

# Mammoth Compared With Other Springs

Just how mammoth is Mammoth Spring?

The United States Geological Survey catalogues it as a spring of the first magnitude, but lists several others, including two in the Ozark region of Missouri, as larger.

Whereupon the loyal citizens of Mammoth Spring are moved to retort with some heat that the United States Geological Survey doesn't know what it's talking about. Their spring is the largest single spring in the world, so there!

As a matter of fact, the Survey officials admit that the cataloguing of springs according to size is a difficult proposition, and that comparisons are not only odious but likely to be inaccurate.

In an introduction to a paper on "Large Springs in the United States," Oscar Edward Meinzer of the Survey writes:

"When an attempt is made to compare the large springs in the United States with respect to their size, or the quantity of water they discharge, serious difficulties are at once encountered. First of all, it is very difficult to determine what constitutes a unit for comparison. The water seldom issues from a single opening and may issue from a great many openings, which may be close together or scattered over a considerable area. What is called a single spring in one locality may be equivalent to what in another locality is regarded as a group of springs, each of which has an individual name. This difficulty is made especially perplexing by the present lack of detailed maps or other data regarding most of the large springs."

Other difficulties pointed out by Mr. Meinzer are the fact that some springs fluctuate greatly while others remain nearly constant and the further fact that springs are variously gauged according to minimum, maximum and average discharge.

Anyway, the Survey has found there are 65 springs of the first magnitude in the United States; that is, springs having an average discharge of 100 second-feet (100 cubic feet a second) or more. Eight of these are in the Ozarks, seven being in Missouri and one (Mammoth) being in Arkansas. The other major springs are in Florida, Alabama, Texas, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and California.

In this chapter on "Springs in Early Paleozoic Limestone in the Ozarks Region of Missouri and Arkansas," Mr. Meinzer lists the large springs, "which rank with the very large springs of the country, although not quite equaling the largest springs in Florida or the largest springs in the areas of volcanic rock in the Northwest."

Information regarding the springs in the Ozark region was obtained for the Survey's paper from "brief descriptions and miscellaneous discharge measurements in water-supply papers of the United States Geological Survey, a report by T. J. Rodhouse of the Missouri

Engineering Experiment Station, and unpublished records of the Geological Survey and the Missouri State Bureau of Geology and Mines."

Again the writer points out that "the discharge data for different springs are, however, not entirely comparable, because for some springs they include estimates that were probably too large, and because the measurements were made at different times, and, therefore represent different stages of the springs. Until continuous records of discharge of all the springs have been obtained for a period of several years it will be impossible to determine which of them actually have an average discharge of as much as 100 second-feet or how they rank in maximum, minimum and average discharge."

The Survey's list of Ozark springs of the first magnitude and its figures of their average discharge follow:

Big, 428 second-feet; Greer, 392; Mammoth, 250 plus; Meramec, 182; Double, 136; Welch, 115; Bennett, 110 and Blue, 108.

An early estimate of the discharge of Mammoth Spring in the records of the Arkansas Geological Survey is 9,000 barrels a minute, which is equal to 837 second-feet.

But even that figure does not satisfy the citizens of Mammoth Spring, who claim through their newspaper and Chamber of Commerce, that their big spring flows at the rate of 580,000 gallons a minute, which is equal to 1,285 second-feet.

However, even if we accept the Survey average of 250 second-feet, we find that Mammoth Spring is well named.

A second-foot of water's equal to about 646,000 gallons a day. Hence, Mammoth Spring alone could supply a city of 1,615,000 population if each inhabitant used 100 gallons of water daily. It could supply the entire population of Arkansas with a little less than 100 gallons a day. Some spring!

In 1916, according to Mr. Meinzer, the average daily consumption of water in New York city, with more than 5,500,000 inhabitants, was 566,000,000 gallons, or about 810 second-feet. Hence if we accept the figures of Mammoth Spring citizens, the Arkansas gusher could supply the city of New York with water, and have more than enough left over for the whole state of Arkansas.

