

[CHAPTER 465]

AN ACT

June 16, 1938
[H. R. 8565]
[Public, No. 645]

Defining the compensation of persons holding positions as deputy clerks and commissioners of United States district courts, and for other purposes.

United States district courts.
Clerks, deputies, and assistants, acceptance of compensation from other sources forbidden.

Exception, if appointed commissioners; rate limitation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, No clerk or deputy clerk or assistant in the office of the clerk of a United States district court shall receive any compensation or emoluments through any office or position to which he may be appointed by the court, other than that received as such clerk, deputy clerk, or assistant, whether from the United States or from private litigants, and the acceptance of payment for personal services from private litigants shall be deemed a vacation of their appointments, but clerks of United States district courts, their deputies and assistants, who are or may be appointed United States commissioners, may receive compensation for both offices in an aggregate amount not exceeding the rate of \$3,000 per annum.

Approved, June 16, 1938.

[CHAPTER 466]

AN ACT

June 16, 1938
[H. R. 6243]
[Public, No. 646]

To authorize a survey of the old Indian trail and the highway known as "Oglethorpe Trail" with a view of constructing a national roadway on this route to be known as "The Oglethorpe National Trail and Parkway."

Oglethorpe National Trail and Parkway.
Preamble.

Whereas the ancient Indian trail, extending from Savannah, the scene of the English colonization of Georgia, northwestwardly along the route of the Savannah River in the direction of the city of Augusta, and thence in a northwesterly direction, furnished a trail along which passed the great Indian migrations and also furnished a means of communication between the Indian tribes traveling from the Middle West and North to the Southeast; and

Whereas General Oglethorpe, in establishing a thoroughfare from Savannah to Augusta (upon returning, in September 1739, from his famous treaty conference with the Creek Nation, which was held at Coweta), followed this ancient Indian trail—this thoroughfare having been used thereafter by the colonists of Georgia in establishing their trading posts and outposts along the banks of the Savannah River into the great heart of the southeastern territory of the United States; and

Whereas this thoroughfare from Savannah to Augusta was designated in 1780 as a British military road; and

Whereas for nearly three-quarters of a century this thoroughfare was used as a stage road, President George Washington having traveled this road during his southern tour in 1791 in going from Savannah to Augusta; and

Whereas many important and historic sites are located on or near this road, including (ascending from Savannah) Old Yamacraw; the Hermitage Plantation; New Yamacraw; the Indian Mound Irene (site of John Wesley's Mission); Mrs. Musgroves Cowpen; Joseph's Town; Mulberry Grove (Nathanael Greene's plantation and site of invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney); the town of Abercorn; Dacre's Tavern; New Ebenezer; Old Ebenezer (site of the Salzburger settlement in 1734); the Palachocolas river crossing; Mount Pleasant (site of the trading post and fort); Hudson's Ferry; Uchee Town; Brier Creek Battlefield (site of important Revolutionary War battle); Burton's Ferry; Telfare's Saw Mill; Telfare's Plantation; Stony Bluff (site of prehistoric Indian stone implement factory); Gorham's Ferry; Shell Bluff