

VI. Recreation and Folklore

VI-1

Chrietzberg, James, Jr. "Southeastern Climbing Lore," *Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin*, 43, No. 2 (June 1977), 57-61.

Although technical rock climbing as a sport in Southeastern United States is less than twenty years old, many tales associated with climbs and climbers have become widespread and are regarded as legends. To the first climber goes the right to name the new route, and names usually reflect a geologic feature such as Cave Route, or a feeling the climber experienced such as Holy Moses. Tales with the same general theme are found in more than one area with a typical example being that of the "no fatalities" record of the Southeastern Climbing Association. Reportedly, members are trained to scream "I resign" as they fall. Based on interviews. No notes.

—Helen Fant

VI-2

Cochran, Robert. "The Interlude of Game: A Study of Washers," *Western Folklore*, 38, No. 2 (April 1979), 71-82.

Primarily played in eastern Texas, southwest Arkansas and northwest Louisiana, washers is described as a folk game derived from horseshoes. Two-hole washers is the most common form of the game. In this game, two holes are dug in the ground approximately fifteen feet apart. Players, using usually three two inch washers position themselves behind the opposing holes and attempt to pitch the washers into the far hole. Scoring is usually five points for a washer pitched into the hole and one point for a closer throw than an opponents with a customary score of twenty-one points per game. Social implications, types of players, and cooperation necessitated by the game are discussed at length. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 25 notes; 2 figures.

—Lynne Emery

VI-3

Coppage, Noel. "Fights, Fiddles, and Foxhunts," *Kentucky Folklore Record*, 7, No. 1 (January-March 1961), 1-14.

Ohio County, Kentucky is the setting for this description of recreation during the life of the author's father (early twentieth century). Fights were impromptu, usually in connection with drinking parties, and weapons included knives, guns, clubs, and fists. Fiddles were indispensable to square dances and the fiddle was respected and well-paid. Fox chasing or fox racing better describes this Ohio County pastime than fox hunting. The object was not to catch the fox, but to have dogs chase him so that their owners could enjoy the baying. A good dog often chased a fox all night, and the owner who returned early was ridiculed. Dogs have been shot for giving up the chase. Each section of this article is accompanied by tales involving local personalities. Based on primary sources; 7 notes.

—Helen Fant

VI-4

White, Edward Mitchell. "The Vocabulary of Marbles in Eastern Kentucky," *Kentucky Folklore Record*, 9, No. 3 (July-September 1963), 57-71.

An extensive list of terms used in marbles' games of Eastern Kentucky is compiled and indexed by location. Marbles have been found in ruins of many ancient civilizations and are still common today. One traditional custom is playing marbles on Good Friday, a practice begun 200 years ago in England and noted in the 1960s at Cave Ridge, Kentucky. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 9 notes; 4 maps; index.

—Helen Fant

VI-5

Abbey, Sue. "The Man Who Lived to Fly: The Story of Charley Mayse—Arizona Pioneer Aviator," *Journal of Arizona History*, 15 (Winter 1974), 373-90.

Mayse became a barnstorming pilot after World War I and flew in most of the western states and Mexico during the period between the world wars. He made his living by giving exhibitions, passing the hat after demonstrations, giving rides, teaching lessons, running an airport, and selling aircraft. He preferred students who had a "feel" for flying rather than those who flew "mechanically." Much of his life was spent in Arizona, and he died in 1950. Based on articles, newspaper reports, and interviews; two illustrations; 54 notes.

—David McComb

VI-6

Witt, Donald R. "Flying Gypsies in the Southwest," *Journal of Arizona History*, 20 (Summer 1979), 151-68.

During the 1920s Matt Rodighier and his wife flew around Arizona and Mexico making their living by giving flying lessons and exhibitions. They learned about desert and mountain flying by experience. The article is a reminiscence of Rodighier's barnstorming adventures. Based upon an interview with Rodighier, seven pictures; no notes.

—David McComb

VI-7

Clements, Kenrick A. "Politics and the Park: San Francisco's Fight for Hetch Hetchy, 1908-1913," *Pacific Historical Review*, 48, No. 2 (May 1979), 185-215.

Part of Yosemite National Park, the Hetch Hetchy Valley, now serves San Francisco as a municipal reservoir. The fight to dam Hetch Hetchy was led by San Francisco's city fathers and several California politicians. Opposing the damming of the valley wilderness area were a group of preservationists led by naturalist John Muir. After five years of charges, countercharges, and political maneuvering, the preservationists lost the fight to prevent the dam but as an aftermath, clarified their definition of conservation which led to the eventual establishment of the National Park Service. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 78 notes.

—Lynne Emery