Mammoth Spring is one-eighth of a mile north of the town which bears the same name, in Fulton county. It issues as a subterranean stream near the base of a high bluff of cherty limestone. The course of the subterranean river that feeds the spring is thought to be marked, eight miles northwest, by a sink hole three-fourths of a mile long, known as the "Grand Gulf." The spring is 64 feet deep at its mouth, according to Mr. Meinzer (Mammoth Spring citizens say 98), and the water apparently issues from a large cavern and from other large crevices in the limestone. The water is described as having a bluish

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tinge but as being odorless and tasteless and having a temperature of 68 or 69 degrees Fahrenheit in summer. The water is hard, having about 158 parts per million of lime and 139 parts of magnesia.

The Florida springs issue from Tertiary limestone, according to Mr. Meinzer, and the largest of the group is Silver Spring, which has a discharge ranging from 342 to 822 second-feet and gives rise to a navigable stream. There are 11 springs of the first magnitude in Florida.

Texas has four major springs issuing from Cretaceous limestone, all in the southern portion, and all somewhat smaller, on the average, than the Ozark springs.

Idaho has 15 major springs, Oregon 16 and California 7, all issuing from volcanic rocks. These, if several springs in closely associated groups may be considered as a single spring, are far larger than those in the Ozarks and in Florida.

Montana's three major springs issue from various formations, including limestone and sandstone.

## EXCAVATION DISCLOSES ANOTHER HOT SPRING

Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 25.—(AP)—A new hot spring was discovered here today.

The new spring gushed forth when uncovered during excavation work on Hot Springs mountain, where for many years 46 thermal springs have flowed.

Calculations by George Bolton, assistant park supervisor, were that the new spring yielded 45 gallons a minute at a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit.

## DIGGERS FIND FIVE NEW HOT SPRINGS

One Exceptionally Large With  
Temperature of 112  
Degrees.

Special to the Gazette. 3-78-31  
Hot Springs, March 17.—Workmen employed by the Wickes Engineering and Construction Company while excavating for the construction of a new reservoir pump house near the office of the national park supervisor, revealed five new hot springs, one of which was reported to be exceptionally large, with temperature of not less than 112 degrees.

Hot springs here owned by the government now number 32, all located on Hot Springs mountain.

## Three New Hot Springs Are Found at Resort

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 23.—(AP)—Discovery of three new and exceedingly hot medicinal springs flowing out of the side of Hot Springs mountain from which 47 other government controlled hot springs flow, was announced by engineers working on a federal promenade project here.

Each of the springs was discovered by excavation close by the spot where a deposit of manganese was recently discovered.

## Survey of Springs In State Proposed

Blanks are being prepared by the Arkansas Geological Survey for use in making a comprehensive survey of all springs in the state. Several thousand blanks will be mailed to points throughout the state to secure information on all springs, with especial attention to springs from which water is sold.

A survey of deep wells in the state is being made by the department with the aid of WPA workers and data on more than 2,000 such wells already has been submitted to the department, Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, said today.



# Old Springs of Little Rock

Among Other Advantages as the Site for a City Were the Fine Springs Found Here by the Pioneers . . .  
The One Near the County Jail Had Been Used by the Indians Long Before  
White Men Came Adventuring Up the River.

