

# THE REGIONAL REVIEW



## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGION ONE

Richmond, Virginia

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 1940

VOL. V - NOS. 2 & 3

# THE REGIONAL REVIEW

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ARNO B. CAMMERER, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

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THE UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
· NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ·  
REGION ONE ~ RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



Above is shown one of the many house foundations which have been uncovered on Jamestown Island. Below: Some of the glass bottles and pottery objects after their restoration in the archeological laboratory.



## PARTNERSHIP AT JAMESTOWN

### Archeology and History Work Hand in Hand

BY J. C. HARRINGTON,  
ASSOCIATE ARCHEOLOGIST,  
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One of the most universal characteristics of the human race is an interest in the past. This is attested by the fact that in the most primitive human groups myths and legends telling of the origin of the earth and of the first human ancestors of the group exist and are cherished from generation to generation. With the birth of civilization, speculation gave way to study, and history was born---the recounting of and explaining of the incidents in the life of a nation and the world.

In recent years, as history has become studied generally, people have taken an interest in the places associated with the great men and events in the past of their nation. One important outcome of this interest has been the establishment by the National Park Service of the many historical parks and monuments. Jamestown Island, the site of the first permanent English settlement in America, long has been significant to Americans, and a part of it was logically acquired and set aside by the Service for study, development, and preservation.<sup>1</sup> But at Jamestown it was obvious that the conventional historical approach could not tell the entire story. Too many of the records had been lost or destroyed; and too much of the story never had been committed to writing in the first place. So a different research method---archeology---was called upon.

Archeology is a relatively new science. Since the beginning of the study of history, historians have run against an almost impassable barrier, the barrier that stands where writing or recording in some way first was developed. What had not been put on stone, clay, papyrus, or paper could not be learned; and the early students of the past could only guess at the meanings of the remains which we now know to have been left by prehistoric peoples. But within the last 100 years archeology has been pushing through that barrier. From soil strata and potsherds, ruined buildings and cemeteries, archeologists have reconstructed the story of the past so that today the school child who begins the study of world history starts far back of the first written records.

As archeology has developed it has shown that the barrier of written records stands not only at a point in time, but also at a point in culture. In other words, there has never been a time or place when society had written down everything that happened to it. For instance, Roman archeology has supplemented Roman history, not

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<sup>1</sup>An important portion of the site of Jamestown, which included the single standing seventeenth-century ruin, the old brick church tower, was acquired in 1893 by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. This organization, in keeping with its policy of preserving significant historic sites, has developed and safeguarded that part of the area with characteristic energy and wisdom. The remainder was acquired by the United States government in 1934 as a unit of Colonial National Historical Park. The agreement just made between the Association and the National Park Service, concerning cooperative investigation, development, and preservation of the Jamestown treasures, is described on page 7.

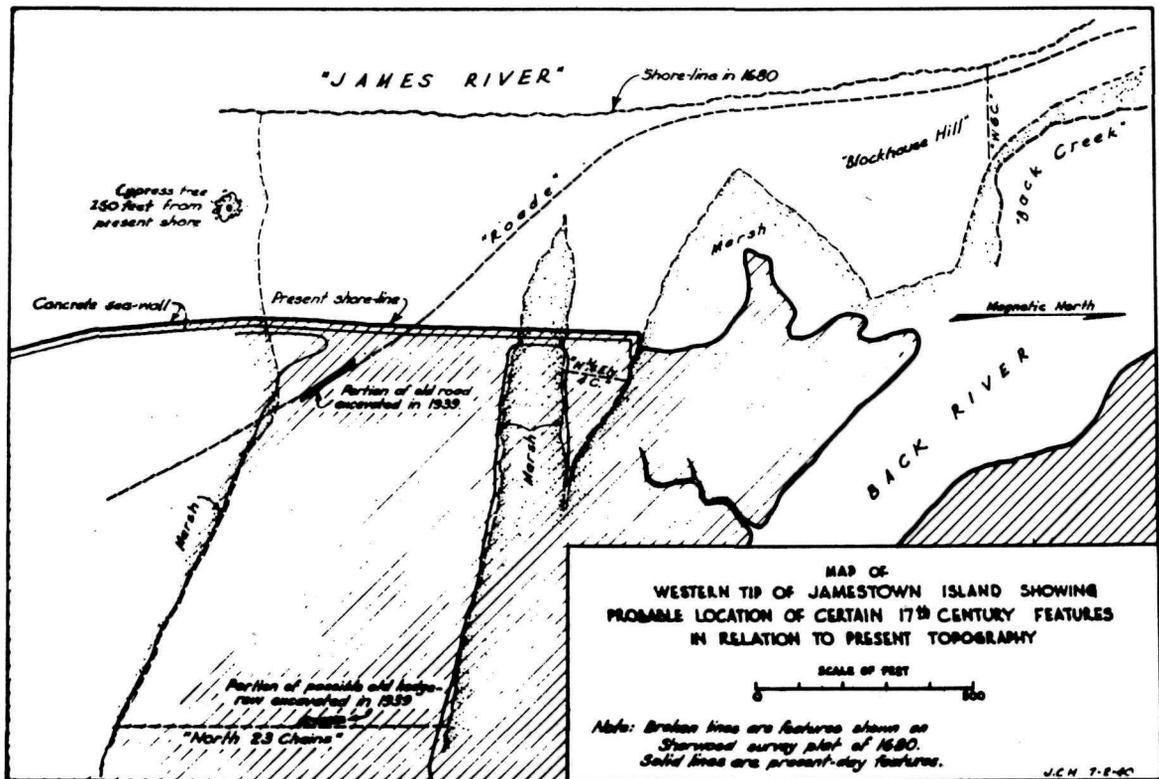
only in the period before Romans started recording their history, but likewise within the historic period, by supplying data concerning the development of art and architecture and the details of domestic life of the time which the Romans did not take the trouble to record.

In spite of the fact that history and archeology are related so closely and are working to the same end, revealing and explaining the facts of the past of the human race, they have not always come together and applied their techniques consciously and simultaneously to a specific problem. Within each field there is a fairly well defined feeling that certain problems and periods belong to the historian and certain others to the archeologist. At Jamestown, however, the problem is being approached differently. Here historical research and archeological research are working hand in hand to recover the story of the years from 1607 to 1699, the period in which Jamestown was the leading community of the colony of Virginia. The logic of the program is readily apparent. Records of this first century of English colonization of America are meagre when compared to those of later periods. The early settlers were too busy wresting a living from the wilderness to spend much time in recording their adventures for the edification and entertainment of posterity. Of the records that were made, only a part are available, many having been destroyed or lost. Moreover, even as today, people seldom left permanent descriptions of their houses, their furniture, and the dishes from which they ate. Many of these missing facts now can be supplied by archeological investigation.

Although the work is known as the Jamestown archeological project and the problem is being approached primarily as an archeological one, documentary research has an important place in the program. A map, a deed, or possibly even a brief court record may be of greater value in determining facts about a building than would a season's excavating. The important thing is that the historian and the archeologist are working together, planning their research with specific problems in mind, and using the results of both kinds of research to further the uncovering of the story. As each single tract or building is considered for study, preliminary historical research is carried out as the first step. These documentary data serve as a guide for directing the course of the excavations and a key for interpreting the archeological remains. As results accrue from the excavating, certain of the documentary data take on new meanings which, in turn, provide more intelligent direction for further archeological research. There is accumulating, by this process, an ever-expanding body of knowledge made possible by the combined activities of several fields of specialization. This can be illustrated by a brief review of one fairly simple example of research.

It long had been noted and had become a matter of concern to persons interested in the preservation of historic sites that Jamestown Island was being washed away rapidly by the waters of the James River. Early in the present century, through the efforts of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a substantial shore protection was constructed at the upper end of the island by the United States Army, and in recent years the National Park Service has continued the sea wall along the entire limits of the old town. Numerous historians have pondered over the amount of destruction that had taken place. An old cypress tree, standing today some 260 feet from the shore, marks the position of the shoreline at one period, but there has been no documentary evidence which, alone, would locate exactly the extent of the land during the seventeenth century.

For a number of reasons, and particularly to aid in locating and identifying



land features and early buildings, it is important that the position of the seventeenth century shoreline be known. Colonel Samuel H. Yonge estimated that at the western tip of the island there had been a recession of 482 feet, based on an assumed annual rate of two feet a year until 1860 and four feet a year thereafter.<sup>2</sup> Such an estimate, although later proved to be accurate, was not satisfactory for the purpose of locating exactly the property lines and other early remains. It was up to the archeologist to try his hand.

