

# NATIONAL PARK

## Location Map No. 1

NORTH ATLANTIC STATES



The Ford Mansion — Morristown National Historical Park

**United States Department of the Interior**

*Harold L. Ickes, Secretary*

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

*Newton B. Drury, Director*



# Guide to Your Parks

## INTRODUCING THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Every American shares in an inheritance of vast natural resources of superb scenery and spectacular, awe-inspiring natural phenomena. His heritage includes also the customs and traditions brought to our shores by the people of other countries of the Old and New Worlds and the culture of those who dwelt in the land before the coming of the white man. An integral part of it also derives from the courage of the colonists and the pioneers who opened up and settled the land to its farthest frontiers and the bold enterprise of those who, for good or ill, uncovered and exploited its resources. It includes, too, the sacrifices and the bloodshed of those who fought for the freedom of the young nation and of their sons who, in other wars, were willing to die for American principles. This heritage is the sum of all those ideas and actions which have produced the United States of America as it is today.

Much of the finest scenic, scientific, historic, prehistoric, and cultural values are represented and protected in the 169 areas embraced in the National Park System. It includes 27 national parks,

84 national monuments, and 58 areas of various other classifications. This folder, Location Map No. 1, covers and describes briefly those areas administered by the National Park Service which are situated in the North Atlantic States—Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Delaware, also shown on the map, contain no areas in the National Park System. In the descriptions of the individual areas a geographic sequence is followed as far as possible.

### Administration

Each National Park Service area is under the immediate supervision of a superintendent or custodian who is the field representative of the Service and is responsible for the protection and administration of the area to which he is assigned.

Under the direction of the superintendent or custodian are uniformed rangers, whose duties are to protect the areas from fire, vandalism, and other damage, and to provide information and assistance to the visitor.



Old Custom House—Salem Maritime National Historic Site

### Interpretive Service

The story of the origin of the natural phenomena and the background of the historic and prehistoric places and objects in the National Park Service areas is a fascinating one. In order that visitors may have a better understanding and deeper appreciation of what they see, the Service, so far as is possible under war conditions, provides various interpretive services. Naturalists and historians conduct field trips and give talks on animal and plant life, geology, and history. Signs and markers help to explain special features to the unguided visitor. In many of the areas, museums provide vivid supplements to the other means of interpretation.

### History

This region is historically significant as the scene of early colonial enterprises growing out of the desire of English Puritan, Catholic, and Quaker sects for greater freedom of worship and as the area within which settlements were also made by the Swedes and the Dutch. Included in the area are notable forts or battlefields of the French and Indian War, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and the Civil War, as well as historic sites illus-

trative of the social, economic, maritime, and cultural history of the United States.

### National Park Areas in the North Atlantic States

**ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, Maine.**—Situated mainly on Mount Desert Island, but also partly on the Schoodic Peninsula and on Isle au Haut, Acadia is the northeasternmost of the areas administered by the National Park Service and was the first national park established east of the Mississippi River. Here the rugged granite uplift rises abruptly into hills and mountains above the glacier-carved fjords and bays and the open coast, pounded and carved by the waves of the Atlantic. A road leads to the 1,532-foot summit of Cadillac Mountain, highest of the eastern coastal mountains. Many miles of other roads and foot and bridle trails lead to the park's places of beauty.

Mount Desert Island was discovered by Champlain in 1604 and was French territory until ceded to the British more than 100 years later. During the latter half of the nineteenth century it became increasingly popular as a summer vacation spot. The park, composed entirely of lands given to the National Park Service and established in 1919, preserves the beauty and

Monument in Saratoga National Historical Park Project



Reproduction of cross erected by Father Millet

charm which visitors found there a century ago.

Address the Superintendent, Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine.

**SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Mass.**—Comprising the 2,000-foot Derby Wharf, the smaller Central Wharf, Salem Custom House, Hawkes House, Derby House, Rum Shop, and Forrester Warehouse, this site on the waterfront of old Salem, earliest of the Massachusetts Bay Colony's settlements, commemorates an especially romantic period of American maritime history (approximately a century, starting about 1760) when the port of Salem was one of the most important centers of sea trade. From Salem went scores of privateers with letters of marque to harry the British, during the periods of the American Revolution and the War of 1812. From Salem, for several decades after the Revolution, Derby ships sailed to Mauritius, Canton, the East Indies, and the ports of India. The development of the Clipper Ship with draft too deep for Salem Harbor brought about the decline of the port.

All the buildings included in the historic site, except the For-

rester Warehouse, are open to visitors.

Address the Superintendent, Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, Mass.

**SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT, N. Y.**—It was on the lands included or to be included in this park that the American armies under General Gates defeated a British army under General Burgoyne and compelled its surrender. Often referred to as one of the decisive campaigns in the world's history, this American victory did constitute the turning point in the American Revolution and was responsible for bringing the help of France, Spain, and Holland to the revolting colonies. Without this help, which made possible the victory at Yorktown 4 years later, the American cause would have been virtually hopeless.