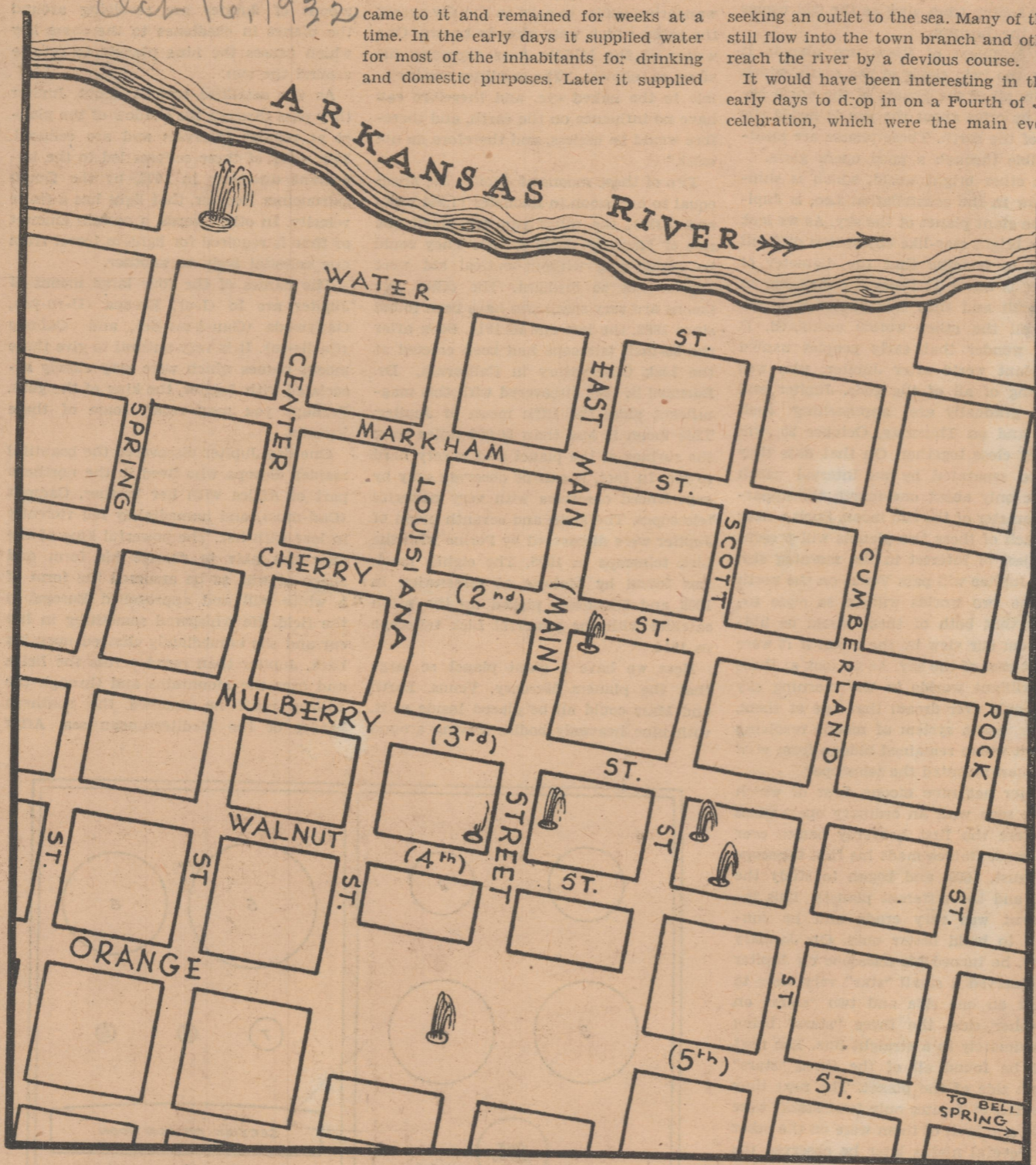
By FLETCHER CHENAULT.

Oct 16, 1932

came to it and remained for weeks at a time. In the early days it supplied water for most of the inhabitants for drinking and domestic purposes. Later it supplied

seeking an outlet to the sea. Many of them still flow into the town branch and others reach the river by a devious course.

It would have been interesting in those early days to drop in on a Fourth of July celebration, which were the main events



Some of the best known springs in the early days of Little Rock. The one shown in the upper left-hand corner of the map at the foot of Spring street was a favorite rendezvous of Indians before the pioneers came. The noted spring at Dr. Cravens Peyton's home on Main street between Third and Fourth streets, is the present location of the Gus Blass Company furniture store. Other springs were at the present location of the Western Union building, Gus Blass Company retail building and the Boyle building, and there were two in the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Scott and Cumberland streets. The old Bell spring was at Capitol avenue and Ferry street.

Little Rock was a choice location for a city because it was the first plateau the explorers found when they navigated the Arkansas river. The point of rocks here was the first high ground they reached after leaving New Orleans. Day after day a lowland plain studded thick with cottonwood forest had stretched out on both sides of the river.

They must have realized at once that here was an ideal location for a settlement in the wilderness, but daring adventurers of those days were forced to consider other details of homesteading, the most important being the necessity of pure drinking water. That meant springs, cold and clear even during hot summer days. We may assume that game was abundant wherever they reared their log-cabin homes but excellent springs also were desirable.