Naturally there was no hope that any sort of evidence could be found beyond the present shore because the currents and tides would have destroyed or shifted even the most substantial remains. But the archeological excavations made during the summer of 1939 did provide evidence which permits the locating of a considerable portion of the old shoreline. A patent to William Sherwood, dated April 20, 1681, reads in part:

. . . beginning at James River at the head of a great slash Issuing into the back River and down the sd slash East 1-2 a point Southerly Eighteene Chaines thence North 3/4 point Easterly fower Chaines to the back River Marsh and up the same to a Markt persimon tree under blockhouse hill point thence under the said Hill West six Chaines to James River and downe it againe to the first Mencon'd slash including eight acres & thence againe down the said slash forty three Chaines to Mr Richard James Land and along it South twenty three Chaines to a branch of Pitch & Tarr swamp thence up the said branch to James River and Up the River to the place it begun. . .<sup>3</sup>

This document, although of considerable value, would have been of little help

<sup>2</sup>The Site of Old "James Towne" 1607-1698 (Richmond, 1926), 25-26.

<sup>3</sup>Ambler Papers, No. 31, Library of Congress.

within itself unless certain of the landmarks mentioned could be located and identified beyond question. Fortunately, however, there is preserved among the Ambler Papers in the Library of Congress a copy of a survey which Sherwood had made for this piece of land.<sup>4</sup> Shown on this survey plat is the old road leading from Jamestown to the mainland. Also indicated are the adjacent marshes and the shore of the river. It was found, by fitting this tract to the present topography, that the marshes could be made to coincide with the present ones, but corroborative evidence of a more specific character was desired.

Exploratory trenches were excavated across this area from the present shoreline to a distance well beyond the probable eastern extent of the tract. In so doing, the remains of an old, much used road were found. They were followed for 140 feet, a distance sufficient to determine the direction. Then again placing the Sherwood plat on the map of today, but making the roads coincide, it was found that the east line of the property coincided exactly with an indistinct line of dark areas which had been recorded as remains of trees or a hedgerow. By locating the Sherwood tract to conform with the position of the road and the property line, it was found that the outlines of the marshes coincided almost exactly with those shown on the survey plat and established that there has been little change in the topography of this section of the island with exception of erosion by the river. The map reproduced on the preceding page shows both the present-day topography, including the road and property line found in the excavating, and the features recorded on the survey plat; and there now can be located, with considerable assurance, the position of the old shoreline for a distance of more than 2,000 feet.<sup>5</sup>

This example serves to illustrate the manner in which archeological and documentary research work together, each supplementing, interpreting, and verifying the facts brought to light by the other. Although many more instances could be cited, much less simple than the one described here, the general problem and method of approach have been indicated. By such research, under the combined studies of historian, archeologist, museum specialist, and architect, considerable knowledge has been gained concerning Jamestown during the seventeenth century. The exact extent of the town has been determined, the location of various tracts of land has been ascertained to within a few feet, and roads, fences, wells, bridges, orchards, ditches, and a large number of buildings have been located and identified as to age and ownership. Moreover, by combining the information from the excavating and from documentary research, knowledge is accumulating as to the architecture of the seventeenth century and the tools and objects in use by the colonists during that period.

These results, valuable though they may be in the future interpretative development of Jamestown, are possibly no more important than the far-reaching effects of this relatively new approach to the study of historic sites. The demonstration that a great quantity of historical knowledge can be obtained by careful, painstaking archeological research, no matter how recent the site, may be the most significant contribution of the work at Jamestown.

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<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, No. 134.

<sup>5</sup>The portion of the Sherwood survey plat shown on page 4 was enlarged to exactly the same as that of the present-day map.

## Agreement Unifies Jamestown Program

An outstanding example of the potentialities for cooperation resulting from enactment of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 was the agreement reached September 20 between the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the National Park Service. The understanding, which was announced by Mrs. Arthur P. Wilmer, president of the Virginia organization, provides for a unified program of development and administration for the entire Jamestown Island area, a part of which is in federal ownership while another portion, including the sole remaining ruin, belongs to the Association.

The agreement, an outgrowth of some 18 months of mutual study, also authorizes the Service to conduct archeological investigations in selected sites; and it assigns, in any museum that the Service may build, special galleries for the preservation and display of Association-owned historical objects uncovered by the explorations.

"The agreement as to trenching the island will make it possible to decide certain moot historical questions regarding which historians have differed for many years," said Mrs. Wilmer. "The location of many important sites on the island, where English civilization was first planted on American soil, has been a subject of controversy for some years, and archeological trenching will enable historians to study the historic end of Jamestown Island, which the Association owns."

The A. P. V. A. acquired its preservation holdings at Jamestown when the island faced destruction from the erosional action of the James River. The Association's noteworthy program of conservation and development was continued over a number of years and the need for further exploration was recognized, but, explained Mrs. Wilmer, it "would have been impossible for the A. P. V. A. with its small personnel and limited capital, as would the erection of an adequate, fireproof museum in which to house and display the interesting objects uncovered by these investigations. Many important artifacts unquestionably will be found on this end of the island, which has had virtually no archeological investigations before this time."

The committee on cooperation with the National Park Service, which studied the unified preservation and development program for Jamestown, was composed of Miss Ellen Harvie Smith, chairman; Herbert Claiborne, Granville G. Valentine, Miss Elizabeth Watkins, and Mrs. Hampden Chamberlayne. Murray M. McGuire was legal adviser, and Dr. Fiske Kimball, a member of the Service's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, was designated general adviser.



*Civilian Conservation Corps Enrollees Washing and Sorting Artifacts in the Jamestown Archeological Laboratory.*

## Parks and Defense

In view of the huge cost of the defense program, it is desirable that economies in nonessential governmental operations should be effected in Washington. There will be differences of opinion, of course, concerning the essential character of some of them. We desire to direct attention at this time to the importance of maintaining and developing the historical educational service in the national park areas throughout the country, as an integral part of the defense program.

The people of the United States need a more intensive indoctrination in the meaning of their civilization, in the importance of preserving it from menacing despots, in the inspiring story of its origins. One of the best means of achieving these things at relatively insignificant cost is through the educational service maintained in the national parks . . . who can say that the educational work which this interpretative staff can do in its contacts with millions of Americans annually, would not exceed in value a whole flotilla of destroyers?

It would not be necessary to indulge in ballyhoo, to falsify history, or to cheapen the Park Service's educational function. On the contrary, that Service could be dignified and strengthened through accurate and inspiring recitals to tourists of the true meaning of the historic sites they were viewing in the parks. Most of the important events in the story of America are related in one way or another to these sites, so that an almost unparalleled opportunity exists for the teaching of American history. The "pupils" will be millions of Americans whose receptiveness to the teaching will be augmented manifold by their presence on historic ground.

This country needs to rival the totalitarians in one respect, if only one, and that is in the inculcation of a patriotic and sacrificial spirit in the hearts of its people. We haven't done this sort of thing nearly as well as we might. Our citizens are not sufficiently aware of the courage and devotion of their forebears, of the heroism of the men who made America what it is, nor do they realize fully that it is only by such a spirit of sacrifice that great civilizations can be maintained.

The National Park Service offers one effective means through which America can be fired with a zeal for service to democracy. ---*Editorial, The Times-Dispatch,*

*Richmond, Virginia, August 30, 1940*

## UP FROM THE SEA

### A Geologic Biography of the Great Smoky Mountains

BY GEOFFREY W. CRICKMAY,  
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY,  
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

"Once upon a time, many millions of years ago" begins the story of the Great Smokies in the book of the mountains themselves. Yet, despite the fairy tale opening, the story is one of scientific exactness, the summation of many careful and accurate observations, checked by detailed microscopic study. There are still blank pages of geological problems that have never yet been solved; and pages blurred or even erased by the long, long times that have come and gone since they were written.

To most of us, the phrase "many millions of years ago" refers to a time in the vague past, beyond the reach of the known and the familiar, beyond historical time, into geological time. The book of the history of the earth is of such immense antiquity, that if each word in this article represented half a million years, there would be just about enough words to carry the reader back to the beginning of the first chapter of the story of the Great Smoky Mountains.



*Seen from Mount LeConte, peaks rise from the clouds as islands from the sea*

— *PARK DEDICATED* —

Witnessed by an assembly of thousands which included many distinguished guests, President Roosevelt stood on a platform September 2 at the Newfound Gap two-state boundary line and formally dedicated Great Smoky Mountains National Park to the service of the American people. Authority for establishment of the park was contained in an act of Congress approved May 22, 1926, and in 1930, upon acquisition of a part of the lands, the area was set aside for protection and administration. When complete, the park will comprise approximately 723 square miles, divided about equally between North Carolina and Tennessee, and rank fifth in size among the national areas in continental United States.