Nearly 1,500 acres of the park, on which acquisition is as yet incomplete, were acquired by the State of New York in 1927 as a State reservation and were deeded to the Federal Government in 1941. Situated 25 miles north of Albany, the park lies in rolling hilly country on and above the west bank of the Hudson and offers an

exceptional view of the river and of the hills and mountains to the east of it.

Address the Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, N. Y.

**FATHER MILLET CROSS NATIONAL MONUMENT, Fort Niagara, N. Y.**, commemorates the services of a French Jesuit priest at an early frontier post in 1688.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.

**HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Hyde Park, N. Y.**, is the birthplace, home, and "Summer White House" of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. By gift from President Roosevelt, title to his home and 33.23 acres of ground passed to the United States on January 15, 1944, for preservation as a national historic site. Under the terms of the deed, actual administration of the national historic site for the benefit of the public shall begin when life interests held in the estate by the President and his family shall have terminated.

James Roosevelt, the President's father, acquired the estate in 1867. The house, which is one of the more modest Hudson River manorial dwellings, was built in the

View of Vanderbilt Mansion



Hudson River bracketed style by Ephraim Holbrook about 1826 and recast in the Georgian mold by the President's father. The property fronts on the historic New York and Albany Post Road and adjoins the 16.31 acre tract of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library which the President gave to the Nation in 1939.

The President's life has been intimately associated with the house, where since 1933 rulers of several foreign lands and many notables, including Prime Minister Churchill, have visited.

The national historic site is not open to the public.

**VANDERBILT MANSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Hyde Park, N. Y.**, has been called a "monument to an era." It is a magnificent example of the great estates built by financial and industrial leaders in the period of national expansion which followed the Civil War, and in its architectural style, its interior finish, and its furnishings it reflects the tastes of a typical wealthy American family of the period.

The 50-room mansion was designed by McKim, Mead and White, then one of the foremost architectural firms in America, for Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a grandson of the famous "Commodore." It is on a site of extraordinary

beauty. Below it lies the Hudson River; across the river to the west it looks out upon the Shawangunk Range, and to the north upon the Catskills. It is surrounded by broad lawns planted with a great variety of majestic trees. The site was a gift to the Federal Government in 1940 from Mrs. Margaret Louise Van Alen, a niece of Mr. Vanderbilt.

Address the Superintendent, Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Hyde Park, N. Y.

**WHITE PLAINS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE, White Plains, N. Y.**, consists of memorials showing the positions held by Washington's Army at the Battle of White Plains in 1776.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Eastchester, Mount Vernon, N. Y.**—The Church is intimately connected with events leading to the freedom of the press. During the American Revolution, it was used for awhile as a hospital. The Church is a noteworthy example of the Renaissance revival style in America. It is owned by the Corporation of St. Paul's Church and designated under the terms of a cooperative agreement a national historic site.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Morristown, N. J., or Rev. W. H. Weigle, 859 S. Columbus Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**FEDERAL HALL MEMORIAL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Broad and Wall Streets, New York City.**—On this spot, site of the present Subtreasury Building, stood Federal Hall, first seat of the Federal Government, scene of many momentous events in the early days of the republic, including the passage by Congress, for ratification by the States, of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the American Constitution. In the



Federal Hall

basement is a museum containing articles and exhibits connected with the history of Federal Hall.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.

**STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT, New York Harbor.**—Resting upon the masonry rampsarts of old Fort Wood, which was built on Bedloe's Island in 1809-11, Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World symbolizes home and what it stands for to the hundreds of thousands of Americans who have headed out from or returned to the port of New York. Constructed of 3/16 in. copper sheets, laid over an ingenious steel framework designed by the French engineer, Gustave Eiffel, the statue is 152 feet in height, erected on a 150-foot-high pedestal. The ascent of the statue may be made, to a height of 10 stories from the base, by either stairway or elevator. From that point a stairway alone leads to the interior of the head. Though a ladder provides access to the up-raised hand and torch, this is not open to the public. The view of New York City and harbor from

Rocks near Thunder Hole in Acadia National Park





Statue of Liberty

1779-80—during which Washington's army was quartered near Morristown, with the headquarters of the Commander in Chief in the town itself. Here Washington reorganized his forces almost within sight of the British in New York; here the army endured cold, hunger, hardship, and disease; here came Lafayette with news of the second French expedition sent to aid the Americans.

The major portion of the park at Jockey Hollow, about 1,000 acres, includes nearly all of the site of the Army's encampment. Above the town a smaller area embraces Fort Mifflin, built to provide a better defense for the Army and its supplies. The park also includes the Ford House, a fine colonial mansion occupied by Washington as his headquarters during the second period, and containing numerous articles of furniture which were in it during his occupancy. Behind the Ford House, the historical museum contains relics and displays which help to a better understanding of the problems faced by the colonial army of the period and the conditions under which they lived at Morristown. Those interested in special fields will find study collections of such things as Colonial and Revolutionary arms, household furnishings, wearing apparel, uniforms, etc.