These springs—they still exist beneath the city but have lost their usefulness—were the beginning of the city's water supply. Deep wells were bored in time and many cisterns built, but it was not until 1884 that a water distribution system was installed, and several years after that before its use became general. In 1884 many springs continued in use and water still is taken from springs in the suburbs. It is a fact that spring water has been used in Little Rock more than a century. Picnic parties use it now when they motor out to Boyle park for an evening meal over a camp fire.

In this modern age, however, it is necessary for the health authorities to maintain constant supervision over spring water in the cities. Water from open springs in the outskirts of the city is analyzed at regular intervals to make sure it contains no disease germs. Frequently the analysis from springs shows danger of typhoid, and other diseases, and the public is warned not to use it. A few days ago one of the springs in Boyle park was closed because of unsanitary conditions surrounding it.

In early days there was little danger from contamination. Possibly disease germs had not followed the flag. Men who worked in stores and also the housewives walked only a short distance to scoop up water fresh from subterranean passages. Most of the springs emptied into the town branch, at that time an open stream through the heart of the city, and others emptied into the river above Main street. Still others flowed into Swaggerty branch and reached Fourche by that route, and eventually the river.

When a campaign was launched in 1820 to move the territorial capital from Arkansas Post to Little Rock, one writer in the Gazette gave a glowing description of the site proposed for the capital, and concluded: "Several springs of good water issue perpetually from the hills—a blessing which, west of the Mississippi river, is seldom met with."

The most noted spring of early days is the one a few yards west of the county jail, which now is walled up, from which Spring street derived its name. This is believed to have been a favorite rendezvous for Indians perhaps a century before Little Rock was incorporated. It was a noted watering place in 1809 when an expedition headed by Captain Hillare, believed by many to have been Jean Lafitte the pirate, came up from New Orleans in search of gold.

Details of this expedition set forth in Pope's "Early Days in Arkansas" are claimed to be authentic because they were

narrated to the author by Maj. Jacob Pyeatt, a well-known planter of Crystal Hill, in 1833. Mr. Pope was so impressed by Major Pyeatt's narrative that he recorded all the salient facts at the time and referred to them many years later when compiling his history.

In 1809, according to Major Pyeatt, a hunter known as Trammell found a piece of quartz near Crystal Hill which contained gold. It was sent to New Orleans to be analyzed and created excitement among the swashbuckling adventurers of that city. An expedition was organized by the mysterious "Captain Hillare" and in that same year the adventurers reached the site of the future capital of Arkansas and camped by the spring made famous by Indian visitations.

"The magnificent spring referred to," Mr. Pope wrote, or rather dictated, for he was blind, "has a history far older than the history of Little Rock. It was known far and wide among the Indians, who

water for use in making steam by the manufacturing enterprises near by."

The old spring was then (1895) enclosed in the jail yard. It may surprise the reader to learn that spring water here was used for making steam. It marks the location, also, of the first settler's home in Little Rock. In July, 1812, William Lewis, a hunter, built his home, a rude shack, near this spring.

It may be considered superfluous to add that the New Orleans adventurers found no gold here, nor elsewhere on their voyage up the river, which they ascended to the present site of Dardanelle. But several of them died here, and were buried on the elevation where the old statehouse, now the War Memorial building, stands. In 1836 several persons objected to the site chosen for the state capitol because of these graves, and it was said to be, also, an old Indian burying ground.

Hundreds of tiny streams from the hills west of Little Rock flow under the city

pump the spring water into the sewer, but when excavations were made for the Gus Blass Company building the flow from the Boyle spring decreased. There was a large spring under the Western Union building at Second and Main streets, and another under the Gus Blass furniture store on the east side of Main street. Many others, too.

Miss Georgine Woodruff, daughter of William E. Woodruff, founder of the Gazette, has a clear memory of most of the popular springs that once flowed in the downtown section of Little Rock. They were:

In the yard at Mrs. King's home on Fourth street, between Scott and Cumberland streets.

At the old Christian church, known as "Clock Church," because the town clock was in its steeple, between Third and Fourth and Scott and Cumberland streets.