Regarded by botanists as the world's greatest natural arboretum, the Great Smokies are known to contain more than 1,200 kinds of flowering plants and 129 species of native trees. It possesses the nation's largest stands of virgin red spruce and hardwoods.

A total of 202,368 persons visited the park in August, the largest monthly total yet recorded. At the end of the month the figure for the travel year exceeded by 11 per cent that of 1939 when 761,567 persons were counted.

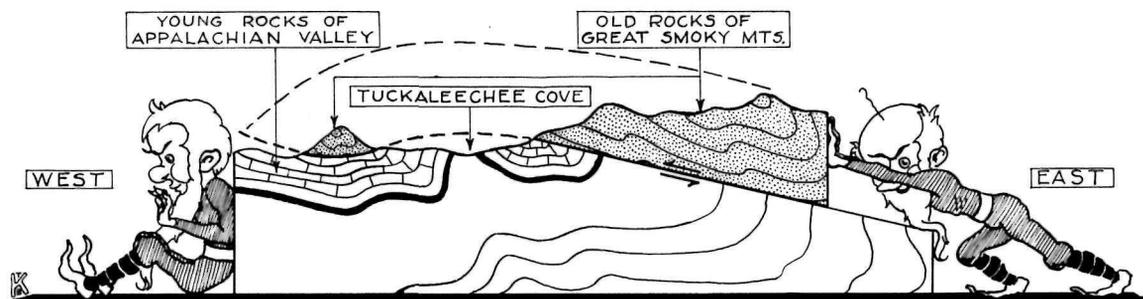
When we inquire into the age of the mountains, distinction must be made between three great events: the formation of the rocks, their folding and uplift, and their erosion into the forms seen today. The rocks of the Great Smokies are for the most part younger than those of the Blue Ridge to the east, but older than those of the Appalachian Valley to the west. Again, the rocks of the Great Smokies are younger than some of those in the Rocky Mountains, but the Appalachians were uplifted long before the western cordillera. The moderate slopes and rounded crests of the Appalachians are not a mark of great age, but are a natural result of the geologic processes by which they have been formed. These processes are operative today, and thus the mountains are only as old as yesterday. Tomorrow new forms will have been shaped.

The visitor who, from some high vantage point, views a sea of clouds below, with peaks upthrust like islands, has looked upon a scene from the past. A real sea once covered this entire area. For proof one needs only to examine exposures on the roadside from Newfound Gap to Forney Ridge. There the rocks are found in distinct layers; and some strata contain water worn pebbles and concretions. A close study shows that the rocks were originally

sands and clays, much like the sediments along our present shore.

Literally thousands of feet of sediments were deposited in this ancient sea. The oldest strata underlie the Great Smokies, but to the west in the Appalachian Valley area younger layers were deposited. Geologists have shown that these sediments must have been washed into the sea from an ancient continent, called Appalachia, which rose to unknown heights to the east. Primitive animals and plants undoubtedly lived during these early times, but their remains have not been found in the rocks of the mountains. Some strata in the Appalachian Valley contain abundant skeletons of corals, shell-fish, clams, and other marine animals; some layers contain the remains of land plants. Quite evidently then this sea was not part of the deep ocean, but occupied a broad, shallow depression alternately filled and drained of its marine waters.

The visitor, from his vantage point, looks upon a changing scene; the sea of clouds is wafted away, and the bold mountains appear to be thrust up into view. The same change affected the ancient Appalachian sea. As though squeezed in the jaws of some gigantic vise, the horizontal strata were folded, twisted, and torn apart. Part-



*A Great Shove from the East*

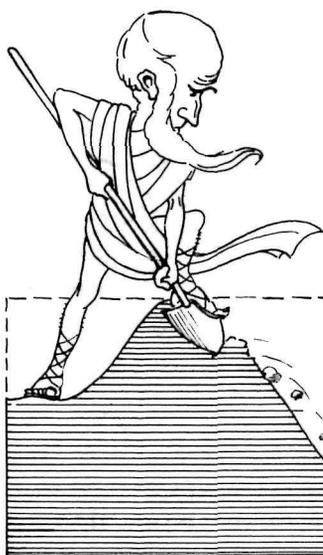
ly because of these compressive forces, the sediments were changed to hard rock. Sand became sandstone and then quartzite; clay became shale and then slate. No rock was strong enough to withstand the tremendous pressure, which seems to have been a great shove from the east. Without violent volcanic activity or catastrophic disturbance, a new land slowly arose from the sea, a land which was to be carved later into the Appalachian Mountains.

Two exposures will serve to demonstrate this chapter of geologic history. At a parking area about midway between Newfound Gap and Forney Ridge, quartzite layers are found inclined to the southeast. This angle of dip, which persists along the road, is a rough measure of the deformation of once horizontal beds. All the rocks are broken by cracks, called joints, some of which are regularly spaced and filled with white quartz, a mineral deposited there by seeping water. These joints correspond rather closely to cracks in a plastered wall resulting from sagging foundations.

In some places the folding was so sharp that the strata were torn apart along great fractures, called faults. There are probably hundreds of such breaks in the rocks of the park. They can be seen in the cliff of Alum Cave where thin quartzite layers in slate have been buckled into S-shaped folds and torn apart. But nowhere in this area is there a large fault displayed as well as in road-side exposures on Tennessee State Highway No. 73, about two and a half miles southeast of Townsend, in Tuckaleechee Cove.<sup>1</sup> Here the dark colored slates of the mountains rest on top of blue-grey limestone. The limestone is known to be younger than the slate. The cove is everywhere underlain by limestone but around its margin the old slate is found resting on top of the younger rock. The old mountain rocks must have been shoved up and over the younger valley rocks along a great fault. Geologists have estimated the displacement on the fault to be as much as 35 miles. Erosion has cut through the overthrust mass leaving Tuckaleechee Cove as a window through which the structure of rocks *beneath* the mountains can be seen. No man knows the cause of these great deforming forces, but when they were spent the area became solid land subject to slow but repeated uplifts and continuous erosion.

The visitor from his vantage point looks out over the panorama of the Great Smoky Mountains; the clouds of the past have cleared away; below he sees the tortuous channel of Little River, the cascading waters of Roaring Fork, the sharp cleft of West Prong, the Oconaluftee, the Cataloochee, and a hundred more rivers, streams, and brooks. Running water, the sculptor of the mountains, is at work, grinding with the sand and gravel in the stream bed, cutting valleys ever deeper. If it were not for

<sup>1</sup>H. S. Ladd, "To Move a Mountain and Make a Window", *The Regional Review*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 13-15.



repeated uplifts of the land, these streams long since would have reduced the entire area to a lowland. If it were not for erosion, the area would be a high plateau. Erosion has dug its deep trenches through which land waste is carried back toward the sea. The Mississippi delta can be thought of as the other half of the Great Smokies.

The erosional part of the story starts when the rain first falls on the ground, on mountain top and valley walls.

*Erosion Has Dug Its Deep Trenches*

Part of the water soaks into the ground, following cracks and crevices, later to emerge as mountain springs, but in its underground course this water has effected an alteration of the rocks. At Alum Cave, on one of the trails to Mount LeConte, a white to yellow powder fills crevices in slate, deposited there by ground water. This material is mainly of sulphates of aluminum, iron, and magnesium. Veins of white quartz in rocks along the road from Newfound Gap to Forney Ridge likewise have been deposited by ground water in a past age. Here it is clearly seen that seeping water both precipitates and dissolves minerals. Rock cracks have been wedged open, partly by frost, partly by growing tree roots, and these cracks are filled with spongy "rotten" rock. From the hard firm rock at the base of these road cuts, gradations can be found into the loose, friable soils above.

All rocks exposed to the weather are thus loosened and altered, but all are not equally susceptible. Hard quartzite is extremely resistant to weathering and thus areas underlain by this rock make prominent ridges and high peaks, like Forney Ridge and Clingmans Dome. The slates of the area form lower but sharper peaks, such as the Chimneys and Charlies Bunion. Limestone, the most soluble of all common rocks, has come to occupy the lowest ground and is found only in the coves, as near Townsend, Tennessee. The form and position of most of the mountains in the park are actually a reflection of the character of underlying rocks.

Once the foundation rocks have become loosened by weathering, they start their relentless downward journey to the sea. True enough, erosion in a heavily forested park is slow --- slow by the human clock. Does not the ancient spruce deny that the mountain slopes are being washed away? It is slow when compared even to the life span of forest trees. But every year literally millions of tons of soil and rock are carried down the slopes, some by sudden landslides (they scar the sides of Mount LeConte), some by slow hillside creep.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is young, one of the youngest of the park system, but the mountains themselves are old, older than the hills. The keenest visitor will see from his vantage point more than a three-dimensional panorama; he will see a fourth dimension of time and a kaleidoscopic change of scene that starts "millions of years ago."