Reconstructed encampment



Independence Hall in Philadelphia  
Old Philadelphia Custom House

structures, including a Continental Army hospital hut, officers' barracks hut, and soldier's barracks hut, as well as the restored and refurnished Wick House, which served as the headquarters for Major General Arthur St. Clair, are features of the Jockey Hollow encampment area of the park.

Address the Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.

OLD PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Philadelphia, Pa.—Completed in 1824, this building is one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture. It was the home of the Second Bank of the United States which figured so prominently in the historic controversy between President Jackson and the Whigs over national banking policies. Through a cooperative agreement it is occupied by the Carl Schurz Foundation.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.

INDEPENDENCE HALL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Philadelphia, Pa.—The Independence Hall group of structures were associated with, or the scene of the

adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, the meeting place of that Congress, the meeting place of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and the seat of Government of the United States during the period 1790-1800. The property is owned by the City of Philadelphia and has been designated a national historic site under the terms of a cooperative agreement.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Morristown, N. J., or Chief of the Bureau of City Property, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES) CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Philadelphia, Pa.—The Church, dating from 1700, is a splendid example of the cultural and religious aspects of Swedish colonization in North America. The Church is the property of the Corporation of Gloria Dei Church and has been designated a national historic site under the terms of a cooperative agreement.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Morristown, N. J., or Rev. John C. Roak, Delaware and Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOPEWELL VILLAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, near Birdsboro, Pa., exemplifies the



Furnace in Hopewell Village National Historic Site

early semifeudal iron-making communities which were the predecessors of the mighty iron and steel industries of the United States today. Here is a life-size and authentic display of the social, cultural, industrial, and economic environment of such a community, which was active for more than 100 years, beginning before the Revolution, in 1770, and reaching its final "blow-out" in 1883. During the Revolution the furnace supplied quantities of war materials to Washington's army; during the Civil War much of the pig iron it produced was utilized in connection with the War.

Although Hopewell Village was given historic site status only a few years ago and little development work has been done beyond the stabilization of the furnace stack, the visitor there will find the village charming and interesting. Products of Hopewell Furnace and other exhibits are on display.

Address the Superintendent, Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Birdsboro, Pa.

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE, Pa., is situated on the Old National Road (U. S. Highway No. 40) between Cumberland, Md., and Uniontown,

Pa., and includes the site on which George Washington, on his first military expedition in 1754, constructed the palisaded fort known as Fort Necessity where the opening engagement of the French and Indian War took place on July 3, 1754. This resulted in the capitulation of the English Colonial forces under Lieutenant Colonel Washington's command and their withdrawal with honors of war. The 2-acre national battlefield site is almost surrounded by Fort Necessity State Park, of 235 acres, owned by the State of Pennsylvania. On it, in the old Mount Washington Tavern, the State maintains the Fort Necessity State Museum.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Pa.—On this site, where the Federal Government owns more than 2,400 acres of land, with 26 miles of paved avenues and more than 2,000 monuments and markers, was fought one of the greatest and bloodiest battles in American history, and one which marked the turning point in the effort of the South to establish itself as the Con-



Reconstructed Fort Necessity stockade

federate States of America. Heading into the North after his victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in the early part of 1863, General Robert E. Lee's army of 75,000 engaged the Union Army of more than 88,000 under General George G. Meade on July 1, 2, and 3 upon the lands now largely included in the national military park. Seminary Ridge, on which Lee took up his battle line; the wheat field, across which General Pickett led his gallant but unsuccessful charge; the Bloody Angle; Big and Little Round Top; Devils Den; Spangler's Spring; Cemetery Ridge; and other sites over which the two armies fought

or which the Confederate Army sought to capture are all parts of the park. Of the Confederate forces engaged in the 3-day battle, 28,063 were killed, wounded, and captured, against a Union loss of 23,049.

It was on this battlefield, four and a half months after the battle, that President Lincoln delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address at the dedication of a part of the field as a national cemetery. The Soldiers' National Monument in the cemetery now marks the spot where the address was delivered.

Address the Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa.



Little and Big Round Top—scenes of important battles at Gettysburg

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The Wick House in Morristown National Historical Park

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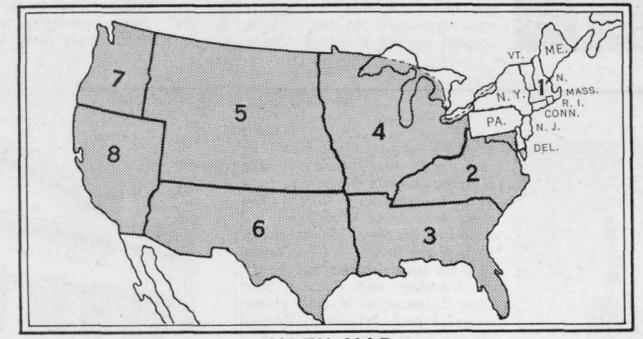
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

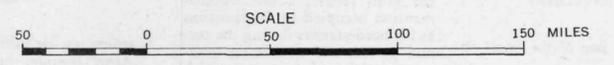


#### LEGEND

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