On East Capitol avenue near Ferry street on part of the Bell property, which was bought by Miss Fannie Bell's mother, daughter of William E. Woodruff, a half century ago.

At the Woodruff home on east Ninth street was a clear white sulphur spring. This water was sometimes used, but most of the water for domestic purposes at the Woodruff home came from a deep well.

At Raleigh springs, Twenty-fourth and High streets, a swimming pool, called a "natorium," was built about 35 years ago. Gum springs, in the vicinity of Fifteenth and McGowan streets, supplied most of the water for domestic use in that neighborhood and still supplies water through pipes.

Dickson Brugman, dean of Arkansas newspapermen, who has lived in Little Rock since antebellum days, except a few years in St. Louis, remembers when the spring at Dr. Peyton's home was a popular rendezvous and practically a public institution. Whenever there was a parade down Main street in hot weather the paraders, and even the spectators, made frequent trips to this spring to quench their thirst. Cold lemonade often was served there by the Peyton family to their friends.

These springs of Little Rock were the scenes of many social and political gatherings, not only in antebellum days but long after the Civil war. Even those in private yards were regarded as quasi-public property, and thirsty wayfarers who followed the paths to them always found a gourd or cup hanging near by. It was before the days of germs and the water was cold, sweet and pleasant in winter and summer.

of the ardent patriots in the wilderness. There was always a feast at some leading citizen's home, a variety of tempting foods and viands and sonorous toasts, such as "The Spirit of America—May It Ever Remain Free and Untrammelled." And there would be also a general gathering around some favorite spring for picnic fare and games, singing and dancing, for example, and political oratory.

Most of Little Rock's old springs downtown disappeared with the advent of modern improvements. Building contractors had difficulty restraining the flowing water when they excavated for deep foundations. The spring in the Boyle building at Main street and Capitol avenue was used a few days once to supply drinking water for the tenants of the building. This was an emergency, however, because whenever the water is used daily analysis is required to make sure it is not contaminated. It was necessary for several years to

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# 85-Year-Old Letter Gives Location of Salt Springs

January 25, 1931

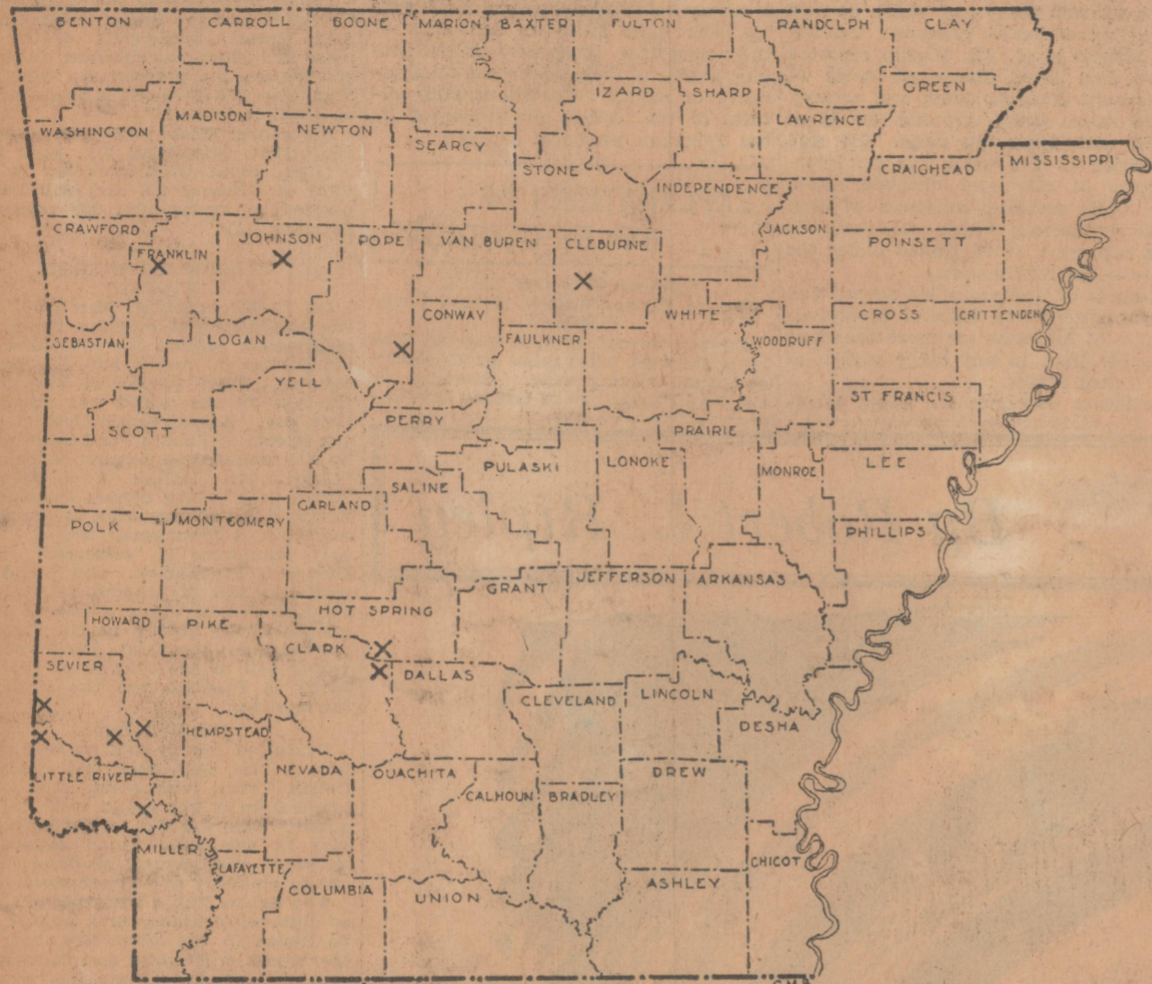
Rummaging through a collection of old papers recently, David F. S. Galloway of Little Rock came across a letter written in 1845 to his grandfather, David F. Shall, by Gordon Peay, father of the present chairman of the board of W. B. Worthen Company, Bankers.