# AMERICA'S OLDEST RECORD?

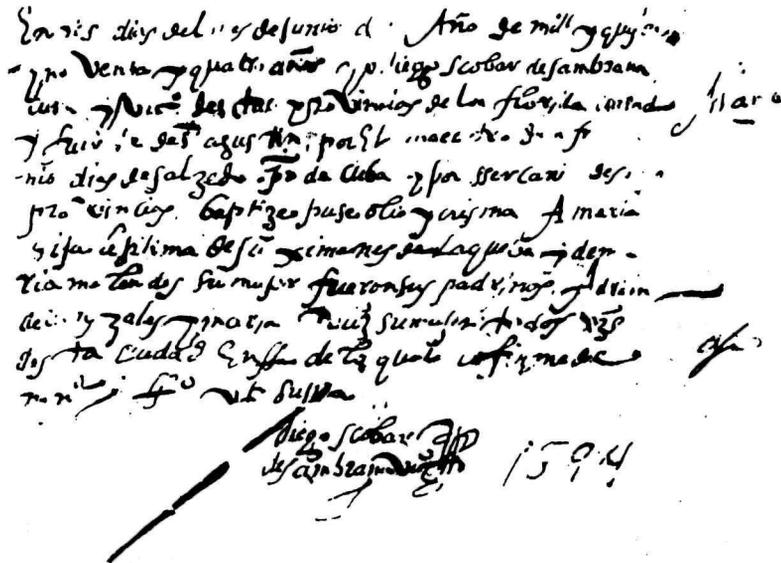
## A Baptismal Entry of 1594

BY ALBERT MANUCY,  
 JUNIOR HISTORICAL TECHNICIAN,  
 FORT MARION NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLORIDA.

It was a ceremonious landing on that day 375 years ago when Don Pedro Menéndez de Avilés set foot on Florida soil at Saint Augustine. Chaplain Mendoza said the first mass of record in this country, Avilés read his patent before the assembled company of soldiers and Indians, and then, as the explorer Ponce de León had done nearby in 1513, he claimed the sunny land for Spain. That was September 8, 1565.

With ecclesiastical pomp and ceremony, *La Fiesta Grande* was celebrated this September at the outworks of old Castillo de San Marcos, now Fort Marion National Monument, in commemoration of that first mass and of the birth of America's oldest city. Combined was the observance of a day of prayer set aside by Presidential proclamation "for beseeching the Ruler of the Universe to bless our Republic, to make us reverently grateful for our heritage and firm in its defense, and to grant to this land and to the troubled world a righteous peace."

Of special religious and historical interest during a three-day program, attend-



The baptism of María Ximenes is the first entry of the first page of the Saint Augustine Parish Records in the archives of the Catholic Cathedral of Saint Augustine, Florida. It is dated June 25, 1594. Parts of the script of Diego Scobar were re-inked in the above photograph to provide clearer reproduction.

ed by a long list of Catholic dignitaries from throughout the nation, was the transcription and translation by the Service of what appears to be the oldest European original manuscript that is both native to and on deposit in any archives of this country. It is the earliest of the extant records<sup>1</sup> for the Catholic Parish of Saint Augustine, a baptismal entry dated June 25, 1594. Earlier records appear to have been lost, due probably to such unfortunate incidents as Francis Drake's visit in 1586 when virtually the entire settlement was looted and burned. The 1594 baptismal sheet was originally about 8 x 10 inches in size. It is somewhat smaller today because of the ravages of insects, the passage of nearly three and a half centuries, and long handling. The transcription and translation of the entry follow:

En 25 dias del mes de junio de Año de mil y quays  
 On the 25th day of the month of june of the Year one thousand five hundred  
 y noventa y quatro años yo diego scobar de sambrana  
 and ninety-four I diego scobar de sambrana  
 cura y Vic.<sup>o</sup> destas provincias de la florida, ciudad  
 curate and vicar of these provinces of florida, city Maria  
Maria  
 y fuerte de s.<sup>t</sup> agustin, por El maestro, don fr anto<sup>2</sup>  
 and fort of st. augustine, for The maestro.<sup>3</sup> fray anto<sup>2</sup>  
 nio dias de salzedo opo de Cuba, y por ssercani a<sup>2</sup> destas,  
 nio dias de salzedo bishop of Cuba, and for the neighborhood of these  
 provincias, baptize puse olio y crisma, A maria  
 provinces, christened and anointed with holy oil and chrism,<sup>4</sup> maria  
 hija lejitima de Sr̄ Ximenes de la queba, y de ma  
 legitimate daughter of Senor Ximenes de la queba, and of ma  
 ria melendes su mujer, fueron sus padrinos, Adrian --  
 ria melendes his wife, her godparents were, Adrian --  
 de canizales y maria Ruiz su mujer todos Xzs<sup>5</sup>  
 de canizales and maria Ruiz his wife all Christians<sup>5</sup>  
 desta ciudad En ffe de la qual lo firme de  
 of this city In witness whereof I signed  
 mi ne; ff<sup>o</sup> ut supra.  
 my name; according to that above.

diego scobar  
 diego scobar

de sambrana Vic.<sup>o</sup> rubric<sup>6</sup>  
 de sambrana Vicar rubric<sup>6</sup>

With slight variations, virtually all the baptismal entries employ the same literary formula. In 1594 Saint Augustine was a tiny settlement of not more than 300 or so souls, but the records indicate that these few inhabitants were a prolific people. From June to November there were six infant baptisms: four girls, María, Agustina, Francisca, and Isabel; and two boys, Antonio and Mateo. As shown in the transcription, the young lady with the distinction of the first recorded baptism was María Ximénes, daughter of Señor Ximénes de la Queba and Señora María Menéndez.

<sup>1</sup>Sixteenvolumes of the parish records were recently treated by the National Archives to assure their preservation. The process was simple, though tedious: after cleaning, each sheet was laminated between transparent sheets of acetate. Photostatic copies were made.

<sup>2</sup>Emendation where manuscript is damaged. <sup>3</sup>Title of respect. <sup>4</sup>A sacred oil.

<sup>5</sup>The Spanish abbreviation is obscure, but probably signifies *Christianos*.

<sup>6</sup>No punctuation or capitalization has been supplied.

# MASTER PLANNING A STATE PARK SYSTEM

## An Outline for Argument

BY C. R. VINTEN,  
INSPECTOR,  
SEBRING, FLORIDA.

The plan for almost any kind of creative accomplishment will possess merit in proportion to the ability of the planner. He must possess virtues of judgment, originality, imagination, and technical vision. This sounds like a complicated axiom, but if stated another way it means simply that a good planner analyzes his problem, establishes a sound fundamental design for the structure itself, and then by logical and orderly means completes the various phases of the plan until at last he draws the detail of the keyhole and his work is finished.

Ability to give proper emphasis to important problems appears to be one of those elusive virtues that often are the most difficult to cultivate. Too often it is lacking entirely and we find ourselves engrossed in the problem of designing a keyhole before we know much about the house itself. From the standpoint of planning, such an oversight is just as regrettable as being lost on a detour when we really think we are on the main highway.

In the early days of federal participation in the state park field some states attempted a planning program which often had as its ultimate goal the assignment of a specified number of Civilian Conservation Corps working days to a particular job. Work was started regardless of the needs of the area or the ability of the sponsor to maintain and care for this offspring of an emergency. It was not long, however, before state park master plans were a vital part of the program and master planners were absorbed in studies and meditations which soon placed the emphasis on a logical and orderly use of each unit of the park.

The evolution of the thing, so far, sounds reasonable, and planning could have been restricted to this field indefinitely had it not been for an interruption by some visionary genius who must have asked himself some embarrassing questions and forthwith set about to answer them to the satisfaction of all concerned. Where is this thing headed and what is proposed in the way of a solution? They were among the questions this crystal gazer propounded to himself. His answer, in part, was the Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study, which provided for an inventory of the past and present accomplishments in the field. He also prescribed the wise specification which called for a state park system master plan which would be a normal complement of this study. The former in many instances is now a matter of record; the latter unfortunately is largely a subject of open discussion of a general ideal which has not yet been reduced to a concrete or specific form.

It is far from the purpose of this discussion to arrive at a definite conclusion relative to the state park system master plan. Such a prodigious task would justify considerable investigation and study by experts and consultants whose ideas would have to be coordinated by a regional planner in order that a practical solution be obtained. The purpose here is merely to start something that may focus attention on the broader and more important aspects of planning by beginning with the Recreation Study as a

framework and following it through the various progressive steps which will lead finally to a plan for a state park system.

