La Fleur, A. M. Clark, comes to us from his work on the University of Nebraska faculty during 1927-1928 to carry out research in the *Connecticut Valley Tobacco Industry.*

Neva McDavitt, B. Ed. Illinois State Normal University, adds another study to the list of urban investigations, *Geographic Influences on the Fruit Supply of Worcester.*

John L. Page, A. M. Clark, after a summer of research and travel in various areas of Mexico, returns to the University to prepare his findings concerning the *Climates of Mexico.*

THE CAPE COD TRIP

THE last three days of the field season this year as customary were spent in seeing "The Cape" by automobile. The party consisted of ten students and an efficient organizer and instructor, Doctor Ekblaw. Before leaving the campus each student was assigned a certain phase of the geography of the region for observation and upon which a written report was to be handed to the instructor.

The first stop was at the "Fairbanks House" at Dedham, a house that was built of ships timbers in 1636. It illustrates the type of early colonial architecture, that of building additional rooms as the family increases in size. We then ordered lunch in Dedham and while lunch was being prepared we visited the Dedham Pottery which has a rare collection of vases.

At Quincy we visited the John Quincy Adams house. We motored from Quincy along the "Jerusalem Road" where we obtained a first view of the ocean and lunch was eaten on the rocks here by all but three of the party who were developing a hearty appetite for dinner. We stopped a short time at Plymouth Rock and then motored on to Barnstable Inn where we had dinner and lodging.

The second day was spent on "The Cape." We visited Provincetown and went up in the monument located there to obtain a view of the harbor. A dense fog hung over the bay but after waiting for half an hour it partially lifted and a fair view was obtained. From here we went to Highland Point and Race Point Light, then to Wellfleet where rooms had been reserved and dinner ordered.

The third day we made a rapid trip from Wellfleet through the various towns on the Cape. The bay-berry candle industry and the manufacture of artificial pearls, two very highly specialized industries, were studied at Hyannis. The return trip was made through the Indian Settlement of Mashpee, then through Sandwich, Middleboro, Taunton and home to Worcester. —P. H.

So favorable has been the response to the six-year course of study by Dr. Ridgley and Dr. Atwood which was instituted in the Worcester school system this fall, that numerous requests have brought forth texts in pamphlet form for the seventh and eighth grades prepared by Dr. Atwood.

THE FIELD SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY

THE success of the field course carried on in the Connecticut Valley in the fall of 1927 abundantly justified its continuation this year as a regular feature of the graduate work in the School of Geography. Accordingly, on the morning of the first of October, the graduate students under the direction of Dr. Atwood and Dr. Ekblaw moved with camp impedimenta to Hadley, there to establish headquarters from which the daily field trips were to be made. The area analyzed this year adjoins on the south the field of the 1927 studies. Located in the valley of the Connecticut River in west-central Massachusetts, it extended from the vicinity of South Deerfield almost to Northampton. Portions of three of the major physiographic regions of the state fall within this area,—the Central Upland, the Connecticut lowland, and Berkshire Hills.

The entire region was so divided that each student studied two strikingly dissimilar geographic types,—upland and lowland. Two composite maps of the whole area,—one of the distribution of physiographic forms, the other of land utilization were the contribution of the student group. A third map, interesting because it featured the most striking cultural element in the valley landscape, showed the location of all tobacco barns.

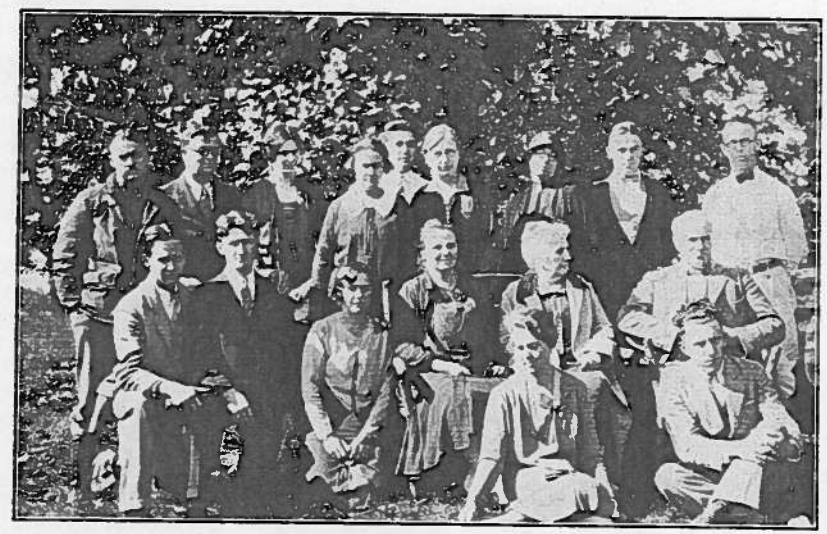
Numerous special studies were made by individual students within their own delimited areas, such as the analysis of type industries, the study of the production of certain crops and of type farms. A cross-section run from upland to upland across the valley gave the minutest details of land utilization within a typical belt one mile wide.

Several excursions in which the entire party participated enriched our understanding of the region as a whole. Physiographic problems connected with the formation of post-glacial lakes and with the evolution of existing deposits on the valley floor were simplified after a study of the varve clays at Chicopee Falls and South Hadley. A vividly concrete exhibit in the geological museum of Amherst College demonstrated the geological history of the Connecticut Valley. A visit to the Massachusetts Agricultural College gave us opportunity to confer with professors and to study such data on soils, crops, and systems of farming as previous research has yielded. On a sublimely clear October day toward the close of our field work, a survey from Bare Mountain on the crest of the Holyoke Range, furnished us a fitting summarizing view of the natural and cultural landscape of "our area" *in toto*,—one we shall never forget.

Dr. Brooks saw to it that climatic observations were not neglected. Reveille at 5:00 a. m. for the purpose of taking upland and valley temperatures was not altogether popular. Several daily observations were made by individuals in the field. Each student was equipped with a thermometer; with weather eye ever open to atmospheric changes he was enabled to report daily weather conditions of his own area. The composite of all observations simultaneously taken over a wide field led to interesting deductions. Instrumental observations at the camp site constituted a regular task in the daily regimen.

The completely furnished home of Mrs. Sessions located a mile north of Old Hadley on the east bank of the Connecticut provided not only headquarters but home during our sojourn in the valley. Indeed, the nature of our de luxe camp contributed not a little to the comfort and happiness of the group. Our camp associations have fitted us more completely for harmonious and sympathetic coöperation in the tasks which await us this year.

The results of this year's studies already have been incorporated in the individual and group reports prepared by the participants in the field work. The maps worked out by the 1928 group will be added to those started last year. We anticipate the continuation of our studies by next year's group, and shall await with interest the solution of some of our unsolved problems. This region provides a rich field for geographic investigation, so varied are the physical conditions and so striking the human adjustments. Intimately linked to its past geologic history no less than to its more recent human history and influenced profoundly by both, it constitutes a veritable geographer's paradise. —R. E. B.



THE FIELD CAMP GROUP 1928

Standing, left to right: Albert La Fleur, Otis W. Freeman, Edith M. Fitton, Neva McDavitt, Sigismond R. Diettrich, Bessie A. Merritt, Ada B. Smith, Paul Huffington, Floyd W. Cunningham.

Seated, left to right: G. Meredith Brill, Meredith F. Burrill, Eula A. Avery, Mrs. Atwood, Ruth E. Baugh, Miss Semple, Dr. Atwood, James Glasgow.

The Monadnock