The letter is intrinsically interesting, in that it is a fine example of individuals. It provided also that the state could not sell the springs and tracts nor lease them for longer than 10 years without the consent of Congress.

Salt was not mined so extensively and cheaply in those days as it is now, and the early residents of Arkansas depended largely for their supply of this necessity upon the simple if laborious

After giving the above information to Mr. Shall, Mr. Peay, who was then 26 years old, continued his letter with comments on current events in Little Rock.

"It has been raining here incessantly for five days," he wrote, "and no prospect now of its clearing off. Our river has risen five or six feet and all the little streams are out of their banks.



The cross-marks on the above map show the location of the salt springs granted to Arkansas by Congress in 1836.

beautiful penmanship, was folded, sealed with wax and mailed without an envelope, and cost the sender 50 cents for transmission. Incidentally, the letter was addressed simply to "David F. Shall, City of New York," and bore no stamps, the amount of postage required being merely marked in one corner.

The substance of the letter, too, is of interest to students of Arkansas history. It deals with a once important subject—the salt springs of Arkansas.

It seems that Mr. Shall, wishing to produce a map of Arkansas showing the salt springs granted by Congress to the state, wrote his friend, Gordon Peay for information regarding them. The letter found recently by Mr. Galloway was Mr. Peay's answer.

"Dear David (he began):  
"Above you will find a description

of the locality of the Salt Springs donated to the State by Congress taken from the plat on file in the State Land Office. I have merely given the Quarter Section in which each spring is situated which will be sufficient to enable you to lay them down accurately on your map."

The list described 17 springs in 11 localities in what are now Johnson, Franklin, Cleburne, Pope, Hot Spring, Little River, Clark and Sevier counties.

A search of the file of early maps of Arkansas at the statehouse reveals that Mr. Shall made good use of the information supplied by Mr. Peay. On one of these old maps, signed by him, all the "State Salt Springs" are clearly marked (as indicated in the accompanying illustration taken from Mr. Shall's map).

These salt springs, with six sections of land around each, were granted to Arkansas by Congress in 1836 in an act supplementary to the act admitting Arkansas to the Union. The act provided that the springs and the surrounding sections of land were to be selected by a state commission and were not to include springs the rights of which already were vested in in-

process of evaporating briny water and collecting the saline residue. Hence the value of the salt springs.