A master plan for an individual area is subject to frequent revision according to changing conditions. It must be studied with an eye to the future by anticipating a normal increase in facilities and uses. It must recognize the need for the preservation of basic characteristics in order that important cultural assets may not be sacrificed unwisely to mass recreational demands. Yet the fact that the plan must be revised from time to time is no reason for concluding that it has only transient values. If the first master plan does not present a final proposal it at least serves as a basis for further study.

Likewise, the master plan for the system will require changes as the picture becomes clearer. It is logical to conclude that if the master planner must analyze and study the proposed use of an individual unit of the system, then the problems of the planner of an entire system will be proportionally greater, both in the office and in the field. This plan can hardly be based on horseback estimates or produced by sidewalk superintendents. It cannot be determined by armchair executives. The plan for the system should reflect the sound judgment and experience of a group of experts who are trained in the planning of an extensive region.

The supply of regional planners is limited and it is doubtful whether more than a few states will be in a position to benefit from their services. What about the progressive states that wish to follow up the analyses and recommendations of the Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study? Who can assume the responsibility for assembling the plan for the system and for continuing its study? Certainly, if such a plan must be produced by those who are inexperienced in a study of this magnitude there should be available to them certain basic information which will reduce the probability of costly experiments to a safe minimum. Just for a start, an attempt has been made to establish a logical order of things in the form of an outline. Like the first master plan for an individual park it is only the beginning of an idea.

Tabulations and outlines are boring. They are like monthly bank statements or conference programs which are of interest only when we are confronted with an overdraft or a speech. They cannot be read as fiction; they must be studied before any reason or order can be derived from them. Outlines are, however, simple vehicles for recording the results of an analysis, and are of real value in determining the relative importance of allied subjects. The one presented below has been prepared for the purpose of inviting comments which, it is hoped, may lead to the final adoption of a standard outline of procedure, supplemented by acceptable statements of policy and the establishment of reasonable standards.

#### *A TENTATIVE OUTLINE FOR A STATE PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN*

- A. Determination of the scope and standards for a state park system. A preliminary plan and statement of policy, to define the extent of the system and to determine qualifying specifications for the control of the system.
  - I. Determination of the character of the areas. Based on a study of the various scientific and scenic zones of the state, in order that the system may be a representative cross section of the state's cultural and recreational resources.

- II. Location of areas needed. Based on data provided in the Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study and on the existence of areas which conform to established standards.
  - III. Establishment of minimum standards for various classifications of areas to be included in the system.
  - IV. Enactment of basic legislation to provide legal authority for all phases of the program and to secure adequate appropriations.
  - V. Headquarters, organization and personnel. Specifications for personnel responsible for a state park system will be higher than for a few disconnected areas.
- B. Land Ownership.
- I. Existing Areas. Those in operation, those under development, and those being held for future development.
    - a. Acquisition for scenic or marginal protection where needed.
    - b. Acquisition to supply areas for immediate needs.
    - c. Acquisition for future expansion of uses.
    - d. Acquisition to avoid competition.
  - II. Future Areas.<sup>1</sup>
    - a. Study of trends and related future public and private demands.
    - b. Acquisition of areas for future use. The creation of a state park system will depend largely upon the good judgment, foresight and progressiveness behind the acquisition program. State ownership of reservations should be accomplished early in the program, but should not result in premature state park developments.
  - III. Method of Acquisition.
    - a. Donations of lands by individuals, communities or groups.
    - b. Donations of funds by individuals, communities or groups.
    - c. State purchase. When above methods fail and justified in the public interest.
    - d. Right of eminent domain.
    - e. Dedication of the public domain.
  - IV. Assurance of Fee Simple Land Ownership.
- C. Classification of Areas in the System.<sup>2</sup>
- I. State Parks. Areas meeting the highest standard of cultural importance.
  - II. State Recreation Parks. Areas where a combination of cultural and recreational uses is predetermined which can be combined without sacrifice of either value.
  - III. State Recreation Areas. Located near population centers where facilities are demanded but where areas of higher standards are not available.
  - IV. Parkways, monuments, waysides, etc. To be included in the system in conformance with established standards.
- D. Planning and Development of Individual Units in the System.
- I. Personnel, technical, nontechnical, facilitating.
  - II. Boundary and topographic surveys.
  - III. Analysis of existing and potential values. To determine logical uses and to protect against misuse.

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<sup>1</sup>*Cf.* C. R. Vinten, "Looking Backward to See Ahead," *The Regional Review*, Vol. II, No. 5, pp. 15-17.

<sup>2</sup>According to analysis of Colonel Richard Lieber, National Park Service consultant.

- IV. Master Plan. Conserve first, develop second, overdevelop last.
- V. Detailed Plans. Adoption of appropriate standards of technical design which will conform with the character and use of the area as well as meet budgetary requirements.
- VI. Construction.
- E. Administration and Operation.
  - I. Central Control vs. Decentralized Districts.
  - II. Personnel, administrative, supervisory, technical, nontechnical, etc.
  - III. Policies. To determine a standard or scale for the guidance and control of the system and organization.
  - IV. Activity Programs.
  - V. Public Relations and Education.
  - VI. Property, equipment, fiscal control.
- F. Growth of the System.
  - I. Continued study of the system to assure progress and to improve statewide service and facilities.
  - II. Study or growth in individual units. To meet public demand and at the same time preserve the character of the area which creates that demand.
  - III. Acquisition of state park "reservations" in advance of future needs before valuations become prohibitive.

The above outline is a preliminary gesture in the direction of an orderly proposal. It suggests a basic plan, the acquisition of areas, their classification, planning, development, administration, operation, and future growth, as a logical sequence of steps, each of which is vital to the building of a state park system. It is evident that confusion would result were one step omitted or one phase of the program attempted before the preceding phase had reached a satisfactory conclusion.

For the benefit of those states that must forego the services of consultants and regional planners it is hoped that this outline will encourage the publication of discussions on each heading and subheading until all are developed by competent authorities. Without such guidance it is probable that attempts to produce a state park system master plan will fall far short of the goal intended by the originators of the Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study.



# THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SALEM

## Interpretative Statement : I

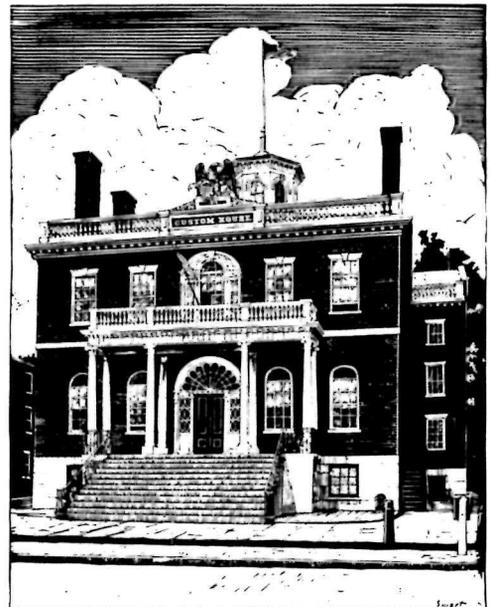
*Note: The Branch of Historic Sites of the National Park Service is preparing a series of interpretative statements designed to explain concisely the broader significance of those national areas which have been set aside because of their historical importance. In general, the statements are expository rather than narrative because their purpose is not merely to recite historical events, but rather to make clear the relationship of those events to the collective biography of the American people. In short, each statement is intended to keynote an essential individual theme which will serve both as a guide post for those who develop an area and as orientation for those who visit it.*

The Regional Review reproduces below the interpretative statement which concerns Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts, established in 1938. In presenting it, and other statements in later issues, The Review hopes to stimulate constructive discussion.

Until the great West began to unfold, in 1800 and after, most of the American people lived within reach of the ocean and most naturally turned to it for adventure, a livelihood, and even riches. The seas, indeed, were the principal highways. From the beginning colonists were dependent upon the ocean for communication with the home land and with other colonies. What with meager possibilities in agriculture and proximity to the fishing banks of the North Atlantic, New England literally grew up on the sea and for more than two centuries aggressively followed its calling.

The best of materials were at hand and the New England colonist commenced the construction of vessels almost as soon as he arrived. Throughout the colonial period the fisheries and trade with the West Indies, Spain, and Portugal absorbed most of the ships he built. At the opening of the Revolution one-third of the tonnage under the British flag was American-built. Massachusetts was said to own one sea-going vessel for every 100 inhabitants. Up to 1763 lax enforcement of the navigation laws had permitted the growth of an extensive maritime trade and the normal development of a ship-building industry, but as soon as Parliament enacted and enforced new legislation more severely restricting the commercial intercourse of the colonies, economic life was paralyzed and the flames of discontent were fanned to the point of rebellion.

