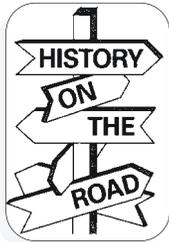


HISTORY ON THE ROAD

MARSH-BILLINGS-ROCKEFELLER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
AND THE CONSERVATION STUDY INSTITUTE



Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park (MBRNHP) nestled in the rolling hills and pastures of eastern Vermont, is the only national park to tell

the story of conservation history and evolving nature of land stewardship in America. In 1864, Woodstock born George Perkins Marsh wrote the book *Man and Nature*, one of the seminal texts of environmental thinking. Strongly influenced by *Man and Nature*, Frederick Billings began reforesting the slopes of Woodstock's Mt. Tom in 1874, creating one of the earliest planned and scientifically managed forests in the United States.

The park was established in 1992, when Frederick Billings' granddaughter, Mary French Rockefeller, and her husband, conservationist Laurance S. Rockefeller, conveyed their estate's residential and forest lands to the people of the United States. The Park, working in partnership with the Billings Farm & Museum, chronicles three generations of stewardship and the



Rolf Diamant, Superintendent of the MBRNHP and Nora Mitchell, Director, Conservation Study Institute outside the old carriage house which now houses an educational display, offices and meeting room.

emergence of a national conservation ethic. National Park Service Director James Ridenour promised that the Park would continue the tradition of sustainable forest stewardship and conservation practiced by the Billings and Rockefeller families throughout the 20th century.

The National Park Service, in partner-

ship with the Woodstock Foundation, manages the 550-acre forest as a cultural landscape and as a living exhibit illustrating more than a century of forest stewardship in America, from the earliest scientific silvicultural practices borrowed from 19th Century Europe to the best contemporary practices of sustainable forest management and value-added conservation. The National Historical Park is currently exploring the feasibility of third party forest management certification, to demonstrate and interpret certification as a new chapter in its legacy of forest stewardship.

The Conservation Study Institute, established by the National Park Service at MBRNHP, concurrent with the opening of the Park in 1998, contributes to leadership in the field of conservation. The Institute creates opportunities for dialogue, inquiry, and lifelong learning to enhance the stewardship of landscapes and communities. In a broad collaboration between the National Park Service, academic and non-profit partners, the Institute provides a national and international forum to discuss conservation history, contemporary issues and practice, and future directions. □



Aerial view of Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park (foreground) in Woodstock, Vermont.

Penguin books on the road. Title Page. Copyright Page. Dean is the perfect guy for the road because he actually was born on the road, when his parents were passing through Salt Lake City in 1926, in a jalopy, on their way to Los Angeles. First reports of him came to me through Chad King, who'd shown me a few letters from him written in a New Mexico reform school. Sabrina Carpenter on Filming The Short History of the Long Road, Writing Music, and More 04 July 2020 | Popsugar. The Best Films And Performances Of The First Half Of 2020 01 July 2020 | Hollywoodnews.com. "The Short History of the Long Road" Review: A Coming-of-Age Tale Stuck on Familiar Paths 12 June 2020 | Indiewire. See all related articles ».

For teenage Nola (Sabrina Carpenter), home is the open road. Her self-reliant father (Steven Ogg) is her anchor in a life of transience. The pair crisscross the United States in a lovingly refurbished RV, relishing their independence and making ends meet by doing odd jobs. A shocking rupture, though, casts Nola out on her own. She makes her way to Albuquerque, New Mexico, in search of a mother she never knew. On the other hand, McAdam's system was based on the principle that a well-drained road made of suitable material does not need the stone foundation of Telford's system, but could be built directly on the subsoil. First McAdam placed a closely compacted 10- to 12-inch layer of stone which had been broken to an inch in diameter, and which was raised in the center to facilitate drainage. As they say, the rest is history-a history that most of us have experienced-and just about any drive we take today provides concrete evidence of the outcome. Ironically, even at its height, our modern interstate highway system totals only about 42,500 miles (as of 1991). Granted, this figure does not include surface streets or other roads.