In 1838 the Arkansas General Assembly provided for the appointment of commissioners to select the salt springs and the six sections of land around each and to report on individual claimants of such springs and lands. The act also provided for the appointment by the governor of an agent to rent or lease the springs for a period of five years, the agent to receive 10 per cent of the proceeds, and the remainder to be paid into the school fund.

At the end of the first five years of operation, the legislature authorized the lease of the springs for a period of 10 years, and two years later another act provided for the sinking of a salt well in Van Buren county to be leased by the state.

A search of the records at the statehouse failed to reveal just how extensively the salt springs were worked. Nor do they show how much revenue they yielded. The grants, however, proved valuable because of the six sections of land accompanying each, and in 1847 Congress passed an act consenting to the sale of the whole or any part of the saline grants.

None of the records in the office of George C. Branner, state geologist, indicate whether the salt springs are still flowing. Even if they are, they no longer have a commercial value, since almost pure rock salt is now mined in large quantities far more cheaply than it can be obtained by evaporation of saline solutions.

If you are interested in looking up these old salt springs, here are the descriptions given by Mr. Peay 86 years ago:

- T 11 N, R 23 W, S 1-2 Sec. 3.
- T 11 N, R 28 W, NE 1-4 Sec. 24.
- T 10 N, R 11 W, SE 1-4 Sec. 4.
- T 8 N, R 18 W, line Secs. 11 and 12 south of 1-4 sec. corner.
- T 6 S, R 19 W, NW 1-4 Sec. 22; SE 1-4 Sec. 31; SE 1-4 Sec. 23.
- T 13 S, R 28 W, NW 1-4 Sec. 2.
- T 7 S, R 19 W, line NE 1-4 and SE 1-4 Sec. 3; SE 1-4 Sec. 10.
- T 8 S, R 32 W, SE 1-4 Sec. 30; SW 1-4 Sec. 29; SE 1-4 Sec. 9.
- T 10 S, R 29 W, SE 1-4 Sec. 12; SE 1-4 Sec. 10; NE 1-4 Sec. 15.
- T 10 S, R 33 W, NW 1-4 Sec. 1.

"Your letter from the mouth of White river was not received until last night on account of the failure of the Eastern mail which was occasioned by high water, as I understand that the bridge over the Bayou Two Prairies has been washed away. I called on your mother and informed her of your safe arrival at the mouth, etc. I called at the bank today to see Mr. Crease relative to the matter you requested, but he was not in." (The Mr. Crease referred to was John C. Crease, receiver for the old State Land bank, who later became Mr. Peay's father-in-law) "I will certainly see him on Monday and have the matter arranged. I believe that Euclid Johnson is now the attorney for the bank . . .

"I was sorry to hear of your detention at the mouth; knowing your great desire to get back as soon as possible. I can very well imagine your impatience; but it is always the case that when we are in the greatest hurry we seem to make the slowest progress. I therefore advise you to be patient, and while I am advising you to be patient I should be practicing that virtue every day myself, for if there is any place in the world that a man has need of it I think the office of the Pulaski Circuit Court is the place.

"There is very little news of interest since you left, indeed if there was it is very probably that I would not hear it, for it seems to me that I am living in this community as a perfect stranger, and one reason why I cannot give you the latest town gossip is because I do not visit any of the young ladies; but mark me, I do not intend by that remark to slander the ladies, and you must not bring it up in judgment against me hereafter; for you know that I hold to the opinion that the man that does not visit the young ladies is totally unworthy of their notice.

"Speaking of the ladies puts me in mind of music; returning from supper a few nights since I heard Miss H. G. singing in her usual sweet style. I took my seat at our old place on the curb stone, of the pavement, and was sitting all alone enjoying myself as I thought in first rate style, when lo! in the midst of one of the sweetest strains it commenced raining so violently that I was compelled to decamp which makes the second time that I have been driven from there by the same fatality. If I may so call it. So in future I have determined not to wait at the gate if

I cannot get under shelter, at least I will hold to this determination until you return.