At first the Revolution had a disastrous effect upon American shipping. The British navy effectually closed the fishing industry off the New England coast and prevented intercourse



with the West Indies. As the war progressed, however, ways of evading the enemy were discovered, and in privateering American merchants found the means for keeping their place on the sea. Swift and formidable ships were built, mounted with guns, heavily manned and directed against British commerce.

The importance of privateering has been generally overlooked in dealing with the American Revolution. Privateers not only impeded the transport of arms and supplies from the mother country, but also succeeded in carrying the effects of war to her very doorstep. In 1777 Silas Deane wrote Robert Morris from Paris that American privateers had "most effectually alarmed England, prevented the great fair at Chester, occasioned insurance to rise, and even deterred the English merchants from shipping goods in English bottoms at any rate, so that in a few weeks forty sail of French ships were loading in the Thames on freight, an instance never before known."<sup>1</sup>

Before the war came to an end, between 400 and 500 privateers were in commission, carrying crews which numbered almost as many men as were serving in the Continental Army. Of all the ports to supply ships and men for privateering, Salem likely made the greatest contribution. Salem was the one Continental port of significance that did not fall into the hands of the British at one time or another during the war, and it "probably kept more vessels at sea all the time than did any other town in the United Colonies. During the period from January 1, 1776, to December 31, 1782, Salem averaged over fifty vessels at sea acting offensively against the enemy."<sup>2</sup> Many of these vessels which cruised as privateers were fitted out at Derby Wharf, and were owned by the Derbys and other seafaring families who lived in the vicinity of the Salem Maritime National Historic Site.

Privateering had kept the maritime spirit alive and, with the return of peace, shipping interests were eager to find an outlet for their energies and employment for their vessels. All trade with British ports and British possessions which had been so important to the colonists before the Revolution was closed to Yankee merchant-ship owners. New trade routes and new markets had to be found. No American merchant went to work more aggressively to open up new sources of foreign commerce than Elias Hasket Derby of Salem. Under their venturesome sea captains Derby ships made pioneering voyages into the Baltic, around the Cape of Good Hope, and even to the Far East in search of new trade. Merchantmen from Salem and other coast towns carried the American flag into every port where Yankee business acumen or trading tactics could strike a bargain. Within a decade after the Revolution, American ships were trading where only the East India Company had traded before. By breaking the long monopoly of the East India Company, American merchants and mariners can be credited with a hand in an economic change of even greater significance abroad than at home.

Commerce with the Far East, indeed, ushered in the golden age of American foreign trade. But after 1790 it was not the markets of Canton and the Indies alone which lured the Yankee trader. While the nations of Europe were in the grip of the Napoleonic wars, America, the only neutral nation of importance left on the ocean, was in a position to take full advantage of their distress. The demand for supplies to carry on the struggle and the shortage of ocean carriers was a mighty stimulus to American shipping. During these years the tonnage of the United States came to ex-

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<sup>1</sup>The Deane Papers in *New York Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II (1887), p. 108.

<sup>2</sup>J. D. Phillips, *Salem in the Eighteenth Century*, p. 393.

ceed that of every other nation except England, and, "proportionately to the population, the United States were the first commercial nation of the world."<sup>3</sup> It was also the heyday of Salem's ocean trade! The tonnage of the port increased nearly five-fold between 1790 and 1807, the year of Jefferson's embargo.

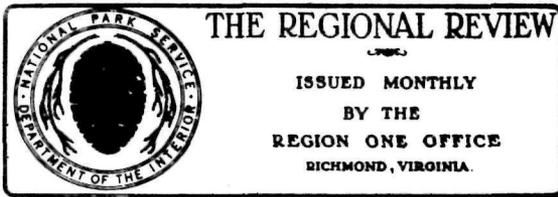
The embargo and the War of 1812 simply interrupted the growth of American shipping as a whole, but to Salem and other Massachusetts ports they dealt a blow from which complete recovery never came. The embargo and war were the first of several factors which led to the decline of Salem's commerce. The increase in the size of the ships, which the harbor of Salem could not accommodate, together with the development of railroads and the building up of centers of trade like Boston and New York completed the decay. When Nathaniel Hawthorne received an appointment in the Salem Custom House in 1846, much of the former business of the port had been absorbed by Boston and her merchants had moved there. Derby Wharf and Central Wharf are surviving evidence of the commerce antedating both Hawthorne and the embargo; and the buildings that also comprise the Salem Maritime National Historic Site are illustrative of a taste and a culture which owe their existence to the sea.

<sup>3</sup>Ugo Rebbeno, *The American Colonial Policy*, p. 141

#### THE GREATEST ASSETS

There is no field that offers a richer reward for the conservationist than the field of recreation. It is one that finds increasing favor in the Department of the Interior and, in my opinion, it is the remedy for many human ills that prevail today.

I do not need to point out to you the important role that recreation plays in the national park program. It would be futile to pretend that our great system of national parks has been developed solely upon the basis of scientific interest in their natural phenomena even though this interest alone is more than sufficient to warrant their being, nor that the preservation of their magnificent wilderness areas and the protection of their valuable and irreplaceable wildlife are the chief contributions which these parks make to the Nation. Without detracting in the slightest from the importance of any other factors, it may be said that perhaps the greatest assets these parks possess are the opportunities for recreation which they afford to the millions of American citizens who visit them each year.---Secretary Ickes, *Recreation for Washington*, Vol. III, No. 3, May, 1940.



## THE REGIONAL REVIEW

ISSUED MONTHLY  
BY THE  
REGION ONE OFFICE  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

August-September 1940 Vol. V, Nos. 2 & 3

### THE CCC RECORD

The admirable achievement of the Civilian Conservation Corps in improving the general physical standard of the vast majority of the 2,300,000 youths who have spent six months or longer in its park and forest camps (see page 24) merits within itself a generous measure of public commendation.

There is no need for recourse to the expansive generalities of wishful rhetoric. It is necessary to consider only the great body of coldly impersonal statistics amassed over a seven-year period by the staff of the Surgeon General of the Army. The official figures provide a precise mathematical measure of the national dividends in adolescent health. Their social and economic implications are, of course, of far-reaching and utmost significance.

The tabulations show clearly what the Corps has done for the health of youth, but they are not concerned with some of the immeasurably valuable contributions which have been made to the self-confidence, the ability to perform useful work, the many intangible qualities of balanced development that every young American is entitled to receive. Nor is the report concerned with the contributions which the youths themselves have made to the nation.

Some of the latter are described in the annual report which the National Park Service has just transmitted to the Corps. In keeping with the issues which now claim the first attention of the country, it summarizes CCC operations in the nation's parks as a three-fold contribution to national defense.

"Park work first accomplishes the protection and conservation of forest, water, and other important natural resources

present in these areas," said the report. "Second, it develops these areas for the types of outdoor recreation chiefly valuable for building up and maintaining the physical well-being and morale of the American people. Finally, through its park work, the Corps finds extensive opportunities for training CCC men not only in the habits of work and orderly living, but also in basic skills of many different trades and professions."

The 310 CCC camps working in national, state, and local parks and allied recreational areas during the 1940 fiscal year provided additional facilities for millions of American citizens. Since the inception of the CCC in 1933, however, there has been a total of 198 camps established in 94 national park and monument areas, and 697 camps in 881 state, county, and metropolitan parks.

Their total physical contributions may be measured mathematically by reference to great record books citing aggregate quantities of linear feet of this, cubic yards of that, and miles of another thing. The *different types* of work performed total 109 and range from the control of tree diseases to the rescue of lost persons. Yet these serried figures, like those of the Surgeon General, calculate only the visible, physical achievements.

Statistical data accumulated so painstakingly over the years since 1933 are needful and desirable. But they cannot measure the CCC. The method would be equivalent to describing a home as a house having rooms in it. The record of the CCC is yet to be written.

### PEDAGOGICAL BOUTONNIÈRE

Human to a fault, *The Review* beams and shifts shyly from foot to foot when a kindly correspondent sends in a pleasant word. That agreeable experience came recently when Ormond S. Danford, instructor in the Fenton (Michigan) High School, graciously informed us:

"*The Regional Review* is making history real to us. Our greatest ambition is to finance some day a class tour of the eastern historical monuments."

## Longstreet Letter Acquired

More horrible than a great battle is, perhaps, the battleground immediately afterward. So it was below Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg after the fierce fighting of December 13, 1862, when General Burnside had hurled 18 Union brigades against that powerful Confederate position.

By nightfall the Federal forces counted 18,000 casualties, the Confederates 5,000. Resulted, Burnside held his position in the town and along the Rappahannock for two more days, then recrossed the river northward.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park has just acquired by donation from Edward T. Stuart, of Philadelphia, a grim historical memento of that bloody battle. It is the original of the letter written December 16 by James Longstreet, Confederate Lieutenant General, to Major General Burnside, concerning the disposal of dead, wounded and captured Union soldiers. It reads:

Headquarters. Near Fredericksburg  
December 16, 1862

To

The Gen<sup>l</sup> Com'g. U. S. Forces.  
Opposite Fredericksburg

Sir

I am authorized by General R. E. Lee Com'g Confederate Forces, to express his desire that you send over to the late battle grounds and collect the bodies of such officers and soldiers as may be left there.

He also desires me to express his willingness to parole and return to you, the prisoners taken since your passage of the Rappahannock.

I am Sir, very resp'y  
Yr. most Obt. Ser.<sup>t</sup>  
James Longstreet  
Lt. Gen. Com'g

Headquarters. Near Fredericksburg  
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Yr. most Obt. Ser.<sup>t</sup>  
James Longstreet  
Lt. Gen. Com'g

## Man-building in the CCC

Beneficial results of Civilian Conservation Corps camp life, work, and training upon the general health of youthful enrollees are reflected strikingly by a report forwarded recently by the War Department to James J. McEntee, Corps director. The document, based on a large body of statistical data compiled and studied by the staff of the Surgeon General, showed that the CCC has been particularly successful in improving the national usefulness of young men who were substandard in weight when they entered the Corps. An average gain of 8.6 pounds was recorded for all junior enrollees spending six months in training.

Twenty-five per cent of enrollees entering the Corps were so far below normal weight that CCC requirements had to be waived to permit enrollment, the report pointed out, while another 45 per cent, although meeting minimum requirements, were below standard upon acceptance. Figures showed that on completion of service the percentage of youths who were substandard had been reduced from 70 to 40 per cent. A dramatic feature of the report was the discovery that the greatest improvement was made in the group most needing it, those who were below minimum acceptable weight. They represented 25 per cent of the organization at the time of enrollment, but upon discharge all save 4 per cent had advanced beyond the unacceptable class. The chief gain was made in the first two months of service.

The report directed attention to the low CCC typhoid, tuberculosis, and pneumonia rate, commenting that the Corps has made "a very significant contribution to medical science through the experiment on immunization against pneumonia which was inaugurated on a nationwide scale October 1, 1937, after preliminary tests had suggested the value of the vaccine developed by Dr. Lloyd C. Felton, then of Johns Hopkins University." Results obtained from treating about 115,000 enrollees "indicate that the vaccine has definite value as a preventative of pneumonia."

Director McEntee described the data as demonstrating the value of the CCC as a means of improving the health and physical hardihood of young men. "There is no doubt," he asserted, "that the Corps, through its physical preparedness program, has made and is continuing to make a vital contribution to national defense. The Corps' man-building program includes regular hours, healthful surroundings, good food and living conditions, proper medical and dental care as well as periodic physical examinations, vaccination against typhoid and small pox, daily calisthenics for junior enrollees, health and safety training, and a full day's work, five days a week."

During the period from April 1933 to September 1, 1940, a total of approximately 2,500,000 had been enrolled in the Corps, some 2,300,000 of them juniors.





October marks the anniversary of a mystery drama which has defied solution for 131 years. *Death in a favern* has the familiar ring of one of today's detective thrillers, but it well might be the title of the tragic story of Captain Meriwether Lewis. That hardy explorer, who with William Clark penetrated the western country as far as the Pacific, was found shot dead on the morning of October 12, 1809, in a room at Grinder's Inn, a pioneer "stand" on the Natchez Trace near the present town of Hohenwald, Tennessee. Whether it was murder or suicide is an unanswered question. Lewis' remains rest under the 20-foot shaft (at right) erected in 1848 by the State of Tennessee. Above are seen some of the foundation stones of the inn. Both views were made in Meriwether Lewis National Monument, established in 1925.



## Service Fellows at Yale

BY EDWIN D. MCKEE,  
ASSOCIATE PARK NATURALIST,  
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA.

Each fall for five years one or two members of the National Park Service have been arriving at New Haven, Connecticut, for the purpose of undertaking nine months intensive study at Yale University. Each individual has been the recipient of a fellowship for "general studies" and has come with the aim of improving self and Service. The reward has not been a university degree, for this represents proficiency in some specialized field. Instead, it has been the opportunity for one to concentrate on the attainment of a broader scholastic background. Such a background has become a necessity for those who deal with national park problems in conservation or education, since they require continually greater precision and accuracy in handling.

It has been the experience of all Yale fellows, moreover, that the actual learning of facts is only one of numerous advantages that result from a year in graduate studies. Of intangible nature, and therefore difficult to evaluate on a definite scale, are such features as the attainment of a new perspective (especially important to a man whose work has been confined to the details of specialized problems within a park), and the stimulation of close association with leaders in many fields of endeavor. Furthermore, renewed acquaintance with cultural activities such as concerts, plays, and other forms of mental stimulation play an important role in developing a broader viewpoint. Even the New Haven weather -- long famous for its beastliness -- serves a useful purpose, giving one a better appreciation of the climate at home, wherever that may be!

After reading of the many personal advantages to be gained by a year at Yale, one may well ask, "What about the benefits to the National Park Service? Clearly, the improvement of the individual is an advantage to the organization, but cannot this be obtained equally well on the job -- by the route of practical experience -- thus eliminating certain personal sacrifices which necessarily must accompany acceptance of the fellowship?" The answer, in my opinion, is "No." As in most fields of endeavor, a happy medium between theory and practice brings the best measure of success.

Under the provisions of the Yale Fellowship a man may obtain special training which will equip him to meet more competently particular problems in research such as commonly appear in all of the parks. He may learn new methods to apply in the planting of fish, he may attain more efficiency in the development of vegetation sample plots, or he may bring up to date his technique in the petrographic examination of rocks. On the other hand, he will also obtain much general knowledge which will prove invaluable in the important field of interpreting the national parks to visitors. As an outstanding example, I think of the thousands of questions asked every year in various parks concerning the nature and cause of mountain-building, yet realize how seldom a reasonably comprehensive but accurate statement covering this subject is given in reply. At Yale an excellent course, including a discussion of the principal facts and theories involved, is given each year, thus making the pertinent data available to be passed on to workers in the parks. This is but one of numerous courses that might be cited as definite opportunities for improving the caliber of the educational programs in the parks.

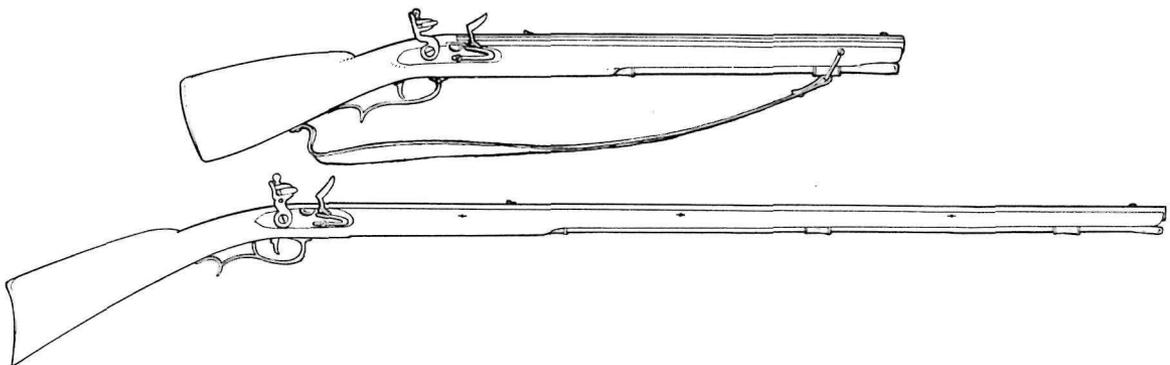
Other advantages of the Yale Fellowship to the National Park Service are of the type usually classed as by-products. For instance, in certain courses, term papers are required and these, in the case of Service Fellows, usually pertain to national park problems. Thus many data are gathered, taking advantage of the splendid university library, which ultimately are available for use in some park program. This year, for example, a paper was written by Naturalist Russell Grater on the history of the mountain goat in America with special emphasis on the fossil form found in Boulder Dam National Recreational Area. Others were prepared by me on the development of a new species of tassel-eared squirrels as a result of Grand Canyon acting as a barrier, and on the interrelationships between continental and marine rocks of Permian age throughout northern Arizona. None of these papers should be considered a finished treatise, yet each represents an accumulation of many useful facts.