"By the way I came very near forgetting a small affair of Honor, that nearly took place here a few days since which will be news to you, and the recital of which I have no doubt will prove to you most conclusively that the days of ancient chivalry are returning; the circumstances as related to me are as follows. That at a party given to the citizens here on Wednesday evening last by old Capt. Pennywit" (a famous steambot captain) "on board the Steamer Arkansas No. 4, Mr. Elliott took offence at some of Frank Smithson's jokes and believed himself insulted; thereupon wrote the necessary billet doux and sent to Frank by his friend Mr. Whitely, demanding satisfaction for the insult. You can easily imagine how Frank received it, after reading it over he asked Whitely what it was intended for. Whitely told him it was a challenge. Frank handed the document back to Whitely and told him to tell Mr. Elliott to go to hell, and that was the end of the whole affair, unless Whitely takes it up, which I do not think he will do. Elliott left the next day. Quite a chivalrous affair, don't you think so?"

After a few more tit-bits of gossip, Mr. Peay concluded:

"The 12 1-2 cents postage paid by you on your letter to me from the Mouth of White, I will pass to your credit in liquidation of your note given to me for that amount loaned you at the Catholic church, and in future I will not take your letters out if the postage is paid. Dave, the foregoing has been written in a hurry and I think if you can read it at all you will be satisfied that there is enough of it. So I will close it. I might add though that if I possessed the faculty that is attributed to the ladies in letter writing, I might have embraced the whole matter in one little postscript . . ."

## Hot Spring Shows Greater Gas Pressure and Increased Heat.

Special to the Gazette, 5-5-31  
Hot Springs, May 4.—The exceptional activity of the largest of the group of hot springs that have made this resort famous throughout the world, and which today has developed greater heat than ever before, according to official government records, and now seems to be surcharged with great gas pressure, has been under observation for over a week by Dr. William Collins, supervisor of Hot Springs National Park.

The spring has a capacity of over 200,000 gallons daily. It is located at the base of Hot Springs mountain and within a stone's throw of the upper end of "Bath House Row." All of the hot springs, it was said, contain evidence of gas of some kind, but it was not until workmen engaged in digging into the spring in connection with directing its flow into the new reservoirs that are being built, first noticed that something unusual was taking place.

The gas pressure, they said, was so strong as to be heard and when the spring was opened up great bubbles of gas would rise to the surface. The activity, Dr. Collins said, is more intense about every 60 minutes, after which the spring subsides.

"It is impossible while the work of constructing the reservoirs is proceeding, to get some of the gas emanating from the spring and have an analysis made of it," Dr. Collins said, "but that is what I am going to ask the government to do later. I would like to know just what kind of gas is in the spring. Radium emanations give the springs of this resort their healing power. It is my opinion that this and all the other springs pass over igneous rocks, which are still very hot, and which have been thrust up near the earth's crust. Just how far into the earth these rocks are no man can state, but the late activity of the big spring, the fact that it has increased in temperature very materially from a former 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and contains greater evidence of gas than heretofore has characterized it or any other spring, is sufficient reason for the scientific minds of the government to pay it more than passing attention."

## Three New Hot Springs Found On Hot Springs Mountain.

Special to the Gazette, Aug 23, 1934  
Hot Springs, Aug. 22.—Three new and very hot medicinal springs have been discovered on Hot Springs mountain, where 47 other springs of the same kind, all controlled by the United States government, are located. The three new springs are about the middle of the famous "Bath House Row," near a recently discovered deposit of manganese.

Capacity of the three new springs has not been determined, as no effort has been made to develop them or enclose them. It is believed, however, that the flow will add considerably to the 1,000,000 gallons of the hot curative water from the 47 other medicinal springs that flow daily in the bath houses.

It was announced that the number of baths had increased 30 per cent this year over the corresponding period of 1933.

Architects who have been here from the National Park Department, Washington, propose to turn one of the recently discovered hot springs into a waterfall and permit it to cascade in a 30-foot fall, which would flow over projecting rocks opposite the Arlington hotel and adjacent to Fountain street. The new springs were discovered while government men were making preliminary inspection of the route of the new concrete drive and walk running from Reserve avenue to Fountain street and past the new Army-Navy General hospital.