The fellowship was established in 1935 by the Yale University Advisory Committee on General Studies to be "awarded to individuals engaged in some type of adult education." A member of the committee recently defined its policy by stating that it is "interested only in young men of real promise who can obtain a year's leave from their present duties, come to us with (the Service's) endorsement, and return after their year here to their regular positions."

On April 15, 1935, the first fellowship made available by the American Association for Adult Education was awarded to Park Naturalist Frank Brockman of Mount Rainier National Park. In 1936 and succeeding years, the Carnegie Corporation of New York made funds available for the fellowship. It was received by Dale S. King of the Southwestern Monuments in 1937, and from 1937 on to the present there have been two recipients each year. These were Malcolm E. Gardner, Henry W. Lix, William E. Kearns, Merrill J. Mattes, Russell K. Grater, and Edwin D. McKee. All have found it a valuable, worthwhile and pleasant experience and we extend best wishes to our successors of 1940-41, George C. Ruhle and Bernarr Bates.

### NOT A JÄGER

*The Regional Review* wishes to rectify an error which it made in its last issue, (Vol. V, No. 1) in selecting illustrations to accompany Dr. Carl P. Russell's scholarly article, "The American Rifle at the Battle of Kings Mountain." The caption under the two pieces illustrated on page 17 described one of them as a German Jäger. In reality it was a musket. The upper drawing reproduced below shows a Jäger in scale with the Kentucky rifle under it.



## Publications and Reports

### NEW YEARBOOK ISSUED BY SERVICE

The 1940 Yearbook--*Park and Recreation Progress*, the second number of the annual publication, was being distributed during September through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. An outstanding feature of the new issue is the marked increase in the number of contributing writers from without the Service.

"Never have we so needed our parks and monuments," wrote Secretary Ickes in his preface on "Parks and Peace." "The well-being of useful communities, equipped for play, rest, and recreation as well as work, is one guarantee of America's safety for the future. . . It seems to me that our park program, sponsored by federal and state governments, is a program of peace, protecting and conserving both our natural and human resources. I am happy to have a part in it.

"Supervision of the National Park Service is one of the rewarding tasks of the Secretary of the Interior," commented Mr. Ickes, adding that the job has been made the more interesting because of federal and state cooperation in park and recreational planning and development. "I am struck," he said, "by America's great, good fortune in having a need for such a report; in having parks to be reported upon in every state that provide elbow room for our citizens."

"California's Investment in State Parks" is the title of an article written by Newton B. Drury before he left his post as acquisition officer of the California State Park Commission to become new director of the Service. E. D. Rivers, former Governor of Georgia, is author of an article on the park system of his state.

Among other contributors to the *Yearbook* who discuss various aspects of the park and recreational activities of the federal, state, and local governments and commissions are Charles G. Sauers, general superintendent of the Cook County Forest Preserve District of Illinois; C. B. Whitnall, of the Milwaukee County Park Commission; Charles A. DeTurk, director of State Parks, Lands and Waters of Indiana; Dr. L. B. Sharp, director of Life Camps; Roland C. Geist, founder of the College Cycle Club of New York; S. Herbert Hare and Harland Bartholomew, landscape architects and city planners; Judge Clifford H. Stone, director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board; George Nason, landscape architect; Ross Caldwell, Division of Parks, State of Illinois, and Frederick C. Hageman, architect and consultant to the Civilian Conservation Corps on La Purisima Mission restoration in California.

Articles on similar subjects were contributed by Colonel Richard Lieber, chairman of the board of the National Conference on State Parks; Laurie D. Cox, professor of Landscape and Recreational Management, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University; Phillip H. Elwood, professor of Landscape Architecture at Iowa State College; Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, and William H. Carr, assistant curator of education, American Museum of Natural History.

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### NEW NATIONAL ARCHIVES GUIDE AVAILABLE

*A Guide to the Material in the National Archives* (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1940; 40 cents paper, 70 cents cloth) has just come from the press to su-

persede a preliminary guide issued early in 1938. The 303-page volume explains that the Archives was established in 1934 for "the concentration and preservation of such noncurrent records of the Government of the United States as appear to have administrative, research, or informational value and the administration of such records so as to facilitate their use by officials, scholars, or others to whom they might be of service."<sup>1</sup> The new guide is designed to make known to prospective users of the rich accumulation of records something of their character, scope, and value. The publication, sectioned for reference under governmental departments and bureaus, lists National Park Service materials in three categories:

1. Early records relating to national parks and monuments, 1872-1915. These include 26 linear shelf feet of correspondence, superintendents' reports, and other reports and memoranda relating to all national parks from the date of their establishment to 1907 when the filing system was reorganized. Records for Hot Springs and the Yellowstone are the largest group. There are letters concerning the creation of the Yellowstone and reports of Nathaniel P. Langford, its first superintendent. Also included are financial reports from all parks for the period 1906-1911, and a small quantity of records relating to national monuments for the years 1906-1915.

2. Scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, 1917-1925. The seven shelf feet contain clippings, some of them dating from 1915, which were assembled under direction of Stephen T. Mather, first director of the Service. They are arranged in 46 volumes by parks or topics. Dates and origins are indicated.

3. Daily files of outgoing correspondence, 1936. There are 25 feet of carbon copies of letters and memoranda sent from the various offices. Earlier files of the same character have been destroyed.

Another listing of Service materials is contained in the appendix of the guide in which attention is directed to preservation by The Archives of tracings and blue prints of certain government buildings which no longer exist, of records relating to construction of the Washington Monument, and to Rock Creek Park. There also are 100 linear feet of records of the Potomac Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the period 1785-1889.

After explaining that the total quantity of records in the Archives was doubled to 320,000 linear feet in the period from June 30, 1937, to December 31, 1939, the terminal date for the receipt of materials described in the new guide, the introduction points out that the work will have to be rewritten later for the inclusion of new files. Prospective researchers should consult the Division of Reference concerning possible restrictions governing records in which they may be interested.

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#### STORY OF BLACKBEARD REPRINTED

Under the title, "No Scareheads Screamed the News 221 Years Ago When Blackbeard the Pirate Lost His Shaggy Head," *The Quill*, a monthly magazine published by the Sigma Delta Chi fraternity in the interest of journalism, reprinted in its August issue (Vol. XXVIII, No. 8), the article, "Blackbeard the Pirate Breaks into Print," which appeared in *The Regional Review* for June 1939 (Vol. II, No. 6).

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Herman Kahn, "The National Archives, Storehouse of National Park History," *The Regional Review*, Vol. IV, No. 2, February 1940, pp. 13-17.

## ORGANIZED CAMP USE SHOWS 53 PER CENT INCREASE

A gain of approximately 53 per cent in the total of camper days is indicated in a report covering use of organized camp sites in recreational demonstration areas of the eastern region of the National Park Service for the first half of the calendar year. For the period January 1-June 30, a total of 32,967 camper days was recorded for the 50 organized camps and tent camping sites, an increase of 11,417 over the corresponding period of 1939.

The total for all visitors to the areas during the six months was set at 369,983 against 338,477 for 1939. Total visitors and camper days reached 402,950, a gain of 42,923 over the first half-year of 1939. All figures are the highest recorded since the inception of the recreational demonstration area program.

The chief factors contributing to longer periods of use of camping facilities are believed to be more extensive short-term occupation of sites, greater coordination of community camp planning, the introduction of camping by more agencies as a part of their year-round recreational-educational programs, and the ability of some of the agencies to enlist additional public support of camping enterprises. Seven camps were conducted almost entirely for subsidized campers. Several agencies provided camping opportunities, financed by donations from private individuals, for boys and girls of low-income families. Low-cost camps were found to be increasing, some organizations providing programs at \$5 a week; four groups, with partly subsidized staffs, conducted satisfactory camps at \$4 a week or less.

Several federal and state agencies conducted recreational leadership training courses at no charge to the sponsoring organizations, an activity which has grown out of a realization that good leadership is fundamental to superior programs and that the supply of qualified leaders remains inadequate.

Although most of the camps conducted during the first half of this year were for boys and girls---many of them co-educational---two agencies sponsored programs for families and young adults. Two other organizations scheduled periods of family camping at the close of their established camps for boys and girls.

## TRAVEL RECORDS BROKEN IN GREAT SMOKIES

A record total of visitors has been reported by Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North-Carolina-Tennessee, for the travel year ended September 30. The annual report showed that 860,960 persons traveling in 267,789 vehicles entered the park during the period, an increase of 13 per cent over the previous (1939) record. August 1940 was the greatest travel month of the park's existence, a total of 202,368 persons having been counted. The heaviest single day was September 1 when 18,549 visitors entered the area.

Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, which has lead the national system's travel totals for several seasons, recorded 950,807 visitors for 1940 as against 911,612 for 1939. Early reports from most of the national parks and monuments indicate substantial gains in travel throughout the country.



